

Alliance Theological Seminary
OT 503.NA – Reading the Old Testament
Fall 2020
Wednesday 6:15 - 9:10 PM
Cleotha Robertson, Ph.D., D.Min.
Cleotha.Robertson@Nyack.edu

Name: Justin Guaman

Final Examination

Part One: Identify all of the following terms.

1. prophecy

A word of condemnation, judgement, hope, etc. given from God to a prophet that will represent Him and communicate it to His people there covenant violation. This word is to call God's people to a greater hope and standard.

2. canon

As applied to the Bible, a collection of religious books measured against the standard of divine inspiration.

3. theodicy

The philosophical and/or theological defense of God's goodness and omnipotence in view of the existence of evil.

4. chronicler

Commonly used designation for the author of the books of Ezra–Nehemiah and Chronicles, thought to be Ezra the scribe.

5. text criticism

The science of comparing the variant readings of biblical manuscripts for the purpose of establishing the contents of the original text.

6. alliteration

A common feature in Old Testament poetry is alliteration, the consonance of sounds at the beginning of words or syllables. Again, the English translation is inadequate to represent the resonant cadence of the Hebrew

7. hokma

The Hebrew term for "Wisdom"

8. poetry

According to Bishop Robert Lowth, he noted parallelism and the counterbalancing of ideas in phrases, as a fundamental feature. Poetry comprises almost one third of the Hebrew Old Testament. It can comprise brief extracts and complete compositions like songs, hymns, and oracles.

9. proverb

According to Hills & Walton, the Hebrew term for "proverb" contains a wide range of meanings like the idea of comparison, code of behaviors, and the discovery of hidden truths. Proverbs is a collection of wisdom from ancient Israel for instruction and example in godly living.

10. Pseudepigrapha

Extracanonical Jewish literature of the intertestamental period.

11. Zedekiah

Zedekiah was Josiah's third son and was placed on the throne by Nebuchadrezzar and rebelled against the Babylonians with the support of the Egyptians.

12. Ketubim or The Writings

Telihim (Psalms)

Job

Mishle (Proverbs)

Ruth

Shir Hashirim (Song of Songs)

Qoheleth (Ecclesiastes)

Ekah (Lamentation)

Esther

Daniel

Ezra-Nehemiah

Dibre Hayamin

13. Nebiim or the Prophets

Joshua

Shofetim (Judges)

Samuel

Melkim (Kings)

Isaiah

Ezekiel

TereAsar (The Twelve)

Hosea

Joel

Amos

Obadiah

Jonah

Micah

Nahum

Habakkuk

Zephaniah

Haggai

Zechariah

Malachi

14. Deutero-Isaiah

This is the idea that they are two authors of the book of Isaiah. The first section being chapters 1-39 and the second section being written by a student of Isaiah, chapters 40-66. It is peculiar for Isaiah to prophesy and name King Cyrus, with his existence being 200 years after his time. The second section also changes to a more poetic and theoretical literature. The second section shifts to a more conciliatory approach rather than a condemning one.

15. Tritio-Isaiah

This is the idea that the book of Isaiah is written into three sections; the first section being chapters 1-39, the second being chapters 40-55, and the third section being 56-66, a collection of oracles from the restoration period.

Part Two: Select any 3 essays and answer in detail. One of the essays must be essay 5. Use at least 100 words.

1. Outline the book of Job. What are the important themes in the book? How is Job “answered” in the epilogue and does Yahweh address the question of Job?

Job is answered, not in an explanation to soothe his desire to understand the complexities of suffering and life, but by God’s character of sovereignty and wisdom. God reveals to Job His divine wisdom and power, as the One who created all things and understands all the complexities of life. This is a revelation of God’s greatness compared to Job’s limited capacity to know and to be. It’s an invitation for Job to not be God and to take his place as a dependent being on God’s character. And in the Epilogue Yahweh returns to Job a double blessing of animals, family, health, and friendships. Yahweh blesses Job and restores to him everything that he had lost.

Major Themes

- Retribution principle
- Wisdom, Justice, and sovereignty of God
- Mediator

Outline

Prologue (1–2)

II. Dialogues

A. Job’s Opening Lament (3)

B. Cycle 1: Consolation Eliphaz (4–5)

Job (6–7)

Bildad (8)

Job (9–10)

Zophar (11)

Job (12–14)

C. The Fate of the Wicked Eliphaz (15)

Job (16–17)

Bildad (18)

Job (19)

Zophar (20)

Job (21)

D. Specific Accusations Eliphaz (22)

Job (23–24)

Bildad (25)

Job (26–27)

III. Interlude: Hymn to Wisdom (28)

IV. Discourses

A. Discourse

1: Job Reminiscence (29)

Affliction (30)

Oath (31)

B. Discourse

2: Elihu Introduction and theory (32–33)

Verdict on Job (34)

Offense of Job (35)

Closing statement of summary (36–37)

C. Discourse

3: God Speech 1 (38–39)

Speech 2 (40–41)

D. Job’s closing statements (40:3–5; 42:1–6)

V. Epilogue (42:7–17)

2. Outline the book of Daniel? Who are the major characters in the book? What are the major themes of the book of Daniel?

The book of Daniel reveals God's power over the empires in power that existed in that time. God is faithful to protect and deliver Daniel and his friends from empires that have conquered them showing God to be sovereign over any and every ruler. God continues to show His sovereignty through visions and dreams in this book. He demonstrates His dominance over the deadly kingdoms that seek to destroy God's creation and people and God demonstrates a vision of a stone, represent Christ, and a statue, representing the empires of this world, with Christ destroying these evil empires and establishing His Kingdom.

Outline

- Chapter 1-Daniel and friends recruited to serve in Babylon
 - Pressured to give up jewish identity
 - King exalts them for faithfulness to Torah
- Chapter 2-3-two images from King's Dream
 - Dream image (2)
 - Golden image (3)
- Chapter 4-5 two kings disciplined
 - Nebuchadrezzar Pride & Punishment
 - Belshazzar's presumption & punishment
- Chapter 6 Decree of Darius

Daniel's visions

- Chapter 7-8-Two visions of beast empires
 - Four beasts (7)
 - Ram & Goat (8)
- Chapters 9-12 two prophecies explained
 - Jeremiah's seventy years (9)
 - Events leading to the end (10-12)

Major Characters

- Daniel
- King Nebuchadrezzar

Major Theme

- Kingdom of God vs. empires of the world
- Pride and Rebellion

5. Outline the books of I and II Chronicles? What are the major themes of the Books? How do the books of I and II Chronicles differ from I and II Kings?

The books of 1st and 2nd Chronicles differ from 1st and 2nd Kings in that the books of Chronicle focus more on David and Solomon's successes rather than failures. It also emphasizes the kings of Judah as opposed to the kings of Israel, and highlights Judah as God's activity. The Chronicler also focused on God's response to the obedience and disobedience of Judah's Kings and their life-time as opposed to God's dealing with Israel's king and their descendants.

Outline:

I. Genealogical Prologue

- A. Patriarchs (1 Chron. 1)
- B. Israel's Sons (2-3)
- C. Families of Judah (4:1-23)
- D. Simeon (4:24-43)
- E. Reuben, Gad, Manasseh (5)
- F. Levi (6)
- G. Issachar, Benjamin, Naphtali, Ephraim, Asher (7)
- H. Saul (8)
- I. Returning Exiles (9)

II. United Monarchy

- A. David's Reign (1 Chron. 10-29)
 - 1. Saul's death (10)
 - 2. David's ascension (11-12)
 - 3. Return of the ark of the covenant (13-17)
 - 4. David's conquests (18-20)
 - 5. Organization of David's kingdom (21-27)
 - 6. David's preparations for the temple (28:1-29:9)
 - 7. David's farewell and death (29:10-30)
- B. Solomon's Reign (2 Chron. 1-9)
 - 1. Solomon's kingship (1)
 - 2. Construction of the temple (2:1-5:1)
 - 3. Dedication of the temple (5:2-7:22)
 - 4. Solomon's activities (8-9)

III. History of Judah

- A. Rehoboam (10-12)

- B. Abijah (13:1–14:1)
 - C. Asa (14:2–16:14)
 - D. Jehoshaphat (17:1–21:1)
 - E. Jehoram (21)
 - F. Ahaziah (22:1–9)
 - G. Athaliah and Joash (22:10–24:27)
 - H. Amaziah (25)
 - I. Uzziah (26)
 - J. Jotham (27)
 - K. Ahaz (28)
 - L. Hezekiah (29–32)
 - M. Manasseh (33:1–20)
 - N. Amon (33:21–25)
 - O. Josiah (34:1–36:1)
 - P. Jehoahaz (36:2–4)
 - Q. Jehoiakim (36:5–8)
 - R. Jehoiachin (36:9–10)
 - S. Zedekiah (36:11–16)
- IV. The Exile (36:17–23)

Major Themes:

- Worship in Old Testament
- The Chronicler's Vocabulary
- Typology

Part Three: Answer the following questions. Check or provide the appropriate answer for each question.

1. The United Monarchy included the reigns of the following kings:

- (a). Saul and David
- (b). Saul and Abraham
- (c). Saul, David and Solomon
- (d). None of the above

2. The divided kingdom of Israel consisted of 20 kings beginning with Jeroboam (931 BCE) and ending with Hoshea (722 BCE).

- True ; False

3. The institution of kingship is one the key ideas of books of 1 and 2 Samuel.

- True ; False

4. The Davidic covenant in 2 Samuel 7 promised the following to David:

- (a). The Lord promised to make David's name great.
- (b). The Lord promised to provide a place to plant Israel.
- (c). The Lord promised to provide a succession of heir to rule after him.
- (d). All of the above.
- (e). Answers a and b.

5. The Song of Songs is attributed to King Solomon and is dated to the late tenth century B.C.

True ; False

6. The Song of Songs celebrates God-ordained goodness and virtue of sexual love between a man and a woman united in matrimony.

True ; False

7. The book of Proverbs is a collection of wisdom material written entirely by King Solomon.

True ; False

8. The following are key ideas found in the book of Proverbs:

- (a). The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.
- (b). The way of wisdom leads to life.
- (c). A proverb illustrates a general principle, not a promise.
- (d). The proverbs are not practical and difficult to apply to one's life
- (e). All of the above.
- (f). Answers a, b and c.

9. The book of Psalms can be divided into 5 divisions, similar to that of the Torah or Pentateuch.

True ; False

10. Each section of the Psalter ends with a section of climatic praise to God.

True ; False

11. List 3 prophetic books that are oracles against foreign nations.

- a. Habakkuk
- b. Nahum
- c. Zephaniah

12. The book of Amos is an 6th century minor prophet that addresses social justice violations in the Northern Kingdom.

True ; False

13. The book of Daniel contains the themes of the Kingdom of God and pride and rebellion.

True (X); False ()

14. The book of Lamentations contains the following themes:

- () a. Divine judgement
- () b. Human suffering
- () c. Divine abandonment
- () d. Theodicy
- (X) e. A., B and C.

15. List the 5 divisions of the Psalter.

1. Book 1: 1-41
2. Book 2: 42-72
3. Book 3: 73-89
4. Book 4: 90-106
5. Book 5: 107-50

16. List the 5 divisions of the Old Testament

- a. Law
- b. History
- c. Poetry/Wisdom
- d. Major Prophets
- e. Minor Prophets

17. Lamentations are dirges that lament the destruction of the Northern Kingdom by the Assyrians in 587/6 BCE.

True (); False (X)

18. Name the 4 Major Prophets of the Old Testament.

- a. Isaiah
- b. Jeremiah
- c. Ezekiel
- d. Daniel

19. The Song of Songs is an allegorical examination of Christ love for the Church.

True (X); False ()

20. The Book of Daniel is an example of apocalyptic literature in the Old Testament.

