OT 504 final exam

Kang seong shik

Part one: short answer

Directions identify each of the following

1. Threshing floor: it is of two main types:1) especially flattened outdoor surface, usually circular and paved, or 2) inside a building with a smooth floor of earth, stone or wood where a farmer would thresh the grain harvest and then winnow it.
2. Bethulah: Almah, from a root implying the vigor of puberty, is a Hebrew word for a young woman of childbearing age.
3. Mesopotamia: historical region of western Asia situated within the Tigris-Euphrates river system, in the northern part of the Fertile Crescent, in modern days roughly corresponding o most of Iraq, Kuwait, the eastern parts of Syria, Southern Turkey, and regions along the Turkish-Syrian and Iran-Iraq borders.
4. Meribaal: the Hebrew name Mefivoshet, (Mephibosheth), meaning from the mouth of shame or from the mouth of god Bashtu. Mephibosheth was the son of Jonathan, grandson of King Saul.
5. Patrilocal: relating to pattern of marriage in which the couple settles in the husband’s home or community. An example of society that would

be described as patrilocal is society where a woman gets married and moves next door to her husband’s parents.

6. Tanak : the Jewish scriptures comprising the book of law(Pentateuch), the prophets(Neviim), and collected writings(Ketuvim).
7. Concubinage: The practice of keeping a concubine. Cohabitation of a man and woman without legal or formal marriage. female slave, either foreign or Hebrew, who was owned by a household and bore for it children to add to the labor pool.
8. Midwife: a midwife is a health professional who cares for mothers and newborns around childbirth, a specialization known as midwifery.
9. Herem: it is the highest ecclesiastical censure in the Jewish community. It is the total exclusion of a person from the Jewish community.
10. Monarchy: a form of government with a monarch at the head. It is political system based upon the undivided sovereignty of rule of a single person.
11. Patriarchy: a system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is traced through the male line. Women are largely excluded.
12. Levirate marriage: it is a type of marriage in which the brother of a deceased man is obliged to marry his brother’s widow. The term levirate is derivative of the Latin word levir, meaning “us band

brother”. A particular type of marriage arrangement responded to the case of the husband who died before producing offspring.

13. Bronze age: historical period that was characterized by the use of bronze, and in some areas proto-writing, and other early features of urban civilization.

14. Lmlk seal: LMLK seals(with LMLK meaning of the king) are ancient Hebrew seals stamped on the handles of large storage jars first issued in the reign of King Hezekiah (700 BC) and discovered mostly in and around Jerusalem.

15. Goel: in the Hebrew Bible and the rabbinical tradition, is a person who, as the nearest relative of another, is charged with duty of restoring the rights of another and avenging his wrongs. One duty of the goal was to redeem a relative who had been sold into slavery.

16. Matrilocal: denoting a custom or culture in marriage whereby the husband goes to live the wife’s community.

17. Clan: a group of close-knit and interrelated families, a family, especially a large one. a group of people all descended from a common ancestor.

18. Tribe: a social division in traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader.

19. Anat: possibly derived from a Semitic root meaning “water spring”. Anat was a goddess of fertility, hunting and war worshipped by

the Semitic peoples of the Levant. She was sister and consort of the god Hadad. In Hebrew language and means “response, answer”. It is feminine form of Anath.

20. Tehom: literally the deep or abyss refers to the Great deep of the primordial waters of creation in the Bible.

Part two: answer the following: 100 words minimum.

1. List the major themes of Chapter 13 in Matthews and Benjamin in social world of Ancient Israel 1250-587 BCE. What are the major points of the chapter? How do these points impact on how you read the bible? Pick one passage to illustrate this idea? Do you agree or disagrees with Matthews? Why or why not?
    a. The virgin was the most politically significant woman in Israel as a state.
    b. In the world of the Bible, virginity was not just a woman’s physical condition, but her political power
    c. A virgin protected and provided for the household of her father by:

. Avoiding promiscuity, which was not simply a lack of sexual indiscretion, but any political maneuver which put the land and children of the house hold at risk.

.Resisting rape, which was not simply an act of sexual violence, but a challenge to the father of her household.

.Ratifying a covenant for the household of her father with her marriage.

d. the virgin in the story of Ammon and Tamar(2 Sam 13:1-14:33) These stories describe the unsuccessful campaigns of Amnon, Absalom, and Adonijah to take over the state. Amnon's strategy against David in the story of Amnon and Tamar is modeled on David's strategy against Uriah in the story of David and Bathsheba (2 Sam 11:2-27). Just as David challenges Uriah's authority as father of a household by sexually abusing Bathsheba, Amnon challenges David by sexually abusing Tamar. although the most translations describe Amnon's ambitions with emotional and romantic language, his actions are political, not simply personal or moral. When he falls in love with Tamar, and is so tormented that he makes himself ill because of her, Amnon is not just dealing with unrequited love, but political ambition.
e. This is very interesting view to translate the virgin story. Again it might help me to understand the social world of ancient Israel.

2. Summarize the major points in chapter 4 of family in the Bible. How do these points impact on your reading of the wisdom literature? Pick one theme that interests you and explain how it is treated in chapter 4.

   Biblical wisdom is much closer to emotional intelligence than it is to I.Q. Biblical wisdom is skill in living in the midst of the trouble life.

   a. Family in general and the parent-child relationship in particular
      1. The book of proverbs insists on the importance of a strong cohesive family.
      2. Instruction takes place in a family setting.
      3. Children must respect the teaching of their parents.
      4. Parents must discipline their children for their own good.
      5. Parents must model godly behavior.
   b. the wife- husband relationship
      1. avoid immoral women
      2. Cultivate a strong relationship with your wife.
      3. Appreciate the joys of a good wife.
      4. Be aware of the agony of a bad choice.
      5. See the human reflections of divine realities.
   c. Ecclesiastes and Job on the family

      These two books keep us from treating the motive clauses of Proverbs as promises. Job could explain health –and-wealth gospel built on proverbs. Ecclesiastes is a book with two voices.

The more dominant voice is that of ‘Qohelet’, the teacher, who concludes that life.

d. The song of songs on the family

This book indirectly reveals God’s will for that special relationship between a man and a woman. Biblical love is all about spiritual communion and commitment.

3. list the major themes of chapter 16/ 17 in Matthews and Benjamin in social world of Ancient Israel 1250-587 BCE. What are the major points of the chapter? How do these points impact on how you read the Bible? Do you agree or disagree with Matthew’s examination of Isaiah7/Jer7:1-15? Why or why not?

.This section explains the lawgiver in ancient Israel. They used a system of general legal principles which they consistently applied to specific situations in the great codes from Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

.Lawgiver developed specific laws to deal with households which weakened or threatened the well-being of the state.

. In the world of the bible, the divine assembly appoints monarchs of states as

-Lawgivers with the authority to: promote a code of law, renew annually the covenant between divine assembly and the state, and

appoint judges to state courts which review complaints from households about their assessments and military services.-

. The lawgiver: the trial of Jehoiakim (Jer 7;1-15)

In this chapter, lawgivers play significant roles in both the trial of Jehoiakim the monarch and trial of Jeremiah the prophet. Jeremiah indicts Jehoiakim and his officials for their failure as lawgivers and indicts Jeremiah for lawlessness.

Chapter 16

The prophet has played a different social and political role.

. Analyzes the short-term consequences for the state of the decisions of its monarch to impose taxes, negotiates covenants and wage war.

.represents the state before the divine assembly at its annual meetings to evaluate the fulfillment of Israel and Judah’s covenants with Yahweh.

.promulgates the decisions of the divine assembly regarding the state with words and pantomimes while in ecstasy.

The prophet in the trial of Ahaz (Isa 7:1-25)

Isaiah announces the verdict of the divine assembly against Pekah and his partners. As far as Ahaz concerned, they died during the war without the assistance of Assyria. On the other hand, Isaiah countered that invasion that could not hurt even children. Yahweh could deliver the nation.

4. List the major points of chapter 4 in families Ancient Israel. What are the major points made by Perdue in the chapter? How do these points impact on how you read the Bible?

This chapter explain that the Israelite and early Jewish family distinctive features. There are important understandings including cultures, social, economic and religious realities.

.Israel character of the family:

a. household with family (the clan and tribe),

b. Economic for survival.(patriarchal system)

c. Ethics of household solidarity.

d. religion(God’s election, divine laws and customs)

. Functions of the family as follow:

1. production/consumption with familial land ownership,

2. Reproduction with marriage, nurture with children,

3. Education with oral transmission of knowledge/skill/customs/religious tradition,

4. Military with protective agency, and judiciary with male head.

This chapter also explains the normative form of family with kinship structures as tribe, clan, the family household, gender roles in the family(labor, reproduction, nurture, education, informal judicial decision, protection), marriage/divorce (levirate , concubinage, celibacy), and children. According to book, The household in ancient Israel provided the primary system of care for its members, both for those who belonged to the kinship and marriage structure and for the resident marginal.(children of fatherless, widows, divorced women, sick/aged members, debt servants/slaves, resident aliens, sojourners, hired labors, Levites, and care for the poor outside the household).

Finally writer concludes this chapter that interrelationship between household and religion. Early Jewish household was shaped, legitimated, and given authority by its religious traditions and practices (election, ancestral deity, divine gift, household shrines/priests, festivals, veneration of ancestors, and oral traditions). He explains the

religion and the royal state with Israel monarchy and social cooperation of household.

Part three

Directions: choose or provide the correct answer

1. One of the roles of the monarch is to__(feed and protect its people)_
2. A monarch is responsible for raising a stand army to control the local population and to protect and expand borders.

   True(X); False ( )
3. According to Mathews, the virgin was the most politically significant women in Israel as a state.

   True (X); False ( )
4. The following are some of the issues dealing with biblical interpretation.

   a.( ) Maximalist approach

   b.( ) Minimalist approach

c.( ) Archaeological approach

d.(X) A, B and C

e.( ) A and B

f.( ) None of the above

5. Egypt is the most frequently mentioned foreign nation in the Old Testament.

True (x) ; False ( )

6 .In the prophetic literature, one notes the use of _____family_____ as a metaphor to describe Yahweh and his relationship to Israel.

7.____tribe_____, _____clan_____ and the family household were three primary units of social organization in ancient Israel.

8. One of the major functions of the family in ancient Israel was reproduction.

True (x) ; False ( )

9. One of the major functions of the family in ancient Israel was the education of children.

True (x) ; False ( )

10. List 3 Major Prophets. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel

11. Maintaining social stability was one of the major features of the family.

True (x); False ( )

12. The economic character of the family was never an important feature in the Ancient Near East.

True ( ); False (x)

13. Central to family values was the emphasis placed on solidarity grounded in the interdependence to the members that was necessary for survival and continuity.

True (x) ; False ( )

14. Familial land ownership was the economic base of Israelite and early Jewish households.

True (x) ; False ( )

15. Most __education_____ occurred within the household through the oral transmission of knowledge and skills relating to household tasks, social customs and religious tradition.

16. Prior to state formation, Israelite households within their larger clans established a protective agency of defense against military invaders who threatened them.

True (x) ; False ( )

17. Within the household, __male head___ was responsible for maintaining order, adjudicating disputes, arranging marriages, assigning household, maintaining the economic and social support.

18. The three primary units of social organization shaped by kinship structures are the ____tribe__,___clan_____, and the family household.

19. Throughout their lives, men were subordinate to women in the clans of the ancient near east.

True ( ) ; False (x)

20. In the ancient near east, education is the power to influence the _next generation_.

21. The name provided evidence of the social standing of a person's household.

True (x); False ( )

22 .In the world of the Bible,--- Clothing--- was not simply an accessory reflecting individual style or personal preference, but could reflect one's status.

23. In the world of the Bible, _storyteller__ was used to preserve and pass on traditions.

24. The storyteller, the scribe, and the sage performed stories which served two important functions.

True (x); False ( )

25. Storytellers helped monarchs resolve crises which threatened the land and people.

True (x); False ( )