

Alliance Theological Seminary
OT 504.NA Hebrew Bible in the Eastern Mediterranean World
Spring 2022
Monday 6:15 - 9:10 PM
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Final Examination

Part One: Short Answer

Directions: Identify each of the following

1. threshing floor: A place where farmers in the village will bring their harvest stalks of grain. Or gate of the city, a place where the elders judge
2. bethulah: A virgin or a young girl
3. Mesopotamia: it means "land between rivers," the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
4. Meribaal: Saul grandson whom David shows kindness to
5. patrilocal: a woman who lives in the household of her husband
6. Tanak : Hebrew Holy scriptures
7. Concubinage: Secondary wives from the primary wife who is the mother of the household.
8. midwife: is the one that have the clinical and legal authority both to negotiate th precoital covenant, and provide the mother with prenatal, labor, delivery, and postpartum care.
9. herem: Warriors vowing portions of their prisoner and plunder to Yahweh Sabboath.

10. Monarchy: it is an institution of kingship

11. Patriarchy: the father is the head of the household.

12. Levirate marriage: When a man dies without an heir, it is brother obligation to pregnate his deseaced widow to produce an heir for the dead man.

13. Bronze Age: an era around 3300 BC, that was characterized by the use of bronze.

14. Imlk seal: it is a royal seal on a jar

15. goel: is Hebrew term used for kinsmen redeemer, to redeemed family land that was sold to a non member of the family.

16. matrilocal: is when the groom entering the household of the bride instead the bride entering into the household of the groom.

17. Clan: Household with similar traditions. Residential kinship group of several families or more commonly.

18. tribe: refers to a larger social unit that provided the major geographical and kinship organization for ancient Israel.

19. Anat: The virgin of Ugarit

20. Tehom: mythology cosmic ocean or hell

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 disagree with Matthews? Why or why not?

Virgin as a married or marriageable woman: This is when a young girl, who is in marriageable age, and without any sexual relation with any man. If this young woman is

pledged to be married off by her parent; she must bring honor to her father household with her virginity. If they confirm any falseness in her virginity, she will be executed. If it was confirmed that the other party (the groom family) was making false accusation regarding the woman's virginity in order to ratify the marriage contract; the groom will be flogged. The virginity of an unmarried woman proof political integrity of her father's household. the father is respected and considered to be a responsible man in the village.

Virginity as the honor of a household: the virginity of is a honor to the household, an it also a legal guarantee of land and children was consummated. If the woman was raped, she must cry out during the act to show that she did not agreed to the act. And seek for justice, because raping was challenging the power of the girl's father household.

Rape as a political maneuver is for challenge protocol to be set in motion, the women in the household targeted for take over must be married like Rizpha, Micah, Bathsheba, or marriageable like Dinah, and Tamar, they could not be a widow or a child. Married women were a measure of the fixed assets of a household; and marriageable women or virgins measured its potential for growth

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.

Wisdom literature: it presents observations, advice, warnings, and guidance on how to live life, and it helps readers to navigate life on ground level. Wisdom could be intellectual knowledge which is pure and simple. People with this kind of knowledge portrait I.Q. wisdom can also be shown as emotional intelligence people with emotional intelligence has skills which include characteristics as self-control, zeal, and persistence and the ability to motivate oneself.

The major points:

Family in general and the parent-child relationship in particular

The wife-Husband relationship

Family in general and the parent-child relationship:

1. The book of proverbs insists on the importance of a strong, cohesive family. It denigrates anyone and anything that erodes the family bond.
 2. In the book of proverbs, 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
3. List the major themes of Chapter 16 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 Matthews' examination of Isaiah 7? Why or why not?

Major points:

Classical prophets: They opposed the economic and diplomatic policies of monarchs who centralized Israel economy; and negotiate with other state for military protection.

Ecstasy: it was a trance in which prophets lost control of their emotions and physical movements.

Telling the future: the ability to see the significance of a present crisis for the near future.

Prophets and monarchs: they exercised power as the monarchs' loyal opposition, who repeatedly challenged the diplomatic policies of the state.

False prophets: were also called professional prophets, were retained as consultants on diplomatic policy by the monarchs. They were called false prophets because different understanding of the obligations which Israel's covenant with Yahweh imposed on the state and its monarchs.

Verdicts and pantomimes: they were master of both the silent and the sounded arts.

Prophets and elders: They have a special role in the divine assembly.

Prophets and messengers: they were messenger of God

Prophets and Chiefs: they pronounced the war that was declared by Yahweh.

These points impacted on how I read the Bible, by seeing that God is faithful. God is involved in everything that we do. God cares for His people. Nothing is hidden, God can see everything. Only God can deliver.

Matthew's examination on Isaiah 7:1-25, and I agreed with him.

Yahweh will faithfully fulfill his commitment to protect Jerusalem from its enemies.

Israel have only one covenant, and this covenant is with Yahweh alone.

Yahweh alone should be recognized as the monarch of Judah.

Yahweh alone is responsible to provide and protect Judah

Isaiah pronounced verdict divine assembly against Israel and Syria in an effort to convince Ahaz to remain nonaligned with them.

Yahweh alone is the liberator of the oppressed.

Only Yahweh sets slaves free.

Isaiah went on to tell the king, that if he can face the end like Noah and Lot, Yahweh will use it to purge the cosmos in preparation for a new creation.

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?

The family life

The household: in the ancient Israel, consist of the related family

Three major features

1. The household as the form of the family were multigeneration and consisted of two or three families, related by kinship and marriage, who lived in residential complex of two or three houses connected together.
 The economic character of the household: members of the family provide the labor necessary for the survival of the whole.
 The ethics of the household solidarity: family values was the emphasis placed on solidarity, grounded in the interdependence of the members that was necessary for survival and continuity.
 The religion of the household: the traditions of the household pointed on God election of the founding ancestors. God shapes their past, sustained their present.
 The functions of the family:
 Economic: the family involved in production and consumption; family have the necessary things that they needed for survival.
 Reproduction: the women most produced young ones and the men produced many progeny who would contribute to labor, and continuation of the family.
 Nurture: Love and affection were shown to the children in the home, the children was raised under mother and nurse.
 Education: most education occurred within the household through the oral transmission of knowledge and skills relation to household tasks.
 Military: before the state formation, it was the responsibility of the household to establish a protective agency of defense against invader who threatened them.
 Judiciary: the male head of the household was responsible for maintaining order and adjudication dispute.
2. The household as a cosmos for human dwelling: the household was the primary and essential cosmos for human dwelling.
 Gender and gender roles in the family: gender determine who will carry out various responsibilities of labor, reproduction, nurture, education, informal judicial decision and protection.
 Marriage, Monogamy and polygamy, Divorce, Levirate marriage
3. The household as a provider of care for members and marginals: it provided primary system of care for its members
 Redeemer: the institution go'el, the next of kin responsible for the justice and well-being of the family.
 Children: were nurtured by members of the household
 Widows: who was childless remain member of the family, if under levirate law.
 Divorced women: gerasa could return to her father's household
 Sick and hold: grown children cared for aged parent
 Debt servants and slaves: were under authority of senior male who bought them.
 Resident aliens: not to own land. And sojourners were offered temporary hospitality. Hired laborers underclass of poor people.
 Levites who serves household member as priest.
 I could how everybody in the family is very important, and I need to care for each other as a community. To see how family unit is very important in the Bible.

Part Three

Directions: Choose or provide the correct answer.

1. One of the roles of the monarch is to protect and provide for the village.
1. A monarch is responsible for raising a stand army to control the local population and to protect and expand borders.
True (); False ()

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

1. The following are some of the issues dealing with biblical interpretation.
 - a. () Maximalist approach'
 - b. () Minimalist approach
 - c. () Archaeological approach
 - d. () 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 (); False ()

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

1. clan _____, tribe _____ 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 (); False ()

1. One of the major functions of the family in ancient Israel was the education of children.
True (); False ()

10. List 3 major prophets: Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel.

11. Maintaining social stability was one of the major features of the family.
True (); False ()

12. The economic character of the family was never an important feature in the Ancient Near East.
True (); False ()

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

True (); False ()

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

True (); 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 (); 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 clan, tribe, and the family household.

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

True (); False ()

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

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

True (); False ()

22. In the world of the Bible, marriage 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 (); False ()

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

True (); False ()

