

## Old Testament Survey

Global University  
Alabama District School of Ministry  
Study Questions

1. Originally, the word *canon* literally meant standard.
2. Studying the Old Testament is important because it helps us understand the New Testament.
3. The Old Testament was a covenant or agreement between God and the Hebrews.
4. The major divisions of the English Old Testament are the Pentateuch, History, Poetry and Wisdom, Major Prophets, and Minor Prophets.
5. Traditionally the author of the Pentateuch has been identified as Moses.
6. The idea that creation consisted of sequential divine acts is a characteristic of the step-by-step view.
7. The biblical account of the Fall reveals a tension between mercy and judgment.
8. Noah's son Shem was an ancestor of the Messiah.
9. Abraham's spiritual weaknesses are revealed by his half-truths about his wife to both Pharaoh and Abimelech.
10. God asked Abraham to sacrifice Isaac because He was testing Abraham about his degree of trust in God.
11. Joseph's actions in the biblical narrative were usually wise.
12. Joseph's experience in prison confirms that he was ultimately released due to God's sovereignty.
13. Sibling rivalry is not necessary or appropriate because it can lead to deception and manipulation.
14. In a covenant relationship, the covenant continues as long as the initiator wills it.
15. The Burnt Offering atoned for unintentional sins and showed complete surrender to God.
16. The book of Exodus is a narrative of the Israelites' escape from Egypt and journey to Mount Sinai.
17. In the book of Deuteronomy, Moses' first speech reviewed positive and negative aspects of Israel's history.
18. The book of Numbers relates that at Sinai God prepared Israel to inherit Canaan.
19. The book of Deuteronomy summarizes the Law and the history of the Israelites' wilderness experience.

20. The dominant theme of Leviticus is holiness.
21. Moses' third speech in the book of Deuteronomy involves both blessings and curses.
22. One purpose of the book of Joshua is to demonstrate that God kept His promise to Abraham.
23. The Canaanites believed that heaven, earth, and childbirth were controlled by Baal.
24. The miraculous defeat of Jericho was one of the central battles.
25. The book of Judges emphasizes the Israelites failure to conquer much of the land.
26. Samuel was the last Judge of Israel.
27. The book of Ruth communicates the message of redeeming grace.
28. Joshua's military strategy for conquering Canaan is known as divide and conquer.
29. The sacredness of the office of king characterized the reigns of both Saul and David.
30. First Samuel relates thrilling stories about Israel's ongoing struggle with the Philistines.
31. The book of 2 Samuel recounts the years of David's rule.
32. David's earthly kingdom or dynasty lasted until Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, conquered Judah.
33. Nathan confronted David concerning his sin with Bathsheba.
34. The years of Solomon's reign were peaceful and prosperous.
35. Solomon disobeyed God by marrying many foreign wives.
36. Ten tribes comprised the Northern Kingdom.
37. Assyria conquered the Northern Kingdom in 722 BC.
38. The first king of the Southern Kingdom was Rehoboam.
39. Jeroboam II is considered the greatest king of the Northern Kingdom.
40. King Jehoshaphat arranged for his son to marry Athaliah, Ahab and Jezebel's daughter.
41. Hezekiah sought the Lord about the king of Assyria's siege of Jerusalem.
42. The purpose of the Old Testament narratives of the kings is both historical and theological.
43. According to Jewish tradition, Manasseh was responsible for the prophet Isaiah's death.
44. The last king to rule over Judah in Jerusalem was Zedekiah.
45. According to Jewish tradition, Ezra organized the entire Old Testament canon.
46. Zerubbabel led the first group of Jews back to Jerusalem after Cyrus issued his decree.
47. Ezra 1-6 focuses on the return to Jerusalem and the rebuilding of the temple while Ezra 7-10 describes Ezra's journey and work.
48. The theme of the book of Nehemiah is the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem.
49. The Jews completed rebuilding the walls around Jerusalem in 52 days.

50. Reading a book of the Bible in its entire context is especially important for the book of Job.
51. Psalms is the Old Testament book most quoted in the New Testament.
52. "They (the ordinances of the Lord) are more precious than gold, than much pure gold" (Psalm 19:10) illustrates synthetic parallelism.
53. Psalms 42-72 parallel the book of Exodus.
54. Theodicy deals with the issue of why the righteous suffer.
55. The book of Job deals with the themes of wisdom, judgment, and sovereignty.
56. The Hebrew word *mashal* means "wise speech or saying".
57. The proverbs are statements that describe usual results from actions.
58. The book of Ecclesiastes uses the word *meaningless* 35 times.
59. The author of Song of Songs is uncertain.
60. The earliest Jewish tradition interpreted the Song of Songs to be a book about the beauty of sexual intimacy in marriage.
61. The issue of whether God changes His mind is raised in Jonah.
62. Jonah did not want to go to Nineveh primarily because the people were wicked and enemies of Israel.
63. The main theme of Amos is social injustice and faithful, godly living.
64. According to Amos 5:24, the theme of Amos centers on social justice and righteousness.
65. Hosea's name means "the Lord saves".
66. God uses courtroom imagery to bring charges of unfaithfulness against Israel in the book of Hosea.
67. A prominent theme in the book of Joel is the Day of the Lord.
68. The prophet Joel refers to physical and spiritual restoration.
69. Isaiah prophesied during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.
70. Conservative scholars believe one author wrote the book of Isaiah.
71. One reason Isaiah prophesied judgment is to purify Jerusalem.
72. Micah prophesied during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.
73. In Micah 6:8, the prophet summarizes his message about mercy and judgment or justice.
74. As seen in Nahum, promiscuity, cruelties, and false security led to judgment for Nineveh.
75. The reminder "the righteous will live by his faith" (Habakkuk 2:4) was part of God's promise to judge Babylon later for its wickedness.

76. Habakkuk's prayer and song of faith show that even true believers sometimes experience doubt.
77. *Zephaniah* means "the Lord hides".
78. Obadiah foretold God's judgment on Edom because of their pride and treatment of Israel.
79. The last prophet to Judah before the nation's fall was Jeremiah.
80. The book of Lamentations expresses grief over the fall of Judah and Jerusalem.
81. The book of Ezekiel is set in Babylon.
82. *Ezekiel* means "God strengthens".
83. The themes of Ezekiel are God's judgment on Judah and encouragement of the Jewish captives.
84. To illustrate God's bearing the sin of Israel, God had Ezekiel lay on his side for 390 consecutive days.
85. The primary theme of Daniel is divine sovereignty.
86. In Daniel's visions, Babylon is represented by the statue's head of gold and the lion with wings.
87. Concerning eschatology, the Assemblies of God holds to a pre-millennial view.
88. Daniel 9 describes Daniel's vision of the seventy "sevens".
89. Haggai's theme is conveyed using command, encouragement, warning and promise of blessing.
90. Zerubbabel was governor of Judah during the time of Haggai.
91. Zechariah 9:9 prophesied that the Messiah would ride on a donkey as Israel's king.
92. Zechariah's prophecy of the Messiah that is yet to be fulfilled is that He will bring lasting peace.
93. Zechariah's messianic prophecy about the thirty pieces of silver was quoted in Matthew.
94. The purpose of the book of Malachi is to call God's people back to spiritual vitality.
95. Malachi addresses the issue of tithing.
96. The similarities of the Old and New Testaments are referred to as continuity.
97. One difference between the testaments relates to sacrificial requirements.
98. A passage of Scripture that relates historical details without intending to teach behavior is descriptive.
99. A phrase's surrounding words or verse is called its context.
100. The Old and New Testaments should be read together, acknowledging their unity and diversity.