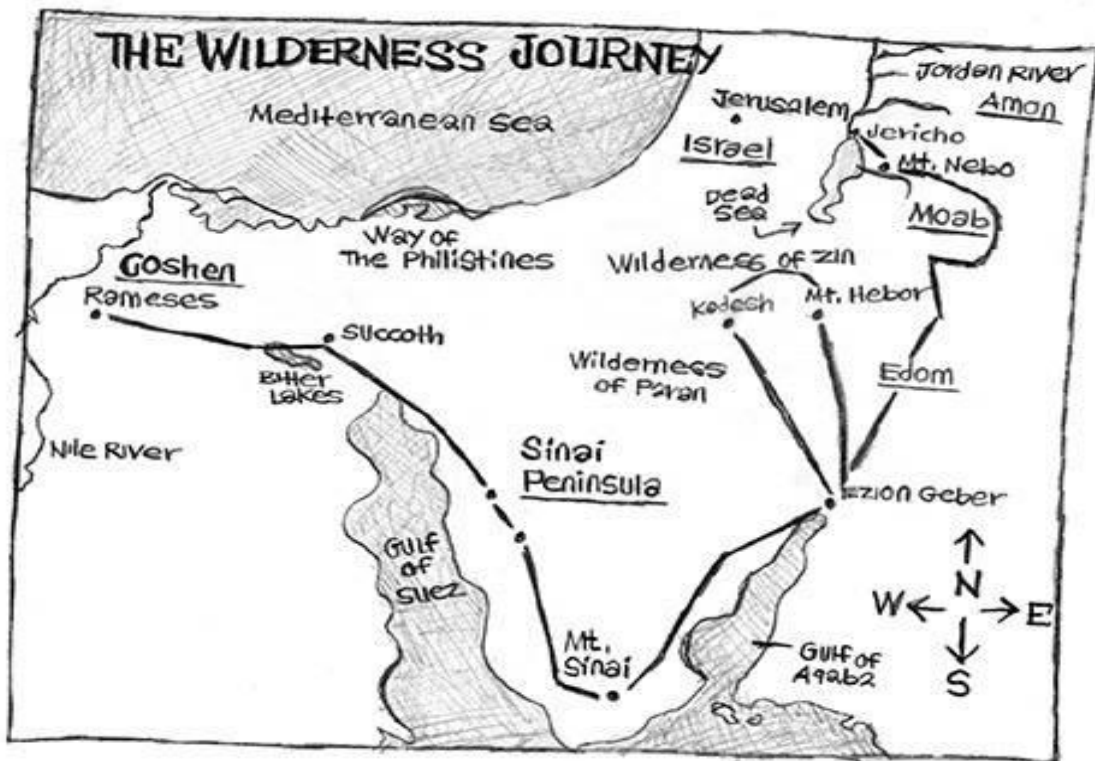


THY KINGDOM COME

A HISTORY OF CHRIST'S CHURCH IN THE OLD TESTAMENT ERA



TEACHER'S MANUAL

J. Parnell McCarter

*"This is he, that was in the church in the wilderness with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina,
and [with] our fathers: who received the lively oracles to give unto us – Acts 17:38*

SECOND EDITION

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“our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; and were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea; and did all eat the same spiritual meat; and did all drink the same spiritual drink: for they drank of that spiritual Rock that followed them: and that Rock was Christ.” – I Corinthians 10:1-4

Dedicated to the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland. As one branch of Christ’s Church here on Earth, she has sought to faithfully proclaim the historic reformed and Biblical faith.

**TEACHER’S MANUAL FOR
*THY KINGDOM COME: A HISTORY OF CHRIST’S
CHURCH IN THE OLD TESTAMENT ERA***

Written and edited by J. Parnell McCarter

**Illustrations by Caleb Nadeau,
plus miscellaneous additional drawings and pictures**

The Puritans’ Home School Curriculum www.puritans.net

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SECTION ONE: COURSE INSTRUCTIONS

Purpose

Thy Kingdom Come: A Sketch of Christ's Church in History provides students with a basic outline of church history, from a reformed Christian perspective. Book I in the series covers church history in the Old Testament era.

Check-Off List

Students should record when they have completed tests on their check-off list, and teachers should record grades on the check-off list. A master of the check-off list has been included in this manual, from which copies can be made and distributed to students.

Chapter Tests and Answer Keys

This teacher's manual contains chapter tests and answer keys for the course. The chapter tests may be answered in 'open book' fashion, according to the discretion of the teacher.

Grading

The average grade of the chapter tests should be calculated in order to determine the overall grade for the course.

SECTION TWO: COURSE CHECK-OFF LIST

THY KINGDOM COME
A SKETCH OF CHRIST'S CHURCH IN HISTORY BOOK I

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Chapter Test Check-Off List

Test #	TOPIC	TEST COMPLETED? (X)	TEST GRADE AND SCORE
1	<i>The Church in History</i>		
2	<i>The Promise to the Faithful</i>		
3	<i>The Patriarchs</i>		
4	<i>The Years in Egypt</i>		
5	<i>The Church in the Wilderness</i>		
6	<i>The Church in Canaan Led by Judges</i>		
7	<i>The Kingdom of Israel</i>		
8	<i>The Kingdom of Judah</i>		
9	<i>The Kingdom of Samaria</i>		
10	<i>Nineveh</i>		
11	<i>The Captivity</i>		
12	<i>Babylon</i>		
13	<i>Cyrus</i>		
14	<i>The Rebuilding of the Temple</i>		
15	<i>The Wall Rebuilt</i>		
16	<i>Alexander</i>		
17	<i>The Greek Kings of Egypt</i>		
18	<i>The Syrian Persecution</i>		
19	<i>The Maccabees</i>		
20	<i>The Roman Power</i>		
21	<i>The Promised Messiah Comes to Deliver His Church from Sin</i>		
<i>Average Test Score (sum of the chapter test scores / 21)</i>			

Overall Grade in Course (Letter Grade Equivalent of the Average Test Score): _____

Note: Grading in this course should be done on a 100-point scale, with letter grades assigned as follows:

Letter Grade	Score on 100-Point Scale
A+	97 - 100
A	94 - 96
A-	90 - 93
B+	87 - 89
B	84 - 86
B-	80 - 83
C+	77 - 79
C	74 - 76
C-	70 - 73
D	60 - 69
F	0 - 59

In order to determine how many points each question in a chapter test is worth, divide 100 by the number of questions in the test. For example, if there are 10 questions in a test, then each question is worth 10 points ($= 100 / 10$). So if a student got 9 out of the 10 questions right, then his test score is 90 ($= 9 \times 10$). His letter grade, according to the table above, would then be an A-.

**SECTION THREE: CHAPTER TESTS AND
ANSWER KEY**

CHAPTER 1 TEST

1. What is the objective of all church history?
2. What are some of the different meanings of the term 'church' as it is found in scripture?
3. Which meaning of the term 'church' is primarily in view when studying church history?

CHAPTER 1 TEST ANSWERS

1. What is the objective of all church history? To bring glory to God
2. What are some of the different meanings of the term 'church' as it is found in scripture? The visible church, the invisible church, a local congregation, a group of churches (i.e., presbytery or synod)
3. Which meaning of the term 'church' is primarily in view when studying church history? The visible church

CHAPTER 2 TEST

1. In what state was the Earth when first created?
2. To what trial was man subjected?
3. What punishment did the Fall bring on man?
4. How alone could his guilt be atoned for?
5. What was the first promise that there should be such an atonement? (hint: see Gen. iii. 15)
6. What were the sacrifices to foreshow?
7. Why was Abel's offering the more acceptable?
8. From which son of Adam was the Seed of the woman to spring?
9. How did Seth's children fall away?
10. What was Enoch's prophecy? (hint: see Jude, 14, 15)
11. Who was chosen to be saved out of the descendants of Seth?
12. How was the world punished?
13. In what year was the Flood?
14. Where did the ark first rest?
15. What were the terms of the covenant with Noah?
16. Which of Noah's sons was chosen?
17. What was the prophecy of Noah? (hint: see Gen. ix. 2-5, 26, 27)
18. What lands were peopled by Ham's children?
19. What became of Shem's children?
20. What became of Japhet's children?

CHAPTER 2 TEST ANSWERS

1. In what state was the Earth when first created? It was good.
2. To what trial was man subjected? A trial of obedience to see if he would eat the forbidden fruit
3. What punishment did the Fall bring on man? Death and being forced out of the Garden
4. How alone could his guilt be atoned for? Christ paying the penalty for his sins
5. What was the first promise that there should be such an atonement? (hint: see Gen. iii. 15) When they were promised that the seed of the woman would bruise Satan's head
6. What were the sacrifices to foreshow? Christ's sacrifice
7. Why was Abel's offering the more acceptable? He did only what was commanded.
8. From which son of Adam was the Seed of the woman to spring? Seth
9. How did Seth's children fall away? Marrying into the line of Cain
10. What was Enoch's prophecy? (hint: see Jude, 14, 15) that the people's wickedness would be judged
11. Who was chosen to be saved out of the descendants of Seth? Noah and his family
12. How was the world punished? A worldwide flood
13. In what year was the Flood? 2348 BC (according to Ussher's estimate)
14. Where did the ark first rest? The mountains of Ararat
15. What were the terms of the covenant with Noah? God would never execute a world-wide Flood, but Noah was not to eat blood.
16. Which of Noah's sons was chosen? Shem
17. What was the prophecy of Noah? (hint: see Gen. ix. 2-5, 26, 27) Shem would be blessed (especially with the Seed), Japheth would be enlarged, and Canaan would be cursed (probably including Ham's posterity in general)
18. What lands were peopled by Ham's children? Especially Africa and Canaan, but also Arabia, Mesopotamia, and beyond
19. What became of Shem's children? They mainly went eastward and throughout the Middle East
20. What became of Japheth's children? Europe and central Asia primarily

CHAPTER 3 TEST

1. Whom did God separate among the sons of Shem?
2. What were the terms of the covenant with Abraham?
3. What was the token of the covenant with Abraham?
4. Which son of Abraham inherited the promise?
5. Who were the sons of Ishmael?
6. What measure was taken to keep Isaac from becoming mixed with idolators?
7. Which of Isaac's sons was chosen?
8. Why was Esau rejected?
9. What was the promise to Esau?
10. By what names were the descendants of Esau called?
11. Where did the Edomites live?
12. What sea was named from them?
13. What were the habits of the Edomites?
14. Who is thought to have been the great prophet of Idumea?
15. What was the prophecy of Job? (hint: see Job, xix. 25, 26, 27)
16. How was Jacob's name changed?
17. Who were to be in the covenant after him?
18. What prophecy was there of the Israelites going into Egypt? (hint: see Gen. xv. 13)
19. Which son of Jacob was to be father of the promised Seed?
20. What was Jacob's prophecy of the Redeemer? (hint: see Gen. 49:10)

CHAPTER 3 TEST ANSWERS

1. Whom did God separate among the sons of Shem? Abraham
2. What were the terms of the covenant with Abraham? God would bless mankind and Abraham would be the father of many nations
3. What was the token of the covenant with Abraham? circumcision
4. Which son of Abraham inherited the promise? Isaac
5. Who were the sons of Ishmael? Arabs
6. What measure was taken to keep Isaac from becoming mixed with idolators? Marrying a woman from Mesopotamia instead of Canaan
7. Which of Isaac's sons was chosen? Jacob
8. Why was Esau rejected? He sold his birthright and did not please God.
9. What was the promise to Esau? nothing
10. By what names were the descendants of Esau called? Edomites
11. Where did the Edomites live? Edom or Idumea
12. What sea was named from them? Red Sea
13. What were the habits of the Edomites? Built beautifully carved caves
14. Who is thought to have been the great prophet of Idumea? Job
15. What was the prophecy of Job? (hint: see Job, xix. 25, 26, 27) He prophesied of a coming Redeemer.
16. How was Jacob's name changed? It was changed to Israel.
17. Who were to be in the covenant after him? His whole family.
18. What prophecy was there of the Israelites going into Egypt? (hint: see Gen. xv. 13) They would be slaves in Egypt, but return to Canaan to establish a nation there.
19. Which son of Jacob was to be father of the promised Seed? Judah
20. What was Jacob's prophecy of the Redeemer? (hint: see Gen. 49:10) It speaks of the scepter not departing from Judah until Shiloh comes.

CHAPTER 4 TEST

1. Who were the Egyptians?
2. What kind of place was Egypt?
3. What remains have we of the ancient Egyptians?
4. What were the idols of Egypt?
5. How long were the Israelites in Egypt?
6. How were they treated in Egypt?
7. Who was appointed to lead them out and to the Promised Land?
8. How was Moses prepared for the work?
9. How did God reveal Himself to Moses?
10. What wonders were wrought on the Egyptians?
11. What token of faith was required of the Israelites at their departure?
12. What feast was appointed in remembrance of the deliverance from Egypt?

CHAPTER 4 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who were the Egyptians? Descendants of Ham who settled around the Nile
2. What kind of place was Egypt? The soil was fertile because of the Nile, but the people practiced a false religion.
3. What remains have we of the ancient Egyptians? The pyramids, where the kings were buried.
4. What were the idols of Egypt? Crocodiles, cats, dogs, etc.
5. How long were the Israelites in Egypt? Approximately 200 years
6. How were they treated in Egypt? They were slaves, forced into hard labor.
7. Who was appointed to lead them out and to the Promised Land? Moses
8. How was Moses prepared for the work? He was educated and raised by the Pharaoh's daughter.
9. How did God reveal Himself to Moses? In the burning bush
10. What wonders were wrought on the Egyptians? plagues
11. What token of faith was required of the Israelites at their departure?
Putting the blood of sheep on their doorways
12. What feast was appointed in remembrance of the deliverance from Egypt?
Passover

CHAPTER 5 TEST

1. How many Israelites did Moses lead into the wilderness?
2. How were they supported there?
3. What was the difference between the covenant with Abraham, and the covenant on Mount Sinai?
4. How did the Israelites forfeit the covenant?
5. How was God entreated to grant it to them again?
6. What signs of the covenant did they carry with them?
7. How was Moses instructed in their observances?
8. What was the Tabernacle to figure?
9. What did all the ceremonies shadow out?
10. Why were the Israelites to be kept separate from other nations?
11. How were they trained in the wilderness?
12. How long did they wander there?
13. Why did not Moses enter the land of Canaan?
14. What books were written by Moses?

CHAPTER 5 TEST ANSWERS

1. How many Israelites did Moses lead into the wilderness? 600,000 men
2. How were they supported there? God provided the manna, quail, and water.
3. What was the difference between the covenant with Abraham, and the covenant on Mount Sinai? The latter had the explicit giving of the Ten Commandments.
4. How did the Israelites forfeit the covenant? They made the golden calf.
5. How was God entreated to grant it to them again? Moses interceded for them and slew the most wicked.
6. What signs of the covenant did they carry with them? The law and the tabernacle
7. How was Moses instructed in their observances? God told him on Mount Sinai.
8. What was the Tabernacle to figure? Jesus Christ
9. What did all the ceremonies shadow out? Christ's sacrifice on the Cross for sin
10. Why were the Israelites to be kept separate from other nations? The other nations were heathen.
11. How were they trained in the wilderness? They learned the hard way to trust in God, and the unfaithful generation died off.
12. How long did they wander there? 40 years
13. Why did not Moses enter the land of Canaan? Moses' sinful anger
14. What books were written by Moses? Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy

CHAPTER 6 TEST

1. In what year did the Israelites enter Canaan?
2. What kind of country was Canaan?
3. Where was the first seat of the Tabernacle in Canaan?
4. How was the inheritance of the tribes arranged?
5. Why did not the Israelites occupy the whole of their territory at once?
6. Who were the Phoenicians?
7. What were the chief cities of the Phoenicians?
8. Who were the chief gods of the Canaanites?
9. How were the Israelites governed?
10. What was the consequence of their falling from the true worship?
11. Who were their chief enemies?
12. In what book in the Bible is this history related?
13. For how long a period did the rule of the Judges last?
14. What crime brought on them the loss of the Ark?
15. How was the Ark sent back?
16. Who was the first of the Prophets and last of the Judges?

CHAPTER 6 TEST ANSWERS

1. In what year did the Israelites enter Canaan? 1451 BC
2. What kind of country was Canaan? The land was hilly, but good for farming.
3. Where was the first seat of the Tabernacle in Canaan? Shiloh
4. How was the inheritance of the tribes arranged? Each tribe was allotted specific land, except Levi.
5. Why did not the Israelites occupy the whole of their territory at once? It took a while to conquer the inhabitants.
6. Who were the Phoenicians? Seafaring people that lived along the Mediterranean
7. What were the chief cities of the Phoenicians? Tyre and Sidon
8. Who were the chief gods of the Canaanites? Baal, Ashtoreth, and Saturn
9. How were the Israelites governed? Judges and elders
10. What was the consequence of their falling from the true worship? Punished through their neighbors
11. Who were their chief enemies? Philistines
12. In what book in the Bible is this history related? Judges
13. For how long a period did the rule of the Judges last? About 400 years
14. What crime brought on them the loss of the Ark? They thought bringing it to battle would cause victory.
15. How was the Ark sent back? The Philistines suffered wherever it was, so they sent it back.
16. Who was the first of the Prophets and last of the Judges? Samuel

CHAPTER 7 TEST

1. When did the Israelite kingdom begin?
2. Who was the first king of Israel?
3. On what conditions was Saul to reign?
4. What was Saul's great error?
5. Who was chosen in Saul's stead?
6. Of what tribe was David?
7. What was David's great excellence?
8. What were David's exploits?
9. How was David prepared for the throne?
10. What terrible massacre did Saul commit in his hatred of David?
11. What was the beginning of David's kingdom?
12. What was the end of Saul?
13. Who reigned over the rest of Israel?
14. What became of Ishbosbeth?
15. What were David's conquests?
16. What is the meaning of the name Jerusalem?
17. How did David regulate the service before the Ark?
18. Why was not David permitted to build the Temple?
19. How long did David reign?
20. What was the site of the Temple?
21. How was the Divine Presence marked there?
22. For what was Solomon's reign remarkable?
23. How did Solomon fall away?
24. What was to be his punishment?

CHAPTER 7 TEST ANSWERS

1. When did the Israelite kingdom begin? When Samuel anointed Saul, because the people wanted a king. This was approximately 1094 BC.
2. Who was the first king of Israel? Saul
3. On what conditions was Saul to reign? That he would enforce God's laws
4. What was Saul's great error? He offered a sacrifice even though that was the role of the priest, and he did not destroy the Amalekites as he was commanded.
5. Who was chosen in Saul's stead? David
6. Of what tribe was David? Judah
7. What was David's great excellence? He wrote the psalms, killed Goliath, and fought back God's enemies.
8. What were David's exploits? He killed Goliath and the Philistine enemies.
9. How was David prepared for the throne? He was just and lover of God. He was also anointed by Samuel.
10. What terrible massacre did Saul commit in his hatred of David? He killed all the priests and tried to kill David.
11. What was the beginning of David's kingdom? Judah
12. What was the end of Saul? He was killed by an Amalekite.
13. Who reigned over the rest of Israel? Ishbosheth
14. What became of Ishbosheth? Killed by two of his servants
15. What were David's conquests? Besides Israel- Edom, Moab, Ammon and Palestine were brought under David's rule.
16. What is the meaning of the name Jerusalem? The vision or city of peace
17. How did David regulate the service before the Ark? He gave the book of Psalms.
18. Why was not David permitted to build the Temple? Because blood was on his hands from fighting many wars.
19. How long did David reign? About 40 years
20. What was the site of the Temple? Jerusalem, where Isaac was about to be killed
21. How was the Divine Presence marked there? smoke
22. For what was Solomon's reign remarkable? Peace and prosperity
23. How did Solomon fall away? Married foreign wives and fell into their idolatry
24. What was to be his punishment? The kingdom was to be divided

CHAPTER 8 TEST

1. How did Rehoboam bring about the accomplishment of the sentence on Solomon?
2. What tribes were left to him?
3. How was he prevented from making war on Jeroboam?
4. Who was the Egyptian king who invaded Judea?
5. Who succeeded Rehoboam?
6. Who succeeded Abijah?
7. What was Jehoshaphat's great error?
8. Into what danger did Ahab send him?
9. What great deliverances were vouchsafed to Jehoshaphat?
10. How did Jehoram act on coming to the throne?
11. How was he punished?
12. What became of Ahaziah?
13. Who was Athaliah?
14. Why could she not entirely destroy the seed royal?
15. How was Joash preserved?
16. How was he restored to the throne?
17. How did Joash reign?
18. What was the sin of Amaziah?
19. What was the sin of Uzziah?
20. How was the sin of Uzziah punished?
21. Who reigned in Uzziah's stead?
22. What was the character of Ahaz?
23. How was the sin of Ahaz punished?

CHAPTER 8 TEST ANSWERS

1. How did Rehoboam bring about the accomplishment of the sentence on Solomon? He was only king of Judah.
2. What tribes were left to him? Judah and Benjamin
3. How was he prevented from making war on Jeroboam? He was forbidden to by a prophet.
4. Who was the Egyptian king who invaded Judea? Shishak
5. Who succeeded Rehoboam? Abijah
6. Who succeeded Abijah? Asa
7. What was Jehoshaphat's great error? Be friendly with Ahab
8. Into what danger did Ahab send him? He made him appear as a king in battle.
9. What great deliverances were vouchsafed to Jehoshaphat? Great defeats of his enemies like Edom and Moab
10. How did Jehoram act on coming to the throne? wickedly
11. How was he punished? The rebellion of the Edomites and the attack of the Philistines
12. What became of Ahaziah? Killed by Jehu
13. Who was Athaliah? The mother of Ahaziah
14. Why could she not entirely destroy the seed royal? Joash was saved because the house of David would not fail.
15. How was Joash preserved? He was hidden by his aunt.
16. How was he restored to the throne? When he was still young he was anointed and Athaliah was put to death.
17. How did Joash reign? Well until Jehoida's death
18. What was the sin of Amaziah? He worshiped the gods of Edom.
19. What was the sin of Uzziah? Pride and he burned incense on God's altar, which only the priest should.
20. How was the sin of Uzziah punished? He got leprosy.
21. Who reigned in Uzziah's stead? Jotham
22. What was the character of Ahaz? Wicked, idolatrous, and trusted heathen friends instead of God
23. How was the sin of Ahaz punished? Many parts of Judah became ruined.

CHAPTER 9 TEST

1. Where had the greatness of Joseph's children been foretold?
2. How did Jeroboam forfeit these blessings?
3. What warnings did he receive?
4. Who overthrew the house of Jeroboam?
5. What kings reigned next?
6. What city did Omri make his capital?
7. How had the site of Samaria been made remarkable?
8. What was the difference between the sin of Jeroboam and the sin of Ahab?
9. How was Ahab influenced?
10. What prophet warned him?
11. What proofs were given that the Lord is the only God?
12. Who were the chief enemies of Israel?
13. What was the fate of Ahab?
14. Who became prophet after Elijah?
15. Who executed judgment on the house of Ahab?
16. How long was the house of Jehu to continue?
17. What prophets succeeded Elisha?
18. What was the end of the house of Jeroboam?
19. Who were the two allies against Judah?
20. What generous action was done by the Ephraimites?

CHAPTER 9 TEST ANSWERS

1. Where had the greatness of Joseph's children been foretold? When Jacob gave his blessings to his children.
2. How did Jeroboam forfeit these blessings? He did not trust and set up an idol of a calf.
3. What warnings did he receive? That his line would not remain in power
4. Who overthrew the house of Jeroboam? Baasha
5. What kings reigned next? Baasha's then Omri's lines
6. What city did Omri make his capital? Samaria
7. How had the site of Samaria been made remarkable? It was between the mountains of blessing and cursing (Deut. xxvii. 12, 13)
8. What was the difference between the sin of Jeroboam and the sin of Ahab? Jeroboam broke the second commandment but Ahab even worshipped another god
9. How was Ahab influenced? Jezebel
10. What prophet warned him? Elijah
11. What proofs were given that the Lord is the only God? Only Elijah's God sent fire while Baal did not.
12. Who were the chief enemies of Israel? Syria
13. What was the fate of Ahab? Killed in battle
14. Who became prophet after Elijah? Elisha
15. Who executed judgment on the house of Ahab? Jehu
16. How long was the house of Jehu to continue? Until the fourth generation
17. What prophets succeeded Elisha? Hosea and Amos.
18. What was the end of the house of Jeroboam? The murder Zechariah
19. Who were the two allies against Judah? Rezin of Syria and Pekah of Israel
20. What generous action was done by the Ephraimites? They returned the captives when told to by a prophet.

CHAPTER 10 TEST

1. Who founded the Assyrian Empire?
2. What is the description of Nineveh?
3. What prophet was sent to warn the Ninevites?
4. How did the Ninevites receive the message?
5. What prophetic book besides Jonah is concerned with Nineveh?
6. Which King of Nineveh was contemporary with Ahaz?
7. Why did Ahaz seek the alliance of Tiglath Pileser?
8. What victories did the Ninevites gain?
9. What was the effect upon Judah?
10. What profanation did Ahaz commit in the Temple?
11. Who was the successor of Ahaz?
12. Who was the last King of Samaria?
13. What partial reformation took place in Israel?
14. What was the punishment of the Israelites?
15. Where were the Israelites placed?
16. What was the next conquest attempted by the Assyrians?
17. What great mercy was vouchsafed to Hezekiah?
18. How did he show that he was uplifted?
19. What was the rebuke for his display?
20. Who was the King of Nineveh after Sennacherib?
21. How did Esarhaddon fill the empty land of Samaria?
22. What request was made by these heathen colonists?
23. Of what race were they the parents?
24. What additions were made to the Holy Scriptures in Hezekiah's time?
25. Who reigned after Hezekiah?
26. How were the crimes of Manasseh punished?
27. What was the end of Nineveh?
28. What is the present state of Nineveh?

CHAPTER 10 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who founded the Assyrian Empire? Assur
2. What is the description of Nineveh? A rich, big, beautiful walled city
3. What prophet was sent to warn the Ninevites? Jonah
4. How did the Ninevites receive the message? They repented.
5. What prophetic book besides Jonah is concerned with Nineveh? Nahum
6. Which King of Nineveh was contemporary with Ahaz? Tiglath Pileser
7. Why did Ahaz seek the alliance of Tiglath Pileser? He wanted his assistance against Syria and Israel.
8. What victories did the Ninevites gain? They destroyed Syria and Israel.
9. What was the effect upon Judah? Judah was spared, though it paid tribute.
10. What profanation did Ahaz commit in the Temple? He brought in Syrian worship.
11. Who was the successor of Ahaz? Hezekiah
12. Who was the last King of Samaria? Hosea
13. What partial reformation took place in Israel? Hosea encouraged the people to worship in Jerusalem the Passover.
14. What was the punishment of the Israelites? Destruction and captivity by the Assyrians
15. Where were the Israelites placed? The cities of the Medes
16. What was the next conquest attempted by the Assyrians? Judah
17. What great mercy was vouchsafed to Hezekiah? He recovered from an illness.
18. How did he show that he was uplifted? He showed the King of Babylon all his treasures.
19. What was the rebuke for his display? That one day the treasures would be taken by the Babylonians.
20. Who was the King of Nineveh after Sennacherib? Esarhaddon
21. How did Esarhaddon fill the empty land of Samaria? Filled it with Phoenicians and Medes
22. What request was made by these heathen colonists? To have some priests of the god of the land
23. Of what race were they the parents? Samaritans
24. What additions were made to the Holy Scriptures in Hezekiah's time? Isaiah, and some of Psalms and Proverbs
25. Who reigned after Hezekiah? Manasseh
26. How were the crimes of Manasseh punished? Taken captive by Assyria
27. What was the end of Nineveh? The Babylonians destroyed it.
28. What is the present state of Nineveh? Ruins

CHAPTER 11 TEST

1. What was the character of Amon?
2. What reformation did Josiah make?
3. What discovery was made in cleansing the Temple? Why was the Law of Moses so awful to Josiah?
4. What answer did Huldah make to Josiah's inquiries?
5. What prophecy did Josiah exactly fulfill?
6. Who were the prophets of Josiah's time?
7. What was Josiah's situation with regard to his neighbors?
8. Why was he forced to go out to battle?
9. What two names had the successor of Josiah?
10. Whither was Jehoahaz carried captive?
11. Who was set up instead of Jehoahaz?
12. By whose favor had Jehoiakim been set up?
13. Who was Jehoiakim's enemy?
14. What injury did Nebuchadnezzar inflict in 606?
15. What was the promise of Jeremiah?
16. Why was Jeremiah persecuted?
17. What was the great willfulness of these kings?
18. What was the end of Jehoiakim?
19. By what names was his son called?
20. What does Jeremiah say of Jehoiachin?
21. What became of Jehoiachin?
22. Who was the last King of Judah?
23. What was Zedekiah's duty?
24. How did he show his want of faith?
25. What was the consequence?
26. What was the year of the taking of Jerusalem?

CHAPTER 11 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was the character of Amon? Wicked and idolatrous
2. What reformation did Josiah make? Cleansed the country of idolatrous and renewed the covenant
3. What discovery was made in cleansing the Temple? The lost book of the Law
4. Why was the Law of Moses so awful to Josiah? Because it had been disobeyed.
4. What answer did Huldah make to Josiah's inquiries? That Judah would be punished but after Josiah's reign.
5. What prophecy did Josiah exactly fulfill? He burned bones on the altar at Bethel. 1 Kings, xiii. 2. 31, 32.
6. Who were the prophets of Josiah's time? Jeremiah, Zephaniah, and a little later, Habbakuk.
7. What was Josiah's situation with regard to his neighbors? Between Babylon and Egypt
8. Why was he forced to go out to battle? Since Josiah was a tributary to Babylon, he had to stop Egypt as it approached Babylon in battle.
9. What two names had the successor of Josiah? Jehoahaz or Shallum
10. Whither was Jehoahaz carried captive? Egypt
11. Who was set up instead of Jehoahaz? Jehoiakim
12. By whose favor had Jehoiakim been set up? Necho of Egypt
13. Who was Jehoiakim's enemy? Babylon
14. What injury did Nebuchadnezzar inflict in 606? He seized Jerusalem and took treasures to Babylon.
15. What was the promise of Jeremiah? A future restoration —Jer. xxv. 12.
16. Why was Jeremiah persecuted? For telling the kings to be loyal to the Babylonians.
17. What was the great willfulness of these kings? They disobeyed God and looked to Egypt for aid in rebellion against Babylon.
18. What was the end of Jehoiakim? He died while Jerusalem was being besieged.
19. By what names was his son called? Jehoiachin, Coniah and Jeconiah 21.
20. What does Jeremiah say of Jehoiachin? Evil and rebellious -Jer. xxii 24 to 30.
21. What became of Jehoiachin? Carried away captive.
22. Who was the last King of Judah? Zedekiah
23. What was Zedekiah's duty? To submit to Babylon and remove idolatry in Judah

24. How did he show his want of faith? He rebelled and listened to false prophets.
25. What was the consequence? He was blinded and carried captive to Babylon, while Judah was destroyed.
26. What was the year of the taking of Jerusalem? 588 BC

CHAPTER 12 TEST

1. Who were the Chaldeans?
2. Who was their chief god, and how was he worshipped?
3. Describe Babylon.
4. What change for the better passed over the Jews?
5. Who were the royal children brought up as slaves?
6. What instance of self-denying faith was given by them?
7. How was Daniel's inspiration first made known?
8. What was the first dream of Nebuchadnezzar?
9. What was the interpretation?
10. What proof did the other princes give of their faith?
11. What is the hymn of praise said to have been sung by them in the furnace?
12. What was the effect on Nebuchadnezzar?
13. How soon was a new Tyre built after its destruction?
14. What was to be the recompense for the toils of the siege of Tyre?
15. What was the end of the Pharaohs?
16. What was Nebuchadnezzar's second dream?
17. What was the meaning and the fulfillment?
18. What acknowledgment did Nebuchadnezzar make?
19. In what year did he die?
20. Who was his successor?
21. What was the first vision of Daniel?
22. What was the interpretation?
23. What was the second vision of Daniel?
24. What was the meaning?

CHAPTER 12 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who were the Chaldeans? Descendants of Japheth who settled in Babylon.
2. Who was their chief god, and how was he worshipped? Bel-Merodach, the name by which they called the planet Jupiter.
3. Describe Babylon. Large with thick walls and magnificent buildings.
4. What change for the better passed over the Jews? They never again turned to idolatry.
5. Who were the royal children brought up as slaves? Daniel , Ananias, Azarias, and Misael
6. What instance of self-denying faith was given by them? They did not eat the choice foods.
7. How was Daniel's inspiration first made known? He gave the meaning of Nebuchadnezzar's dream.
8. What was the first dream of Nebuchadnezzar? An image of gold, silver, bronze and iron overthrown by a stone.
9. What was the interpretation? The image represents 4 kingdoms to be overthrown.
10. What proof did the other princes give of their faith? They refused to bow to an idol.
11. What is the hymn of praise said to have been sung by them in the furnace? A song calling on creatures to praise the Lord.
12. What was the effect on Nebuchadnezzar? He let them out and praised God.
13. How soon was a new Tyre built after its destruction? 70 years
14. What was to be the recompense for the toils of the siege of Tyre? An easy conquest of Egypt
15. What was the end of the Pharaohs? The last Pharaoh was killed by a rebel.
16. What was Nebuchadnezzar's second dream? A large tree was cut down.
17. What was the meaning and the fulfillment? Nebuchadnezzar should become like a beast due to his pride.
18. What acknowledgment did Nebuchadnezzar make? His pride and fall and God
19. In what year did he die? 563 BC
20. Who was his successor? Evil-Merodach
21. What was the first vision of Daniel? 4 beasts
22. What was the interpretation? These 4 beasts represent 4 kingdoms that would eventually fall. During the fourth beast the Messiah would arise.
23. What was the second vision of Daniel? A ram was killed by a goat.
24. What was the meaning? Persia would be overthrown by Greece.

CHAPTER 13 TEST

1. What was the power which was to overcome the Babylon?
2. How had the Persian power been figured in the visions?
3. What was the meaning of the two horns of the Ram?
4. What was the difference between the Medes and Persians?
5. What was the religion of the Persians?
6. What was the character of Cyrus?
7. Who was the reigning King of Babylon?
8. What was the trust of the Babylonians?
9. How did Cyrus attempt to gain an entrance?
10. How were the Babylonians prevented from being on the watch?
11. What awful warning interrupted Belshazzar's feast?
12. In what year was the decree for the restoration of Jerusalem given?
13. Who governed Babylon?
14. What was the proof of Daniel's faith?
15. What was revealed to Daniel in his last vision?
16. What was Daniel called?

CHAPTER 13 TEST ANSWERS

- What was the power which was to overcome the Babylon? The Medes and the Persians
2. How had the Persian power been figured in the visions? As a bear and a ram 3. What was the meaning of the two horns of the Ram? The Medes and the Persians joined together to overthrow Babylon.
 4. What was the difference between the Medes and Persians? The Medes were more luxurious, whereas the Persians were more hardy.
 5. What was the religion of the Persians? They mainly had one god, but worshipped the sun and the fire.
 6. What was the character of Cyrus? He was simple and hardy.
 7. Who was the reigning King of Babylon? Belshazzar
 8. What was the trust of the Babylonians? Their thick wall
 9. How did Cyrus attempt to gain an entrance? The river gates
 10. How were the Babylonians prevented from being on the watch? They were involved in festivities.
 11. What awful warning interrupted Belshazzar's feast? Words on the wall
 12. In what year was the decree for the restoration of Jerusalem given? 536 BC
 13. Who governed Babylon? Darius
 14. What was the proof of Daniel's faith? He prayed to God despite the threat.
 15. What was revealed to Daniel in his last vision? Many events during Persian and Greek rule, and the final day of judgment.
 16. What was Daniel called? The man greatly beloved.

CHAPTER 14 TEST

1. How many Jews returned from the captivity?
2. Who were the leaders of the return?
3. Who was Zerubbabel?
4. What title did Zerubbabel bear?
5. What was the only inheritance left for him?
6. What was the blessing of God to Zerubbabel for his faith?-Hag. ii. 21 to 23.- Zech. iv. 6 to 10.
7. What were the prophetic blessings to Joshua the priest?-Zech. vi. 11-15. — Hag. ii. 4, 5.
8. What was the condition of Jerusalem?
9. What was the promise of restoration? —Zech. viii. 3, 4, 5.
10. What was the first measure of Zerubbabel and Joshua?
11. Where had directions been given for the new Temple? A. In the latter chapters of Ezekiel, but these were a further prophecy of the New Tabernacle in Heaven.
12. How soon was the Temple begun?
13. What promise did Haggai give?-Hag. ii. 6, 7-9.
14. What rebuke did Haggai give the Jews?
15. What interference befell the Jews?
16. Why was all intercourse with the Samaritans forbidden?
17. How did the Samaritans revenge themselves?
18. What was the state of the Persian court?
19. What was the end of Cambyses?
20. Who became King of Persia?
21. What history did Darius's governors send to him? Ezra, v. 7, &c.
22. How were they answered? - See Ezra, vi.
23. What revolt took place in the time of Darius?
24. What were Darius's two vain expeditions?
25. What was the great expedition of Xerxes?
26. How had it been predicted? -Dan. xi. 2. 15

CHAPTER 14 TEST ANSWERS

1. How many Jews returned from the captivity? 42,360
2. Who were the leaders of the return? Joshua (the High Priest) and Zerubbabel
3. Who was Zerubbabel? He was the governor of Judah and the descendant of Jehoiachin
4. What title did Zerubbabel bear? governor
5. What was the only inheritance left for him? Some property in Bethlehem
6. What was the blessing of God to Zerubbabel for his faith? Blessed by Zechariah Hag. ii. 21 to 23.-Zech. iv. 6 to 10.
7. What were the prophetic blessings to Joshua the priest? Foreshadowing Christ Zech. vi. 11-15. and Hag. ii. 4, 5.
8. What was the condition of Jerusalem? A ruin
9. What was the promise of restoration? The empty streets would be filled with people, and it would be rebuilt. —Zech. viii. 3, 4, 5.
10. What was the first measure of Zerubbabel and Joshua? Set up an altar.
11. Where had directions been given for the new Temple? A. In the latter chapters of Ezekiel, but these were a further prophecy of the New Tabernacle in Heaven.
12. How soon was the Temple begun? Second year after their return
13. What promise did Haggai give? Its glory would be greater than the previous one. -Hag. ii. 6, 7-9.
14. What rebuke did Haggai give the Jews? For being slow in reconstruction of the Temple.
15. What interference befell the Jews? The Samaritans tried to stop the rebuilding.
16. Why was all intercourse with the Samaritans forbidden? They were idolatrous.
17. How did the Samaritans revenge themselves? They told the king to stop the reconstruction of the wall of Jerusalem.
18. What was the state of the Persian court? They had a wicked king.
19. What was the end of Cambyses? He accidentally killed himself.
20. Who became King of Persia? Darius Hystaspes
21. What history did Darius's governors send to him? Cyrus' decree calling for the rebuilding of Jerusalem. Ezra, v. 7, &c.
22. How were they answered? The Jews were allowed to continue rebuilding. - See Ezra, vi.
23. What revolt took place in the time of Darius? Babylon revolted by suffered a siege.
24. What were Darius's two vain expeditions? He tried to capture Scythia and Greece.
25. What was the great expedition of Xerxes? To conquer Greece
26. How had it been predicted? Daniel prophesied of it, telling how Xerxes would try to Greece. -Dan. xi. 2. 15

CHAPTER 15 TEST

1. Who is Ahasuerus supposed to have been?
2. By what means did he try to repair the loss of Vashti?
3. Of what race was Esther?
4. Why would not Mordecai bow down to Haman?
What benefit did Mordecai do the king?
5. How did Haman seek revenge for Mordecai's scorn?
6. How did Esther conduct her intercession?
7. What great deliverance was given to the Jews?
8. What fresh aid was given to the building at Jerusalem?
9. Who was the other assistant who arrived?
10. How had Nehemiah obtained leave to come and assist?
11. In what state did he find the city?
12. What was Nehemiah's great work?
13. How were the Jews obliged to build?
14. What reforms did Ezra and Nehemiah bring about?
15. What became of the schismatic priest?
16. Where was the Samaritan temple?
17. Who was the last of the prophets?
18. What were his great predictions?
19. What books are thought to have been compiled by Ezra?
20. Who had the keeping of the Scriptures?
21. In what tongue were the early Scriptures?
22. What tongue was commonly spoken after the captivity?
23. What was therefore done when the Law was read?
24. What arrangement did Ezra make for public worship?
25. What was the synagogue service?
26. How were the Jews dispersed?
27. In what state was the Persian Empire?

CHAPTER 15 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who is Ahasuerus supposed to have been? He could have been Xerxes or Artaxerxes.
2. By what means did he try to repair the loss of Vashti? He tried to choose a replacement, by bringing in beautiful girls.
3. Of what race was Esther? Jewish
3. Why would not Mordecai bow down to Haman? Haman was an Amalekite.
4. What benefit did Mordecai do the king? He discovered a plot to kill the king.
5. How did Haman seek revenge for Mordecai's scorn? He planned on destroying the Jews.
6. How did Esther conduct her intercession? She asked for banquet, in which she told of Haman's plot.
7. What great deliverance was given to the Jews? Haman was hung and his plans were overturned.
8. What fresh aid was given to the building at Jerusalem? Aid was sent to Jerusalem through Ezra.
9. Who was the other assistant who arrived? Nehemiah
10. How had Nehemiah obtained leave to come and assist? He requested leave, after looking sad.
11. In what state did he find the city? ruins
12. What was Nehemiah's great work? The walls and Temple were finished.
13. How were the Jews obliged to build? They had to be on the watch for attackers.
14. What reforms did Ezra and Nehemiah bring about? A great assembly was held, covenant was made, and the law was enforced.
15. What became of the schismatic priest? He was accepted by the Samaritans, and set up a temple for them at Mt Gerazim.
16. Where was the Samaritan temple? Mt Gerazim
17. Who was the last of the prophets? Malachi
18. What were his great predictions? The coming of the forerunner (a type of Elijah) before the Messiah. —Mal. iii. 1, 2, 3. -iv. 2, 5, 6.
19. What books are thought to have been compiled by Ezra? Books of Kings and some of Psalms
20. Who had the keeping of the Scriptures? The Scribes
21. In what tongue were the early Scriptures? Hebrew
22. What tongue was commonly spoken after the captivity? Chaldean
23. What was therefore done when the Law was read? Translated and explained
24. What arrangement did Ezra make for public worship? He re-established the synagogues.
25. What was the synagogue service? Quite simple, preaching, scripture reading, and singing of Psalms.
26. How were the Jews dispersed? They were scattered by the Babylonians.
27. In what state was the Persian Empire? declining

CHAPTER 16 TEST

1. Who were the Greeks?
2. Who was the chief Greek god?
3. What were the Greek philosophers trying to find out?
4. What were the Greek games?
5. Which were the two chief Greek cities?
6. What was the most learned of all cities?
7. What was the name of the great King of Macedon?
8. How was Macedon figured in Daniel's visions?
9. In what year did Alexander enter Asia?
10. How was the swiftness of his conquests shown?
11. What was Zechariah's prophecy about?
12. What was his prophecy about the Philistine cities?
13. What about Jerusalem?
14. What city did Alexander build in Egypt?
15. What became of Darius?
16. How far did Alexander spread his conquests?
17. What city did he wish to make his capital?
18. How did the Jews at Babylon show their constancy?.
19. What befell Alexander at Babylon?
20. How had this been foreshown?
21. What was the year of Alexander's death?
22. What difference did his conquest make to the East?
23. What language was much learnt from his time?
24. What became of Babylon after his death?

CHAPTER 16 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who were the Greeks? People who lived in Greece, descendants of Japheth
2. Who was the chief Greek god? Zeus
3. What were the Greek philosophers trying to find out? To know more about divinity and the existence of divinity. -See Acts, xvii. 27, 28.
4. What were the Greek games? Competitions in running, throwing, etc. The Olympics. -See I Cor. ix. 24, &c.
5. Which were the two chief Greek cities? Athens and Sparta
6. What was the most learned of all cities? Athens
7. What was the name of the great King of Macedon? Philip, then his son Alexander
8. How was Macedon figured in Daniel's visions? It was a he-goat who defeated a ram. - Dan. vii. 6.-viii. 5, 6, 7.
9. In what year did Alexander enter Asia? 333 BC
10. How was the swiftness of his conquests shown? In ten years, by the time of his death, he had conquered the Persian empire
11. What was Zechariah's prophecy about? God will cast out Tyre. —Zech. ix. 2, 3,4
12. What was his prophecy about the Philistine cities? Gaza would be sorrowful. Zech. ix. 5, 6.
13. What about Jerusalem? It was spared from destruction. -Zech. ix. 8.
14. What city did Alexander build in Egypt? Alexandria
15. What became of Darius? Killed by one of his men
16. How far did Alexander spread his conquests? To the borders of India
17. What city did he wish to make his capital? Babylon
18. How did the Jews at Babylon show their constancy? They asked not to help build the temple of the false god.
19. What befell Alexander at Babylon? Caught fever and died
20. How had this been foreshown? Daniel had said his empire would not continue. Dan. viii. 8.-xi. 3, 4.
21. What was the year of Alexander's death? 323 BC
22. What difference did his conquest make to the East? Parts of Greek culture and language were adopted.
23. What language was much learnt from his time? Greek
24. What became of Babylon after his death? ruin

CHAPTER 17 TEST

1. How was the division of Alexander's empire foreshown?
2. What were the four horns?
3. Which of the Greek princes came in contact with Palestine?
4. What was the name of all the Greek kings of Egypt?
5. What were the names of the Greek kings of Syria?
6. What colony did Ptolemy Lagus bring into Egypt?
7. How were the Jews treated?
8. Who was the high priest?
9. What translation was made in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus?
10. What is the Greek translation called?
11. By how many persons was it made?
12. What marriage took place between the royal families of Egypt and Syria?
13. How were the Jews becoming corrupted?
14. What had been the doctrine of Joseph?
15. What did Sadoc declare after him?
16. What were the disciples of Sadoc called?
17. What were the doctrines of the Sadducees?
18. What were those called who held aloof from them?
19. What kind of kings followed Ptolemy Euergetes?
20. What attempt was made by Ptolemy Philopator?
21. How was it frustrated?
22. What cruelty was attempted by him on his return to Egypt?
23. How were the Jews saved?
24. To whom did Judea give itself up?
25. In what year did the Jews pass from the Egyptian to the Syrian power?

CHAPTER 17 TEST ANSWERS

1. How was the division of Alexander's empire foreshown? The goat grew four horns. -Dan. vii. 6.-viii. 8.
2. What were the four horns? The four sectors into which the old Grecian empire was divided.
3. Which of the Greek princes came in contact with Palestine? The Seleucids (in Syria) and the Ptolemies (in Egypt)
4. What was the name of all the Greek kings of Egypt? The Ptolemies
5. What were the names of the Greek kings of Syria? Seleucids
6. What colony did Ptolemy Lagus bring into Egypt? Palestine
7. How were the Jews treated? They were respected for being trustworthy.
8. Who was the high priest? Simon the Just
9. What translation was made in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus? The Septuagint, from Hebrew to Greek.
10. What is the Greek translation called? Septuagint
11. By how many persons was it made? Seventy
12. What marriage took place between the royal families of Egypt and Syria? The daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus married a Seleucid.
13. How were the Jews becoming corrupted? Some were adopting the culture and thought of the Greeks.
14. What had been the doctrine of Joseph? That people should be good for the love of goodness.
15. What did Sadoc declare after him? Denied immortality and the resurrection.
16. What were the disciples of Sadoc called? Sadducees
17. What were the doctrines of the Sadducees? Denied angels and the prophecies were not the word of God.
18. What were those called who held aloof from them? Pharisees
19. What kind of kings followed Ptolemy Euergetes? Weak and violent
20. What attempt was made by Ptolemy Philopator? Tried to defeat Antiochus the Great and tried to enter the Holy of Holies
21. How was it frustrated? He almost fell dead.
22. What cruelty was attempted by him on his return to Egypt? He tried to make elephants drunk to trample upon Jews.
23. How were the Jews saved? The elephants attacked the spectators.
24. To whom did Judea give itself up? Antiochus the Great (a Seleucid)
25. In what year did the Jews pass from the Egyptian to the Syrian power? 197 BC

CHAPTER 18 TEST

1. What became of Antiochus the Great?
2. Who were the Romans?
3. What were the Romans in Nebuchadnezzar's dream?
4. What were the Romans in Daniel's vision?
5. Why were they like iron?
6. To what were they most devoted?
7. What great Phoenician city had they conquered?
8. What yoke did the Romans impose on Syria?
9. What was the name of the successor of Antiochus?
10. How does Daniel describe him?
11. What sacrilegious attempt was made in the time of Seleucus?
12. What was the end of Seleucus?
13. Who succeeded Seleucus, and by what means?
14. What was his character?
15. What wickedness was perpetrated at Jerusalem by Antiochus Epiphanes?
16. How were the Jews persecuted who resisted the wickedness of Antiochus Epiphanes?

CHAPTER 18 TEST ANSWERS

1. What became of Antiochus the Great? He was killed as he tried to rob a temple.
2. Who were the Romans? The people residing near the Tiber River in modern Italy whose chief god was Jupiter.
3. What were the Romans in Nebuchadnezzar's dream? The legs of iron of the image- Dan. ii. 33.
4. What were the Romans in Daniel's vision? The fourth beast-Dan. vii. 7.
5. Why were they like iron? Rome was powerful and strong.
6. To what were they most devoted? Their city
7. What great Phoenician city had they conquered? Carthage
8. What yoke did the Romans impose on Syria? Tribute money
9. What was the name of the successor of Antiochus? Seleucus 10. How does Daniel describe him? "a raiser of taxes" -Dan. xi. 20.
11. What sacrilegious attempt was made in the time of Seleucus? He sent his servant Heliodorus to rob the Temple.
12. What was the end of Seleucus? His servant Heliodorus poisoned him in hopes of becoming king.
13. Who succeeded Seleucus, and by what means? Antiochus Epiphanes; Heliodorus was driven away by Antiochus Epiphanes and his allies.
14. What was his character? Violent, drunken and evil
15. What wickedness was perpetrated at Jerusalem by Antiochus Epiphanes? Antiochus sacrificed a hog on the sacred altar, and turned the temple into a temple to Jupiter. He also oppressed the Jews.
16. How were the Jews persecuted who resisted the wickedness of Antiochus Epiphanes? Jewish martyrs were burned and killed.

CHAPTER 19 TEST

1. What deliverers were raised up for the Jews?
2. Why was the family of Mattathias called Asmonean?
3. How was Mattathias first roused to resistance?
4. What purification did Mattathias make?
5. Who succeeded Mattathias?
6. How arose the name of Maccabees?
7. What was the great work of Judas Maccabaeus?
8. What was the end of Antiochus Epiphanes?
9. What was the death of Eleazar?
10. Who succeeded Maccabaeus?
11. With whom did Jonathan make a treaty?
12. What success did Jonathan gain?
13. What became of Jonathan?
14. Who succeeded him?
15. What work did Simon complete?
16. What was the end of Simon?
17. Who was the successor of Simon?
18. What conquest was made by John Hyrcanus?

CHAPTER 19 TEST ANSWERS

1. What deliverers were raised up for the Jews? The Maccabees
2. Why was the family of Mattathias called Asmonean? One of their ancestors was Hasmon.
3. How was Mattathias first roused to resistance? A Greek officer ordered everyone in his town to worship at the pagan altar.
4. What purification did Mattathias make? With his 5 sons he drove the officer away and tore down the altar.
5. Who succeeded Mattathias? After his death his third son Judas led them along with the second son Simon.
6. How arose the name of Maccabees? The letters of his motto made up his surname.
7. What was the great work of Judas Maccabaeus? He repaired the temple, enforced the law, and defended against Antiochus.
8. What was the end of Antiochus Epiphanes? Following a chariot accident, he became more insane and later died.
9. What was the death of Eleazar? He was smothered to death.
10. Who succeeded Maccabaeus? Simon and Jonathan
11. With whom did Jonathan make a treaty? Rome
12. What success did Jonathan gain? He obtained peace.
13. What became of Jonathan? He was assassinated.
14. Who succeeded him? Simon, the only surviving Maccabee
15. What work did Simon complete? Jewish sovereignty
16. What was the end of Simon? Killed by an in-law who tried to usurp power
17. Who was the successor of Simon? Simon's son, John Hyrcanus
18. What conquest was made by John Hyrcanus? Conquered Edom

CHAPTER 20 TEST

1. Who was the first Asmonean King?
2. Who reigned after Aristobulus?
3. Who after Alexander Janneus?
4. What dispute broke out between the sons of Alexandra?
5. Who fostered the ill-will between the brothers?
6. To whose decision was the dispute referred?
7. What was it that made the Roman power so terrible?
8. How did the Romans extend their dominion?
9. How was the Roman army composed?
10. What was the Roman standard?
11. How did the Romans rule their conquered provinces?
12. What Roman general first invaded Palestine?
13. By what means did Pompey take Jerusalem?
14. What presumptuous act did Pompey commit?
15. What was the punishment of Pompey's sacrilege?
16. What became of Aristobulus?
17. How did Pompey arrange the affairs of the Jews?
18. What troubles did Pompey meet with at home?
19. Who gained the chief power at Rome?
20. What country had Julius Caesar invaded?
21. What arrangements did Caesar make in Palestine?
22. Who was Herod?
23. What became of Julius Caesar?
24. Who divided his power on his death?
25. How did Herod gain favor from Antony?
26. Who put an end to the reign of Hyrcanus?
27. What exploits were done by Herod?
28. How did Herod make himself king?
29. Who was Herod's wife?
30. Who was High Priest?
31. What crimes did Herod's jealousy of the royal line lead him to commit?
32. How were the High Priests appointed after the murder of Aristobulus?
33. How did Herod try to make up for his crimes?
34. Who had become Emperor of Rome?
35. What was the state of all the world?
36. What general expectation prevailed?
37. How long was it since the walls of Jerusalem had been built?

CHAPTER 20 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who was the first Asmonean King? Aristobulus of Hyrcanus
2. Who reigned after Aristobulus? Alexander Janneus
3. Who after Alexander Janneus? Alexandra
4. What dispute broke out between the sons of Alexandra? Aristobulus and the Sadducees drove Hyrcanus from his throne
5. Who fostered the ill-will between the brothers? The Sadducees
6. To whose decision was the dispute referred? The Romans
7. What was it that made the Roman power so terrible? It always succeeded in conquering others.
8. How did the Romans extend their dominion? They would aid a country, then place a tribute and meddle, and when the people revolted, they would conquer it.
9. How was the Roman army composed? It was divided into legions, then cohorts, then hundreds.
10. What was the Roman standard? A silver eagle
11. How did the Romans rule their conquered provinces? Like slaves
12. What Roman general first invaded Palestine? Pompey
13. By what means did Pompey take Jerusalem? He attacked on a Sabbath when the Jews would not fight.
14. What presumptuous act did Pompey commit? He went throughout the Temple.
15. What was the punishment of Pompey's sacrilege? He was eventually deposed and killed.
16. What became of Aristobulus? He was carried off prisoner but not killed.
17. How did Pompey arrange the affairs of the Jews? He made Hyrcanus the High Priest but Herod the king.
18. What troubles did Pompey meet with at home? Julius Caesar chased him to Egypt and he was killed by a Ptolemy.
19. Who gained the chief power at Rome? Julius Caesar
20. What country had Julius Caesar invaded? Gaul
21. What arrangements did Caesar make in Palestine? He made sure Herod Antipas had the real power.
22. Who was Herod? An Edomite, son of Antipas
23. What became of Julius Caesar? He was assassinated.
24. Who divided his power on his death? Antony and Augustus
25. How did Herod gain favor from Antony? He bribed Antony.
26. Who put an end to the reign of Hyrcanus? Antagonus, a relative of Aristobulus
27. What exploits were done by Herod? He defeated Antagonus and had him killed.
28. How did Herod make himself king? He received promises from the Romans.
29. Who was Herod's wife? Miriamne, the daughter of Hyrcanus
30. Who was High Priest? Miriamne's brother
31. What crimes did Herod's jealousy of the royal line lead him to commit? He killed Miriamne, the High Priest, and other Asmoneans.

32. How were the High Priests appointed after the murder of Aristobulus? Herod chose them from among the Sanhedrin.
33. How did Herod try to make up for his crimes? He renovated the Temple.
34. Who had become Emperor of Rome? Caesar Augustus
35. What was the state of all the world? Rome brought peace.
36. What general expectation prevailed? Jews believed the Messiah was coming.
37. How long was it since the walls of Jerusalem had been built? 490 years

CHAPTER 21 TEST

1. What was the object of Augustus in numbering his people?
2. From what event are years onward marked as A.D., Anno Domini?
3. What was Herod's great crime perpetrated in Bethlehem?
4. Why was Archelaus not allowed to succeed Herod as King?
5. How was Palestine divided?
6. Who governed Judea?
7. What languages were everywhere spoken?
8. Who succeeded Augustus, and in what year?
9. Why was John the Baptist put to death?
10. What was it that prevented the Jews from recognizing the Messiah?
11. What was the traitorous disciple of Jesus who turned Him over to the Sanhedrin?
12. What blessed sacrament was instituted on the night before the Passion of Jesus?
13. On what day of the week did Jesus rise from the dead?
14. When was the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit given by God?

CHAPTER 21 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was the object of Augustus in numbering his people? He wanted to know how many citizens there were to determine the level of taxation.
2. From what event are years onward marked as A.D., Anno Domini? The birth of Jesus Christ
3. What was Herod's great crime perpetrated in Bethlehem? The killing of all under the age of 2 in Bethlehem.
4. Why was Archelaus not allowed to succeed Herod as King? Herod Antipas asked for the kingdom from the Romans too but both Archelaus and Antipas were refused the title. The Jews did not want Archelaus as their King.
5. How was Palestine divided? Augustus divided it into 4 tetrarchies, with Antipas in Galilee; Archelaus in Judea, Samaria and Idumea; Philip in Iturea; and a Greek named Lysanius in Abilene.
6. Who governed Judea? Archelaus, but was deposed and given to the Roman procurator
7. What languages were everywhere spoken? Latin and Greek, Greek being more prevalent in the East
8. Who succeeded Augustus, and in what year? Tiberias, in 17 A.D.
9. Why was John the Baptist put to death? He rebuked Herod for marrying Herodias.
10. What was it that prevented the Jews from recognizing the Messiah? They did not like his message and despised that He was a Nazarene.
11. What was the traitorous disciple of Jesus who turned Him over to the Sanhedrin? Judas Iscariot
12. What blessed sacrament was instituted on the night before the Passion of Jesus? The Lord's Supper
13. On what day of the week did Jesus rise from the dead? The first day of the week
14. When was the special outpouring of the Holy Spirit given by God? Pentecost