

Alliance Theological Seminary  
OT 504.NA Hebrew Bible in the Eastern Mediterranean World  
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## **Hebrew Bible in the Eastern Mediterranean World Midterm Examination**

### **Part One: Define all of the following.**

1. Case /casuistic law- is a conditional statement found in the Holy Bible with a specific punishment meted out if broken.
  
2. Apodictic law- laws are regulations of the divine commands found in the Holy Bible.
  
3. Code of Hammurabi -is a collection of 282 rules, established standards for commercial interactions and set fines and punishments to meet the requirements of justice
  
4. Suzerainty-vassal treaty- is an ancient neareaster type of covenant whereby the superior ruler promised blessings for loyalty and obedience, and cursings for rebellion. Holiness Code
  
5. Historiography- is the writing of history based on the critical examination of sources, the selection of particular details from the authentic materials in those sources, and the synthesis of those details into a narrative that stands the test of critical examination.
  
6. Documentary Hypothesis- is one of the models used by biblical scholars to explain the origins and composition of the Torah.
  
7. Deuteronomic/Deuteronomistic History- is a modern theoretical construct holding that behind the present forms of the books of Deuteronomy and Joshua, Judges, Samuel,

and Kings (the Former Prophets in the Hebrew canon) there was a single literary work.

8. Kathleen Kenyon- as a British archaeologist most well-known for her excavation of Jericho

10. Jericho- a town in the West Bank of Palestine, the first place to be taken by the Israelites under Joshua after entering the Promised Land in the 14th century BC (Joshua 6)

11. Iron Age- refers to when people in a particular location learned to use iron for tools and weapons as well as when they started using iron more than other metals around 12 BC

12. Judge- a person who is in charge of a court of law

13. Hittites- were the descendants of Heth, son of Canaan, who was the son of Ham, born of Noah (Genesis 10: 1-6), and are enemies of God and his people.

14. Concubine- a woman who lives with a man but has lower status than his wife or wives.

15. Pentateuch- The Pentateuch includes the first five books of the Hebrew Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

16. Hebron- a word which means association and an ancient city in southern Judah, where (or near which) Abraham built an altar Genesis 13:18.

17. Jael- A Canaanite woman who slays Sisera, a commander of the army of king Hazor.

18. Tobit- The book of Tobit tells the story of Tobit and his family, who are living as exiles from Israel after the Assyrian conquest.

19. Herem- A ban or curse pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by ex-communication
20. Tamar- as a princess of Israel, the daughter of King David and sister of Absalom in 2 Samuel in the Hebrew Bible.

**Essay Questions: Answer all of the following in 100 words.**

1. List and explain the conceptual differences that define the worldview of the Ancient Near East.

- **The Cradle of Civilization**

Mesopotamia, the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (in modern day Iraq), is often referred to as the cradle of civilization because it is the first place where complex urban centers grew.

2. List the books and the major themes of the Pentateuch. Provide biblical passages that support each theme.

- Genesis

- the beginning of life on earth (Gen1-2)
- the beginning of life after the fall. (Gen 3-5)
- the beginning of life after the flood ( Gen 6-11)
- the beginning of Israel as a nation (Gen 28-36)

- Exodus

- God revealing himself (Ex.3:1-4:17, 5:2,14:4,18;15:11)
- the making of the covenant (Ex 19:1-24)
- construction of the tabernacle (Ex 25-27)

- Leviticus

- Atonement (chpt. 16)
- Holiness (chpt. 19:2)
- Redemption (chpt. 26)
- Sabbath (chpt. 23:1-4,25:1-7,25:8-55)

- Numbers

- Israel Prepares to Enter the Land (1:1–10:10)
- Marching from Sinai to Kadesh (10:11–12:16)
- Forty Years near Kadesh (13:1–19:22)
- Marching from Kadesh to the Plains of Moab (20:1–21:35)

-Israel in the Plains of Moab (22:1–36:13)

- Deuteronomy
  - no prosperity (vv. 17-19)
  - affliction (vv. 20-22, 27-28, 58-61)
  - drought (vv. 23-24)
  - defeat by their enemies (vv. 25, 31-33, 47-57)
  - population reduction (vv. 62-63)
  - exile (vv. 32, 36-37, 41-44, 63-68)

3. Outline and list the major themes of the book of Judges

-The Roots of Israel's Unfaithfulness (1:1–3:6)

-The Downward Spiral of Israel's Unfaithfulness (3:7–16:31)

The Depths of Israel's Unfaithfulness (17:1–21:25)

### Part Three: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following applies to an examination of the world of the ancient near east:

- a. ( **YES** ) The world of the Bible is an ancient and not a modern world
- b. ( ) The world of the Bible is an eastern and not western world.
- c. ( ) The world of the Bible is a changeless and not a changing world.
- d. ( ) The world of the Bible is a communal, not an individual world.
- e. ( ) None of the above
- f. ( ) All of the above.

2. Hospitality and its connected social rules for hosts and strangers were an important of the ancient near east.

( **T** ) True: ( ) False

1. Hospitality neutralized the threat which stranger posed by temporarily adopting them into the community.

( ) True: ( **F** ) False

4. The following are models for the interpretation for the conquest of Canaan:

- a. ( ) peasant revolt of conquest
- b. ( ) immigration model of conquest
- c. ( ) Blitzkrieg model of conquest

d. **(YES)** none of the above

e.  All of the above

5. Herem is the term used in the book of Joshua for the total destruction of a captured city.

**(T)** True:  False

6. The Documentary Hypothesis asserts that the Pentateuch is comprised of the following sources:

a.  J source

b.  E source

c.  D Source

d.  P source

e.  JE source

f.  All of the above

g. **(YES)** Answers a, b, c and d

7. Deuteronomy 28 consists of curses and blessings for obedience and disobedience to the covenant.

**(T)** True:  False

8. One can find an example of case or casuistic law in the Ten Commandments.

True: **(F)** False

9. One can find an example of apodictic law in the Ten Commandments.

**(T)** True:  False

10. The structure of the book of Deuteronomy contains the components of the suzerainty-vassal treaty. **(T)** True:  False

11. Archaeologists have discovered that the earliest Israelite settlements consisted of small hamlets with 50 to 300 people dwelling on an acre or two.

**(T)** TRUE

12. The first commandment given to humankind is found in the 10 Commandments.

True: **(F)** False

13. The first commandment given to humankind is Genesis 1:27 and 28 (be fruitful and multiply). **(T) TRUE**

14. Hebron, as David's original power base, plays an important role in the actions of **the house of Judah**

15. The natural environment in which the early Israelite families established their farmsteads was far less friendly than the popular imagination supposes.

**( T ) True:** ( ) False

16. In most villages herding and farming involved only the men. ( ) True: **( F ) False**

17. One important roles of the mother that was not gender specific was her responsibility as the provider of the household.

18. The mother was the following in ancient Israel:

a. **( YES ) Child-bearer**

b. ( ) Teacher

c. ( ) Mediator

d. ( ) Priest

e. ( ) All of the above

f. ( ) None of the above

g. ( ) a, b, and c

19. Throughout Syria-Palestine there are only two seasons, wet and dry.

**( T ) True:** ( ) False

20. Any serious threat to the land or pollution of a village could set the protocol for the commissioning of a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ in motion.

