

*SABBATH BIBLE
SURVEY TESTS*

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"...He established a testimony in Jacob, and appointed a law in Israel, which He commanded our fathers, that they should make them known to their children: That the generation to come might know [them, even] the children [which] should be born; [who] should arise and declare [them] to their children: That they might set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep His commandments..."

– Psalm 78:5-7

Dedicated to Reformation Translation Fellowship, which is doing a noble job of bringing Biblical reformed Christianity to the peoples of the Far East.

Seventh Edition

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The Puritans' Home School Curriculum
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Genesis 1-2 Test

1. Genesis 1:1 reads: "In the beginning God created the _____ and the _____ ." (fill in the blanks)
2. The Hebrew word for "God" in Genesis is the word *Elohim*, which is the plural of the Hebrew word *El*. *El* means "the strong God". The plural name of God *Elohim*, which speaks of Him in the plural yet as one God, even in this first verse of scripture begins to point man to the Trinity of God- Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. He is one God, yet in three persons. The plurality of the personhood in the one God is even evidenced in His statement of Genesis 1:26, "Let *us* make man..." According to Genesis 1:1, what existed before that which God created?
3. The Westminster Confession points out: "It pleased God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, for the manifestation of the glory of his eternal power, wisdom, and goodness, in the beginning, to create or make of nothing the world, and all things therein, whether visible or invisible, in the space of six days, and all very good." On the first day of God's creation the world was not as we now see it. What does Genesis 1:2 say was the state or condition of the earth on that first day?
4. How do we know from Genesis 1 that "God hath all life, glory, goodness, blessedness, in and of himself; and is alone in and unto himself all-sufficient, not standing in need of any creatures which he hath made"?
5. The Westminster Confession says, "There is but one only living and true God, who is infinite in being and perfection, a most pure spirit..." How do we know from Genesis 1 that God is a most pure spirit, and not material?
6. Also God created light on the first day of the week. How does this pre-figure an important event in the ministry of Jesus Christ, who is the true "light of the world"?
7. What did God divide or separate on that first day, so as to make a complete day?
8. The term 'firmament' means in Hebrew an expansion. The firmament included not only the space where the birds fly and the clouds move (Genesis 1:20), but also the space where the stars are fixed (Genesis 1:14). On which day of the creation week did God create the firmament?
9. It would seem that until the third day the earth was covered by water. All parts of the earth today- even the highest mountains- show evidence of having been submerged in the past, many of these perhaps relating to the time of submersion during creation week or during the time of Noah's flood. What did God do with the waters that covered the world on the third day?
10. On the fourth day God made means for the world to henceforth receive light from the firmament of the heaven. These consisted of the stars and planets. Apparently the light before the fourth day arose from God's direct command, instead of these secondary causes. Starting in the fourth day, the lights in the firmament of the heaven would divide the day from the night, according to Genesis 1:14. According to Genesis 1:15, these "lights in the firmament" would also give light to the earth. What other great purposes would these lights in the firmament serve according to Genesis 1:14?
11. What sorts of creatures were created by God in the fifth day of the creation week?
12. On which day of creation week did God create the moving land animals?
13. In whose image was man made?
14. Who was given dominion by God over the fish of the sea, the fowl of the air, and the animals on the earth?
15. What can we infer from the fact that God gave to the man one woman to be his wife?
16. The Westminster Confession reads: " It pleased God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost... to create or make of nothing the world, and all things therein... and all very good." How do we know from Genesis 1 that everything God created in the creation week was all very good?
17. The first chapters in Genesis supply the major doctrines and themes of scripture, which are more thoroughly addressed and explained in the rest of the Bible. One example is the topic of marriage. Jesus Christ said in Matthew 19:4-8: " Have ye not read, that he which made [them] at the beginning made them male and female, And said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife: and they twain shall be one flesh? Wherefore they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. They say unto him, Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement, and to put her away? He saith unto them, Moses because of the hardness of your hearts suffered you to put away your wives: but from the beginning it was not so." So the first chapters in Genesis are important for us to understand what is ideal and right, on a wide variety of issues. One issue

there addressed is procreation. Procreation is the begetting of offspring. What instructions did God give concerning procreation to mankind in Genesis 1?

18. In Genesis 2 we read of the seventh day of creation week. The Westminster Confession of Faith says concerning it: "As it is of the law of nature, that, in general, a due proportion of time be set apart for the worship of God; so, in his Word, by a positive, moral, and perpetual commandment, binding all men in all ages, he hath particularly appointed one day in seven for a Sabbath, to be kept holy unto him: which, from the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, was the last day of the week; and, from the resurrection of Christ, was changed into the first day of the week, which in Scripture is called the Lord's Day, and is to be continued to the end of the world as the Christian Sabbath." What does Genesis 2 say God did to the seventh day as it pertained to the Sabbath in the Old Testament era?

19. Was just the man created in the image of God, or were both the man and woman?

20. What effect does the answer to question 19 have upon the issue of status as it pertains to men and women?

21. In the Godhead, though each person is equally divine, yet the persons of the Godhead have different functions and roles. So it is with man. What role did the woman have with respect to the man?

22. What was the name of the garden where God placed man?

23. To whom did God give the privilege of naming all the animals?

24. Who did God create first- the man or the woman?

25. We should not look down upon the employment to which God has assigned us in this life. Even Adam before the Fall was assigned employment, to be performed six days out of the week. What was his employment, according to Genesis 2:15?

26. God gave man a test of his obedience. Which tree of the garden was man not to eat from?

27. What would surely happen to man if he disobeyed?

Genesis 3-4 Test

1. Genesis chapters 3 and 4 address the Fall and its immediate aftermath. It was the devil in the likeness of, or possessing, a serpent, which tempted and deceived Eve. How is the serpent characterized in Genesis 3:1?
2. In I Timothy 2:14 we read one reason why women are not to teach or have authority in the church is due to the fact that the woman was deceived, but not the man. Evidently, women are more prone to being deceived by Satan's wiles than men. The serpent's first question to Eve contained a misrepresentation of the command, so as to begin to confuse her. With what question did the serpent begin his discourse with Eve?
3. What outright lie did Satan utter to Eve, and how do we know it was a lie?
4. Satan held out a prospect of what man would be if they ate the forbidden fruit. It is something that sinful man has ever yearned for, so as to be loosed from subjection to God's word. Fill in the blank of this statement of Satan: "God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as _____, knowing good and evil."
5. There was another tree in the garden, which if eaten, would have issued in eternal life for man. It would seem man would have eaten of this tree if man had passed his probationary period without sin. What was this tree called?
6. As the Westminster Confession points out, "The first covenant made with man was a covenant of works, wherein life was promised to Adam, and in him to his posterity, upon condition of perfect and personal obedience." God had emphatically stated that man would die if he ate the forbidden fruit. What word did God use to emphasize that man would die if he disobeyed?
7. Eve was deceived and ate the forbidden fruit. Adam also ate the fruit. The Westminster Confession notes: "By this sin they fell from their original righteousness and communion with God, and so became dead in sin, and wholly defiled in all the faculties and parts of soul and body". How did Adam and Eve's breaking of communion with God manifest itself when they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the garden in the cool of the day?
8. The Biblical doctrine concerning attire, like so many other doctrines, can originally be traced to the first chapters in Genesis. In the original Creation man did not need clothes, because there was no sin to be ashamed for, so no nakedness in need of cover. In addition, in the original Creation there was an implicit prohibition on artificial ornamental or extravagant display (like jewelry, body painting, tattoos, make-up, extravagant hair-dos, etc.), for such display would have to some degree contradicted that which was the true shine and luster of pre-fallen man- his good works and righteousness (I Timothy 2:9-10). (It would be analogous to the contradiction of putting old cloth onto a new garment, or placing on one's finger a Cracker Jacks ring next to 20-carot diamond ring.) After the fall, man needed clothing, because there was sin to be ashamed for, so nakedness in need of cover. That clothing should reflect due shamefacedness for the sinfulness in Adam (I Timothy 2:9). In Genesis 3:21 we read how God clothed man in animal skins. It would seem God did this not to say we must dress in animal skins, for even Jesus Christ dressed in cloth, but to emphasize that we should be satisfied in plain dress. As Calvin commented, "The reason why the Lord clothed them with garments of skin appears to me to be this: because garments formed of this material would have a more degrading appearance than those made of linen or of woolen. God therefore designed that our first parents should, in such a dress, behold their own vileness, — just as they had before seen it in their nudity, — and should thus be reminded of their sin. In the meantime, it is not to be denied, that he would propose to us an example, by which he would accustom us to a frugal and inexpensive mode of dress." There was no revocation of the implicit prohibition on artificial ornamental or extravagant display in attire. Nevertheless, due to man's weakness, God tolerated in Old Testament times a certain degree of costly array and artificial ornamentation. With the completion of Christ's work of redemption and His inauguration of the New Covenant heading towards a New Creation, there is an elevated expectation that the Old Testament weakness for ornamental extravagance and costly array has been left behind, and man's shine may be his good works through the power of the Holy Spirit. So we have much to learn about attire from the first chapters in Genesis. What clothing had man tried to make for himself when he at first felt some shame for his nakedness?
9. Why did man evidently not go to God at first for his clothing, when he felt some sense of shame for his nakedness?
10. God questioned Adam and Eve. Men are ever wont to excuse their sins. What was Adam's excuse?
11. What was Eve's excuse?

12. In God's condemnation of Satan, it is said his head should be bruised. There is in this judgment upon Satan the first gospel promise of hope. It was a promise progressively revealed in the Old Testament, culminating in the New Testament revelation. Who is said in Genesis 3:15 to bruise Satan's head?
13. Not only does Genesis 3:15 say Satan shall be bruised, it also says that which bruises Satan will himself be bruised. How was this prophecy fulfilled in Jesus Christ?
14. What curse was pronounced upon the woman?
15. What curse was pronounced upon the man?
16. As the covenant head of mankind, Adam's sin affected all of his posterity. As the Westminster Confession asserts, "They being the root of mankind, the guilt of this sin was imputed, and the same death in sin and corrupted nature conveyed to all their posterity, descending from them by original generation." What sin did Adam and Eve's son Cain commit against Abel?
17. We find in the first chapters of Genesis that God reveals He must be worshipped in the way that pleases Him, and not simply according to the way man would like to worship Him. (This is sometimes called the regulative principle of worship.) How was this manifested in the case of Cain and Abel?
18. One sin often leads to another, and false worship often leads to other moral corruptions. Besides wrong worship, what other sins did Cain go on to commit?
19. Who was the first man to build a city on earth?
20. What was the name of that city?
21. Who was the first man to engage in polygamy?
22. Setting their hope in this world, it has often been the case in history that the wicked have done great feats to build their empire in this world. What were some of the arts and crafts which the descendants of Cain (like Tubal-cain, Jabal, and Jubal) are noted for?
23. It seems Cain and his wicked posterity dominated the society of the early period of earth history. In His mercy, God raised up the line of Seth. God gave Seth a son named Enos. What happened at this time to revive true religion?

Genesis 5-11 Test

1. Moses was a divinely inspired historian of the Old Testament, similar to the way Luke was a divinely inspired historian who God used to chronicle the events associated with the New Testament. Moses probably compiled and edited various historical records and genealogies available to him, passed down by his godly ancestors, though some of what we find in the Pentateuch (i.e., the first five books of the Bible written by Moses, also called the Torah) was probably directly communicated by God to Moses. God's people have always been "people of the book", because a true knowledge of history is vital to true religion. Whose genealogy is recorded in Genesis 5, providing a record not only of his ancestors but also the length of time from the Creation to his birth and that of his three sons?
2. What was different about the life spans of those recorded in Genesis 5 from that of people today, either owing to less genetic defect, better environmental conditions, or other factors?
3. Which man in the genealogy of Genesis 5 walked with God and was translated to heaven before his death (like Elijah later was)?
4. His name meant "he dies" or "there is a dart" or "a sending forth", a prophecy of the deluge that would happen soon after his death. He lived 969 years, longer than any recorded of any man in history. What is the name of this ancestor of the human race?
5. His name means "rest". Lamech his father so named him because he said "this same shall comfort us concerning our work and toil of which the Lord hath cursed". Who was this ancestor of the human race and of the promised Messiah?
6. What were the names of Noah's three sons who overspread the whole earth, and from which of these sons did the Messiah descend?
7. The sons of God (the seed of Seth who called upon God) began to inter-marry with the daughters of men (the seed of Cain who lived wickedly). Christians should not be unequally yoked with unbelievers, for light hath no communion with darkness. What tempted the sons of God to inter-marry with these wicked women?
8. Why did the Lord repent "that he had made man on the earth", according to Genesis 3:5-6?
9. Why did Noah find grace in the eyes of the Lord, while others God would judge with a flood?
10. What did God establish with Noah, that was a blessing not only to Noah, but to Noah's family as well?
11. What did God command Noah to make, that his family might survive through the flood?
12. How long did it flood upon the earth?
13. What was the first thing Noah did when he came out of the ark, in thankfulness to God for saving him and his family?
14. What new category of food were men now allowed to eat?
15. Genesis 9:4 states: "the life thereof, which is the blood thereof..." How did the principle that there is life in the blood prepare man for the significance of Christ's crucifixion?
16. What punishment did God then ordain for murderers?
17. What was the token of the covenant God made with Noah and his posterity?
18. Noah returned to his occupation as a farmer. He planted a vineyard. What sin did he commit in the misuse of the produce of his vineyard?
19. Which son of Noah compounded that sin with a sin of his own?
20. Noah prophesied the destiny of his sons and their posterity. Which son and his posterity would have the privilege of being the people of God?
21. Which son and his posterity would have the privilege of being enlarged, intimating both geographical enlargement but also spiritual blessing as a result of joining the abode of the people of God?
22. Which people descended from Ham would be especially cursed?
23. Genesis 10 provides a list of the family of nations coming out of Noah's three sons, offering us a wealth of historical information. From which of Noah's three sons do we read: "the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands"?
24. Ham begat Cush. Which son of Cush is described as a "mighty one in the earth" and a "mighty hunter" and leader of the great city Babel?
25. The Hebrews were named after their ancestor Eber (also spelled Heber). Nations and places were often named after prominent ancestors who were important in their establishment, even as Washington, DC is named after George Washington, the "father of his country". From which of Noah's sons was Eber descended?

26. By which great architectural project did the men of an ancient era imagine they could ascend to heaven and usurp God's power?
27. How did God confound their foolish project and empire, which was an early manifestation of similar type empires in rebellion against God?
28. We also have in Genesis 11 a genealogy stretching to the time of Abram (also known as Abraham). Who was Abram's father, who we are told in the book of Joshua worshipped other gods?
29. Who was Abram's wife?
30. Abram's family traveled to Haran, where Abram's father died. What was their city of origin in the Chaldees?

Genesis 12-16 Test

1. Genesis 11 provided us with the pedigree of Abram. Genesis 12:1-3 records God's call to Abram. In this call God tested Abram, to see if Abram loved God above all else, even as we must love God above all else if we are truly saved. What was Abram told to leave?
2. How did it require faith on Abram's part to follow God's directives?
3. What divine promises were pronounced to Abram?
4. How are these promises fulfilled in Jesus Christ and His kingdom?
5. When he and his household arrived in the plain of Moreh, who then occupied the land?
6. Abram then engaged in the worship prescribed by God for all mankind until the time of Jesus Christ. What was the nature of that worship?
7. Why did Abram go down into Egypt to sojourn there?
8. Scripture does not whitewash even the sins of God's people. Truth is its standard. What sin did Abram commit concerning his wife Sarai while in the land of Egypt?
9. What was Abram's economic status, having gone up out of Egypt, and come to Beth-el in the Promised Land?
10. There was strife between Abram's household and Lot's household. Yet, Abram was a man of peace, even as we should be. How did Abram make peace between the two?
11. Lot chose to dwell in the plain of Jordan, where the people were exceedingly wicked. It was a very unwise choice. We should consider well the place we choose to dwell. What was the chief city of the plain, where Lot then dwelt?
12. Genesis 14 records a war among nations. The cities of the plain were primarily inhabited by descendants of Canaan. They had to pay tribute to a nation to their east, for they were under this nation's sovereign control. Yet they revolted from this rule, and fought against their sovereign nation and its allies. The sovereign nation was descended from Shem, was then led by Chedorlaomer, and was situated in the current nation of Iran (Persia). What was this nation under Chedorlaomer then called?
13. The cities of the plain lost in battle, and many inhabitants, including Lot were taken captive. Abram saved Lot from his captor, and defeated the armies which had captured him. It was then that we meet Melchizedek, who was a type and foreshadow of Christ. Of what city was Melchizedek king?
14. Melchizedek was also a priest of the most high God. As a priest, what did Melchizedek do on Abram's behalf?
15. And what did Abram give to Melchizedek, which is an example for the 'children' of Abraham?
16. Psalm 110, speaking of Jesus Christ, says that He is a king after the order of Melchizedek. How was Melchizedek a type of Jesus Christ?
17. The king of Sodom offered to give Abram all the goods of Sodom captured in battle. Abram refused the offer, by an oath to God, signified by a hand lifted up to God. Why did Abram refuse the offer, according to his own testimony?
18. God then spoke to Abram in a vision, which implies Abram conversed with God when awake, albeit in a special state or place. God told Abram that He was His exceeding great reward. Based upon Abram's question to God, what must have been burdening Abram?
19. To what did God compare the number of Abram's seed?
20. Hebrews 13:1 defines 'faith' as follows: "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." How did Abram manifest his faith in God in Genesis chapter 15?
21. Men are justified through the instrumentality of faith alone, even as the Apostle Paul pointed out in the book of Romans, using the example of Abraham, who is the spiritual father of all believers. In Genesis 15:6, what do we read God reckoned or accounted unto Abraham, through the instrumentality of Abraham's faith?
22. Also, what land was promised to Abram for an inheritance?
23. In Genesis 15 God also told Abram that his descendants would be strangers in another land and suffer there. For approximately how many years did God tell Abram they would suffer?
24. Why did God not immediately give Abram and his household the land of the Amorites?
25. Due to a weakness in faith, Christians sometimes try to take matters into their own hands even sinning, instead of waiting upon God to fulfill his promises. How did Abram commit this fault with Hagar?
26. Who was Hagar?
27. Who proposed Abram to commit this sin?

28. This sin had immediately bad consequences. How did Hagar feel towards Sarai, once Hagar had conceived?
29. Hagar fled because Sarai dealt hardly with Hagar. What did the angel of the Lord later tell Hagar to do?
30. What was the name of Hagar's son?
31. What did God say would be the character of Hagar's son, even as it has in general been of his posterity the Arabs?

Genesis 17-22 Test

1. In Genesis 17, why does it say Abram's name was changed to Abraham?
2. Genesis 17:10 reads: "This is my covenant, which ye shall keep, between me and you and thy seed after thee; Every man child among you shall be circumcised." In this verse circumcision is equated with the covenant, even though the rite of circumcision is by definition a very different thing from a covenant. Genesis 17:11 indicated why circumcision was equated with the covenant, and this is instruction in understanding not only Old Testament sacraments like circumcision, but also New Testament sacraments like baptism and the Lord's Supper. Why was circumcision equated with the covenant?
3. Besides those who were born in the household, who else was to be circumcised?
4. What was to be done with those who did not comply with the circumcision command?
5. Which sin did both Abraham and Sarah commit when told by God that Sarah would conceive a son?
6. Which additional sin did Sarah commit when confronted about her sin by the Lord?
7. Yet I Peter 3:6 also praises Sarah for the way she related to Abraham. What title did she use to refer to her husband in Genesis 18:12, testifying of her godly submission to him?
8. God sometimes visited the Old Testament saints in visible form, probably in the person of God the Son. This prepared His people for the day when God the Son would take on actual human form, when conceived by the Virgin Mary. An instance when God (the Son) would take on visible form before His actual incarnation is called a theophany. In Genesis 18 we find one such occasion of theophanic visitation. The Lord and two angels visited Abraham's dwelling, appearing as three men. After the three had eaten with Abraham, the two angels departed while the Lord stayed behind to talk further with Abraham. To what city did the two angels go?
9. In Abraham's discussion with the Lord, what do we discover about why sometimes God will not judge a city or nation?
10. The sin of Sodom was great, and its judgment was nigh given the prevalence of this wicked sin in their society. What abominable sin of Sodom manifested itself when many men in Sodom came to Lot's house with a demand of Lot?
11. Who did Lot beseech to flee Sodom, yet they would not flee?
12. How were Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed?
13. Who at first fled from Sodom, yet did not reach safety in Zoar- which is a fitting warning to us that we must persevere in our faith and obedience if we are to obtain the safety of everlasting life in God's presence?
14. The years in the society of Sodom had done terrible moral damage upon the family of Lot. Many died in Sodom or in flight from Sodom. What sin did Lot's two daughters commit with Lot?
15. Which two peoples were descended from Lot?
16. Abraham journeyed to and sojourned in Gerar, where Abimelech was king. Abraham later explained to Abimelech why he had said Sarah was his sister. What was his explanation?
17. Isaac was born of Abraham and Sarah in old age. How did Ishmael treat Isaac?
18. In Isaac and Ishmael we have a picture of the elect and the reprobate, according to God's sovereign predestination. How so?
19. Out of what land was Ishmael's mother and wife?
20. Sometimes ancient towns were named, even as more recent towns have been named, after important historical events which took place in them. Thus, town names serve as testimony and evidence of the historical events. Which ancient town in the Promised Land, meaning "well of the oath", was so named because of the covenant made there between Abraham and Abimelech, settling the controversy concerning a well?
21. In Genesis 22 we read of a trial of Abraham's faith: God's command for Abraham to offer Isaac as a burnt offering. The elements of this trial foreshadow the offering of Jesus Christ. How so?
22. But God stopped Abraham before Isaac was killed. What was Abraham able to kill in place of Isaac?
23. What special covenant did God renew with Abraham, on account of Abraham's faithfulness?
24. Who was Rebekah's grandfather as well as Abraham's brother?

Genesis 23-27 Test

1. Sarah died in Canaan. How did Abraham react to her death?
2. For many years scripture critics denied the existence of the Hittite people, insisting that it was a fable of the Bible. But later archaeological evidence corroborated their existence. Many of the Hittites were descended from Heth, a Canaanite. Was Heth descended from Shem, Japheth, or Ham?
3. Ephron the Hittite generously offered the cave of Machpelah before Mamre to Abraham as a free gift, so Abraham could bury Sarah there. But what did Abraham offer instead?
4. Who did Abraham say Isaac must not marry?
5. Where did Abraham send the eldest steward of his house (probably Eliezer of Damascus) to find a wife for Isaac?
6. Did Abraham allow Isaac to go with the steward?
7. Where did the steward first meet Rebekah?
8. How did Rebekah show kindness to the steward?
9. Whose permission did the steward obtain to take Rebekah as the wife of Isaac?
10. Was Rebekah's consent also obtained?
11. What presents (which were at that time an important medium of wealth) did the steward give to Rebekah and her family, before taking leave with Rebekah?
12. As a sign of respect to Isaac, upon first meeting him in his special presence, what did Rebekah place upon herself?
13. Who did Abraham take as his wife after the death of Sarah?
14. From which wife of Abraham did Midian descend?
15. In what direction did Abraham send his children not born of Sarah, so that the Promised Land would be preserved for Isaac?
16. Abraham was 175 years old when he died. Who buried Abraham?
17. Who inherited the great riches of Abraham?
18. What did the Lord tell Rebekah about her children, before they were even born, demonstrating God's predestination of the elect and the non-elect, as well as of history?
19. In physical feature, how did Esau differ from Jacob?
20. How did Esau also acquire the name 'Edom'?
21. How did Esau manifest that he despised his birthright, and thus was unqualified to receive the spiritual inheritance?
22. What sin of Abraham did Isaac commit, when sojourning in the land of the Philistines at Gerar?
23. How did Isaac manifest a due care to maintain peace with his neighbors, even when his neighbors did him wrong?
24. Of what people were the two wives that Esau married, again showing his disdain of the gospel promises?
25. Of the children of Isaac and Rebekah, which was Isaac's favorite, and why?
26. Of the children of Isaac and Rebekah, which was Rebekah's favorite?
27. Why did Esau say Jacob was rightly named 'Jacob'?
28. God uses even sinful acts to accomplish His purposes. How did Jacob deceive Isaac into giving Jacob and not Esau the blessing?
29. We read in Genesis 3 how God had given clothes to Adam and Eve to cover their nakedness, implying mankind since the Fall has an obligation to cover their nakedness with clothing. In Genesis 9 Noah sinned by appearing naked, and Ham sinned by making light of it. This all raises the question of which parts of the human body does God expect man to cover with clothing, and which parts may remain uncovered. Which parts of Jacob could Isaac evidently feel, because they were not covered by clothing?
30. Why did Rebekah want Jacob to flee to her brother Laban?

Genesis 28-32 Test

1. For what purpose did Isaac send Jacob to Padanaram unto Laban?
2. Men often sin in the course of covering a previous sin, instead of confessing the previous sin and repenting of it in truth. What sin did Esau commit, upon his realization that Isaac did not like the Canaanite wives he had married?
3. In the course of his journey, Jacob slept in a place where he had a special dream, involving a ladder reaching to heaven. Who were ascending and descending the ladder?
4. God made precious covenant promises to Jacob and his posterity there, which comprehended how the nations of earth would be blessed through the Seed of Jacob, even our Lord Jesus Christ. When Jacob awoke, he set up the stone he had used as a pillow there as a pillar, in remembrance of the place. What did Jacob then call the place, which had been previously called Luz?
5. Jacob in turn there made a vow to God, as an act of worship. Vows and oaths to God are lawful acts of worship to Him, so long as that which we are promising to God is consistent with God's law. What did Jacob vow to God, which is a good example unto us?
6. What was Rachel doing when Jacob first met her?
7. What did Jacob agree to do to earn the hand of Rachel in marriage?
8. The same ill treatment we mete out to others often comes back to haunt us, so that we get a dose of our own medicine. Jacob had deceived his father Isaac. How did Laban deceive Jacob concerning Jacob's marriage to Rachel?
9. In some instances in scripture the term "hated" simply means not loved as much in comparison to another. That is the sense, for example, in which Christ uses it, when He says we must hate even father, mother and spouse, in comparison to God. And that too is the sense in which it is used when speaking of Jacob's hatred of Leah. Although Leah was not loved as much as Rachel by her husband, by what blessing of God was she providentially consoled?
10. Who does Jacob remind Rachel is sovereign over the birth of children?
11. Our wrong attitudes almost always lead us into other sins, as it certainly did Rachel. She unrighteously envied her sister, and did not accept God's providences, concerning her own lack of ability to bear children. What sin did she then commit?
12. Not to be outdone by her sister, what sin did Leah then commit?
13. Finally, Rachel bore Jacob a son. What was the name of her first son?
14. Jacob indicates to Laban that it is time for him to leave and return to the Promised Land. Why does Laban object to this request?
15. Jacob and Laban entered into a bargain of what Jacob's wages would be, in order for Jacob to remain with Laban. Jacob would get the cattle born of a certain color. Laban thought he would get the better of Jacob in this bargain, just as he had in the case of Jacob's wives. What did Laban do to seek to get the better of the deal?
16. But God miraculously intervened in this case, to the benefit of Jacob. God allowed Jacob to select those cattle which would bear cattle such that Jacob would be their owner, by means of a certain rod. Which cattle did Jacob select to bear the cattle that would be his?
17. Laban and his sons became jealous of Jacob's advantage and prosperity. Jacob purposed, by the will of God, to return to the Promised Land and to depart from Laban. Jacob then told his plan to return to his wives. What was their opinion of it?
18. Though Jacob intended to depart in an honest manner, albeit secretly, what did Rachel take that were her father's?
19. Those that deal wickedly with men generally deal wickedly with God. Indeed, disobedience to God is the root of all evils. How did Laban manifest that he dealt wickedly with God?
20. Jacob rehearses to Laban the ill treatment he had received from Laban. What does Jacob attribute as the reason he did not have to leave Laban empty-handed after so many years, due to Laban's wives?
21. Where did Esau reside when Jacob was on his return trip to the Promised Land?
22. What did Jacob do to his traveling party when he discovered that Esau was heading towards his camp with 400 men?
23. Jacob also prayed to God for mercy and deliverance from Esau. Then he used a means in hopes of pacifying the rage which Esau may have for him. We should use means, even though we ultimately rely on God to bless the means. What means did Jacob use?

24. With what name was Jacob henceforth blessed at Peniel?

Genesis 33-38 Test

1. Genesis 33 records the meeting of Jacob and Esau. Though Esau was worldly, and Jacob was godly, yet Jacob maintained loving and cordial ties to his brother. How did Jacob show his love and good will to his brother, even when Esau said it was not necessary for Jacob to give him the present?
2. Yet the destiny and residence of Jacob was to be different from Esau, for God had called him to the Promised Land (the land of Canaan). Esau, on the other hand, returned to Edom. Which mountain in Edom, mentioned in Genesis 33, is especially associated with Edom?
3. Where did Jacob then settle in the land of Canaan, and build an altar which he called El-elohe-Israel?
4. Dinah, the daughter of Jacob by Leah, was raped. Of this Matthew Henry comments: "young women must learn to be *chaste, keepers at home*; these properties are put together, Titus 2:5, for those that are not keepers at home expose their chastity." Women are vulnerable to being deceived and abused, especially when in the company of the ungodly, when not so protected. What had Dinah gone out to see on the occasion of her being raped by Shechem, the son of Hamor?
5. What wicked deception did Jacob's sons employ to trick Hamor's people, in order to slaughter them?
6. Which sons of Jacob slaughtered Hamor's people?
7. Jacob should not have left this matter to his sons in the first place, for he, and not they, had more wisdom, discretion and maturity. What did Jacob protest when he learned what his sons had done to Hamor's people?
8. Israel was now in great danger of being destroyed, like Nineveh was in Jonah's day. Danger of judgment can be the occasion of great reformation. Men are loathe to repent except they are visited by the terror of God, owing to man's native depravity. As part of their Reformation, what did the household of Jacob put away before proceeding to Beth-el to worship God?
9. What does Genesis 35 record was the reason the Canaanites did not destroy Israel on their march to Beth-el?
10. God met with Jacob at Beth-el, where Jacob worshipped Him. God there called Himself *El-shaddai*, which means God Almighty. God both commanded a duty of Jacob there (the same duty He had pronounced to mankind at man's Creation and after the Flood to Noah), as well as promises of blessing that would flow to Jacob's seed. Jacob and his people had to be responsible with the duty as a God-ordained means to bring about the blessings. God Almighty provides us with the grace to do our duties, and is powerful to effect His promises. What duty was commanded of Jacob?
11. When we follow the path of duty, it does not mean we will be free in this earth of griefs and sorrows. Indeed, some of our duties can be costly, even to the point of death. But we must trust in God that from the perspective of eternity, it will be good for us that we did our duties. Shortly after the duty was pronounced to Jacob and his house, Jacob's house encountered one cost of performing duty. What sad event happened outside Ephrath in Jacob's household?
12. Genesis 36 records the descendants of Esau who settled in the land that was named after him, Edom. Who helped Esau bury his father Isaac?
13. Fathers ought not to provoke their children to wrath, by unnecessarily showing favoritism to one, and occasioning jealousy in the others. How did Jacob show favoritism to Joseph?
14. Yet children, and people in general, should not be jealous of the blessings enjoyed by others. Rather, we should be content with such things as we are given in God's Providence, and recognize that even such things as we are so given represent tokens of God's mercy to us, and not what we deserve. We all deserve only wrath for our sins. What dream did Joseph have, given to him by God, concerning sheaves in the field, which so irritated his brethren in jealousy?
15. What did most of Joseph's brethren, other than Reuben and Benjamin, want to do with Joseph?
16. Whose idea was it to sell Joseph to the Ishmeelites, to be carried into Egypt and sold there as a slave?
17. One sin often leads to other sins, in order to cover up the first sin. So we should wisely consider our actions beforehand. How did Joseph's brethren cover up their misdeed to their father Jacob?
18. John Calvin writes of Genesis chapter 38: "Before Moses proceeds in relating the history of Joseph, he inserts the genealogy of Judah, to which he devotes more labor, because the Redeemer was thence to derive his origin; for the continuous history of that tribe, from which salvation was to be bought, could not remain unknown, without loss. And yet its glorious nobility is not here celebrated, but the greatest disgrace of the family is exposed." We see how by God's grace a perfect Savior came forth from a tarnished ancestry. What sin did Judah engage in, that gave birth to Er and Onan?

19. Why did Er have an untimely death?

20. Onan, Er's brother, sinned greatly. Of this, John Calvin writes: "It is a horrible thing to pour out seed besides the intercourse of man and woman. Deliberately avoiding the intercourse, so that the seed drops on the ground, is double horrible. For this means that one quenches the hope of his family, and kills the son, which could be expected, before he is born. This wickedness is now as severely as is possible condemned by the Spirit, through Moses, that Onan, as it were, through a violent and untimely birth, tore away the seed of his brother out the womb, and as cruel as shamefully has thrown on the earth. Moreover he thus has, as much as was in his power, tried to destroy a part of the human race. When a woman in some way drives away the seed out the womb, through aids, then this is rightly seen as an unforgivable crime. Onan was guilty of a similar crime, by defiling the earth with his seed, so that Tamar would not receive a future inheritor." This is why such contraception is often called 'the sin of Onan', is contrary to the command to be fruitful and multiply, and is subsumed under violations of the Sixth Commandment. For the first 19 centuries of Christianity this was the view of all branches of the Church. What happened to Onan as a result of this sin?

21. We should diligently strive to keep our promises. What promise of Judah did he not keep to his daughter-in-law Tamar, which prompted her to play the harlot?

22. In playing the harlot, what part of Tamar's body did she cover?

23. When Judah found out Tamar had played the harlot, he sought her death as punishment for the crime. Of this John Calvin writes: "This seems to have been done by a divine instinct, that, under the direction and authority of nature, the sanctity of marriage might be fortified, as by a firm guard: and although man is not the lord of his own body, but there is a mutual obligation between himself and his wife, yet husbands who have had illicit intercourse with unmarried women have not been subject to capital punishment; because that punishment was awarded to women, not only on account of their immodesty, but also, of the disgrace which the woman brings upon her husband, and of the confusion caused by the clandestine admixture of seeds...It is no wonder, then, that formerly the fidelity of marriage was so sternly asserted on this point. How much more vile, and how much less excusable, is our negligence at this day, which cherishes adulteries, by allowing them to pass with impunity. Capital punishment, indeed, is deemed too severe for the measure of the offense. Why then do we punish lighter faults with greater rigor? Truly, the world was beguiled by the wiles of Satan, when it suffered the law, engraven on all by nature, to become obsolete. Meanwhile, a pretext has been found for this gross madness, in that Christ dismissed the adulteress in safety (John 8:11), as if, truly, he had undertaken to indict punishment upon thieves, homicides, liars, and sorcerers. In vain, therefore, is a rule sought to be established by an act of Christ, who purposely abstained from the office of an earthly judge. It may however be asked, since Judah, who thus boldly usurps the right of the sword, was a private person, and even a stranger in the land; whence had he this great liberty to be the arbiter of life and death? I answer, that the words ought not to be taken as if he would command, on his own authority, his daughter-in-law to be put to death, or as if executioners were ready at his nod; but because the offense was verified and made known, he, as her accuser, freely pronounces concerning the punishment, as if the sentence had already been passed by the judges." Who did Tamar expose as having engaged in fornication with her?

24. What special incident occurred during the birth of Pharez and Zarah by Tamar, from which Pharez derives his name?

Genesis 39-44 Test

1. To whom did the Ishmaelites sell Joseph?
2. When we are in the position of servants and employees, we should seek to be diligent in our labors. And God often rewards such diligence, even as He rewarded it in Joseph's case. What office was Joseph appointed, after having been sold as a slave by the Ishmaelites?
3. How was God's favor manifested to Joseph in the situation, according to Genesis 39:2,5?
4. The ninth commandment reads: "Thou shalt not bear false witness." Men ought not to bear false witness about other men, or about God. Such lying is wrong. What false accusation was leveled against Joseph according to Genesis 39:14-15?
5. God has given us in His word principles for administering justice, that the innocent may not be unjustly punished. Yet men often ignore these principles. What unjust punishment was suffered by Joseph on account of this slander?
6. The chief butler and chief baker of the king of Egypt were in the prison which Joseph oversaw. These two had dreams, which Joseph was miraculously enabled by God to interpret. What did Joseph prophesy of the chief butler, based upon his interpretation of the butler's dream?
7. How did the butler behave towards Joseph in the 2 years immediately following the fulfillment of Joseph's prophecy?
8. Who were unable to interpret the Pharaoh's dream, that the Pharaoh had called for to interpret it?
9. Why did Pharaoh call upon Joseph to interpret his dream?
10. When before Pharaoh to interpret his dream, to what did Joseph his ability of interpretation?
11. What did Joseph prophesy would happen, based upon Pharaoh's dream?
12. Based upon the prophecy, what counsel did Joseph render to Pharaoh, of how Egypt should prepare?
13. What position did Pharaoh thereafter give to Joseph?
14. Who did Pharaoh give Joseph as his wife?
15. Who were the 2 sons of Joseph, born in Egypt?
16. When the people cried to Pharaoh for bread, to whom did he send them?
17. Where was Jacob living at the time of the famine?
18. Jacob sent 10 of his sons to Egypt to buy corn. How did Joseph behave to his brethren when he saw them?
19. What did Joseph demand of the 10 sons of Jacob, in Joseph's words to "know that ye are no spies, but that ye are true men" (Genesis 43:34)?
20. Who offered to be a surety for Benjamin, and how was he in this respect a type of Jesus Christ?
21. What did Jacob (aka Israel) send with his sons to pay for the food they would buy in Egypt?
22. How did Joseph feel when he saw Benjamin stand among his brethren?
23. Joseph set the Egyptians at his household at a different table from the Hebrews. Why did the Egyptians eat at a different table from the Hebrews at the meal in the house of Joseph?
24. In Genesis 44 we see the completion of Joseph's trial of his brethren, especially Judah. Joseph wanted to see if his brethren had repented of their prior conduct to him. What did Joseph have put in Benjamin's sack so that Benjamin might appear to have stolen it from Joseph's household?
25. What did Joseph insist be done to Benjamin, when he was caught with the article from Joseph's house?
26. What did Judah do to come to the rescue of Benjamin?
27. The preface to the Ten Commandments reads thus: "I am the LORD thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage." Of what is bondage in Egypt a type, and how does this relate to Judah's rescue of Benjamin?

Genesis 45-50 Test

1. There has been an age old philosophical question how a good God can be totally sovereign, yet there be evil in the world. As the Westminster Confession reads: "God from all eternity did by the most wise and holy counsel of his own will, freely and unchangeably ordain whatsoever comes to pass; yet so as thereby neither is God the author of sin; nor is violence offered to the will of the creatures, nor is the liberty or contingency of second causes taken away, but rather established." Among the many other important questions which Genesis answers, it answers this one of God's sovereignty yet the presence of evil in the world. And it does so by giving a divine commentary on the life of Joseph, who was done evil by his brothers. Joseph explains to his brothers in Genesis 50:20 how he understands it, and how we should understand it as well. How does Joseph explain it?
2. When Joseph at first revealed his identity to his brethren, how did they respond?
3. Romans 8:28 reads: "we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." How do we see the truth of this revealed in the life of Jacob, as it relates to the trials he endured concerning his son Joseph?
4. Joseph tells his brothers to fetch his father Jacob and to bring him to Egypt. Where in Egypt does Joseph say Jacob and his household will dwell?
5. When Joseph's brethren first tell Jacob (aka Israel) that Joseph is alive, and to come join him in Egypt, Jacob does not believe it can be true. But the wagons of goods from Egypt persuaded him. On Jacob's journey to Egypt, how did Jacob acknowledge his thankfulness to God in Beersheba?
6. In Genesis 46 we find an enumeration of the seed of Promise that came into Egypt. The household of Jacob at this point was the Twelve Tribes of Israel in their incipency. What was the trade and means of livelihood of them, which Joseph told his brethren to acknowledge before the Pharaoh?
7. How was this trade and occupation considered among the Egyptians?
8. Unbelievers have a code of ethics and morality, but their code is quite often warped, since it proceeds from a corrupted and not a pure conscience. For example, there are some today who are vegetarians, because they say it is immoral to eat animal meat. And there are some who are feminists today, because they say men and women should do the same jobs. How do we know the Egyptians had an inappropriate code of ethics concerning the trade of the Jews?
9. Jacob met with Pharaoh, and blessed him. What question did Pharaoh ask of Jacob?
10. Eventually the Egyptians ran out of money to buy the corn from Joseph. So what did they then use to buy corn from Joseph?
11. When the Egyptians had nothing else but land and themselves left, even these they had to give to buy food. So the Egyptians had to sell their land and themselves to Joseph to buy corn from him. With the land of the people in the hands of Pharaoh, Joseph suggested a deal to the Egyptians, by which they could use the land. What was this deal, which the Egyptians accepted, and which prevailed for centuries afterwards?
12. Where did Jacob request Joseph to make sure he was buried, by swearing to Jacob?
13. The sins which we commit have negative ramifications on ourselves and upon our posterity. Which sin did Reuben commit, such that his birthright as the oldest son of Jacob was instead given unto the sons of Joseph?
14. Ordinarily the greater blessing would have gone to the older of Joseph's two sons, and not the younger. But Jacob, to the chagrin of Joseph, gave the greater blessing to the younger. Which of Joseph's two sons received the greater blessing from Jacob?
15. Genesis 49 is a prophecy of Jacob, on the occasion of his making his will to his sons upon his deathbed. Jacob says to his sons, "Gather yourselves together, that I may tell you [that] which shall befall you in the last days." The term 'the last days' is one we meet with often in scriptural prophecy, and generally means later in time. His prophecy would be fulfilled centuries later. According to Jacob's prophecy, although Joseph's posterity received the birthright, the greatest honor was bestowed upon Judah. As I Chronicles 5:2 says: "For Judah prevailed above his brethren, and of him [came] the chief ruler; but the birthright [was] Joseph's..." What promise did Jacob utter concerning Judah, and how does it concern the coming Messiah?
16. How does Revelation 5:5 ("...behold, the Lion of the tribe of Juda, the Root of David, hath prevailed to open the book, and to loose the seven seals thereof...") relate to the prophecy concerning Judah found in Genesis 49?

17. How did Jacob's prophetic promise towards Judah hold out a promised blessing for all mankind, and not the Jews only?
18. Moses, who compiled and wrote the book of Genesis, was of the tribe of Levi. Did Jacob praise Levi in Genesis 49?
19. How did Joseph fulfill his promise to Jacob soon after his father's death?
20. What did Joseph's brethren anxiously worry Joseph would do to them, after Jacob's death?
21. Hebrews 11:22 reads thus: "By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the departing of the children of Israel; and gave commandment concerning his bones." What does Genesis 50 say about Joseph that gives occasion for these words in the book of Hebrews, and how did Joseph's conduct manifest faith?

Exodus 1-4 Test

1. Jacob had 12 sons, from which the twelve tribes of Israel came. Name at least 9 of the 12 tribes.
2. What happened with Israel's population during its years in Egypt?
3. What danger did the king of Egypt recognize from this foreign presence in Egypt?
4. How did Egypt then unwisely begin treating Israel?
5. What did the Egyptian king command of the midwives?
6. Were the midwives right in disobeying the Egyptian king? How do we know?
7. Of what tribe of Israel was Moses?
8. Who adopted Moses as her own son?
9. How did Moses get his name?
10. Although Moses grew up in Egypt, he later had to flee it. He fled to Midian, where he stayed for forty years, according to Acts 7:30. Why did Moses have to flee Egypt?
11. A priest of Midian, named Jethro, gave Moses his daughter as a wife. Moses had two sons by his wife. What was his wife's name?
12. On what mountain did Moses see the burning bush?
13. God told Moses that he would deliver the Israelites out of bondage in Egypt. Moses asked God what name to use for God before the Israelites when they asked Moses who sent him. What name did God reply?
14. God promised Moses that when the Israelites would leave Egypt under his leadership, they would not leave Egypt empty handed. With what possessions does Exodus 3:22 say the Israelites would leave Egypt?
15. Moses objected to his appointment as a deliverer, asserting that the Israelites would not believe he was sent of the Lord. What 2 signs was Moses given to do to persuade Israelites otherwise?
16. Moses next objected that he was not facile of speech. What remedy did God have for that?
17. God told Moses to perform all the wonders He had showed him. But what did God say he would do to Pharaoh's heart, and how does this prove the doctrine of predestination?
18. Moses was instructed to say that Israel was God's first-born son. Moses was instructed to say this by God because Israel is a type of what person?
19. Genesis 17:14 teaches that "the uncircumcised man child whose flesh of his foreskin is not circumcised, that soul shall be cut off from my people." What did God seek to do to Moses for not circumcising his sons?
20. What does the rule of Genesis 17:14 imply about the seriousness of the issue of refusing to baptise one's children?
21. To Moses' shame, who had to circumcize his sons?
22. Who did Moses and Aaron gather together to communicate what God had instructed, and how does this validate presbyterian church government in the Old Testament church (which has passed to the New Testament church)?

Exodus 5-11 Test

1. Moses and Aaron then presented their case before the Pharaoh then ruling in Egypt. What specific request did they first make of the Pharaoh?
2. Instead of acceding to their request, the Pharaoh placed even more burdensome labors upon the Israelites. Who did the people blame for their more burdensome labor?
3. Although God was the God of patriarchs like Abraham, there was a name of God which He did not use with the patriarchs that He used with His people beginning in Moses' generation. What was this name?
4. According to Exodus 6, Levi begat Kohath, and Kohath begat Amram. Amram took as his wife the sister of Kohath, who was named Jochebed. Amram and Jochebed had 2 famous sons and a daughter named Miriam. What were the names of these sons?
5. We can understand the relation of God to His Biblical prophets by the analogy of Moses to Aaron. How do we know such an analogy is Biblically warranted, and why was this the relation of Moses to Aaron?
6. Who did Pharaoh call to seek to perform the same signs as done by Moses and Aaron?
7. According to Exodus 7, what was the first plague upon the Egyptians for their wickedness?
8. The Egyptian pharaoh hardened his heart, yet all of the Egyptians suffered because of his sin. Similarly, Adam sinned and all of humanity was brought under the curse. What scriptural principle is herein manifested?
9. The second plague was the plague of frogs, which sorely afflicted pharaoh and the Egyptians. What did Pharaoh say he would let the Israelites do, as Moses had requested?
10. But pharaoh reneged on his promise. So God sent a plague of lice and then of flies. When God sent the plague of flies, He spared that part of Egypt where the Israelites resided. What was the name of the land in Egypt where the Israelites resided?
11. The plague of flies was called off because pharaoh promised to meet Moses' request, but pharaoh later reneged on his word. So God sent a fifth plague on the Egyptians, which was a plague of murrain upon cattle, horses, and other beasts. How many Israelite cattle died in this plague?
12. The sixth plague was of boils and blains. The seventh plague was something that Egypt had not previously known in all of its history as a nation, which made it especially frightful. What was the seventh plague, which caused such destruction in Egypt?
13. The heart in rebellion against God is irrational, even as manifested in the life of pharaoh. Why did even pharaoh's servants counsel pharaoh at this point to let the Israelites go?
14. The eighth plague was of locusts, and the ninth plague was of thick darkness. After this ninth plague the pharaoh made a demand of Moses, to which Moses acquiesced. What did pharaoh demand of Moses, lest pharaoh kill Moses?
15. What was the tenth and final plague visited upon Egypt?
16. The plagues poured upon ancient Egypt foreshadow the yet future plagues to be poured upon a mysterious Babylon before the inception of the millennium. Why in these instances does God have to pour down plagues in order that His people may enjoy godly Christian government on earth?

Exodus 12-19 Test

1. Before the institution of the Passover, the Hebrews' calendar year had begun in September. But at least for ecclesiastical purposes the year would begin in the month of the Passover. What animal was to be sacrificed in the Passover?
2. Of whom was this sacrificial animal a type?
3. Why was this sacrament called 'the Passover'?
4. The Passover was to be an "ordinance forever" to the people of God on earth. What New Testament sacrament is the Christian Passover?
5. We may deduce from Exodus 12 who partook of the Passover. Since it consisted of meat, bitter herbs, and unleavened bread, how do we know the Israelite infants did not partake (even though such infants had received the sacrament of circumcision)?
6. We know only males were allowed to partake of the Passover sacrament from 2 pieces of evidence: the fact that only a circumcized male (Exodus 12:44) could partake and the nature of the attire and equipment of those that partook. For instance, the attire described seems to be that of males (loins girded and staff in hand) (Exodus 12:11). How does this requirement for the Passover parallel that of circumcision?
7. Pre-adolescent children were not allowed to receive it either. In Exodus 12:26 they do not ask, "what mean we by this service?" but rather "what mean ye by this service?" How were fathers to answer this question of their pre-adolescent children?
8. As a general rule, were foreigners allowed to partake of the Passover (Exodus 12:45)?
9. How many years had the Israelites resided in Egypt when they came out?
10. Whose bones were carried back to the Promised Land, in accordance with his request years earlier?
11. God led the people out of Egypt by way of the wilderness of the Red Sea. How did God lead them, so they knew where to go?
12. In what did the pharaoh and his army chase after the Israelites?
13. The Apostle Paul compares Christian baptism to the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites. Which Israelites crossed the Red Sea?
14. How were the Egyptians destroyed?
15. The song of Moses appears in Exodus 15. It was sung even before the giving of the Levitical (ceremonial) law of the Israelites. It is a song of redemption, and it is alluded to as well in Revelation 15 with regards to another act of redemption by God. Who sang this inspired song composed by the prophet Moses, and what does it suggest about the place of hymns in worship?
16. With regards to the use of musical instruments accompanying the singing, when is their use mentioned?
17. Why did the people murmur at Marah?
18. Why did the people murmur in the wilderness of Sin, on their way to Mt. Sinai?
19. What did God give the people to eat in the evening?
20. What did God give the people to eat in the morning?
21. What were the Israelites to do with the manna on the sixth day, and what does this teach us about how we should prepare for the Christian Sabbath?
22. Which foreigner fought with Israel in Rephidim?
23. Jethro brought Moses' wife Zipporah and his 2 sons to him. With what did Jethro worship God, giving thanks for the good news told to him by Moses?
24. What wise counsel did Jethro give to Moses?
25. The system of ruling elders established in Moses' day for the church then has also been carried over into the New Testament church, and is an excellent model for Christian civil government, as it was for Jewish government. It consisted of ascending levels of courts to judge the cases of the people. So there were lower level courts and appeals courts, just as there are in Presbyterian ecclesiastical government and American civil government. How many people did the lowest level court rule over?
26. Did the ruling elders consist of men and women, or men only?
27. God promised Israel that they would be "a kingdom of priests and a holy nation" (Exodus 19:6), as He has promised to the New Israel [Christ's church] (1 Peter 2:9). But in order to be entitled to this exalted blessing, what did God say Israel must do?
28. What visible phenomena caused the Israelites to tremble when they were at the base of Mount Sinai?

Exodus 20-24 Test (Students should be told ahead of time to memorize the Ten Commandments in the Authorized Version.)

1. In Exodus 20 we have the Ten Commandments, which is the summary of God's moral law for all time. The first four commandments (commonly called the first table of the law) summarize our duty to God and the other commandments (commonly called the second table of the law) summarize our duty to man. Thus Jesus Himself summarized the moral law contained in the Ten Commandments under two heads: love the Lord thy God and love thy neighbor. What is the first commandment?
2. What is the second commandment?
3. What is the third commandment?
4. What is the fourth commandment?
5. What is the fifth commandment?
6. What is the sixth commandment?
7. What is the seventh commandment?
8. What is the eighth commandment?
9. What is the ninth commandment?
10. What is the tenth commandment?
11. According to Exodus 20, who spoke these Ten Commandments to the Israelites?
12. A mediator is one who stands between two parties, reconciling the two parties and communicating information between the two parties. Did the Israelites want the message from God to be mediated by Moses or unmediated?
13. Moses went into the thick darkness on Mount Sinai to speak with God alone. There God gave Moses what is primarily an exposition and application of the Ten Commandments. The contents of that communication between God and Moses are contained in Exodus 20:22 – 23:33. How did Moses in turn communicate this information to the Israelites?
14. In Exodus 20:22 – 23:33 we learn much of how the Ten Commandments should be applied. It is not an exhaustive application of them (covering all issues that would arise throughout history), but an illustrative application. Exodus 20:22 – 23:33 contain the judicial laws for Israel specifically, but the general equity therein (i.e., that which necessarily follows from the Ten Commandments themselves) is applicable to all states and societies. In the next questions we shall consider these judicial laws found in Exodus 20:22 – 23:33. Was differentiation made between accidental and premeditated (i.e., presumptuous) murder?
15. What was to be done to the man-stealer (i.e., kidnapper)?
16. What was to be done to a child who cursed his parents?
17. Differentiation was made in cases where an owner's ox killed some other person. What differentiation was made in such cases?
18. What punishment was to be meted out to the thief who stole a cow from someone else, and was caught in the act before confessing?
19. If someone borrows something from its owner for free, and it is destroyed while in the custody of the borrower, what was the borrower required to do?
20. What punishment was to be meted out to a witch?
21. What punishment was to be meted out to someone who committed bestiality?
22. What punishment was to be meted out to someone who worshipped a false god?
23. Three times a year all their males were enjoined to come together in a holy convocation. Which three feasts in the year required this attendance?
24. After the giving to Moses the contents of the Book of the Covenant (which were largely judicial applications of the Ten Commandments), in Exodus 24 we come to a new section which includes the ratification of the covenant with Israel and ceremonial and ecclesiastical instructions. Dr. Richard Bacon comments thus on this section: "The first appearance of a specifically ecclesiastical Sanhedrin, as opposed merely to the existence of elders, seems to be at Exodus 24:1 where God called not only Moses and Aaron, but seventy of the elders to "come up." We should note that at that point in time in the history of Israel there was not yet a cultic establishment. Therefore the sacrifices were performed in Exodus twenty-three by "young boys" rather than by Aaron and his sons. Aaron and his sons would not be set apart for office until Exodus chapter twenty-eight and following. The understanding of this dissertation is that the elders of Exodus twenty-four were not the seventy elders chosen for governing

the commonwealth of Israel in Numbers chapter eleven, nor were they the elders or judges chosen on the advice of Jethro in Exodus chapter eighteen. Rather these men were chosen as the first group of seventy elders and would become the foundation for the Old Testament ecclesiastical Sanhedrin. The group of seventy elders of Exodus 24:1 was not the same as the group in Numbers 11:16ff., because the elders in Exodus chapter twenty-four were chosen shortly after the children of Israel came out of Egypt and while they were still at Mount Sinai. But on the twentieth day of the second month, in the second year they moved their encampment from Sinai to the Paran wilderness (Numbers 10:11-12). While in the wilderness of Paran they pitched their tents at *Hibroth-Hataavah* (Numbers 33:16). It was at that encampment at *Hibroth-Hataavah* that the seventy were chosen to relieve Moses of the burden of government, as Jethro had earlier advised in Exodus chapter eighteen. So the choosing of the seventy in Exodus twenty-four was prior to the choosing of the seventy in Numbers eleven and not at the same time... We should further note that the seventy elders who were chosen in Exodus twenty-four were invested with the authority to judge the very matters in which Aaron or Hur presided. "And he said unto the elders, Tarry ye here for us, until we come again unto you: and behold Aaron and Hur are with you: if any man have any matters to do, let him come unto them" (Exodus 24:14).

These seventy elders were joined in the company with Aaron, Nadab and Abihu and were called up into the mount along with them. The section of Exodus in which this occurs follows the giving of the judicial or civil laws to Israel in chapters twenty-one to twenty-three. Chapter twenty-four forms a sort of transition or even an introduction to the section of Exodus that follows and which deals more specifically with the ceremonial or cultic laws of Israel. It is also noteworthy that these seventy elders had no function in the civil cases and suits regarding the magisterial government, for in Numbers chapter eleven, which was still future to the events in Exodus chapter twenty-four, Moses still judged civil cases single-handedly.

Last of all, these elders in Exodus chapter twenty-four seem to be inducted into office in the context of specifically ecclesiastical ceremonies rather than civil ceremonies with a religious cast. Of course ancient Israel was not a secular nation (few nations ever have been) and so the civil and ecclesiastical cannot be altogether divorced. Yet the concomitants of installation all have an ecclesiastical context more similar to Aaron's anointing than to either Saul's (First Samuel 10:1ff.) or to David's (First Samuel 16:13). First the covenant was ratified immediately upon the selection of the seventy elders, and that in the context of sacrifice and offering (verses 5 to 8). Second, the elders received an epiphany in the context of eating what must certainly have been regarded as a covenantal meal. "And they saw the God of Israel... also they saw God, and did eat and drink" (verses 10 and 11).

These trains of thought taken together seem to invest these elders with an ecclesiastical authority and with *no* civil authority. But if they have ecclesiastical authority without also having civil authority, then they are a distinct ecclesiastical government. Consider: they are accompanied by those whom God chose to be priests (Hebrews 5:4); they had a certain authority to judge of some matters (Exodus 24:14), but not of others (Numbers 11:14); they entered office via a sacred banquet which may even have included the eating of holy things offered to the Lord (Exodus 24:5, 10, 11). Though it was still quite early in the life of the Jewish church in Exodus 24 and therefore things are often seen in Scripture at that point in embryonic forms, still one can see in Exodus chapter 24 an eldership of seventy that is distinct from civil judges."

So we witness from the information given the establishment of an ecclesiastical synod separate from the civil council. Thus, we see the introduction of Presbyterian church government combined with Parliamentary civil government, serving as a model for government structure for all time. And we witness how the people of God are to have such councils of elders to judge issues and disputes among them.

How does Acts 15:2-6 ("When therefore Paul and Barnabas had no small dissension and disputation with them, they determined that Paul and Barnabas, and certain other of them, should go up to Jerusalem unto the apostles and elders about this question... And the apostles and elders came together for to consider of this matter.") conform to this pattern?

25. Along these same lines, what does I Corinthians 6:1-7 (“Dare any of you, having a matter against another, go to law before the unjust, and not before the saints? Do ye not know that the saints shall judge the world? and if the world shall be judged by you, are ye unworthy to judge the smallest matters? Know ye not that we shall judge angels? how much more things that pertain to this life?... I speak to your shame. Is it so, that there is not a wise man among you? no, not one that shall be able to judge between his brethren?...”) teach about councils of judgment among the people of God concerning non-ecclesiastical matters?

Exodus 25-32 Test

1. In Exodus chapters 25 - 31 we read the ceremonial law conveyed by God to Moses. Much of the ceremonial law concerns the instructions for the construction of the tabernacle and its contents. How was the gold, silver, brass, linen, wood and other precious commodities obtained for the tabernacle?
2. God would commune with the Israelites through the Levitical high priest from above the mercy seat. What was the mercy seat to be upon?
3. It is the reformed and Biblical view that we are not to make images of God, as commanded in the Second Commandment. This includes a prohibition of images of Jesus Christ, who is God the Son. But various Anabaptists have wrongly extended this prohibition to include pictures of any kind, including of landscapes and people. What picture or image appeared on the mercy seat, and how does it contradict the view that pictures of any kind are prohibited?
4. What was to be inside the most holy place of the tabernacle?
5. The theory of Roman Catholic priesthood is that the Romish priesthood has replaced the Levitical priesthood, whereas Protestants assert the Levitical priesthood was abrogated without replacement. What was the Levitical high priest to wear on his head, which is also what the Romish Pope wears on his?
6. Two stones were to be placed upon the shoulders of the ephod of the priest. What names were to be engraved on these two stones?
7. What was to be upon the breastplate of judgment of Aaron- upon his heart – when he went into the most holy place of the tabernacle?
8. A certain animal was to be sacrificed upon the altar in the morning and in the evening of everyday for the atonement of the sins of Israel. It was to be a continual burnt offering. What animal was this?
9. What were some of the traits of Bezaleel the son of Uri that qualified him to be responsible for the workmanship of the tabernacle and its contents?
10. Besides giving the ceremonial law to Moses, God also gave to Moses the eternal moral law of the Ten Commandments. Upon what had the finger of God written the Ten Commandments given to Moses?
11. What idolatry did the people commit as Moses was on Mount Sinai communing with God for forty days and nights?
12. Exodus 32:5 says that Aaron called their feast a “feast to the Lord”. How does this prove that their sin was a sin of the second and not the first commandment?
13. When Moses saw their sin, and his anger waxed hot, what did he break?
14. What did Moses make the children of Israel drink in punishment?
15. Why were three thousand men slain that day by the sons of Levi?

Exodus 33-40 Test

1. To whom did the LORD speak face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend?
2. Which doctrine is taught in these words of God: I “will be gracious to whom I will be gracious, and will shew mercy on whom I will shew mercy” ?
3. Which scriptural principle is taught in this statement: “visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and to the fourth [generation]”?
4. Who were repeatedly called a “stiffnecked people”?
5. Were the Israelites allowed to make a covenant of peace with the wicked inhabitants in the Promised Land?
6. Moses was instructed to prepare 2 new stones to bring up to Mount Sinai. What did God write on these stones?
7. “*Whosoever doeth work therein shall be put to death*”. And also a particular prohibition of kindling fires for any servile work, as smith’s work, or plumbers, etc. was established. For which day were these rules established?
8. In Exodus 36:5 we read: “The people bring much more than enough for the service of the work, which the LORD commanded to make.” What were the people bringing and for what purpose?
9. Of what material was the ark of the covenant made, and of what was it overlaid?
10. God has given very specific instructions for his public worship- instructions which we are neither to add to nor take away from. In the Bible He gave one set of instructions for the tabernacle which was serviced by the Levites according to the ceremonial law, and another for His churches/synagogues where all the people assembled for worship. For instance, He gave very specific instructions for the candlestick in the tabernacle, but none for candlesticks in the churches/synagogues because evidently none were to be there. God did not leave it up to man’s whim to decide the characteristics of the candlestick used in His public worship, when such a candlestick was to be part of it. How many branches were to go out of the candlestick which would be placed in the tabernacle, and of what material was the candlestick to be made?
11. An altar of incense was also commanded for the tabernacle, though it has not been for the synagogues/churches. God very carefully prescribed its use and character in the tabernacle, saying “ye shall offer no strange incense thereon, nor burnt sacrifice, nor meat offering; neither shall ye pour drink offering thereon.” It was sweet to God, as we read: “And the anointing oil, and sweet incense for the holy [place]: according to all that I have commanded thee shall they do.” The smoke of the incense in the tabernacle parallels the prayers of the congregation in the synagogues/churches. For in Revelation 8:4 we read: “And the smoke of the incense, [which came] with the prayers of the saints, ascended up before God out of the angel's hand.” How is the smoke of the incense a type for the prayers of the saints?
12. We read in Exodus 39:43: “And Moses did look upon all the work, and, behold, they had done it as the LORD had commanded, even so had they done it.” Since all was done in accordance with the Lord’s prescription – without addition or subtraction – how did Moses reward the people?
13. Before Moses and Aaron would enter the holy tent of the congregation, they would engage in ritual cleansing. What did they do for such ritual cleansing?

Leviticus 1-7 Test

1. In questions 1 to 5 list the 5 types of sacrificial offering explained in Leviticus chapters 1-5.
2. Same.
3. Same.
4. Same.
5. Same.

(Questions 1-5 should be graded before proceeding with the rest of the questions.)

6. Who were the priests designated to administer these offerings?
7. What 3 classes of animal are permissible as a burnt offering?
8. In the burnt offering what was to be done with the blood?
9. What is the purpose of the burnt offering?
10. What does 'atonement' mean?
11. What 2 substances were mixed in with the flour in the grain offering?
12. Name one important condition or requirement of the animal to be sacrificed in offerings like the burnt offering or peace offering?
13. What is the spiritual New Testament significance of the requirement asked in question 12?
14. What was the purpose of the sin offering?
15. What was the purpose of the trespass offering?
16. How often should the fire of the burnt offering be burning?
17. What 2 parts of the animals sacrificed were not to be eaten by the Israelites?
18. What was the penalty for eating it?
19. What food were the priests to eat who administered the offerings?
20. What is the spiritual significance of the rule mentioned in question 19? Put another way, how is the rule of question 19 relevant for us in the New Testament era?

Leviticus 8-14 Test

1. Where had Moses been when God delivered to him the instructions regarding the various offerings?
(This was told to us at the end of Leviticus chapter 7.)
2. Where was Moses when he consecrated Aaron and his sons for their priestly ministry?
3. How was water used in the consecration service?
4. How was oil used in the consecration service?
5. How many were the days of consecration of the Aaronic priests?
6. What was the purpose of the service of consecration for the Aaronic priests?
7. For whom were the tabernacle sacrifices to be made (in other words, for whose sins)?
8. What is the significance that the sacrifices also had to be made for the Aaronic priests themselves (when compared with Christ's sacrifice on the Cross)?
9. What appeared unto the Israelites after Moses and Aaron came out of the Temple and blessed the people?
10. How did the people respond to this appearance?
11. Who were Nadab and Abihu?
12. What was their (Nadab and Abihu's) sin?
13. What does the account of Nadab and Abihu tell us about worship of God?
14. How were Nadab and Abihu punished?
15. What were the sons of Aaron (the priests) to abstain from when they are to go into the tent of meeting?
This rule came in the aftermath of the sin of Nadab and Abihu.
16. What were the Israelites not to do with unclean animals?
17. When would a woman be unclean?
18. What skin disease would cause a person to be pronounced unclean?

Leviticus 15-21 Test

1. When a man or woman had a discharge of blood from a sore or menstrual period, how long should they be in a period of cleansing after the flow of blood ceased?
2. What was such a man or woman to do after the period of cleansing?
3. Name some of the ceremonies that took place on the great day of atonement.
4. What does 'atonement' mean?
5. Who atoned for the elect's sins? (This question is not specific to the Leviticus chapters.)
6. How does the scapegoat described in Leviticus serve as a type or pre-figurement of the true scapegoat of God's elect?
7. What is the reason given in Leviticus 17 as to why the Jews were not to eat blood?
8. Why did Christ therefore have to shed blood for the remission of the sins of His people?
9. God gives various specific rules how his people are to avoid violation of the command not to commit adultery and sexual immorality. Here are 5 true or false questions as part of question 9:
 - a. It is wrong to marry your aunt if your uncle dies.
 - b. It is wrong to marry your cousin.
 - c. It is wrong to marry (or has intercourse with) an animal.
 - d. It is wrong for a man to marry another man.
 - e. It is all right to marry your neighbor's wife if your neighbor is alive, so long as he is not your close kin.
10. In Leviticus 19:2 God commands the children of Israel to be holy. What reason does he give why they must be holy?
11. Based upon your answer to question 10, explain why it is so important that we have a correct and Biblical doctrine of God? (Hint: It is said that a proper ethics flows out of a proper theology.)
12. Why were the Israelites commanded not to wholly reap the corners of their fields and every grape from their vineyards? In other words, for whose benefit was this intended?
13. In Leviticus 19:18 we find what Jesus in the New Testament called one of the two greatest commandments that sum up all the commandments of God. What is this commandment?
14. In Leviticus 19 we find a mixture of moral laws and ceremonial laws. Define "moral laws" and give one example of a moral law commanded in Leviticus 19.
15. Define "ceremonial laws" and give one example of a ceremonial law defined in Leviticus 19.
16. How can we tell whether a law is a moral law or a ceremonial law, since there is a mixture in Leviticus 19?
17. How does God command Israelites to treat strangers among them in Israel, and what reason does he give why the Israelites should treat them in this way?
18. In Leviticus 20 we find that God lays down the penalties for breaking His laws. What was the stated penalty if someone cursed his father or mother or committed homosexuality?
19. God commanded Israel to be holy. What does 'holy' mean?
20. In Leviticus 21 God gives regulations for the conduct of priests. Whom were priests commanded to marry and who were they forbidden to marry?

Leviticus 22-27, Numbers 1 Test

1. What does God think of blemished sacrificial offerings (ie, offerings with a defect)?
2. What does the answer to question 1 tell us about the Savior who served as a sacrificial offering for sin?
3. What is a type?
4. Why did God teach so much truth to people using types?
5. Leviticus 23 describes 7 feasts to be kept by the Jews. In questions 5-11 name each of these feasts and describe what each was to commemorate.
6. See question 5.
7. See question 5.
8. See question 5.
9. See question 5.
10. See question 5.
11. See question 5.
12. What is a convocation?
13. How does a weekly sabbath convocation imply something along the lines of synagogue worship?
(hint: All the Jews were expected to participate in the sabbath convocation, but only the Levites served in the tabernacle/Temple sacrifices [other than bringing sacrificial offerings].)
14. a. Of the 2 systems of worship (tabernacle/Temple worship and synagogue worship) of Israelite society, which pre-figured Christ's sacrifice on the Cross and expired with it?
14. b. Of the 2 systems, which continued on with certain modification (such as the change in the day of worship) in Christian church worship?
15. What penalty was inflicted upon the Israelite woman's son (whose father was Egyptian) who cursed the name of the Lord in the midst of a fight?
16. Within Israel did God command the same laws which applied to Jews to apply to strangers residing within the country?
17. What were the Jews to do on the Seventh Year Sabbath?
18. What is the year of Jubilee?
19. What rule did God give about lending money to poor Jews?
20. What was the different rule concerning Jewish slaves and foreign slaves?
21. In Leviticus 26 God gives promises of covenantal blessing and retribution to the Israelites. What does blessing mean? What must the Israelites do to obtain God's blessing?
22. What does retribution mean? What must the Israelites do to incur God's retribution?
23. Leviticus 27 describes the rules relating to redeeming persons and property dedicated to God. What does 'redeem' mean?
24. Who is the Christian's redeemer, and what did he redeem us from?
25. Which Israelite tribe was not numbered in the census taken in Numbers 1? And why was it not numbered but the others were (or at least the males over 20 years of age were)?

Numbers 2-8 Test

1. After the numbering of the Israelites, God gave direction to them of how each of the tribes should move as they traveled and how each of the tribes should camp. What was to be in the middle of the camps?
2. Which tribe was to be in the middle of the camps?
3. What had been the names of the first 2 sons of Aaron and what had happened to them?
4. Name at least one of the 2 remaining sons of Aaron who ministered in their brothers' place?
5. God says in Numbers 3 that the day he had killed all the first born sons in Egypt except of the Israelites, that from then on all firstborn sons of Israel were especially sanctified to God. As a substitute for these first born, who did God accept in their place to do his service?
6. Who has God accepted as a substitute to pay the penalty for the sins of his elect?
7. Were there more firstborn sons in Israel at the time or more male Levites?
8. Since there was a difference in number of firstborn sons versus male Levites, what was done to "even the score"?
9. Who provided the wagons to carry the Tabernacle?
10. Why had not the sons of Kohath any wagons allotted to them? In other words, how did the sons of Kohath carry the things of the Tabernacle assigned to them to carry?
11. What part of the Tabernacle did the sons of Kohath carry?
12. Of what tribe were the sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari?
13. What was to be done with those who were ceremonially unclean- the lepers, everyone with a discharge, and everyone defiled by a corpse?
14. According to Numbers 5, what 2 acts were to be performed by those who had committed any sin that men commit in unfaithfulness against the Lord?
15. What was to be done with a woman who a husband suspected of unfaithfulness according to Numbers 5 called the "law of jealousy"?
16. Why is this "law of jealousy" not still in effect today?
17. Is it morally wrong for people to take vows?
18. What is a Nazirite vow?
19. What was the priestly blessing that the sons of Aaron were to pronounce upon the Israelites? (at least explain what it generally said)
20. Between what ages were the Levites permitted to perform service in the work of the tabernacle of meeting?

Numbers 9-15 Test

1. If a foreigner should sojourn among the Jews and keep passover, was there to be a different way he observed the passover from the Jews? (Numbers 9:14)
2. Name at least 2 purposes for which the 2 silver trumpets were to be blown? (Numbers 10:1-5)
3. In Numbers 10:29, whom did Moses entreat to accompany the Israelites to help them in their journey?
4. What evil did the Israelites do in Numbers 11 that caused Jehovah to devour some Israelites with fire?
5. What action of Moses led God to abate the fire upon the Israelites?
6. Who commanded that there should be elders appointed to serve along Moses and help him rule the Israelites?
7. How many elders were to be appointed to rule alongside Moses? (Numbers 11:16)
[Bonus question: In the New Testament what was this body of elders ruling the Jews called?]
8. What indwelt Moses that God also caused to indwell this body of elders so that initially they could prophesy? (Num 11:25)
9. What had the Israelites been eating in the wilderness that was like coriander seed? (Num 11:7)
10. What bird was God going to give the Israelites to satisfy their desire and complaining for meat?
11. What did God say would be the reaction of the Jews when they were given so much meat to eat? (Num 11:20)
12. Who became jealous for Moses' sake when 2 of the 70 elders appointed prophesied in the camp?
13. What was Moses' reaction when he heard 2 of the 70 elders prophesied in the camp? (Num 11:29)
14. How did God punish the Israelites as they were eating the bird meat he had given them? (Num 11:33)
15. Miriam and Aaron spoke ill of Moses. What did they say ill of him? (Num 12:1)
16. What characteristic of Moses does Number 12:3 characterized Moses "above all the men that were upon the face of the earth."
17. God then spoke with Moses, Aaron, and Miriam and defended Moses. What disease did God cause to come upon Miriam in punishment?
18. How many spies were sent into the Promised Land?
19. How many days did these spies remain in the Promised Land spying? (Num 13:25)
20. Of what 2 things did the spies say the Promised Land was flowing with? (Num 11:27)
21. Which 2 spies recommended going into the Promised Land even though the other spies counseled against it? (Num 14:6)
22. Whose report did the Israelites believe? (Num 14:2,10)
23. What punishment did God say he would incur on the generation of Israelites that left Egypt? (Num 11:29)
24. What punishment did God pronounce upon the man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath? (Num 15:35-36)

Numbers 16-22 Test

1. Of what tribe was Korah? (Num 16:1)
2. What sin did Korah and his accomplices commit? (Num 16:3)
3. What did Moses propose for Korah and his men to do, to prove whether God accepted them as priests or not? (Num 16:7,18)
4. How did God punish Korah and his accomplices? (Num 16:32)
5. What happened to the 250 other men who offered incense along with Korah? (Num 16:35)
6. What does the case of Korah tell us about our duty to obey God-appointed authority?
7. On the day after the incident with Korah, what did the congregation of Israel do? (Num 16:41)
8. What did Moses and Aaron do to stay God's anger against the Israelites?
9. About how many Israelites were destroyed by God's anger and through what means were these destroyed? (Num 16:49)
10. When Aaron served as an Intercessor on behalf of the Israelites, of whom was he a type?
[Bonus question: Of what was incense the type? (Rev 5:8)]
11. What happened to Aaron's rod which was put in the tent of meeting that did not happen to the rods of the other tribes? (Num 17:8)
12. Where did God tell Moses to keep Aaron's rod as proof of whom he had appointed for service and leadership? (Num 17:10)
13. What does God mean when he tells the Levites that "they shall bear the iniquity" of the Israelites? (Num 18:23)
14. a. Who was not to come near the tent of meeting from henceforth? (Num 18:22)
- 14.b. Since these were not to come near the tent of meeting, where were they actively to participate in the worship of God each Sabbath?
15. What does 'tithes' mean that the Levites could get from the other Israelites?
16. When someone died in a tent, for how many days were those to be considered ceremonially unclean who were also in the tent? (Num 19:14)
17. When the Israelites complained to Moses and Aaron about being thirsty for water in the Wilderness of Zin, what did God tell Moses to do to give them water? (Num 20:8)
18. What did Moses do to give them water that dishonored God? (Num 20:11)
19. What was Moses' punishment for sinning against God as described in question 18? (Num 20:12)
20. What was this place called where God miraculously gave water to the Israelites in the wilderness and Moses sinned? (Num 20:13)
21. Of what country did Moses request to have passage through their country so Israel could go into the Promised Land? Did this country consent? (Numbers 20:21)
22. Where did Aaron give his priestly garments to his son Eleazar and die? (Num 20:27)
23. The Israelites complained of having to travel so far to get into the Promised Land, and God punished them by sending fiery serpents that bit the people. What did God command Moses to do so that people bitten would not die? (Num 21:8-9)
24. What king of the Amorites refused to let the Israelites pass through his country, but the Israelites defeated him in battle? (Num 21:21)
25. What king of Bashan refused to let the Israelites pass through his country, but the Israelites defeated him in battle? (Num 21:33)
26. What king of Moab asked Balaam to curse Israel so Israel would not conquer Moab? (Num 22:4)
27. In Balaam's journey to Moab, what animal spoke to him? (Numbers 22:28)

Numbers 23-29 Test

1. For what purpose had Balak called Balaam to come and help him? (Num 24:10)
2. How was Balak going to reward Balaam if Balaam did what Balak wanted? (Num 24:11-13)
3. How many altars for burnt offerings did Balaam ask Balak to build for him each time? (Num 23:1,29)
4. Was Balaam able to do what Balak wanted? Why or why not? (Num 23:25-26)
5. In Balaam's last prophecy in Numbers 24, Balaam says in verse 17: "I see him, but not now". Who is the 'him' in this verse? How do you know? (Num 24:17) [Hint: see question #6.]
6. What is a 'sceptre' mentioned in Numbers 24:17?
7. According to Numbers 25:1, with whom did the Israelites begin to play the harlot? What is a 'harlot'?
8. With what false god of the Moabites did the Israelites join themselves? (Num 25:3)
9. What lesson do we learn from Numbers 25:1-3 about how one sin can lead to another?
10. Which son of Eleazar killed a Jew who was playing the harlot with a heathen Midianitish woman? (Num 25:7)
11. What motivated this son of Eleazar to do what he did for God? (Num 25:11)
12. What would Jehovah have done to the Israelites if this son of Eleazar had not so acted? (Num 25:11)
13. God again had the Jews numbered for who could go to war. What was the minimum age level for counting people? (Num 26:4)
14. Based upon the case of Zelophehad's daughters, to whom would a man's inheritance pass if he had no sons but has daughters? (Num 27:8)
15. To which mountain did God command Moses to ascend so that he may see the Promised Land and then die? (Num 27:12)
16. Who did God appoint to be Moses' successor? (Num 27:18)
17. For how many days was unleavened bread to be eat as part of the feast of passover? (Num 28:17)
18. Which month of the Jewish calendar year was to begin with the blowing of trumpets on the first day of the month? (Num 29:1) (you only need to answer with the month's number, not its Jewish name)
19. Who were the only 2 Israelite men of the "wilderness generation" who were going to be allowed to enter the Promised Land? (Num 26:65)
20. When scripture speaks of the 'jealousy' of Jehovah, what does it mean? (Numbers 25:10)
21. When scripture speaks of the son of Eleazar making 'atonement' for the people, what is meant by 'atonement'? (Numbers 25:13)
22. Who has made atonement for all of God's elect throughout all ages?

Numbers 30-36 Test

1. Who could override the vow made by a female? (Numbers 30)
2. Could anyone override the vow made by a male? (Numbers 30:2)
3. What principle concerning the protection of females do we learn from the law of vows?
4. God told Moses that he would be “gathered unto thy people” after the conquest of the Midianites. What does the expression “gathered unto thy people” mean, and what does it suggest? (Numbers 31:2)
5. What principle concerning war can be derived from God’s command of Israel to battle with Midian? (Numbers 31:4)
6. How many Israelite soldiers were sent to battle the Midianites? (Numbers 31:5)
7. Which evil prophet was killed along with the Midianites? (Numbers 31:8)
8. What wicked counsel had this evil prophet mentioned in question 7 given to the Midianites to entice the Israelites to sin? (Numbers 31:16)
9. After the conquest of the Midianites Moses was angry because the Israelites had not killed some of the Midianites that they should have killed. Which Midianites are these, and what did Moses have the Israelites do with them? (Numbers 31:14-18)
10. What principle do we learn about allowing evil doers to go unpunished in a nation from Numbers 31:14-18 (see question 9)? Is there any reason to believe this principle concerning nations is no longer true today?
11. All of the booty obtained from the Midianite war had to be cleansed by going through one of two substances. What were these two substances? (Numbers 31:23)
12. Which two tribes petitioned Moses to be allowed to settle on the east side of the Jordan River? (Numbers 32:1)
13. What condition did Moses require in order to allow these tribes to settle on the east side of the Jordan River? (Numbers 32:29)
14. Which half-tribe also settled on the east side of the Jordan River? (Numbers 32:33)
15. God commands the Israelites that they must drive out the inhabitants of the Promised Land when they conquer it. What are some things in Numbers 33:52 that God specifically notes should be destroyed by the Israelites when they conquer the land?
16. What does God warn the Israelites in Numbers 33:55-56 will be the consequence of not obeying his command of Numbers 33:52?
17. In Numbers 34 God lays out the border of Israel. What was to be the western border? (Numbers 34:6)
18. Which tribe were to be allowed to live in the cities of refuge? (Numbers 35:6)
19. What was to be the purpose of the cities of refuge? (Numbers 35:12)
20. Did the existence of the cities of refuge mean people who had committed pre-meditated murder could go unpunished? (Numbers 35:16)
21. When could someone who was determined to have caused accidental death be allowed to safely leave the city of refuge and return home without threat of death? (Numbers 35:28)
22. Did God allow ransom to be taken as substitute for death in the case of punishment for pre-meditated murder? (Numbers 35:31)
23. What did God say would happen to the land if murderers were to go unpunished? (Numbers 35:33)
24. Maintenance of tribal inheritances was considered important. What rule was made concerning Israelite daughters who possess an inheritance of their fathers? (Numbers 36:8)

Deuteronomy 1-7 Test

1. When was the book of Deuteronomy written? (Deut 1:3)
2. Where were Moses and the Israelites at the time the book of Deuteronomy was written? (Deut 1:1,4,5)
3. In Deuteronomy 1:9-18 Moses recounts how the government over the Israelites was established. Why was Moses not the sole ruler and judge over the people? (Deut 1:12)
4. What were some of the characteristics required of those who would be rulers and judges over the people selected by the people and Moses? (Deut 1:15)
5. What was to be the smallest unit of men to have a ruler or judge? (Deut 1:15) [Hint: This was also the minimum number of men required in order to form a synagogue, proceeding from this same principle.]
6. When judging men, what is the main thing these judges or rulers were to avoid? (Deut 1:17)
7. Moses next recounts the journey of the Israelites away from Mount Horeb. According to Moses, what made the Israelites afraid to enter the Promised Land? (Deut 1:26-31)
8. According to Deuteronomy 1:32, this fear of the Israelites represented a lack of faith in whom?
9. What was the punishment of the evil generation who refused to enter the Promised Land? (Deut 1:34-40)
10. The evil generation wanted to fight for the Promised Land once they knew of their punishment by God.
 - a. What happened when they tried to fight for it? (Deut 1:44)
 - b. Will it be too late on the Day of Judgment for men to repent of their rebellion against God?
11. God commanded the Israelites not to contend with the inhabitants that dwell in Seir. Whose descendants were these inhabitants and why did God command the Israelites not to contend with them? (Deut 2:4)
12. God commanded the Israelites not to contend with the inhabitants that dwell in Ar. Whose descendants were these inhabitants? (Deut 2:9)
13. The Israelites asked Sihon king of Heshbon to let them pass by his country, but he would not let them. According to Deut 2:30, why was Sihon obstinate on this issue?
14. Og was the king of what country that fought against the Israelites? (Deut 3:1)
15. What 2 and a half tribes of Israel settled in the trans-Jordan region (east of the Jordan River)? (Deut 3:12-13)
16. What was Jehovah's reply when Moses asked him to let Moses enter the Promised Land? (Deut 3:26)
17. To the top of which mountain did God tell Moses to ascend to see the Promised Land? (Deut 3:27)
18. What did God mean when he stated in Deuteronomy 4:2: "ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall you diminish from it"? What theological principle or principles does this statement imply?
19. To illustrate how God punishes those who violate the principle of Deuteronomy 4:2, he noted in Deuteronomy 4:3 the worship of what false god? So which of the Ten Commandments contain the principle of Deuteronomy 4:2?
20. On how many tables of stone did God write the Ten Commandments? (Deut 4:13)
21. What lesson does God say he taught the Israelites by not appearing in any manner of form on Mount Sinai? (Deut 4:15-16)
22. Write the Ten Commandments, or at least the general principle taught in each of them. (Deut 5:7-21)
23. The words of what the Jews call the Shema in Deuteronomy 4:4-5 begin with the phrase "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord". Write the rest of the words of the Shema. (Hint: they are the same words as Jesus Christ called the first and great commandment.)
24. Who was especially exhorted to teach these commandments of God to the children? (Deut 6:20, 6:7)
25. What were the Israelites commanded to do to the current inhabitants and idols in the Promised Land? (Deut 7:2-5)

Deuteronomy 8-14 Test

1. In Deuteronomy 8:3 we have an explanation of why God had fed the Jews with manna in the wilderness. What is this reason?
2. In Deuteronomy 9:5 God reveals that is not because of the Jews' own righteousness that he drove the Gentiles out of the Promised Land. What does God reveal is his reason?
3. The "two tables of stone" with the Ten Commandments are called in Deuteronomy 9:9 and 9:11 the tables of the _____. (fill in the blank)
4. Into what had God commanded that the "two tables of stone" with the Ten Commandments be kept by Moses and the Israelites? (Deuteronomy 10:2)
5. Which son of Aaron took Aaron's place as high priest? (Deuteronomy 10:6)
6. God says in Deuteronomy 11:26 that he is setting before the Israelites "a blessing and a curse." What does God say would lead him to bless the Israelites?
7. What does God say would lead him to curse the Israelites?
8. One thing that is said to be especially abominable to God is what the heathen Gentiles do to their sons and daughters in religious worship. What is this abominable practice described in Deuteronomy 12:31?
9. What should be done with a prophet who can perform a sign or miracle but teaches the Israelites to disobey God? (Deuteronomy 13:5)
10. God gave various ceremonial dietary laws to the Israelites. Name at least one thing the Jews were not to eat according to Deuteronomy 14.

Deuteronomy 15-21 Test

1. Jews were required a release from debt every 7 years. Who was excepted from this rule that debts should be released? (Deut 15:3)
2. What was the general guideline that God gave to the Jews regarding borrowing and lending to foreigners in Deuteronomy 15:6?
3. How often were Jewish slaves to be released from slavery by their fellow Jews? (Deut 15:12)
4. Were Jews required to release their Gentile slaves after a period of years? (Deut 15:12)
5. Which month was the Passover/Feast of Unleavened Bread to be celebrated? (Deut 16:1)
6. How many days was the Feast of Unleavened Bread to last? (Deut 16:3)
7. Was the Passover sacrifice of the lamb allowed to occur any place? (Deut 16:6)
8. What was to happen on the seventh day of the Passover/Feast of Unleavened Bread? (Deut 16:8)
9. The Feast of Weeks was to occur 7 weeks after some event. What was that event? (Deut 16:9)
10. When was the Feast of Booths to occur? (Deut 16:13)
11. What was the minimum number of witnesses required to put someone to death for a crime? (Deut 17:6)
12. God warns the Israelites that they will ultimately demand a king over them. There are at least 2 things that God prohibits the king from multiplying for himself. What are those 2 things? (Deut 17: 16-17)
13. From what source were the Levites to derive their sustenance? (Deut 18:1)
14. In Deuteronomy 18:18 God promises to raise up a prophet like Moses in the future. Who does this promise refer to and why?
15. What was to be done with someone who was discovered to be a false prophet? (Deut 18:20)
16. God gives at least one test to know whether a prophet is false in Deuteronomy 18:22. What is that test given here?
17. What is the duty of the elders of a city when within its gates resides a person who intentionally murdered someone else? (Deut 19:12)
18. God gave the Israelites laws of warfare. When the Israelites came to a city far from the Promised Land they were first to offer it terms of peace. If the city surrendered to the Israelites, what were the Israelites to do with its inhabitants? (Deut 20:11)
19. In the Promised Land, what were the Israelites to do to the inhabitants who they fought against? (Deut 20:17)
20. What is to be done with a rebellious son who will not obey his parents and will not even listen when punished? (Deut 21:18-21)

Deuteronomy 22-28 Test

1. What principle did God direct concerning males wearing female-style clothing, or women wearing male-style clothing? (Deut 22:5)
2. In Deuteronomy 22:8 God commanded a rule regarding battlements on roofs. What was that rule, and what is its rationale?
3. What was to be done to a young wife who was found not to be a virgin upon marriage? (Deut 22:21)
4. There was not allowed any sodomite or prostitute in the Israelite assembly, nor was a man allowed to marry his father's wife. Under which of the Ten Commandments are these regarded as specific violations?
5. According to Israelite judicial law, was any son to be put to death for the sins of his father? (Deut 24:16)
6. When Jews reaped their harvest from the fields, why were they not to collect everything but to leave some in the field? (Deut 24:19)
7. When someone was judged to be guilty and deserving of whipping, what was the maximum number of stripes or whips to be administered? (Deut 25:3)
8. What group of men along with Moses commanded the Israelites, telling them in Deuteronomy 27:1 to keep all the commandments they are commanding? (Hint: These men were the leaders of Israel, just as they the leaders of the New Israel- the Christian church.)
9. What were the Israelites commanded to build on Mount Ebal? (Deut 27:5)
10. The Israelites tribes were to stand on 2 separate mounts to hear the blessings and curses of God. One of these mounts was to be Mount Ebal. What was the other mount? (Deut 27:12)
11. After the curse was uttered (for example, "cursed be he that lieth with any manner of beast"), what were the Israelites to say in response? (Deut 27:21)
12. God pledged to curse the Israelites if they disobeyed him. What does God say the Israelites will eat when they are under siege by enemies in these circumstances? (Deut 28:53)

Deuteronomy 29-34 Test

1. What did Moses mean when he said in Deuteronomy 29:4, “Yet the Lord hath not given you a heart to perceive, and eyes to see, and ears to hear, unto this day”?
2. For how many years had the Jews wandered in the wilderness? (Deut 29:5)
3. What will be the reason that God plagues the land of the Israelites according to Deuteronomy 29:25?
4. God promises to circumcise the heart of the Israelites and the heart of their seed. What does he mean by ‘circumcise their heart’? (Deut 30:6)
5. What was physical circumcision then a sign or symbol of?
6. What was given to Moses by God to be written down and taught to the future generations of Israel to testify against their sins? (Deut 31:21)
7. According to Deuteronomy 32:35, to whom belongs vengeance (in other words, the right to avenge for wrong)?
8. Upon which mount was Moses directed by God to ascend and then die? (Deut 32:49)
9. What could Moses see from this mount? (Deut 32:49)
10. How old was Moses when he died? (Deut 34:7)
11. According to Deuteronomy 34:1, what office did Moses hold which made him the spokesman for God?

Joshua 1-6 Test

1. Who was the father of Joshua? (Joshua 1:1)
2. What role did Joshua play under Moses when Moses was alive according to Joshua 1:1?
3. What did the Lord tell Joshua he should meditate on day and night in order to prosper? (Joshua 1:8)
4. What river did the Jews have to cross to enter Canaan? (Joshua 1:11)
5. What city were 2 spies sent to survey in order that the Israelites might conquer it first? (Joshua 2:1)
6. What harlot aided the 2 spies in this city? (Joshua 2:1)
7. Where had the harlot hidden the 2 spies when the city's authorities came looking for them? (Joshua 2:6)
8. What was the harlot to tie on her window so the Israelites would not harm her or her family when they conquered the city? (Joshua 2:18)
9. What did the 2 spies report back to Joshua about the prospects of conquering the city they had spied? (Joshua 2:24)
10. What happened to the river when the priests carrying the ark of the covenant dipped their feet into its waters? (Joshua 3:16)
11. What were put in the river as a memorial to future generations in the place where the priests carrying the ark of the covenant had stood? (Joshua 4:9)
12. What did Joshua do to the sons of Israel using flint knives which had not been done during the wilderness journey? (Joshua 5:4)
13. To whom did Joshua prostrate himself and ask, "what has my lord to say to his servant?" (Joshua 5:14)
14. For how many days were the men of war to circle the city before the day they actually attacked and conquered it? (Joshua 6:3)
15. What happened to the wall on the day of the Israelite conquest when the people shouted and the trumpets blew? (Joshua 6:20)

Joshua 7-12 Test

1. What battle did the Israelites lose because of a trespass committed by an Israelite in Joshua 7:1?
2. Who transgressed against God by taking an accursed thing that caused this loss? (Joshua 7:1)
3. By what method did Joshua discover who had committed the transgression (Joshua 7:1)
4. What did the transgressor say when Joshua discovered who it was and asked him to make confession? (Joshua 7:20-21)
5. Who was punished for his transgression? (Joshua 7:24)
6. What emotion of God was turned away by the punishment of the transgressor? (Joshua 7:26)
7. By what method did the Israelites trick in battle the city that had previously defeated them because of Israel's transgression? (Joshua 8:15-19)
8. By what method was the king of the defeated city put to death? (Joshua 8:29)
9. Which of the Israelites were present in the congregational meeting following the battle? (Joshua 8:35)
10. What did Joshua read to them in the congregational meeting? (Joshua 8:34-35)
11. The inhabitants of which city tricked Israel into making a league of peace with them? (Joshua 9:3)
12. Why did the princes of Israel feel they must honor their league of peace? (Joshua 9:19)
13. So what role did these people play within Israel who had so tricked the Israelites to make peace with them? (Joshua 9:23)
14. What is the name of the king of Jerusalem who organized the effort to do battle against Israel's allies? (Joshua 10:1)
15. Where did the kings hide who were losing in their battle against the Israelites? (Joshua 10:16)
16. Which peoples and tribes ended up making peace with the Israelites in Canaan so Israel would not destroy them? (Joshua 11:19)
17. Why did more of the Canaanites not make peace with Israel to avoid destruction? (Joshua 11:20)
18. Only after what had occurred did the Promised Land rest from war? (Joshua 11:23)
19. The Israelites conquered many kings and city-kings within the Promised Land. Name at least 3 city-kings which the Israelites conquered and destroyed in the Promised Land. (Joshua 12:9-24)

Joshua 13-18 Test

1. The Levites were given no inheritance of land like the other tribes. What does Joshua 13:14 or 13:33 say was their inheritance?
2. Who asked Joshua that Hebron be given as an inheritance to him? (Joshua 14:14)
3. So which of the tribes inherited Hebron? (Joshua 15:13)
4. What means were used to divide the land among the tribes by Joshua, Eleazar, and the heads of the fathers? (in other words, how did they know who would get what land) (Joshua 14:2)
5. What reward did Caleb offer to the man who would conquer Kirjath-sepher? (Joshua 15:16)
6. What Gentile people remained and continued to dwell in Jerusalem alongside the Israelites? (Joshua 15:63)
7. Was the tribe of Ephraim able to drive out all the Canaanites within its borders? (Joshua 16:10)
8. Which 2 tribes complained because they were originally given only 1 portion to inherit? (Joshua 17:17)
9. What did these 2 tribes believe would prevent them from inhabiting the valleys of their inheritance? (Joshua 17:16)
10. Besides the valleys, where did Joshua exhort these 2 tribes to settle? (Joshua 17:18)
11. Where did the children of Israel assemble in Joshua 18:1 and set up a tabernacle?

Joshua 19-24 Test

1. What is a city of refuge (Joshua 20:1-6)?
2. What is an “avenger of blood” (Joshua 20:5)?
3. Who came before Joshua and Eliezar representing the interests of the Levites in the distribution of the land (Joshua 21:1)?
4. Why was the altar named “Ed” built? (Joshua 22:34)
5. In Jehovah’s farewell address he exhorted the Israelites to love Jehovah. Who did he warn them from marrying as a result? (Joshua 23:12)
6. Who presented themselves before God when Joshua gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem? (Joshua 24:1)
7. In Joshua 24 Joshua speaks for God recounting the history of the Jews. Why does he call Abraham their father?
8. How did the Israelites respond when Joshua challenged them to choose whom they would serve? (Joshua 24:16)
9. Why did Joshua say not only he would serve the Lord, but also his house? (Joshua 24:15)
10. Based upon the Israelites’ response, what did Joshua make with them to seal what had been agreed to? (Joshua 24:25) [Note: this was similarly done in Nehemiah 9:38]
11. Whose bones were buried in Shechem? (Joshua 24:32)

Judges 1-7 Test

1. After the death of Joshua, which tribe went up first to conquer the land of the Canaanites? (Joshua 1:2)
2. Why were they the first to go up against the Canaanites? (Joshua 1:1)
3. What did the Israelites do with the chief Adoni-bezek when they captured him? (Judges 1:6)
4. What did Caleb offer to the person who captured Kiriath-sepher? (Judges 1:12)
5. What advantage did the Canaanite inhabitants of the valley have which prevented Judah from capturing it? (Judges 1:19)
6. What was done with Canaanites conquered by Israel and permitted to live among the Israelites? (Judges 1:30)
7. What did the angel of the Lord pronounce as judgment upon the Israelites for not tearing down the altars of the Canaanites? (Judges 2:3)
8. By not tearing down their altars but instead making covenant with them, which of the Ten Commandments did the Israelites disobey and does Christian government (either ecclesiastical or civil) disobey when they permit such in their society?
9. Who did the Israelites serve once the elders who had seen the Lord's redemption died? (Judges 2:11)
10. Who did God raise up periodically for the Israelites to relieve them from oppression? (Judges 2:16)
11. Why did God say he did not drive out the nations from the midst of the Israelites? (Judges 2:22)
12. Who killed Eglon king of Moab? (Judges 3:21)
13. Which prophetess told Barak that he would defeat Sisera, the commander of Jabin's army? (Judges 4:4)
14. What did Barak insist upon in order to fight against Sisera? (Judges 4:8)
15. Who killed Sisera and how did she kill him? (Judges 4:21)
16. How did Deborah and Barak celebrate and commemorate the victory? (Judges 5:1)
17. Who was the angel of the Lord who visited Gideon and how do we know this? (Judges 6:11-24)
18. Who was Gideon's father? (Judges 6:26)
19. Why did Gideon's father call Gideon "Jerubbaal"?
20. What sign did God provide for Gideon to let Gideon know that God would be with him?
21. What foreign nation did Gideon fight against? (Judges 7:1)
22. How many men did Gideon have to fight with him against the massive army of Midian? (Judges 7:8)

Judges 8-14 Test

1. Who were the leaders of Midian which Gideon and his 300 leaders pursued? (Judges 8:6)
2. Name at least one city that refused to give Gideon food to eat as they pursued the Midianite warriors. (Judges 8:6, 8:9)
3. What did Gideon make of the gold earrings which had been won as booty from the conquered Midianites? (Judges 8:27)
4. What was Abimelech's argument to the leaders of Shechem that they should follow him as leader? (Judges 9:2)
5. Which son of Gideon escaped being killed by Abimelech? (Judges 9:5)
6. How did Abimelech eventually die? (Judges 9:53-54)
7. What evil of the Israelites led God to forsake Israel to their foreign enemies, the Philistines and Ammonites? (Judges 10:6-7)
8. What did the Israelites do to lead God to again help them out against their enemies? (Judges 10:15-16)
9. Who approached Jephthah the Gileadite that he would lead over them in battling the Ammonites? (Judges 11:10)
10. Which daughter of Jephthah had to remain a virgin all her life because of the vow Jephthah had made? (Judges 11:34)
11. What word did the Gileadites make suspected Ephraimites say in order to test whether they were Ephraimites? (Judges 12:6)
12. What was the name of the father whose son would be a Nazirite and leader of Israel? (Judges 13:2)
13. Who told the father and the mother of this Nazirite son they were to bear and raise up him? (Judges 13:18-19)
14. From which animal did Samson eat honey? (Judges 14:8)
15. Of what nationality was Samson's wife? (Judges 14:2)

Judges 15-21 Test

1. What did the Philistines do with Samson's father-in-law and wife when they learned why Samson had destroyed their corn fields? (Judges 15:6)
2. What instrument did Samson use to kill a thousand Philistine men? (Judges 15:15)
3. How did Samson escape capture in Gaza when the Gazites were going to capture him the next morning? (Judges 16:3)
4. What was Delilah's motive in betraying Samson? (Judges 16:5)
5. At the end of Samson's life, how did he destroy many Philistines? (Judges 16:29-30)
6. Complete this verse which is repeated in the book of Judges: "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was _____." (Judges 17:6)
7. What position did Micah give to the Levite who worked for him? (Judges 17:13)
8. What did Micah's mother have done with the silver shekels? (Judges 17:4)
9. How had the people of Laish become careless, as observed by the Danite spies? (Judges 18:7)
10. What lesson do we learn from Laish and the absence of a king in Israel about the role of the magistrate? (Judges 18:7)
11. How did the Danites obtain their graven image which was in the city of Dan? (Judges 18:24)
12. Who in the town of Gibeah offered the Levite and his concubine a place to stay overnight on their journey home? (Judges 19:20)
13. What did the wicked men of Gibeah initially want from the host of the Levite and concubine? (Judges 19:22)
14. What did the Levite do with his dead concubine so as to inform the Israelites of the wickedness done by the men of Gibeah? (Judges 19:29)
15. Of what tribe were the men of Gibeah? (Judges 19:16)
16. What did the Israelites want to do in retribution to the men of Gibeah? (Judges 20:13)
17. Were the Israelites immediately able to defeat Gibeah and its tribe? (Judges 20:26)
18. What Israelite city was destroyed because they would not assist Israel in battle? This city's virgin daughters were given to the remaining Benjamites. (Judges 21:9)

Ruth 1-4 Test

1. Who was the wife of Elimelech? (Ruth 1:3)
2. What town were they from in Israel? (Ruth 1:1)
3. During what time or period in Israel's history did Elimelech live? (Ruth 1:1)
4. Why did he leave Israel? (Ruth 1:1)
5. What were the names of his daughters-in-law? (Ruth 1:4)
6. Which daughter-in-law did not come to Israel when Elimelech and her husband died? (Ruth 1:14)
7. How did Ruth first meet Boaz? (Ruth 2:2)
8. Who was the kinsman-redeemer of Ruth and how is he a type or fore-shadowing of Jesus Christ?
9. What is a kinsman-redeemer? (Ruth 4:6)
10. What was the custom in Israel at that time used as a way of confirming what one said regarding redeeming and changing? (Ruth 4:7)
11. Of what ethnic group or nationality was Ruth? (Ruth 4:10)
12. What king of Israel was descended from Ruth? (Ruth 4:22)

I Samuel 1-6 Test

1. What caused Hannah to weep and grieve over her condition? (I Sam. 1:6-7)
2. Why did Eli think Hannah was drunk when he saw her in the temple of the Lord? (I Sam. 1:13)
3. Who was the husband of Hannah? (I Sam. 1:1)
4. What was the sin of the sons of Eli which was so great before the Lord, and which of the Ten Commandments is it a violation of? (I Sam. 2:12-17)
5. What does the Bible say is the ultimate reason why the sons of Eli would not heed his rebukes of their sins which he uttered to them later in life? (I Sam. 2:25)
6. What punishment did the Lord declare on Eli and his posterity, and how is this a manifestation of the principle of covenant headship? (I Sam. 2:31-36)
7. What could Eli have done earlier in time which would have prevented God's curse on his house? (I Sam. 3:13)
8. Name at least one of the 2 sons of Eli. (I Sam. 4:4)
9. The Philistines encouraged one another to "quit themselves like men" in I Samuel 4:9, just as the Apostle Paul encouraged Christians in I Corinthians 16:13 to "quit themselves like men". What does "quit themselves like men" mean and what traits does it imply should especially characterize men?
10. What caused Eli to die? (I Samuel 4:18)
11. What did Phinehas' wife name her son and why? (I Sam. 4:21)
12. Where did the Philistines initially place the ark of the covenant they had captured? (I Samuel 5:2)
13. What physical affliction troubled the Philistines when the ark of the covenant was in their town? (I Samuel 5:9)
14. What did the Philistines make images of when they returned the ark of the covenant along with these images to the Israelites? (I Samuel 6:5)
15. Why did God smite the men of Beth-shemesh, killing over 50,000 men there? (I Samuel 6:19)

I Samuel 7-12 Test

1. What did Samuel say the Israelites had to do in order for God to deliver them out of the hand of the Philistines? (I Samuel 7:3)
2. What was the name of the stone Samuel set up in order to declare: “hitherto hath the Lord helped us.” (I Sam. 7:12)
3. What was the character of the sons of Samuel? (I Sam. 8:3)
4. What did the elders of Israel request of Samuel when he was old and they did not want his sons to be their judges? (I Sam. 8:5)
5. Of what tribe was Saul? (I Sam. 9:1)
6. What did Samuel pour upon Saul’s head and why? (I Samuel 10:1)
7. What did all the Israelites shout when Samuel presented Saul to them as the Israelite without peer called to be their king? (I Sam. 10:24)
8. What did Nahash the Ammonite require of Jabesh in order to make covenant with them? (I Sam. 11:2)
9. How did Saul communicate to the tribes of Israel that they should come help him fight against the Ammonites to save Jabesh? (I Sam. 11:7)
10. Who was Israel’s king before Saul? (I Sam. 12:12)

I Samuel 13-18 Test

1. Which Gentile people assembled an army with 30,000 chariots to defeat Israel under King Saul? (I Samuel 13:5)
2. What foolish thing did Saul do when Samuel did not arrive to him on time? (I Samuel 13:9)
3. According to Samuel, what would be the negative consequence of Saul's foolish act? (I Samuel 13:14)
4. Which two men left the camp of Saul and caused the Philistines to flee in battle? (I Samuel 14:17)
5. What oath had Saul caused the Israelites to take in battle? (I Samuel 14:24)
6. Who violated this oath, although he was not aware of the oath? (I Samuel 14:27)
7. What was Saul commanded to do to Amalek for their treatment of the Israelites coming out of Egypt? (I Samuel 15:2)
8. How did Saul violate the command regarding Amalek? (I Samuel 15:9)
9. What did Samuel mean when he told Saul, "to obey is better than sacrifice"? (I Samuel 15:22)
10. How did Samuel respond to Saul's importunity to pardon him for his sin? (I Samuel 15:26)
11. What did Samuel do to Agag? (I Samuel 15:33)
12. Why did Saul initially bring David to his royal court? (I Samuel 16:17)
13. Who did David call an "uncircumcised Philistine who taunts the armies of the living God"? (I Samuel 17:36)
14. Who made a covenant of friendship with David? (I Samuel 18:3)
15. What caused Saul to start suspecting and envying David? (I Samuel 18:8)
16. Which daughter of Saul became David's wife? (I Samuel 18:27)

I Samuel 19-24 Test

1. Who tipped off David in I Samuel 19:11 that Saul's messengers were coming to his house to kill him, and then helped David escape through the window?
2. Who did Saul's messengers find in David's place in the bed, after David had already escaped? (I Samuel 19:16)
3. Who made a covenant with the house of David, vowing as part of the covenant to report to David what Saul would do with David? (I Samuel 20:16)
4. How long would this covenant last? (I Samuel 20:42)
5. Which priest gave David consecrated bread to eat? (I Samuel 21:1)
6. Which servant of Saul was present when David received the bread? (I Samuel 21:7)
7. How did David behave when he was in the land of Achish king of Gath? (I Samuel 21:13)
8. How did the guards of Saul respond when commanded by Saul to kill Ahimelech? (I Samuel 22:17)
9. Why was a mountain area in the wilderness of Maon called the 'Rock of Escape'? (I Samuel 23:28)
10. Where was Saul when David cut off the edge of Saul's robe? (I Samuel 24:5)

I Samuel 25-31 Test

1. Why did David believe Nabal should give some gifts to David's men? (I Samuel 25:7)
2. What did Nabal respond at the request of David's men? (I Samuel 25:10-11)
3. How was Abigail able to prevent David from destroying Nabal's household? (I Samuel 25:18-30)
4. How did Abigail respond to David's proposal of marriage? (I Samuel 25:41)
5. Why were David and Abishai able to get Saul's spear and jug without anyone waking up? (I Samuel 26:12)
6. What did Abishai want to do to Saul that David prevented? (I Samuel 26:11)
7. How did Saul try to find out what would be his destiny in war against the Philistines when encamped at Gilboa? (I Samuel 28:8)
8. What did the lords of the Philistines insist regarding David to Achish? (I Samuel 29:4)
9. What did David and his men find had happened at Ziklag when they returned to it? (I Samuel 30:2)
10. How did Saul die? (I Samuel 31:4)

II Samuel 1-6 Test

1. What did David have done to the man who said he killed Saul? (II Samuel 1:15)
2. Who did Abner make king over Israel after Saul died? (II Samuel 2:8)
3. What was David made king over when Saul died? (II Samuel 2:11)
4. Who was the head of David's army? (II Samuel 2:13)
5. What son of Zeeruah did Abner kill? (II Samuel 2:23)
6. What condition did David attach to making covenant with Abner? (II Samuel 3:13)
7. How did the king of Israel die? (II Samuel 4)
8. What king of Tyre brought cedar trees to David? (II Samuel 5:11)
9. Who despised David in her heart when she saw David dancing? (II Samuel 6:16)

II Samuel 7-12 Test

1. What did God promise David concerning the longevity of the rule of David's posterity? (II Samuel 7:16)
2. What did Syria bring to Israel after David defeated Syria? (II Samuel 8:6)
3. Who was head over David's army? (II Samuel 8:16)
4. Name one of the 2 priests serving during David's rule. (II Samuel 8:17)
5. For whose sake was David kind to Mephibosheth? (II Samuel 9:7)
6. What physical problem did Mephibosheth have? (II Samuel 9:13)
7. What did Hanun and the Ammonites do to David's servants when David sent them in kindness to Ammon? (II Samuel 10:4)
8. What nation came to help Ammon when David and the Israelites came to war with it? (II Samuel 10:6)
9. With what wife of Uriah did David commit adultery? (II Samuel 11:3)
10. What prophet rebuked David for his sin? (II Samuel 12:1)

II Samuel 13-18 Test

1. What did Amnon feel towards Tamar after he had committed the adulterous act with her? (II Samuel 13:15)
2. Who had Amnon killed? (II Samuel 13:29)
3. What was Absalom's physical appearance? (II Samuel 14:25)
4. How did Absalom get Joab's attention to come and speak with him, when previously Joab had ignored the request? (II Samuel 14:30)
5. How was Absalom able to judge many of the cases in Israel, when David was yet king? (II Samuel 15:2)
6. Which man from the house of Saul cursed David as David passed through Bahurim? (II Samuel 16:5)
7. Which advisor of Absalom is described thus: his advice was "as if one inquired of the word of God"? (II Samuel 16:23)
8. Which advisor to Absalom gave him bad advice and was ordained by God to bring calamity on Absalom? (II Samuel 17:14)
9. How did Ahithophel die? (II Samuel 17:23)
10. What had Absalom set up to preserve his name since he had no son? (II Samuel 18:18)

II Samuel 19-24 Test

1. What turned the victory over Absalom into mourning? (II Samuel 19:1)
2. Which Benjamite led a revolt against David? (II Samuel 20:1)
3. Who killed Amasa? (II Samuel 20:10)
4. What was the cause of the 3-year famine that plagued Israel during David's reign? (II Samuel 21:1)
5. Why did David not give Mephibosheth to the Gibeonites? (II Samuel 21:7)
6. Who composed a song praising the Lord? (II Samuel 22:1)
7. What does the Bible say moved David to number the Israelites? (II Samuel 24:1)
8. Of the choices presented, which punishment did David choose for numbering Israel? (II Samuel 24:15)
9. What had David's 'mighty men' done to earn them the reputation of 'mighty men'? (II Samuel 23)
10. According to David, what does God require of the man who rules over men? (II Samuel 23:3)

I Kings 1-11 Test

1. Which son of David exalted himself as king, with the support of Joab but not of Nathan? (I Kings 1:25-26)
2. Who was made king after David? (I Kings 1:53)
3. Which priest was relieved of his duty of priest by Solomon after the death of David? (I Kings 2:27)
4. What did Shimei do that caused Solomon to have him put to death by Benaiah? (I Kings 2:42-43)
5. What did Solomon request from God when God offered to give him any request in a vision? (I Kings 3:9)
6. What is it about Solomon that brought kings from far away to be with him? (I Kings 4:34)
7. What did King Solomon obtain from Hiram in exchange for wheat and beaten oil? (I Kings 5:12)
8. What was the condition that God told Solomon he must obey in order not to be forsaken of God? (I Kings 6:12-13)
9. Who was Solomon's first wife the daughter of? (I Kings 7:8)
10. What was the only thing in the Ark when it was brought into the Temple Solomon built? (I Kings 8:9)
11. Which queen came from a foreign land to test Solomon with difficult questions? (I Kings 10:1)
12. What turned Solomon's heart away from rightly serving God? (I Kings 11:3)

I Kings 12-22 Test

1. Whose advice did Rehoboam heed when the Israelites complained? (I Kings 12:14)
2. Which tribe(s) were under Rehoboam after the revolt? (I Kings 12:20-21)
3. Where was the altar in Israel that Jereboam had erected and which the prophet from Judah had prophesied would be rent? (I Kings 13:1-3)
4. What was Ahijah's prophecy concerning Jereboam's family made to Jereboam's wife? (I Kings 14:10)
5. What were some of the good things that King Asa did that manifested he was a good king over Judah? (I Kings 15:12)
6. How did Zimri king of Israel die? (I Kings 16:18)
7. Who built the city of Samaria? (I Kings 16:24)
8. When Elijah dwelt by the brook Cherith, how did he obtain his food? (I Kings 17:6)
9. Who was the governor of Ahab's house who feared the Lord? (I Kings 18:3)
10. What did Elijah have done to the false prophets of Baal? (I Kings 18:40)
11. What did Jezebel try to have done to Elijah when she heard what Elijah had done to the prophets of Baal? (I Kings 19:2)
12. Were there any others besides Elijah in Israel who had not bowed to Baal? (I Kings 19:18)
13. Had did Jezebel get the vineyard away from Naboth? (I Kings 21:13)
14. Which prophet told Ahab the truth? (I Kings 22:13)

II Kings 1-12 Test

1. When Ahaziah was sick, to whom did he send his messengers to inquire whether he would recover? (II Kings 1:2)
2. By what means was Elijah taken from this earth? (II Kings 2:1,11)
3. On whom did the spirit of Elijah rest once Elijah was no more on the earth? (II Kings 2:15)
4. What did the youths that mocked and teased Elisha call him? (II Kings 2:23)
5. What happened to the youths when Elisha cursed them? (II Kings 2:24)
6. Which nation rebelled against paying tribute to Israel during Jehoram's reign? (II Kings 3:5)
7. What did God give the Shunammite woman through Elisha even though she was old? (II Kings 4:17)
8. What disease was Naaman cured of? (II Kings 5:1)
9. What did Elisha's servant see when Elisha prayed that his eyes would be open to see why there were more of "those who are with us" than there are "those who are with" the Syrians? (II Kings 6:17)
10. What was the woman's complaint to the king of Israel when the Syrians under Ben-hadad besieged Samaria? (II Kings 6:29)
11. Why did the Syrians flee from besieging Samaria? (II Kings 7:6)
12. Why did Elisha weep when speaking to Hazael, when Hazael visited Elisha? (II Kings 8:12)
13. How did Jezebel die? (II Kings 9:33)
14. Who killed the 70 sons of Ahab? (II Kings 10:6-7)
15. Which king eradicated Baal worship out of Israel and how did God reward him? (II Kings 10:28)
16. Which son of Ahaziah was hidden so as not to be killed by Queen Athaliah in Judah? (II Kings 11:2)
17. What caused Hazael king of Syria to go away from Jerusalem and not capture it? (II Kings 12:18)

II Kings 13-25 Test

1. Why did God not allow Syria to utterly destroy Israel during the reign of Hazael according to II Kings 13:23?
2. Over which prophet's body did Joash king of Israel weep because of Syria's destruction of much of Israel? (II Kings 13:14)
3. What took place on the "high places" which God was displeased with? (II Kings 14:4)
4. Jehoash king of Israel defeated Amaziah king of Judah in battle, even though Amaziah was a good king. What did Jehoash do to Judah as a result of Judah's defeat? (II Kings 14:14)
5. Of the 2 kingdoms- Israel and Judah- which had more conspiracies and overthrows of government?
6. To which nation did King Ahaz of Judah turn for help to fight Syria and Israel? (II Kings 16:8)
7. From which foreign city did King Ahaz have a replica of an altar made for worship in Jerusalem? (II Kings 16:11)
8. Which nation carried Israel away captive? (II Kings 17:6)
9. Who was king of Israel at the time of its capture? (II Kings 17:6)
10. Why did God cause Israel to be captured instead of Judah at this time? (II Kings 17:17-18, 18:12)
11. Which king of Judah was more godly than all the rest, even destroying the high places? (II Kings 18:5)
12. What did God do to the Assyrians under King Sennacherib to break their siege of Jerusalem? (II Kings 19:35)
13. What did Hezekiah show the king of Babylon that would one day come to haunt Judah according to the prophecy of Isaiah? (II Kings 20:15)
14. What did the Lord say through the prophets would result because of Manasseh's wicked reign? (II Kings 21:14)
15. What did Hilkiyah the high priest find in the house of the Lord, which was later presented to King Josiah? (II Kings 22:8)
16. As a result of the covenant that Josiah and the people of Judah made, Josiah instituted various reforms. Which of the Ten Commandments did most of these reforms pertain to? (II Kings 23)
17. Which Babylonian king besieged Jerusalem during the reign of Zedekiah? (II Kings 25:1)

I Chronicles 1-14 Test

1. The first chapters of I Chronicles contain genealogies. With what man does this genealogy begin to trace lineage? (I Chronicles 1:1)
2. Are the genealogies there listed traced primarily through sons or daughters?
3. To which son of Israel (Jacob) did the birthright belong if he had not defiled his father's bed? (I Chronicles 5:1)
4. What city was called the 'city of David'? (I Chronicles 11:4-5)
5. What happened to Uzza when he put forth his hand to hold the ark of the Lord? (I Chronicles 13:10)
6. Who sent timber of cedars, with masons and carpenters, to King David to build a house? (I Chronicles 14:1)
7. Which people went out to make war with Israel when they heard David was made their king? (I Chronicles 14:8)

I Chronicles 15-29 Test

1. Which tribe of Israel were permitted to carry the ark of God? (I Chronicles 15:2)
2. Who despised David when she saw him dancing as the ark was brought into Jerusalem? (I Chronicles 15:29)
3. Members of which tribe of Israel were appointed to sing and play musical instruments before the ark of the Lord as a choir? (I Chronicles 16:4)
4. Who composed the psalm recorded in I Chronicles 16, which begins with the words, 'Oh give thanks to the Lord, call upon his name'?
5. Who did God say to David through the prophet Nathan would build the Lord's house and establish his throne forever? (I Chronicles 17:12)
6. What did David do with the vessels of gold and silver and brass captured from the defeated heathen nations? (I Chronicles 18:11)
7. Which nation had shaved David's messengers and cut off their garments? (I Chronicles 19:3)
8. Who provoked David to number Israel? (I Chronicles 21:1)
9. Of the choice of 3 possible punishments for the sin of numbering Israel, which did David choose for Israel? (I Chronicles 21:14)
10. Why did David build an altar to the Lord on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite? (I Chronicles 21:18)
11. Did David buy the land from Ornan, or did he accept it as a gift? (I Chronicles 21:24)
12. Why would the Levites no longer need to carry the tabernacle and its utensils for its service, so that their duties needed to be re-assigned? (I Chronicles 23:26)
13. Were those commanded to "prophesy with lyres, harps, and cymbals" commanded to do it in the house or temple of God or were they commanded to do it in the synagogues as well? (I Chronicles 25:6)
14. How was it decided among the sons of Korah and Merari who would get which gate to be a gate-keeper? (I Chronicles 26:14)
15. Who was commander of king David's army? (I Chronicles 27:34)
16. What role did Ahithophel have in king David's regime? (I Chronicles 27:33)
17. According to David, where did he get the plan for the Temple and its contents and the division of the priests and Levites? (I Chronicles 28:19)
18. Who did David hand the plans for the Temple in the assembly of the officials of Israel? (I Chronicles 28:11)
19. Who was anointed as ruler to replace David? (I Chronicles 29:22)

II Chronicles 1-17 Test

1. What did Solomon request when God offered him what he wanted from God? (II Chronicles 1:10)
2. Where did Solomon build the temple of God? (II Chronicles 3:1)
3. What was in the ark of the Lord which Solomon placed in the newly constructed Temple? (II Chronicles 5:10)
4. What was the house of the Lord filled with so that the ministers could not stand to minister at the time the ark was brought into the Temple? (II Chronicles 5:14)
5. What did the fire from heaven consume when Solomon made an end of praying in the assembly of the brethren when the ark was brought into the Temple? (II Chronicles 7:1)
6. What would cause God to pluck up Israel out of the land according to God's testimony to Solomon? (II Chronicles 7:19)
7. Who was Solomon's first wife? (II Chronicles 8:11)
8. What woman brought Solomon spices and gold, and inquired of Solomon to learn from his wisdom? (II Chronicles 9:1)
9. What counsel did Reheboam's old counselors give him when confronted by Jereboam? (II Chronicles 10:7)
10. Did Reheboam obey Shemaiah when this man of God told him not to fight against Israel to get them back under his dominion? (II Chronicles 11:4)
11. Did the Israelites under Jereboam retain the Levites as their priests? (II Chronicles 11:14)
12. Did all Israelites obey Jereboam and not worship in Jerusalem? (II Chronicles 11:16)
13. During the reign of which king of Judah did Shishak the king of Egypt take many of the treasures from the Jewish Temple? (II Chronicles 12:9)
14. Why did God decree that Shishak take the treasures from the Temple? (II Chronicles 12:5)
15. What reason did Abijah, king of Judah, give to the Israelites why they should submit to him and not the leadership of Jereboam? (II Chronicles 13:5-12)
16. Asa was a good king. What are some of the good things he did in Judah to enforce God's law? (II Chronicles 14:3-5)
17. Which nation did Asa defeat at Mareshah? (II Chronicles 14:9)
18. When Judah entered into covenant under Asa, what did they swear would be done with those who refused to seek the Lord? (II Chronicles 15:13)
19. With which nation did Judah enter into league during the reign of Asa in order to thwart Israel under Baasha? (II Chronicles 16:2)
20. Jehoshaphat sent teachers around Judah to teach the people. What did they teach? (II Chronicles 17:9)

II Chronicles 18-29 Test

1. Which prophet did Ahab not want Jehosaphat to hear because he generally prophesied against Ahab? (II Chronicles 18:7)
2. How did King Ahab die? (II Chronicles 18:34)
3. For what did the prophet Jehu reprove Jehosaphat? (II Chronicles 19:2)
4. Jehosaphat set up inferior courts of judges throughout Judah and a 'supreme court' of judges in Jerusalem. What was to be their law by which they judged cases? (II Chronicles 19:10)
5. Jehosaphat prayed in the congregation to the Lord for deliverance from invading armies from which 2 peoples? (II Chronicles 20:1)
6. Who was the wife of King Jehoram, son of Jehoshaphat and king of Judah, that led him into wickedness? (II Chronicles 21:6)
7. Which wicked woman reigned around seven years in Judah, after having killed many of the royal seed? (Hint: she was the mother of king Ahaziah.) (II Chronicles 22:12)
8. Jehoiada the priest had the people make a covenant that they would be the Lord's people. What are some of the good things they did as a result of this covenant? (II Chronicles 23:16-21)
9. How long was Joash a good king in Judah? (II Chronicles 24:2)
10. What did the son of Jehoiada say to the people that led to his execution? (II Chronicles 24:20)
11. What did King Amaziah of Judah bring from Edom after its defeat that angered God? (II Chronicles 25:14)
12. King Uzziah of Judah did many great things, but what proved to be his downfall? (II Chronicles 26:16)
13. What reason is given as to why King Jotham of Judah prospered and became mighty? (II Chronicles 27:6)
14. King Ahaz was one of the worst kings in Judah's history. What was his grievous sin? (II Chronicles 28:2)
15. Ahaz's son was Hezekiah. What were some of the things he did to initiate reform in Judah? (II Chronicles 29)

II Chronicles 30-36 Test

1. Hezekiah even invited the Israelites of the northern kingdom (who had already been conquered by Assyria) to participate in the Passover in Jerusalem. What was the response of most of these people to the invitation? (II Chronicles 30:10)
2. Which reforms occurred after the celebration of the Passover under Hezekiah? (II Chronicles 31:1,3)
3. Which king of Assyria sought to conquer Jerusalem during Hezekiah's reign? (II Chronicles 32:9)
4. Which son of Hezekiah became king after him and committed great idolatry and wickedness? (II Chronicles 33:1)
5. During which event in the life of Hezekiah's son (the king of Judah) did he repent of his previous wickedness? (II Chronicles 33:11-12)
6. What book was found in the Temple during the reign of Josiah? (II Chronicles 34:14)
7. What did Josiah covenant along with Judah during his reign? (II Chronicles 34:31-32)
8. How did Josiah die? (II Chronicles 35:22)
9. Which king of Babylon captured king Jehoiakim and brought him to Babylon along with some of the treasures of the Temple? (II Chronicles 36:6)
10. Which prophet of God in Judah would king Zedekiah not listen to? (II Chronicles 36:12)
1. Jerusalem was destroyed and the people taken captive to Babylon during Zedekiah's reign. During which Persian king's reign 70 years later did some of the Jews return to Jerusalem? (II Chronicles 36:22)

Ezra 1-10 Test

1. Which prophet's words were fulfilled when King Cyrus of Persia decreed that the Jerusalem temple should be re-built? (Ezra 1:1)
2. What had Nebuchadnezzar carried away from Jerusalem that Cyrus handed over to the prince of Judah, Sheshbazzar, to take back to Jerusalem? (Ezra 1:11)
3. What happened to those "sons of the priests" who could not prove their qualifications to serve as priest from the ancestral registration? (Ezra 2:61-62)
4. Members from which 3 tribes of Israel returned to Jerusalem to rebuild the Temple? (Ezra 1:5)
5. When the Jews gathered in Jerusalem, what did Zerubbabel and his brothers the priests immediately build to God? (Ezra 3:2)
6. When the foundation of the Temple was laid, who played musical instruments at the site in worship to God? (Ezra 3:10)
7. What did Zerubbabel reply to the offer of the non-Jewish inhabitants to help build the Temple with the Jews? (Ezra 4:3)
8. Rehum the commander and Shimshai the scribe of the Samaritans wrote a petition to King Artaxerxes of Persia. What was the subject of their petition? (Ezra 4:13)
9. What did Haggai and Zechariah the prophets prophesy that the Jews should resume? (Ezra 5:1)
10. After the archives were retrieved containing Cyrus' decree, what did Darius decree? (Ezra 6:7-12)
11. Which Persian king issued a decree sending Ezra the scribe to Jerusalem with his blessing and support, even allowing Ezra to appoint magistrates for the Jews there? (Ezra 7:12)
12. What did the people assembled at Ahava do along with Ezra as part of their worship to God? (Ezra 8:21)
13. What sin of the Jews was Ezra informed about which caused him grief and for which he confessed in prayer the great sin of his people? (Ezra 9:2)
14. What proposal did Ezra have all the leading priests, the Levites and Israel take an oath to? (Ezra 10:3-5)

Nehemiah 1-13 Test

1. What news of Judah did Hanani bring to Nehemiah? (Nehemiah 1:3)
2. Which Persian king allowed Nehemiah to go to re-build Jerusalem? (Nehe. 2:1)
3. What did Nehemiah inspect at night? (Nehe. 2:13)
4. What did Tobiah the Ammonite say would happen to the wall that the Jews were re-building if a fox would jump on it? (Nehemiah 4:3)
5. How did the Jews equip themselves during their work in case of attack by the Samaritans and other enemies? (Nehemiah 4:23)
6. What did Nehemiah do in response to the outcry concerning usury? (Nehemiah 5:10)
7. How did Nehemiah respond to Sanballat and Geshem's invitation to meet on the plain of Ono? (Nehemiah 6:3)
8. Nehemiah chapter 8 describes a public worship assembly of the Jews in Jerusalem. What were the elements of this public worship service which were noted in the chapter?
9. In Nehemiah chapters 9 and 10, at another assembly of the Jews, they entered into a covenant with God. What were some of the main elements of this covenant? (Nehe. 10:29-33)
10. The procedures for the Temple were re-established, as explained in Nehemiah chapter 12. According to Nehemiah 12:45-46, which king of Israel had first established the singers singing "songs of praise and hymns of thanksgiving" in the Temple?
11. Which foreigner had been given a room in the house of God by Eliashib? (Nehe. 13:4)
12. What did Nehemiah do to the foreigner when he found this out? (Nehe. 13:8)
13. Why had the singers and Levites of the Temple left performing service there during Nehemiah's absence? (Nehe. 13:10)
14. When Nehemiah witnessed the sabbath being desecrated in Jerusalem, did he immediately have all those killed who were profaning it? (Nehe. 13:15-22)
15. What did Nehemiah do to those he found had married foreign women? (Nehe. 13:25)

Esther 1-10 Test

1. What did Queen Vashti do that angered King Ahasuerus? (Esther 1:12)
2. What did the King's advisors advise him to do to the Queen? (Esther 1:19)
3. In the book of Daniel as well as Esther it speaks in terms of "according to the law of the Medes and the Persians". What was special about their law once it was ratified? (Esther 1:19)
4. What had Mordecai told Esther not to make known when interviewing to become queen? (Esther 1:10)
5. How did Mordecai save Ahasuerus' life? (Esther 2:23)
6. Why did Haman become angry with Mordecai and the Jews? (Esther 3:5)
7. What clothing did Mordecai put on when he heard the news of the king's decree against the Jews? (Esther 4:1)
8. Of whom was Mordecai referring as "thou" when he said, " who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" (Esther 4:14)
9. When Esther went to speak with the king, what did he hold up that allowed her to speak with him and not be killed? (Esther 5:2)
10. Where did the king learn what Mordecai had done on his behalf to save the king? (Esther 6:1)
11. How did Haman die? (Esther 7:10)
12. Who received Haman's signet ring? (Esther 8:2)
13. Why did even many of the Gentiles become Jews at this time? (Esther 8:17)
14. What is the name of the Jewish feast which commemorates how the Jews were saved from their destruction by Haman? (Esther 9:31)

Job 1-14 Test (concentrate especially on Job chapters 1 and 2)

1. In what land did Job live? (Job 1:1)
2. What was Job's relationship with God? (Job 1:1)
3. Was Job rich or poor? (Job 1:3)
4. Who performed animal sacrifices for sins of Job's family? (Job 1:5)
5. What does the manner of Job's sacrifices indicate about the time when Job lived?
6. In Job's day, who did God set forth as a good human example to Satan? (Job 1:8)
7. What did Satan say Job would do if afflicted? (Job 1:11)
8. How did Job respond when his possessions were destroyed? (Job 1:21)
9. What did Job's wife advise him to do when he was afflicted with sore boils? (Job 2:9)
10. What was Job's view about the day he was born? (Job 3:3)
11. What was the view of why Job was suffering according to Job's friends (Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite)?
12. Were Job's friends right in their view?
13. Did Job agree with this assessment of his friends?

Job 38-42 Test

1. In Job chapters 38 to 39 God asks a large variety of rhetorical questions to demonstrate that man is in no position to question God regarding God's acts of providence. List 3 of these rhetorical questions.
2. In Job 40:2 God then asks Job a pointed question that he expects Job to respond to. What was that question?
3. What was Job's response in Job 40:4-5?
4. God next demonstrates his power by describing an animal that he has made that man has not been able to tame and domesticate. Which animal is this? (Job 40:15, 41:1)
5. So how did Job respond to this illustration and these illustrations by God?
6. What did God instruct Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar to do? (Job 42:8)
7. Which is the only acquaintance of Job that God did not reprove?
8. With what good things did God end up blessing Job? (Job 42:10-17)

Daniel 1-6 Test

1. During the reign of which king of Judah was Jerusalem besieged by King Nebuchadnezzar? (Daniel 1:1)
2. What nation was Nebuchadnezzar king over? (Daniel 1:1)
3. Which criteria did Nebuchadnezzar use to decide which children of Judah would stand in the king's palace? (Daniel 1:4)
4. What did Daniel request to eat and drink instead of wine and the king's choice food? (Daniel 1:12)
5. What were the Chaldean magicians unable to do regarding Nebuchadnezzar's dream? (Daniel 2:9-10)
6. What object did Nebuchadnezzar see in his first dream which Daniel revealed to him? (Daniel 2:31)
7. According to Daniel's interpretation of the first dream, out of which kingdom will an everlasting kingdom arise? (Daniel 2:44)
8. What was to be the punishment for anyone who did not bow down to the image of gold set up by Nebuchadnezzar? (Daniel 3:6)
9. Who received this punishment because they refused to obey? (Daniel 3:19)
10. What did Nebuchadnezzar see when he looked into the place where they were being punished? (Daniel 3:25)
11. What Babylonian name did Nebuchadnezzar assign to Daniel? (Daniel 4:8)
12. Who did Daniel say was the tree in Nebuchadnezzar's dream that was to be chopped down to the stump? (Daniel 4:22)
13. Who was the son of Nebuchadnezzar who became king after him? (Daniel 5:1)
14. What vessels was the son using at his banquet when he was frightened by a hand writing on the plaster wall? (Daniel 5:3)
15. What were the words on the wall which Daniel interpreted? (Daniel 5:25)
16. What law did the commissioners and satraps have king Darius sign because they were jealous of Daniel and wanted him removed from power? (Daniel 6:7)
17. What was Daniel's punishment for violating this law? (Daniel 6:16)

Daniel 7-12 Test

1. According to the vision Daniel describes in chapter 7, how many beasts came up out of the sea? (Daniel 7:3)
2. According to Daniel 7:23, what did each beast represent?
3. Which beast was different from all those before it and had teeth of iron and nails of brass? (Daniel 7:7,19)
4. How many horns did the fourth beast have before a little horn came out? (Daniel 7:7)
5. According to Daniel 7:13, who was presented by the Ancient of Days with glory, dominion and a kingdom?
6. Once he who was the little horn has been taken away, then who will be given sovereignty on the earth? (Daniel 7:27)
7. In Daniel's vision of chapter 8, who did the ram with 2 horns represent? (Daniel 8:20)
8. In Daniel's vision of chapter 8, who did the male goat (who killed the ram) represent? (Daniel 8:21)
9. When the large horn of the male goat was broken, what arose in its place on the male goat? (Daniel 8:8)
10. Daniel came to learn how long the then current desolation of Jerusalem would last during Darius' reign. How long would it last? (Daniel 9:2)
11. What cause did Daniel attribute the desolation of Jerusalem in his prayer of Daniel 9?
12. When Gabriel spoke to Daniel, how long did he say the Jews and Jerusalem had to repent of their transgressions? (Daniel 9:24)
13. Before this period was to end, who is said to have come, made a firm covenant with many, and then be cut off? (Daniel 9:25-27)
14. Of which kingdom was Cyrus king over? (Daniel 10:1)
15. In Daniel chapter 10, when the angel related what would happen in the future, how did Daniel respond? (Daniel 10:15)
16. According to Daniel chapter 11, the richest of the Persian kings (which we know to be Xerxes) was to make war against which realm which later in history would defeat it? (Daniel 11:2)
17. Daniel 11:30 speaks of the "ships of Chittim" coming up. Where is Chittim?
18. In Daniel 12:1 who is called the great prince which stands up for the children of the people?
19. When the person of Daniel 12:1 comes, what will happen to those that are dead according to Daniel 12:2?

Jonah 1-4 Test

1. Jonah was born at Gathhepher in Galilee. His name “Jonah” signifies a dove. It is supposed he lived around 840 BC, long before Israel was taken captive by the Assyrians. As recorded in II Kings 14:25, Jonah had prophesied the remarkable expansion of Israel’s territory during the reign of Jeroboam II (circa 793-753 BC), decades before it happened. Who was Jonah’s father?
2. As early as 841 B.C., Jehu, king of Israel, was forced to pay tribute to Assyria, then ruled by Shalmaneser III. Assyria was a mighty imperial kingdom in its day, that oppressed Israel and ultimately conquered it over a century later. Its capital is called a great city, just as the mysterious “Babylon” described in Revelation 17 is called a great city in its day. And just as the mysterious “Babylon” described in Revelation 17 is characterized by wickedness, so was the Assyrian capital. It is not surprising then that Jonah loathed the great city, capital of Assyria. What was the name of the city?
3. Jonah was told to go and preach repentance to this great Assyrian city by God. What did Jonah apparently know would happen if he preached repentance there?
4. So Jonah fled in order to try to circumvent God’s plan. He boarded a ship in Joppa in Israel. He sought to flee to a city or territory in the western portion of the Mediterranean Sea with which the Phoenicians traded. This city or territory was famous for its ships which carried gold, silver, iron, tin, lead, ivory, apes, and monkeys. What is the name of this city or territory, which was in the opposite direction of the great Assyrian city?
5. Of course, it was foolish and futile to seek to circumvent God’s plan. What happened to the ship which carried Jonah in the course of its travels?
6. How did Jonah’s fellow sea travellers discover Jonah was the cause of their hazard?
7. What did Jonah tell his fellow travellers they must do to save themselves from the hazard?
8. What was the posture of Jonah’s fellow travellers towards God following their ordeal at sea?
9. Jonah was swallowed by a great fish. Jesus Christ indicated the duration of Jonah’s time in the great fish prefigured Jesus’ own time between His burial and resurrection. Jonah’s own words suggest this prefigurement, because they mention his being in the grave and being brought to life from corruption, which was truly fulfilled in Jesus Christ, as prophesied in the Messianic Psalm 16:10 (“For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption.”). How long was Jonah in the belly of the great fish?
10. What did Jonah do towards God while in the belly of the great fish, which led God to cause the great fish to vomit Jonah onto the dry land?
11. Jonah proceeded to the great Assyrian city, according to God’s divine direction. And Jonah preached there, warning of God’s wrath and judgment upon the city. How did the city respond to Jonah’s warning?
12. Anabaptists (and those who have fallen for Anabaptist error) proclaim the lie that repentance should simply be individualistic in nature, and that it would be wrong for civil rulers to command those under their jurisdiction to repent and obey the Ten Commandments. When reminded that this was not the case with Old Testament Israel (where God commanded civil rulers to enforce both tables of the Ten Commandments, including having the people follow and worship Jehovah), Anabaptists often respond that Israel was the exception, but the Gentile nations are to follow a different program. How does the case of the great Assyrian city of Jonah’s day disprove this heinous Anabaptist error?
13. How does the nature of the role of the Assyrian king in this instance of reformation demonstrate the principle of covenant headship?
14. The great Assyrian city at this time of Jonah thus averted God’s judgment, although later their wickedness would rebound and approximately 150 years later they were severely judged by God for their wickedness. How was Jonah affected by the Assyrian repentance and God’s mercy upon them?
15. God gave an object lesson to Jonah, to help Jonah understand why God would care for the people of Nineveh. What was the nature of this object lesson?

Matthew 1-7 Test

1. Both the books of Matthew and Luke provide us with a genealogy of Jesus Christ. In the gospel of Luke Jesus' genealogy is traced from Adam. Who does Matthew's genealogy for Jesus Christ begin with?
2. Each of the gospel writers had a purpose for beginning the genealogy with whom he did. Luke began it with Adam to show how God fulfilled the promise of Genesis 3, that He would raise up from the seed of the woman a Messiah to crush the head of Satan. What promise was made to the person at the beginning of Matthew's genealogy that was fulfilled in Jesus Christ?
3. Jesus is the Son of David (a Jewish title for the Messiah), for He descended from David, and He is the Messiah that was promised to come from David's seed. Since both Mary and Joseph were of the tribe of David, having their origins in Bethlehem, Jesus' genealogy from David could be traced from both Mary and Joseph. The Jews maintained genealogies, because they knew the Messiah would come from among the Jews descended especially from David, and because only Levites could become priests. These genealogical records were not destroyed until the 70 A.D. Roman destruction of Jerusalem and its aftermath. Matthew and Luke used these official genealogies to show Jesus' lineage. Some parts of the genealogies are from inscripturated Old Testament genealogies, but some parts are merely from uninspired official genealogies. Is the lineage shown in Matthew through Jesus' adopted father Joseph or through Mary?
4. According to Matthew 1:21, why did the angel tell Joseph to name the messiah "Jesus"?
5. Who came from the east seeking to find the infant Messiah?
6. The synod of ecclesiastic leaders should be most qualified to answer religious questions, which magistrates will have. Herod had the chief priests and scribes gathered together to inform him where the Messiah would be born in Israel. Where did they say?
7. The book of Isaiah had prophesied that a virgin in Israel would one day give birth to the Messiah, who would be Immanuel. What does the term "Immanuel" mean, and what does it say about Christ's deity?
8. The life of Jesus in many senses re-traced the history of Old Testament Israel. Old Testament Israel was a typological son of God, foreshadowing the Christ. In fact, the very term Israel means 'a Prince of God.' Where did Joseph flee with his family, before he later returned to Palestine, just as Old Testament Israel had done?
9. Who prepared the way of the Lord, preaching repentance in the wilderness?
10. Who did he call a "generation of vipers"?
11. Jesus' baptism commenced His public ministry, when He was around the age of 30 years old. In Jesus' baptism we witness the presence of the Trinitarian God, which means one God in three Persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit). When Jesus was baptised, who descended upon Him like a dove?
12. Who said at Jesus' baptism, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased"?
13. Just as Old Testament Israel endured a wilderness experience, so did Jesus. Who tempted Jesus there?
14. With each one of the temptations, what did Jesus quote in response?
15. What was the occupation of Peter and Andrew when Jesus first met them?
16. What was the gathering and meeting place of the Jews called, where Jesus would go to teach especially on their Sabbaths?
17. Matthew 5-7 is called the Sermon on the Mount. Here Jesus taught His disciples key lessons regarding discipleship and Christian ethics. The Sermon begins with the Beatitudes, each of which begins with the word 'Blessed'. What does this beatitude mean: "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled"?
18. What did Jesus say salt is good for that has lost its saltiness, and how does this relate to professing Christians?
19. Did Jesus come to destroy the law?
20. Jesus stated that as a general principle divorce is forbidden. But Jesus noted a justifiable cause for divorce in Matthew 5:32. What was this justifiable cause to divorce a spouse?
21. What did Jesus say should be our general response to the wickedness done us by evil men?
22. Who does Jesus say the Father makes His sun to rise on and the rain to rain on?
23. Jesus gave counsel concerning almsgiving. What was His counsel?
24. In Matthew 6:9-13 we find the Lord's Prayer, in which Christ shows us how we are to pray. Who is the prayer to?

25. In the Lord's Prayer there is a petition for something to come, in order that God's will would be done on earth. What is this something that is petitioned for?
26. Where does Jesus admonish us to lay up treasures?
27. Why does Christ say a man cannot serve two masters, namely both God and mammon?
28. What lesson did Jesus draw from the lillies of the field?
29. What does Jesus command us to seek first?
30. According to Christ, "wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to" what?
31. In Revelation 19 we read of a False Prophet, and we read about the character of false prophets in Matthew 7. It seems they are not those outside the Christian Church, but within Christendom. In Matthew 7 Christ warns that false prophets come in what clothing, even though inwardly they are ravening wolves?
32. Christ concluded His Sermon on the Mount with a parable. He compared the wise man who heeded Christ's commands to the foolish man who did not. He likens the wise man to a man who built his house upon a rock. Who did He liken the foolish man?

Matthew 8-14 Test

1. Christ prophesied that there would be many Gentiles saved from the nations, but there would sadly be many Jews who would be condemned to hell. Of whom did Christ say, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel"?
2. There are many things in this life, which though not necessarily in and of themselves sinful, yet draw us away from redeeming the time as we should for Christ's glory and His kingdom. These things we should often abstain from due to priorities. What did Christ then mean when He said: "Follow me; and let the dead bury the dead"?
3. There was a man possessed with devils in the country of the Gergesenes. Where did these devils go when exorcised from the man by Christ?
4. What did the scribes accuse Jesus of when He said "thy sins be forgiven thee" ? If Jesus were not divine, would this accusation have been legitimate?
5. Matthew was a Jew that worked for the Roman government before he became a disciple of Christ. What was Matthew's occupation before he became a disciple, and how was this occupation viewed by the Jews?
6. Name the twelve Apostles of Christ.
7. Jesus sent out His Apostles to prepare people for the kingdom of heaven which would be especially initiated at Christ's resurrection and the Pentecostal gift of the Holy Spirit. According to Matthew 10, to which people did Christ specifically instruct His Apostles to when He sent them out on this occasion?
8. Christ instructed His Apostles to be as wise as serpents but as harmless as _____. (fill in the blank)
9. Christ warned the Apostles that even many of those within their own households would be offended by the gospel. In Matthew 10:34 He says He was not come to send peace on earth, but a _____. (fill in the blank)
10. In Malachi 4:5 God had promised to send "Elijah the prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord." Who does Jesus say fulfilled this prophecy?
11. What did Jesus promise to those who come to Him who are heavy laden?
12. Jesus taught that works of necessity are permissible on the Sabbath day, but the Pharisees thought otherwise. In Matthew 12:1-2 what were Jesus' disciples doing that so offended the Pharisees?
13. Jesus taught that works of mercy are permissible on the Sabbath day, but the Pharisees thought otherwise. In Matthew 12:10-13 we read of a man with a withered hand. What did Jesus do to him to illustrate His Sabbath principle regarding works of mercy?
14. The Pharisees were angry with Jesus because Jesus had rebuked their wrong notions of how the Sabbath day should be kept. Jesus affirmed the authority of the Fourth Commandment concerning the Sabbath, proclaiming Himself even the Lord of the Sabbath. But he rejected their man-made rules regarding how it should be kept, especially their errors concerning works of necessity and mercy on the Sabbath. After Jesus had rebuked them, the Pharisees held council against Jesus. What did they plan to do with Jesus?
15. What did Jesus have to say about the man who was not with Jesus (i.e., a follower of Jesus on His side)?
16. Jesus' blood relatives (His mother and brethren) were outside desiring to speak to Jesus. Who did Jesus say His brethren are?
17. Jesus told the multitude the parable of the sower and the seed. Which was the only seed to bring forth fruit?
18. Why did Jesus tell His disciples that He spoke in parables?
19. What did Jesus say was represented by the seed that fell among thorns that was choked by the thorns?
20. In the parable of the tares of the field, who does Jesus say was the enemy that sowed tares in the field?
21. Jesus says that at the end of the age the tares will be gathered. What does He say will be done with them?
22. Who does He say the tares represent?
23. Jesus taught how over time His kingdom on earth would grow and expand until it filled and covered the earth, though it had begun quite small. This is what may be described as a more optimistic and post-millennial view of Christ's kingdom. What seed did Jesus use to illustrate this lesson?

24. What had John the Baptist said about Herod that landed him into prison?
25. Which disciple of Jesus tried to walk on the water to Jesus?

Matthew 15-21 Test

1. Scripture teaches what is called the regulative principle of worship. This principle states that we should only worship God as He has commanded in the Bible, without addition or subtraction. Jesus rebuked the pharisees for insisting that Jesus' disciples wash their hands as part of their religious ritual. In Matthew 15:9 Jesus called this sort of man-made worship vain, "teaching for doctrines the commandments of _____" (fill in the blank).
2. Jesus taught that what defiles a man is not eating with unwashed hands but rather evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, etc. These are the various sins summarized in the Ten Commandments. In Matthew 15:19, where did Jesus these sins proceeded from?
3. In some cases when we read about the braking of bread in the New Testament we should understand the Lord's Supper, as in Matthew 26:26. But in some cases like Matthew 15:36 and Acts 2:46 we should simply understand a common meal eaten with other people. In the common meal of Matthew 15:36, Jesus said a prayer of thanks before braking the bread, as an example of how we should pray before our meals. What miracle did Jesus do on this occasion with seven loaves and a few little fishes?
4. What did Jesus mean when He told the disciples to beware the leaven of the Pharisees and scribes? (Matthew 16:11)
5. Who did did Simon Peter say Jesus was, when Jesus posed the question to His disciples?
6. In Matthew 16:25 Jesus said, "...whosoever will _____ his life for my sake shall find it." (fill in the blank)
7. In the Transfiguration described in Matthew 17, who did Jesus appear with?
8. Often in scriptural prophecy an Old Testament figure is named in place of people who were to come in the New Testament era. For example, in Ezekiel the name "David" was often used for Jesus Christ, because Jesus Christ was to come from the root of David. Similarly, in Malachi 4:5 an "Elijah" is said to come to prepare the way of the Messiah. These are examples of scriptural typology, in which an Old Testament type stands for a New Testament anti-type. According to Matthew 17:13, who was the anti-type for the "Elijah" prophesied in Malachi 4:5?
9. We are not to take our own sins lightly. Jesus taught that we should take strong action in our fight against our own native human sinfulness. He taught this by speaking figuratively. In this vein, what did Jesus say we should do with an offending hand or foot that has engaged in sin?
10. In Matthew 18:15-20 Jesus explains the rules for how private sins should be addressed in the church, and these rules correspond with the rules given to Christ's Old Testament church. His testimony is a strong rebuke against churches in our own day that ignore sins and do not maintain church discipline. First of all, if a fellow brother in the church has sinned against you in private, what action are you to take?
11. If this first step does not resolve the matter, two or three witnesses are to be taken, according to the same principle laid out in Deuteronomy 19:15. If the two witnesses do not resolve it, then what is to be done according to Matthew 18:17 (and Deuteronomy 19:16-19)?
12. If the man refuses to repent at the decision of the synod of the church, what then is the church to do with such a one according to Matthew 18:17 (and Deuteronomy 19:19)?
13. Peter asked if we should forgive a repentant brother seven times for his offense. In order to express that we should be willing always to forgive if the one who sinned against us asks forgiveness, how many times did Jesus say we should forgive?
14. Jesus taught that as a general rule it was a sin to put away one's wife. It is a sin subsumed under the Ten Commandment principle forbidding adultery. In Matthew 19:9 Jesus did specify an exception to the general rule forbidding putting away a spouse. What was the exception He cited?
15. A rich young man came to Jesus, asking what he should do to inherit eternal life. Jesus said he should keep the commandments of God. From what code of commandments did Jesus evidently look, based upon His answer to the young man, as the summary of the commandments of God?
16. Jesus finally challenged the rich young man to sell all and follow Him, perceiving that the rich young man had not repented of his covetousness and love of money. How did the rich young man respond to this challenge?
17. Jesus told a parable about the kingdom of heaven in Matthew 20. It tells of laborers sent to work in the masters vineyard at different times in the day. What was the wage differential between those sent earlier in the day and those sent later?

18. Which two of Christ's Apostles, along with their mother, sought for Jesus to let them sit at the two highest places of honor?
19. What city was Jesus entering when the people spread their garments and tree branches before Him and cried out to Him, "Hosanna to the Son of David...?"
20. How did Jesus describe the manner in which (non-Christian) Gentile princes rule over their subjects generally?
21. Jesus commonly signified Jerusalem and Israel by a fig tree. For instance, in His parable about Jerusalem in Luke 13, He tells about a certain man who planted a fig tree and insisted that it bear fruit or be cut down. By this parable Jesus taught the necessity of Jerusalem to repent of her wicked ways. In real life Jesus happened upon a fig tree that was not bearing fruit. What did Jesus have happen to the fig tree, foreshadowing what would happen to Jerusalem?
22. Jesus told the parable of a householder who rented out his vineyard to husbandmen. In the parable, these husbandmen beat the householder's servants and even killed his son. Who perceived that Jesus was identifying them with the husbandmen, and so were angry at Jesus?
23. Jesus cited a verse from Psalm 118:22-23 which prophesied that the Messiah would be rejected of the leaders of Israel. What does the verse say the stone that the builders rejected would become?

Matthew 22-28 Test

1. Jesus told a parable about a king whose son was getting married. The king's servants were sent to call the people to the wedding, but how did the people treat the king's servants?
2. Pharisees and Herodians came to Jesus, trying to trap Him into something that would get Him in trouble. They commenced their discussion with Him with false flattery. Perceiving the wickedness of their flattery, what was Jesus' response to their flattery?
3. The etymology of the term 'hypocrite' is as follows: "Middle English ipocrite, from Old French, from Late Latin hypocrita, from Greek hupocrits, actor, from hupokrnesthai, to play a part, pretend." Its origin derives from the Greek word for an actor, as in a stageplay. Even before Jesus' incarnation, the Greeks were noted for their stageplays, both comedies and tragedies. Based upon Jesus' use of the term, what does it seem was His opinion of such acting, and which of the Ten Commandments speaks to this issue?
4. The phrase "in the resurrection" refers to that time beginning with Jesus' Second Advent when there will be the resurrection of the dead in incorruptible bodies. The elect with their new bodies will then inhabit the New Earth, as we read in Revelation 21. What did Jesus teach about the issue of marriage in the New Earth following the resurrection?
5. The Ten Commandments summarize God's moral law. And these ten can be summarized in two commandments. What did Jesus say were these two commandments?
6. In Psalm 110 we read about Jesus Christ. Psalm 110:1 says, "The LORD said unto my Lord, Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." When Jesus Christ rose from the dead He ascended into heaven and sat at the right hand of the Father. Psalm 110:4 says of Jesus Christ, "Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek." In Matthew 22 we see how Jesus asked the Pharisees about Psalm 110. Who did the Pharisees acknowledge the Christ would be the son of (i.e., descended from), even though they apparently failed to recognize that the Christ would also be the Lord, the Son of God?
7. Jesus worshipped in the synagogues of the Jews, which were led by a Sanhedrin (i.e., synod) of the Jewish elders, consisting primarily of scribes and Pharisees. The true church did not separate from Israel until after Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection, starting at Pentecost as recorded in Acts 2. Speaking to the issue of how the scribes and the Pharisees led the church of Israel, Jesus said they "sit in Moses' seat". What did Jesus mean by this phrase?
8. Jesus rebuked the Jewish leaders- the scribes and Pharisees - calling them "whited sepulchres". What was meant by this term?
9. Hypocritical ecclesiastical leaders are guilty of shedding the blood of the righteous. They are driven and motivated to this wicked end. This is what they did with Jesus Christ, and this is what they do with Jesus' faithful preachers and prophets. We read in Revelation 11 how this is what the Beast does to the 2 faithful witnesses. And we are reminded in Matthew 23:35 about the "blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharias son of Barachias." How was this true of Abel?
10. In Matthew 24, what did Jesus say would be thrown down in the generation then living?
11. Jesus warned His disciples to flee when they saw the abomination of desolation spoken of by Daniel the Prophet. Where did He warn them to flee from?
12. In Matthew 24, what lesson does Jesus impress upon His disciples from what happened in the days of Noah?
13. We read in Revelation 20 how the time before Jesus' Second Advent is a "millennium" when there would be less deception and the earth would be nominally Christian. Of course, this does not mean all the people then are genuine Christians, because many follow Satan when he is temporarily released at the conclusion of the millennium. Matthew 24 describes how some evil servants will at this time smite their fellow Christian servants. Of the ten virgins in the parable of Matthew 25, how many were wise and prepared when the bridegroom came?
14. Jesus taught by means of a parable how men would be judged based on their stewardship. Jesus requires His servants to show forth the gospel by means of their words and conduct. What was done with the professed servant who hid his talent in the earth?
15. Jesus described the Day of Judgment when His elect would be separated from the wicked. Which animal is said to represent the wicked, and which animal is said to represent the elect?
16. Which disciple of Jesus covenanted with the Jewish leaders to betray Jesus?

17. What price was this disciple to be paid for his treason?
18. In Matthew 26 we read of Jesus' institution of the Lord's Supper. Which Old Testament sacrament did this replace, according to the testimony of Matthew 26?
19. What were the two elements served at this Lord's Supper?
20. It was the practice of the Jews to sing Psalms 113-118 as part of this sacrament. The words of these Psalms are very appropriate to the occasion. For instance, Psalm 116:13-14 reads: "I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people." Did Jesus and His Apostles similarly sing such hymns to God on this occasion of the Lord's Supper?
21. Which Apostle insisted that he would not deny Christ, even though he later did three times?
22. What did Jesus tell His disciple who sought to take up his sword to protect Jesus?
23. Before which body was Jesus brought to be judged by the Jewish leaders?
24. Who hanged himself upon finding out that the Jewish leaders had found Jesus guilty?
25. When Jesus died on the Cross, what was rent in twain from the top to the bottom?
26. Which rich disciple of Jesus put Jesus' body in a new tomb he owned?
27. The term translated "first day of the week" in Matthew 28 more literally reads "the first of the Sabbaths". This is so in part because the Christian Sabbath is on the first day of the week, called the Lord's Day. What great redemptive act of Jesus does Matthew 28 say occurred on the "first day of the week"?
28. The book of Matthew concludes with the Great Commission, in which Jesus issues a command to His Church. What is that command?

How does the verse teaching the Great Commission also teach the doctrine of the Trinity?

Mark 1-5 Test

1. Of which messenger did Isaiah prophesy when he wrote, “behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee...”?
2. What did God the Father say from heaven on the occasion of Jesus’ baptism?
3. How long was Jesus tempted in the wilderness by Satan?
4. Who was Simon Peter’s brother who was made an Apostle along with Simon Peter?
5. What was the trade of Simon Peter and his brother prior to joining Jesus as His Apostles?
6. What did Jesus do for Simon Peter’s mother-in-law?
7. What did Jesus do in the Jewish synagogues? (Mark 1:39)
8. Why did Jesus say to the paralytic, “my son, your sins are forgiven”? (Mark 2:5-12)
9. What did certain of the scribes believe when they heard Jesus utter these words? (Mark 2:7)
10. Who did the Pharisees ally themselves with in order to devise a means of destroying Jesus? (Mark 3:6)
11. What did Jesus surname the brothers James and John? (Mark 3:17)
12. In Mark 3:35 Jesus defined who His spiritual mother and brethren are. How did He define them?
13. In the parable of the sower and the seed, what happened to the seed that fell among thorns?
14. In Jesus’s explanation of the parable, who did He say was like the fowls that devour the seed?
15. How does the parable of the sower and the seed contradict the ‘carnal Christian’ theory, which says even those in rebellion against God’s law may have assurance of salvation?
16. Where did Christ say in another parable that a candle belonged to be placed?
17. What lesson should we derive from the placement of a candle?
18. In Christ’s parable of the mustard seed, what does the mustard seed become? (Mark 4:32)
19. What does the mustard seed represent? (Mark 4:30)
20. How does the parable of the mustard seed support a post-millennial perspective?
21. What did Christ do to stop the storm when He and His disciples were in ships going across the water? (Mark 4:39)
22. What possessed the mad man in the country of the Gadarenes? (Mark 5:9-12)
23. What did the people of the Gadarenes ask Jesus to do when they found out the mad man was now sane, yet many swine had died? (Mark 5:17)
24. What was the ecclesiastical office of Jairus, and what does this tell us about structure of synagogues?
25. How old was the daughter of Jairus, who was still considered a child at that age?
26. If the age of Jairus’ daughter is the last year of childhood, then what would be the first year of adulthood for various Biblical purposes?

Mark 6-10 Test

1. What seems to have been Jesus' trade before He embarked on His public ministry, based upon the testimony of those from His home town? (Mark 6:3)
2. What was the response of the people from Jesus' home town to His public ministry? (Mark 6:6)
3. Jesus sent His Twelve Apostle out on a mission to proclaim repentance and the gospel of Christ throughout Israel. In what groups did He send them? (Mark 6:7)
4. Who did Herod think Jesus was, when he heard of the miracles? (Mark 6:14)
5. What had been John the Baptist's accusation against Herod and Herodias, that led to his imprisonment and ultimately his execution? (Mark 6:18)
6. What did Jesus have His disciples do with five loaves of bread and two fishes? (Mark 6:42-44)
7. In this same context, we read how Jesus brake the bread (Mark 6:41) before serving it. Was the Lord's Supper served on this occasion? And how should this teach us to be careful *not* to assume "braking of bread" in *all* cases refers to the Lord's Supper? (for example, many people have assumed that "braking bread from house to house" and eating "their meat with gladness and singleness of heart" [Acts 2:46] refers to the Lord's Supper)
8. Who walked upon the sea from the shore to a boat in the sea? (Mark 6:48)
9. Who found fault that Jesus' disciples sometimes ate with unwashed hands? (Mark 7:1-2)
10. How did these come to their view about eating with unwashed hands? (Mark 7:5)
11. What principle did Jesus provide relating to the issues of true worship and the traditions (or commandments) of men? (Mark 7:7)
12. Jesus (in Mark 7:21-22) listed some of the evil things that come from within a man that defile a man. Name at least two of the evil things He cited.
13. The evil things Jesus cited are summarized in what set of commands given to Moses on tables of stone?
14. Jesus warned His disciples to beware the leaven of the Pharisees and of Herod. What did He mean by this?
15. Jesus queried His disciples as to His identity. Who did Peter say Jesus was?
16. Peter, James and John saw the Transfiguration of Jesus. Which 2 Old Testament prophets stood and talked with Jesus?
17. Jesus, along with His Apostles, did many miracles in order to confirm His identity as Christ. In Mark 9, Jesus declared a rebuke regarding His disciples inability to do a particular miracle for a man, which Jesus Himself ended up doing. What was this miracle? (Mark 9:17-18)
18. What general principle concerning putting away of a spouse did Jesus provide in response to the question of the Pharisees? (Mark 10:11-12)
19. Why did the rich man choose not to follow Christ, even though at first he seemed so eager? (Mark 10:21-22)
20. Bartimaeus cried out, "Thou Son of David, have mercy on me." Who was Bartimaeus crying to, and what did Bartimaeus ask to be healed of?

Mark 11-16 Test

1. On what occasion did the people spread branches of trees and garments on the road and cry, "Hosanna, blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord? (Mark 11:8-12)
2. The Jewish scribes and chief priests were angered by Christ's conduct in the Temple. What did Jesus Christ cast out of the Temple in Jerusalem? (Mark 11:15)
3. What did Peter notice was withered away after Jesus had cursed it? (Mark 11:21)
4. Against whom had Jesus spoken the parable of the vineyard and the husbandmen? (Mark 11:27,12:12)
5. Fill in the blanks: Jesus said, "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to _____ the things that are _____."
6. The Saducees sought to disprove Jesus' doctrine of the resurrection by the case of a widow who had a plural number of husbands on earth because of the death of her former husbands. Who did Jesus say would be her husband after the resurrection?
7. What are the two great commandments summarizing all of the other commandments, according to Christ? (Mark 12:30-31)
8. Which structure did Jesus say would be destroyed, its stones being thrown down? (Mark 13:1-2)
9. When did Jesus say Christians should flee Judea into the mountains? (Mark 13:14)
10. The coming in judgment in 70 A.D. (which is described in Mark 13 as well as Revelation 6:12-17) was a fore-shadow and type of what greater judgment described in Revelation 20:11-15 as well as alluded to in Mark 13?
11. What did a woman do to Christ that led some to accuse her of wasting money? (Mark 14:3)
12. Which of the Apostles betrayed Christ? (Mark 14:10)
13. Jesus instituted the Lord's Supper on the occasion of the Passover meal with His Apostles. What were the two elements of the Lord's Supper, and what did each represent?
14. Where did Jesus go to pray that was also the place He was apprehended by the authorities? (Mark 14:32)
15. Who denied knowing Jesus as a disciple three times, as Jesus had prophesied?
16. Which prisoner did Pilate release to the Jews, while delivering Jesus to be crucified?
17. What did the Roman soldiers do to mock Jesus before being taken out to be crucified?
18. What is the name that means 'the place of a skull'?
19. What superscription was written on the cross where Jesus was crucified?
20. What was rent in twain when Jesus died? (Mark 15:38)
21. Who obtained Jesus' body from Pilate and laid it in a sepulcher? (Mark 15:43)
22. On which day of the week was Jesus risen? (Mark 16:9)
23. After Jesus had met with various of His disciples over the course of days, giving them the Great Commission, He was received up into heaven. Where is He said to have sat?

Luke 1-12 Test

1. What was to be John the Baptist's mission according to the angel Gabriel? (Luke 1:17)
2. Who was John's father? (Luke 1:13)
3. Who began what is called her Magnificat, saying "my soul exalts the Lord, and my spirit has rejoiced in God my Savior"? (Luke 1:46)
4. What was Jesus' explanation of why He had stayed in Jerusalem longer than Mary and Joseph when Jesus was 12 years old? (Luke 2:49)
5. In what region did John the Baptist begin his public ministry? (Luke 3:3)
6. When Jesus began His public ministry in Galilee, where was the primary site of His teaching ministry? (Luke 4:14)
7. What objection did the scribes and Pharisees raise when Jesus healed a man saying, "your sins are forgiven you." (Luke 5:20)
8. What 2 actions by Jesus and His disciples show works of necessity and mercy are allowed on the Sabbath? (Luke 6:1-10)
9. Of whom did Jesus say, "not even in Israel have I found such great faith"? (Luke 7:9)
10. In the parable of the sower, what does the seed represent? (Luke 8:11)
11. Where did the demons go which were in the demoniac in the country of the Gerasenes who was healed by Jesus? (Luke 8:32)
12. In the account of Mary and Martha, which of the 2 was more interested in listening to Jesus' instructions? (Luke 10:39)
13. Christ exhorted the generation for demanding another sign. Which Old Testament figure did He say was a sign to this generation? (Luke 11:29)
14. What lesson did Christ teach by the parable of the rich man who tore down his barns to build larger ones? (Luke 12:16-21)

Luke 13-24 Test

1. In the parable of the fig tree that did not bear fruit, what persuaded the owner of the fig tree to postpone cutting it down? (Luke 13:8)
2. What lesson does the parable of the mustard seed teach? (Luke 13:18-19)
3. In the parable of the prodigal son, why was his brother upset with his father? (Luke 15:29)
4. Which parable did Jesus use to illustrate that “the sons of this age are more shrewd in relation to their own kind than the sons of light”? (Luke 16:8)
5. What did the rich man want Lazarus to do for his brothers still living on earth? (Luke 16:27)
6. What was the rich young ruler unwilling to do? (Luke 18:22)
7. What did Zaccheus do in order to see Jesus when He passed by? (Luke 19:4)
8. In the parable of the nobleman who went into a far country, who did the nobleman give money to use until he returned? (Luke 19:13)
9. In this same parable, what was done with those who did not want the nobleman to rule over them? (Luke 19:27)
10. What will be the nature of marriage in heaven according to Jesus? (Luke 20:34)
11. What did Christ prophesy would happen to Jerusalem? (Luke 21:24)
12. What was the occasion when Christ first instituted the Lord’s Supper? (Luke 22:15)
13. Of whom did the Jewish council consist that interrogated Jesus? (Luke 22:66)
14. What words were put over Jesus on the Cross? (Luke 23:38)
15. After His resurrection, how did Jesus show to His disciples that were gathered together that He was not just a spirit, but had a body? (Luke 24:37-42)

John 1-10 Test

1. Who is said to be born, “not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God”, in John 1:13?
2. Who does this refer to: “the voice of one crying in the wilderness, ‘make straight the way of the Lord’”? (John 1:23)
3. Who has “the glory of the only begotten of the Father”? (John 1:14)
4. Who said, “can any good thing come out of Nazareth”? (John 1:46)
5. What did Jesus find in the Jewish Temple which so displeased Him? (John 2:14)
6. What did Jesus Christ do to correct the situation in the Temple? (John 2:15)
7. Who did Jesus say had rightful ownership and control of the Temple, and what does this imply about the church today? (John 2:16)
8. According to John chapter three, who must be “born anew” to enter the kingdom of God and have eternal life?
9. According to John chapter three, what does it mean to be “born anew”?
10. What sin was the Samaritan woman guilty of whom Jesus spoke to? (John 4:18)
11. Jesus indicated that He was inaugurating a change in worship from the Old Testament prescription. What was that change? (John 4:21-23)
12. What did Jesus say the Jews should search which testified that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of God? (John 5:29)
13. After Jesus had performed the miracle of feeding the multitudes with only 5 barley loaves and 2 small fish, who did they say Jesus must be according to John 6:14? (Hint: this person is referred to in Deut. 18:15-18 and perhaps Gen 49:10)
14. According to John 7:35, who is the bread of life?
15. Of those elect who the Father gives to God the Son, how many can the Son lose? (John 6:39)
16. According to John 6:44, no man can savingly come to Christ unless God the Father does what?
17. In John 7:17 Jesus gave a pre-condition for being able to know true doctrine. What is that pre-condition?
18. Jesus argued that it was not wrong to work a miracle on the Sabbath day. He noted that it was all right according to the Old Testament to be circumcised on the Sabbath. How does circumcision on the Sabbath relate to a Sabbath day miracle? (John 7:22-24)
19. Based upon Jesus’ argument concerning the Sabbath, was He implying there would no longer be Sabbaths in the New Testament era? Why or why not?
20. When Jesus spoke of ‘rivers of living water’, what was He really referring to? (John 7:39)
21. According to John 8:12, who is the ‘light of the world’?
22. Jesus said there were 2 witnesses bearing testimony of who He is. Who are the 2 witnesses He mentions? (John 8:18)
23. In John 8:32, what did He say would make people free? And what according to John 8:34 are they freed from?
24. What had the Jewish leaders decided to do with anyone who confessed Jesus was the Christ? (John 9:22)
25. On what day did Jesus heal the blind man in John 9?
26. According to John 10:27, how do the Lord’s sheep respond to the Lord and His word?

John 11-21 Test

1. Who did Jesus raise from the dead? (Hint: his sisters were Mary and Martha) (John 11:11)
 2. Who is 'the resurrection and the life' according to John 11:25?
 3. Why did Judas Iscariot so object when Mary anointed Jesus' feet with precious ointment? (John 12:6)
 4. When will the words of Christ finally and ultimately judge the wicked? (John 12:48)
 5. Who would betray Christ? (John 13:2)
 6. Who would deny Christ three times? (John 13:37)
 7. Who is the Comforter that the Father and Son would send? (John 14:26)
 8. In John 15, Jesus compares Himself to a vine and the Father to a husbandman. In this analogy, what does He compare professing Christendom to?
 9. In this same analogy, what do the elect bear that non-elect professing Christians do not have? (John 15:2)
 10. Which body had made the decision that Jesus' disciples should be removed from the synagogues?
 11. Who is the 'son of perdition' referred to in John 17:12?
 12. Who cut off Malchus' right ear with a sword? (John 18:10)
 13. Why did the Jewish Sanhedrin not put Jesus to death, but instead took Him to Pilate to be condemned? (John 18:31)
 14. Who did the chief priests of Israel say was their only king? (John 19:15)
 15. Which day did Christ rise on? (John 20:1)
 16. Which day did Christ's disciple gather in an assembly for worship? (John 20:19)
- What did the resurrected Christ tell His disciples to do to catch more fish? (John 21:6)

Acts 1-14 Test

1. Why did Jesus command His apostles to wait in Jerusalem? (Acts 1:4-5)
2. Define what "Jesus' passion" means? (Acts 1:3)
3. When the Apostolic office of Judas Iscariot was being replaced, what qualifications did Matthias and Barsabas have to meet in order to be considered? (Acts 1:22)
4. Peter quotes from which Old Testament prophet who had prophesied the Pentecostal outpouring of the Holy Spirit? (Acts 2:16)
5. Why did Peter preach on Solomon's porch after the lame man was healed? (Acts 3:12)
6. What did Peter and John reply when told by the Jewish Council not to witness? (Acts 4:19-20)
7. Who lied about the price of the land they sold in donation to their fellow Christians? (Acts 5:1)
8. Which Pharisee on the Jewish Council (Sanhedrin) urged the Council not to kill Peter and the other Apostles? (Acts 5:34)
9. How many women were among the deacons chosen for the Jerusalem church? (Acts 6:5)
10. As Stephen was being stoned, with what young man were the witnesses laying aside their robes? (Acts 7:58)
11. Who sought to purchase the Apostle's gift? (Acts 8:24)
12. When Saul re-gained his eyesight in Damascus, where did he focus his preaching in Damascus? (Acts 9:20)
13. How did Saul escape Damascus when the Jews there sought to kill him? (Acts 9:25)
14. How did God show Peter that Gentiles like Cornelius should be admitted into the church and treated as equals? (Acts 10:10-11)
15. Where were disciples of Christ first called "Christians"? (Acts 11:26)
16. Which ruler had James the brother of John killed for his Christian witness? (Acts 12:2)
17. Which missionaries were sent out from the church of Antioch? (Acts 13:2)
18. In Antioch of Pisidia who rejected the gospel preached by the missionaries Barnabas and Saul? (Acts 13:45)
19. Who would these missionaries ordain in every church they established? (Acts 14:23)

Acts 15-28 Test

1. What issue necessitated the calling of an assembly or synod to determine the policy among the Christian churches? (Acts 15:5-6)
2. How did the assembly or synod communicate their decision to the scattered churches like at Antioch? (Acts 15:22)
3. What was Lydia doing when the missionaries Paul and Silas first met her? (Acts 16:13-14)
4. Who was baptized along with the Philippian jailer? (Acts 16:33)
5. Who was accused of having “turned the world upside down”? (Acts 17:6)
6. Which Jew, Alexandrian by birth, preached the Christian gospel and refuted the Jews in Achaia? (Acts 18:24-27)
7. Why would the Apostle Paul often cease preaching in the Jewish synagogues and instead preach to the Gentiles? (Acts 19:8-9)
8. Which books were burned by Christians? (Acts 19:19)
9. Why was Demetrius the silversmith, who lived in Ephesus, angry with Paul? (Acts 19:26)
10. What did the Christian disciples in Troas do on the first day of the week? (Acts 20:7)
11. Who saved Paul from being killed when the Jews of Jerusalem were beating him? (Acts 21:32)
12. Why were the Romans afraid to beat Paul? (Acts 22:29)
13. What caused such dissension in the Jerusalem Council between the Pharisees and the Sadducees? (Acts 23:6)
14. Why did Felix leave Paul bound for so many years, even though he knew Paul was innocent? (Acts 24:27)
15. Who spoke these words to Paul: “almost thou persaudest me to be a Christian”? (Acts 26:28)
16. Why did Paul and others on the ship bound for Rome have to stay for awhile on the island of Melita? (Acts 27:44-28:1)
17. Where was Paul brought to speak before the people when in Athens? (Acts 17:19-22)
18. What was Paul’s occupation by which he made money, when not supported in the ministry? (Acts 18:3)

Romans Test

Define the following terms:

impute-

faith (in Jesus Christ)-

baptism-

justification through faith-

remission-

justify-

justifier-

quicken-

peace-

reconciliation-

tribulation-

redemption-

hope-

propitiation-

reckoned-

dominion-

carnal-

adoption-

predestination-

transform-

Conform-

repentance (unto life)-

Galatians Fill-in-the-Blank Test (Use King James Version)

- I. Who wrote the epistle to the Galatians?
- II. For what purpose did Paul write his letter to the Galatians?
- III. If someone preaches any other gospel than Christ's, what should happen to that person?
- IV. Paul was set apart by God to _____ (fill in the blank)
- V. Paul had been entrusted to preach to _____, and Peter to preach to _____. (fill in the blank)
- VI. For what did Paul rebuke Peter?
- VII. When the scriptures say that the covenant promises were made to Abraham and his seed, who does the "seed" especially refer to?
- VIII. Why may Christians call God their Father?
- IX. For ye are all the children of God by _____ in Christ Jesus. (fill in the blank)
- X. Walk in the _____, and ye shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh. (fill in the blank)
- XI. For in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but a _____ creature. (fill in the blank)

Ephesians Fill-in-the-Blank Test (use King James Version)

1. "According as he hath chosen us in him before the foundation of the _____, that we should be _____ and without blame before him in love."
2. "In whom also we have an inheritance, being _____ according to the counsel of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will."
3. "And you hath he quickened, who were dead in _____ and _____."
4. "For by grace are ye saved through _____; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God."
5. "For we are his _____, created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them."
6. "And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief _____."
7. "Which in other ages was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is now revealed unto his holy apostles and prophets by the Spirit; that the _____ should be fellow heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the gospel."
8. "Unto him be glory in the _____ by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."
9. "I, therefore, the _____ of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye were called."
10. "But speaking the _____ in love, may grow up into him in all thing, which is the head, even Christ."
11. "Redeeming the _____, because the days are evil."
12. "Speaking to yourselves in _____, _____, and _____, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord."
13. "For the husband is the _____ of the wife, even as Christ is the _____ of the church, and he is the savior of the body."
14. "Put on the whole _____ of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

Philippians Fill-in-the-Blank Test (use King James Version)

1. "Being confident of this very thing, that he which hath begun a _____ in you will perform [it] until the day of Jesus Christ."
2. "What then? notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence, or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do _____, yea, and will rejoice."
3. "For to me to live [is] _____, and to die [is] gain."
4. "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ: that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one _____ striving together for the faith of the gospel;"
5. "But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a _____, and was made in the likeness of men:"
6. "That at the name of Jesus every knee should _____, of [things] in heaven, and [things] in earth, and [things] under the earth;"
7. "For it is God which _____ in you both to will and to do of [his] good pleasure."
8. "Finally, my brethren, _____ in the Lord. To write the same things to you, to me indeed [is] not grievous, but for you [it is] safe."
9. "For we are the _____, which worship God in the spirit, and rejoice in Christ Jesus, and have no confidence in the flesh."
10. "And be found in him, not having mine own _____, which is of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith:"
11. "I press toward the mark for the _____ of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."
12. "I beseech Euodias, and beseech Syntyche, that they be of the same _____ in the Lord."
13. Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by _____ and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."
14. "Not that I speak in respect of want: for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, [therewith] to be _____."

Colossians Fill-in-the-Blank Test (use King James Version)

1. "Paul, an _____ of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timotheus [our] brother,"
2. "For this cause we also, since the day we heard [it], do not cease to _____ for you, and to desire that ye might be filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding"
3. "Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness, and hath _____ [us] into the kingdom of his dear Son:"
4. "And he is the _____ of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all [things] he might have the preeminence."
5. "And, having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to _____ all things unto himself; by him, [I say], whether [they be] things in earth, or things in heaven."
6. "Beware lest any man spoil you through _____ and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ."
7. "In whom also ye are circumcised with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ: Buried with him in _____, wherein also ye are risen with [him] through the faith of the operation of God, who hath raised him from the dead."
8. "Set your affection on things _____, not on things on the earth."
9. "_____ therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry"
10. "Wives, _____ yourselves unto your own husbands, as it is fit in the Lord."
11. "Husbands, _____ [your] wives, and be not bitter against them."
12. "Children, _____ [your] parents in all things: for this is well pleasing unto the Lord."
13. "And whatsoever ye do, do [it] _____, as to the Lord, and not unto men;"
14. "Walk in wisdom toward them that are without, redeeming the _____."

Titus Fill-in-the-Blank Test (use King James Version)

1. "For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain _____ in every city, as I had appointed thee:"
2. "For a _____ must be blameless, as the steward of God; not selfwilled, not soon angry, not given to wine, no striker, not given to filthy lucre;"
3. "That they may teach the young women to be sober, to love their husbands, to love their children, [To be] discreet, chaste, keepers at _____, good, obedient to their own husbands, that the word of God be not blasphemed."
4. "Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great _____ and our Saviour Jesus Christ;"
5. "Who gave himself for us, that he might _____ us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works."
6. "Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his _____ he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost;"

Philemon Fill-in-the-Blank Test (use King James Version)

1. "I thank my God, making mention of thee always in my _____:"
2. "Paul, a prisoner of Jesus Christ, and Timothy [our] brother, unto _____ our dearly beloved, and fellow labourer,"
3. "I beseech thee for my son _____, whom I have begotten in my bonds: Which in time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee and to me: Whom I have sent again: thou therefore receive him, that is, mine own bowels:"
4. "I Paul have written [it] with mine own _____, I will repay [it]: albeit I do not say to thee how thou owest unto me even thine own self besides."

James 1-5 Test

1. The writer of the book of James was not James the son of Zebedee, for James the son of Zebedee was put to death by Herod (Acts 12) before Christianity had gained so much ground among the Jews of the dispersion as here implied. Rather, it seems the writer of this book is James the Just, the half-brother of Jesus. The children of Mary and Joseph were Jesus (of course, He really had no biological father, for his father was God), James (the Just), Joses, Jude (who wrote the book of Jude), Simon and three daughters. James the Just was a prominent elder in Jerusalem, as evidenced by his role in the church synod described in Acts 15. He was also an Apostle, like the Twelve Apostles and Paul, as implied in I Corinthians 15:7. To whom did James the Just address his book of James? The twelve tribes scattered abroad, which refers to the dispersed Jewish Christians. Although most of the ten of the twelve tribes were lost in captivity, yet some of every tribe were still preserved, so that Jews were still referred to as the 'twelve tribes.'
2. The recipients of this letter of James are exhorted to "count it all joy when ye fall into diverse temptations" (James 1:2). What seems to have been the condition of the recipients of this general epistle (or letter) of James?
3. God has a purpose in everything He sovereignly decrees. What godly characteristic did James say in James 1:3 the trying of the Christian faith through trials produces in the Christian?
4. God is not the author of sin, which is why we read in James 1:13: "Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man." In James 1:14, what does James the Just say within a man draws a man into sin?
5. Who is the author of "every good gift and every perfect gift" according to James 1:17?
6. Fill in the blank to this verse: "But be ye _____ of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." (James 1:22)
7. What consequence will flow to him who "looketh into the perfect law of liberty, and continueth therein" (James 1:25)?
8. Leviticus 14:15 reads: "Thou shalt do no unrighteousness in judgment; thou shalt not respect the person of the poor nor the person of the mighty; but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor." In James 2, what did James the Just have to say on this topic?
9. James the Just called the "perfect law of liberty" also the "royal law". As it pertained to man's duty to man, what rule did James indicate summed up the "royal law" according to James 2:8?
10. True faith will always manifest itself in good works, according to James the Just. (Jesus Himself said that a tree is known by its fruit.) He gave as an example of this two Old Testament characters: Abraham and Rahab. What good work did James cite as an example of how Abraham's faith manifested itself in works?
11. What good work did James cite as an example of how Rahab's faith manifested itself in works?
12. What part of the human body did James describe thus: it is "a little member, and boasteth great things" and it "is a fire, a world of iniquity...it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature..."?
13. In James 4 James warned about the lusts of the flesh and friendship with the world, and he encouraged Christians to be humble. James quoted Proverbs 3:34 to stress this point. Fill in the blank of this quote from Proverbs 3:34: "God resisteth the _____, but giveth grace to the humble."
14. We should even be humble in discussing our plans for the future, for we "know not what shall be on the tomorrow." James used a metaphor to describe man's life on earth as fragile and fleeting. Fill in the blank: "For what is your life? It is even a _____, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." (James 4:14)
15. Various denominations, like the anabaptists, have asserted that James' condemnation of swearing in James 5:12 implies that all covenants and oaths are forbidden for the Christian. Why do we know this anabaptist interpretation is wrong, and that James' prohibition only refers to profane and unnecessary swearing?
16. Throughout scripture the use of typological language is quite common. Provisional manifestations of a great redemptive event are described using the same term as the great redemptive event itself. For example, in Haggai 2:6 the re-building of the Temple in Jerusalem is described as the shaking of heaven and earth. But the re-building of the Temple in Jerusalem was only a provisional,

foreshadowing shaking of the heaven and earth, even as Hebrews 12:26-27 implies. The provisional event foreshadowed the great redemptive events associated with Christ's First and Second Advents. Hence, we have "the coming of the Lord" mentioned in James 5:7-9. Now, normally that term refers to Christ's Second Advent (e.g., I Thessalonians 4:15, II Thessalonians 1:7 and 2:1), but sometimes provisional events which foreshadow that great event. What would lead us to believe James is speaking of a provisional event in the first century A.D. rather than the Second Advent itself?

17. In James 5:7-8, James condemns the rich who have abused their riches, withheld wages by fraud, and killed the just. His condemnation seems to be especially directed to the unbelieving Jewish leaders who were persecuting the Jewish Christians. What characteristic did James encourage the Christians to manifest in these trying circumstances, as Job had manifested this trait? (Hint: this is the same godly characteristic that James said in James 1:3 the trying of the Christian faith through trials produces in the Christian. So James returned to the theme he had begun his epistle with.)