

# OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

## STUDY PAK 9B

1. In this lecture on poetry in the Bible, we will be looking at what is known as the  
 a) \_\_\_\_\_ literature, composed of the b) \_\_\_\_\_,  
 c) \_\_\_\_\_, and d) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The Hebrew people suggest that Song of Solomon was composed during Solomon's  
 a) \_\_\_\_\_, Proverbs in his b) \_\_\_\_\_,  
 and Ecclesiastes in his  
 c) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Proverbs**

- ⌘ **Contains teachings that are moral and ethical**
- ⌘ **Guides its readers in how to live wise godly lives**
- ⌘ **Shows how believers can be wise in both God's and man's eyes**
- ⌘ **Covers things like attitudes, conduct, and characteristics**

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3. Proverbs is a book of a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 and b) \_\_\_\_\_ teachings,  
 dealing with almost every aspect of life.

4. The teachings in Proverbs guide its readers in how to live a) \_\_\_\_\_,  
 b) \_\_\_\_\_ lives and  
 how to avoid the pitfalls of  
 c) \_\_\_\_\_,  
 d) \_\_\_\_\_ conduct.

5. It also shows how believers in all ages can be wise in a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 eyes and the eyes of b) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Proverbs covers such things as proper and improper a) \_\_\_\_\_,  
 proper and improper b) \_\_\_\_\_ and refers to  
 c) \_\_\_\_\_ repeatedly and in concise ways.

7. A proverb, then, is a statement that makes  
 a a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 or summarizes common  
 b) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The proverb is a common form of \_\_\_\_\_  
 for the eastern people, and is commonly  
 found in the other ancient cultures of the  
 Near East as well.

9. The majority of the people in Solomon's  
 day did not have an a) \_\_\_\_\_,  
 and were not acquainted with  
 b) \_\_\_\_\_ and c) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Proverbs**

- ⌘ **Are statements that make a comparison or summarizes a common experience**
- ⌘ **Are commonly used for instruction in the Middle East**
- ⌘ **Were commonly memorized**
- ⌘ **Teach us how to love our neighbor**

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10. Parents and teachers used proverbs to teach children a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 in a way that made learning both an b) \_\_\_\_\_ and  
 c) \_\_\_\_\_.

11. It helped children to acquire \_\_\_\_\_ that promoted wise living.
12. Both the a) \_\_\_\_\_ and the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of the proverb contributed to the development of its hearers.
13. These incisive sayings were generally a) \_\_\_\_\_, and the ability to repeat them was an important part of children's b) \_\_\_\_\_ education.
14. What the Psalms are to a) \_\_\_\_\_ life in God's people, Proverbs is to the b) \_\_\_\_\_ life.
15. While the Psalms warm the a) \_\_\_\_\_ and affections of the believer toward God, the Proverbs make men live in a way that is b) \_\_\_\_\_, c) \_\_\_\_\_, d) \_\_\_\_\_, and e) \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The Psalms teach us to love a) \_\_\_\_\_, while the Proverbs teach us how to love our b) \_\_\_\_\_.
17. I Kings 4:32 tells us that Solomon composed at least \_\_\_\_\_ proverbs, not all of which are recorded in the Book of Proverbs.
18. Proverbs 1-9 are written by \_\_\_\_\_, and can be dated to the tenth century.
19. Proverbs 22:17-24:34 are called the "\_\_\_\_\_."
20. These were written by wise men, probably \_\_\_\_\_ by Solomon.
21. Proverbs 25-29 were written by a) \_\_\_\_\_, but compiled during the days of King b) \_\_\_\_\_, sometime during the years 729-686 BC.
22. Proverbs 30-31:9 were written by a) \_\_\_\_\_ and King b) \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Proverbs 31:10-31 are ascribed to King \_\_\_\_\_.
24. The book probably appeared in its final form during the days of King \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ were done under the superintending work of the Holy Spirit, the c) \_\_\_\_\_ of all Scriptures.

26. The keynote verse of Proverbs, which contains its general purpose, is found in Proverbs 9;10, which states *The fear of the LORD is the beginning of a) \_\_\_\_\_; and the knowledge of the holy is b) \_\_\_\_\_.*
27. It should be in the heart of every a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Purpose of Proverbs**

- ⌘ **Know wisdom and instruction**
- ⌘ **Perceive words of insight or understanding**
- ⌘ **Acquire a disciplined, wise, and righteous life**
- ⌘ **Give discretion to the simple**
- ⌘ **Understand the proverbs and sayings of the wise**

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28. The word "fear" is mentioned fourteen times in Proverbs and means "\_\_\_\_\_".

29. Proverbs purpose is to know a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ or discipline.

30. Proverbs purpose is to perceive words of a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.

31. Proverbs purpose is to acquire a a) \_\_\_\_\_, b) \_\_\_\_\_, and c) \_\_\_\_\_ life.

32. Proverbs purpose is to give \_\_\_\_\_ to the simple.

33. Proverbs purpose is to a) \_\_\_\_\_ the proverbs and sayings of the b) \_\_\_\_\_.

34. There are \_\_\_\_\_ natural divisions in Proverbs.

35. The first nine chapters include various instructions and encouragement to study \_\_\_\_\_.

**Divisions of Proverbs**

- ⌘ **1-9 includes instructions to study true wisdom**
- ⌘ **10-22:16 contrasts the righteous and wicked, right and wrong**
- ⌘ **22:17-24 gives basic instructions for living**
- ⌘ **25-29 has Solomon's proverbs collected by Hezekiah**
- ⌘ **30-31 written by Agur and Lemuel**

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36. The term a) "\_\_\_\_\_" is frequently repeated in these chapters, indicating that there is b) \_\_\_\_\_ in the writer, and c) \_\_\_\_\_ in those to whom his counsel is addressed.

37. The second portion of Proverbs does not contain the \_\_\_\_\_ exhortations that are found in the first section of the Proverbs.

38. This section contains proverbs that are written in two lines, with a constant contrast drawn between the a) \_\_\_\_\_ and the b) \_\_\_\_\_, between the c) \_\_\_\_\_ and d) \_\_\_\_\_.

39. This section of the Proverbs contains much practical application for \_\_\_\_\_.
40. The third portion of Proverbs contains Proverbs 22:17-24, which gives basic  
a) \_\_\_\_\_ for b) \_\_\_\_\_.
41. It includes the familiar admonition of " \_\_\_\_\_ " which is frequently found in the first division of Proverbs.
42. Proverbs 25-29, which composes the fourth part of Proverbs, contains proverbs of  
a) \_\_\_\_\_, which were collected by the men of  
b) \_\_\_\_\_.
43. No one knows who these men are, but their accomplishments coincide with the revival of  
a) \_\_\_\_\_ and national b) \_\_\_\_\_ during the time of Hezekiah.
44. There is an emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_ in these Proverbs.
45. This emphasis teaches a) \_\_\_\_\_ lessons that not only apply to farming, but also to the rest of b) \_\_\_\_\_.
46. Proverbs 30 and 31, the last portion of Proverbs, contains the prayer and instruction of  
a) \_\_\_\_\_ and the oracles taught to King b) \_\_\_\_\_ by his mother.

### Themes of Proverbs

- ⌘ **Hokmah (skill or wise) occurs 45 times in Proverbs**
- ⌘ **Based upon human experiences**
- ⌘ **Focuses on human character and conduct**
- ⌘ **Points to rewards in this life for godly living, and problems for ungodly living**

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47. Some Bible scholars identify both Agur and Lemuel as a) \_\_\_\_\_, believing the name Lemuel was probably a pet name of his b) \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The closing chapter of Proverbs is about the \_\_\_\_\_, and is quite different than the rest of the book.
49. The primary Hebrew word used is *hokmah*, which occurs a) \_\_\_\_\_ in Proverbs, is used in the Old Testament, referring to the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of craftsmen, singers, sailors, mourners, administrators, and counselors.
50. Because these workers were a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_, they were considered c) \_\_\_\_\_ or d) " \_\_\_\_\_."
51. Similarly, a person who is *hokmah* in relationship with God is both a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ in following God's way.
52. In Bible Wisdom's literature, being wise means being skilled in \_\_\_\_\_.

53. Having God's a) \_\_\_\_\_ means being able to cope with life in a b) \_\_\_\_\_ way.
54. Most proverbs are based upon actual \_\_\_\_\_.
55. Proverbs 1:7, *The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge: but fools despise wisdom and instruction*, could very well refer to Eli's two sons, a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Proverbs 1:10, *My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not*, could very well refer back to both a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.
57. Proverbs 4:14, *Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men*, could teach lessons that are learned from looking at the lives of a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.
58. Proverbs 12:11, *He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread: but he that followeth vain persons is void of understanding*, could well refer to \_\_\_\_\_ and the lessons that could be learned from his life.
59. The Book of Proverbs focuses its attention on human a) \_\_\_\_\_ or b) \_\_\_\_\_.
60. Its admonitions about life are addressed to a) \_\_\_\_\_, not to the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel.
61. The a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ of living a righteous life or a wicked life are repeatedly referred to in Proverbs.
62. Proverbs makes many clear distinctions about the power of a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.
63. Proverbs distinctly points out that there are a) \_\_\_\_\_ ways and b) \_\_\_\_\_ ways in which to use words.
64. It gives admonitions about the a) \_\_\_\_\_ use of words in lying, slandering, b) \_\_\_\_\_, constant talking, false witnessing, mocking harsh talking, c) \_\_\_\_\_, quarreling, deceiving, flattering, and ignorant or d) \_\_\_\_\_ words.
65. There are also a) \_\_\_\_\_ ways in which to use words by using words that help and b) \_\_\_\_\_ words that express wisdom, words that are few, words that are fitting (kind, appropriate, pleasant), words that are c) \_\_\_\_\_, and words that are d) \_\_\_\_\_.
66. One of the beneficial ways of studying Proverbs is by listing a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ topics addressed in the book.

67. Positive topics would include (this is only a sample, not an entire list) things such as a) \_\_\_\_\_, righteousness, knowledge, b) \_\_\_\_\_, self-control, c) \_\_\_\_\_, justice, purity and truth.
68. Some of the negative topics could include things like a) \_\_\_\_\_ (or the fool), wicked ignorance, b) \_\_\_\_\_, disorderliness, c) \_\_\_\_\_, pride, and anxiety.
69. Other things that would make a valuable study of Proverbs are things like the a) "\_\_\_\_\_", husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, children b) \_\_\_\_\_, hypocrisy, and food.
70. There is little said in Proverbs about the \_\_\_\_\_.
71. It points to a) \_\_\_\_\_ in this life for godly living, as well as the b) \_\_\_\_\_ that ungodly living cause in this life.
72. Man's a) \_\_\_\_\_ with God is a key factor, for a person can only lead a godly, wise life as he b) \_\_\_\_\_ and c) \_\_\_\_\_ the Lord.
73. Proverbs stresses being rightly related to a) \_\_\_\_\_, and then rightly related to b) \_\_\_\_\_.

74. Ecclesiastes is the poem of \_\_\_\_\_.

75. The expression, ("vanity of vanities") occurs a) \_\_\_\_\_ in the book of Ecclesiastes, and the term, "under the sun" occurs b) \_\_\_\_\_.

76. Ecclesiastes was likely written toward the a) \_\_\_\_\_ of Solomon's life, after he had experienced every pleasure the b) \_\_\_\_\_ had to offer him.

77. Although the name of \_\_\_\_\_ is never used in Ecclesiastes, there is little doubt that Solomon wrote it.

78. Ecclesiastes was written by a king in a) \_\_\_\_\_ (1:1), who was b) \_\_\_\_\_ than anyone who had ruled in Jerusalem before him (1:16), and was a c) \_\_\_\_\_ of great projects (2:4-6).

79. He found that all these "things" offered "\_\_\_\_\_."

80. He then asks the question that is often asked by the unsaved man, "\_\_\_\_\_?"

### Ecclesiastes

- ⌘ **Is the poem of vanities**
- ⌘ **"vanity of vanities" occurs 34 times**
- ⌘ **Likely written at the end of Solomon's life after experiencing the world's pleasures**
- ⌘ **Asks the question, "Is life worth living?"**

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81. Solomon, who a) \_\_\_\_\_ his life as the wisest man in the world, b) \_\_\_\_\_ his life by saying that everything is c) \_\_\_\_\_, including toil, wisdom, righteousness, wealth, prestige, pleasure, youth, life, and even the future after death.
82. After trying every a) \_\_\_\_\_ that life could bring, Solomon b) \_\_\_\_\_ life, saying everything was "vanity and vexation of spirit."

### Solomon

- ⌘ **Began as the wisest man in the world**
- ⌘ **Ended his life saying everything was meaningless**
- ⌘ **Looked for fulfillment in all the wrong places**
- ⌘ **Failed because he disregarded his need for God and concentrated on what the world had to offer**

83. Solomon was looking for \_\_\_\_\_ in all the wrong places.

84. Anyone who looks beyond the source of light and heat to the a) \_\_\_\_\_ of heaven and earth will find the One who alone can satisfy the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of man's soul.

85. Solomon's writings in Ecclesiastes provide a solid critique of the \_\_\_\_\_ of religion that we find today.

86. Life on this earth is short and filled with many a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.
87. Apart from the assurance of future judgment and life after death furnished for us by Christ's a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_, the prospect of life after death is c) \_\_\_\_\_ and d) \_\_\_\_\_.

88. A life that is lived in complete trust of God is a life that can be a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ as a gift from His hand.

89. A life that is without a real a) \_\_\_\_\_ with God is a life that will never be able to reach b) \_\_\_\_\_.

90. Solomon failed because he disregarded his need for a) \_\_\_\_\_ and concentrated on obtaining what this b) \_\_\_\_\_ has to offer.

### Solomon's Disobedience

- ⌘ **Multiplied horses to himself**
- ⌘ **Married Pharaoh's daughter**
- ⌘ **Multiplied wives to himself**
- ⌘ **Did not read the Book of the Law, failing to fear God and keep the law**
- ⌘ **Turned his heart aside from God's commandments, going after other gods**

91. Solomon a) \_\_\_\_\_ the warnings of God's Word in b) \_\_\_\_\_ in a number of ways.

92. Solomon multiplied \_\_\_\_\_ unto himself.

93. Solomon married the daughter of Pharaoh, king of \_\_\_\_\_.
94. Solomon multiplied a) \_\_\_\_\_ unto himself, which turned away his b) \_\_\_\_\_.
95. Solomon did not read the a) \_\_\_\_\_ all the days of his life, thus failing to b) \_\_\_\_\_ and keep His c) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Solomon's Discourse**

- ⌘ **No confession of sin**
- ⌘ **An expression of disappointment**
- ⌘ **An illustration of the insufficiency of the treasures of earth**
- ⌘ **Reminder to lay up treasures in heaven**
- ⌘ **Ends with a valid admonition by Solomon**

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96. Solomon turned aside his a) \_\_\_\_\_ from God's commandments, and went after other b) \_\_\_\_\_.
97. Solomon's a) \_\_\_\_\_ to follow the truths of God's Word resulted in God warning Solomon (1 Kings 11:11-13) that he would b) \_\_\_\_\_", and will give it to thy servant.
98. As a result, Solomon's kingdom was \_\_\_\_\_

during the days of his son, Rehoboam.

99. Life became a great a) \_\_\_\_\_ to Solomon because he turned his back on the Word of b) \_\_\_\_\_ and the God of the c) \_\_\_\_\_.
100. While some have called this Solomon's " \_\_\_\_\_," it is different than David's confession of Psalm 51.
101. Solomon's discourse has no a) \_\_\_\_\_ of sin, and his view that all is vanity is more of an expression of b) \_\_\_\_\_ than acknowledging sin.
102. Ecclesiastes is not a confession of sin, but an a) \_\_\_\_\_ of the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of the treasures of c) \_\_\_\_\_.
103. It is a reminder to every one of God's children to lay up treasures in a) \_\_\_\_\_, to set their affections on things b) \_\_\_\_\_, not on things on the earth.
104. Since Ecclesiastes ends with a valid a) \_\_\_\_\_ by Solomon, we can conclude that Solomon did learn b) \_\_\_\_\_ from what had occurred in his life.
105. Ecclesiastes spells out the significance of what happened in the Garden of \_\_\_\_\_.
106. It is the account of a man who faced a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_, then recorded what he learned for the benefit of c) \_\_\_\_\_.

107. The opposing lifestyles of those living by the a) " \_\_\_\_\_ " and those who fail to live for God b) " \_\_\_\_\_ " are similar to the contrasting lifestyles that Adam and Eve lived c) \_\_\_\_\_ and d) \_\_\_\_\_ sinning.

108. Because of sin, the world that God had designed for people's good became a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.

109. Ecclesiastes presents a picture of the struggle between what God a) \_\_\_\_\_ and what we b) \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of sin.

110. In conclusion, the book of Ecclesiastes shows that a) \_\_\_\_\_ from God everything is ultimately b) " \_\_\_\_\_."

111. The Song of Solomon, also known as the Song of a) \_\_\_\_\_ (or b) \_\_\_\_\_), is one of the most unique songs composed by Solomon.

112. The fact that Solomon wrote \_\_\_\_\_ songs (1 Kings 4:32) testifies to his qualifications to write such a masterpiece.

113. The Song of Solomon is to be taken both at a) \_\_\_\_\_ but also contains a spiritual b) \_\_\_\_\_.

114. It takes us back to the a) \_\_\_\_\_ as God intended, as well as foreshadowing the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of Jehovah to Israel or Christ to His Church.

115. The Song of Solomon exalts human a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.

116. It is not surprising that God would include a book in the bible that endorses the a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ of marital love.

117. The world a) \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the marriage relationship, and many marriages are crumbling because a lack of b) \_\_\_\_\_, c) \_\_\_\_\_ and d) \_\_\_\_\_.

118. It is to our advantage, therefore, to have a book in the Bible that gives God's endorsement of marital love as a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.

119. Throughout the Song of Solomon, there are primarily two characters who speak and act; a) \_\_\_\_\_ (a masculine name) and b) \_\_\_\_\_ (a feminine form of the same name).

### Song of Solomon

⌘ **Known as the Song of Songs or Canticles**

⌘ **To be taken at face value, but contains a spiritual allegory**

⌘ **Takes us back to God's ideal of love**

⌘ **Exalts human love and marriage**

⌘ **Endorses the beauty and purity of marital love**

120. Some Bible scholars believe that this is the story of a a) \_\_\_\_\_  
from the vineyards of the north, who is taken from her home and  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ to be one of the numerous wives of King  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ in Jerusalem.

121. In spite of the efforts of Solomon to win her love, she a) \_\_\_\_\_  
every inducement, remaining b) \_\_\_\_\_ to her betrothed, and  
sings his praises during her waking hours, dreaming of him during the night hours.

122. Dr. H.A. Ironside, in his book *Addresses on the Song of Solomon*, suggests that the  
expression, " \_\_\_\_\_," is the  
key to the interpretation of the book.

### Song of Solomon

- ⌘ **Dr. H.A. Ironside believes the key character (Shulamith) belonged to an Ephramite family**
- ⌘ **Responsible for caring for Solomon's vineyards**
- ⌘ **Cared for the vineyards at the expense of personal care**
- ⌘ **The stranger-shepherd promised to return to take his bride**
- ⌘ **One day he returned to claim her**

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123. She belonged to an Ephramite family, which was responsible for caring for one of King Solomon's \_\_\_\_\_.

124. Her brothers gave her very  
a) \_\_\_\_\_  
tasks, so she worked hard and late for  
b) \_\_\_\_\_, but  
had very little time to care for  
c) \_\_\_\_\_.

125. She had very little opportunity to  
a) \_\_\_\_\_ for herself, so stated, "Look not upon me, because I  
am b) \_\_\_\_\_, because the sun hath looked upon me."

126. One day there was a tall, handsome a) \_\_\_\_\_, who  
seemed to be drawn to her in b) \_\_\_\_\_ because of  
the difficult work she was performing in caring for her flocks.

127. Her confession, "My own vineyard have I not kept," began a a) \_\_\_\_\_  
which ripened into b) \_\_\_\_\_ and then into  
c) \_\_\_\_\_.

128. When he left, he told her that he would someday a) \_\_\_\_\_ to  
make her his b) \_\_\_\_\_.

129. Sometimes she dreamed of him, exclaiming, "The \_\_\_\_\_."

130. She still a) \_\_\_\_\_ that the  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ would come for her.

131. One day he came back to her at the head of a a) \_\_\_\_\_  
to claim her as his b) \_\_\_\_\_.

132. According to Dr. Ironside, this a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the  
best fit for the story of the Shepherd traced from b) \_\_\_\_\_ to  
c) \_\_\_\_\_.

133. It tells of one who came down from heaven to claim a) \_\_\_\_\_  
for b) \_\_\_\_\_.
134. When this shepherd left His bride, he say, "I will a) \_\_\_\_\_  
again and b) \_\_\_\_\_ you unto myself, that where I am, ye may  
be also."
135. His bride is still a) \_\_\_\_\_, patiently believing that  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ that he will come again in spite of the scoffers  
who say that bride has been c) \_\_\_\_\_.
136. Down through the ages, both the a) \_\_\_\_\_ and the  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ have claimed that the Song of Solomon has a  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ interpretation.
137. The Jews believe it refers to a) \_\_\_\_\_ and  
b) \_\_\_\_\_, and the church believes it refers to  
c) \_\_\_\_\_ and His d) \_\_\_\_\_.