

Prayer Revolution Bible Institute
BE 455 Jeremiah and Lamentations
Final Exam
Jeremiah, Chapters 30-52 and Lamentations

INSTRUCTIONS

- This is an open-Bible exam.
- For Multiple Choice questions, circle or write the letter for the single best answer.
- For True/False items, write “T” if the statement is entirely true, or write “F” if the statement is not entirely true.
- No penalty for guessing.

Multiple Choice

1. What is the main theme of Jeremiah 30–33, sometimes called the Book of Consolation?
 - a) Unending exile for Israel
 - b) Promises of restoration and a new covenant
 - c) The fall of Egypt
 - d) The rise of Assyria
2. In Jeremiah 31, what NEW thing does God promise to make with Israel and Judah?
 - a) A new city
 - b) A new army
 - c) A new covenant written on their hearts
 - d) New scrolls
3. Jerusalem’s fall to Babylon is dated in Jeremiah 39 to the reign of what Babylonian king?
 - a) Darius
 - b) Xerxes

- c) Nebuchadnezzar
- d) Cyrus

4. According to Jeremiah 32, what symbolic action does Jeremiah do while in prison to show that the land will be restored?

- a) Builds a model temple
- b) Buys a field in Anathoth
- c) Marries a Babylonian
- d) Plants trees on the city wall

5. The last king of Judah during Jeremiah's time, who witnessed the fall of Jerusalem, was:

- a) Jehoiakim
- b) Josiah
- c) Zedekiah
- d) Jehoiachin

6. To whom does Jeremiah write a letter warning them not to flee to Egypt, but they disobey?

- a) The captives in Babylon
- b) The remnant remaining in Judah, including Johanan
- c) The king of Moab
- d) The prophets in Samaria

7. After Jerusalem's fall, where do the surviving leaders force Jeremiah to come with them?

- a) Babylon
- b) Egypt
- c) Edom
- d) Arabia

8. In the Book of Consolation, who is named as the coming “righteous Branch”?

- a) Moses
- b) David
- c) Baruch
- d) Jeconiah

9. What foreign city does Jeremiah predict will be ultimately destroyed and never rebuilt (chapters 50–51)?

- a) Tyre
- b) Babylon
- c) Nineveh
- d) Sidon

10. What action does Seraiah perform in Babylon as a sign of Babylon’s fate?

- a) Preaches to Nebuchadnezzar
- b) Eats a scroll
- c) Reads Jeremiah’s scroll and throws it into the Euphrates River
- d) Crowns Daniel king

11. Who frees Jeremiah from the court of the guard after the fall of Jerusalem?

- a) Nebuchadnezzar himself
- b) Gedaliah
- c) Nebuzaradan, the captain of the Babylonian guard
- d) Johanan

12. Who is appointed governor of Judah by the Babylonians after the city falls?

- a) Baruch
- b) Gedaliah
- c) Ebed-melech
- d) Ishmael

13. How does Gedaliah die?

- a) Old age
- b) Executed by Babylonians
- c) Murdered by Ishmael son of Nethaniah
- d) Poisoned by Jeremiah

14. Which small group of refugees murders the Babylonian-appointed governor, causing more chaos?

- a) The Ammonites
- b) The Philistines
- c) Ishmael and his followers
- d) Moabites

15. What was Baruch's role during the last days of Jerusalem?

- a) King
- b) Egyptian diplomat
- c) Jeremiah's scribe and companion
- d) Babylonian official

16. What object does Jeremiah use in chapter 51 to symbolize Babylon sinking and not rising again?

- a) A millstone
- b) A yoke

- c) A ruined cup
- d) A scroll weighted and thrown into the river

17. In Jeremiah 34, which command regarding Hebrew slaves was violated by Judah's leaders?

- a) Not to free foreign slaves
- b) To release fellow Hebrews after six years of service
- c) To disband the army
- d) To kill all Egypt's slaves

18. What nation supported Gedaliah's assassin, Ishmael?

- a) Egypt
- b) Ammon
- c) Edom
- d) Philistia

19. Where does Jeremiah say God will eventually bring Israel and Judah back from?

- a) Only Babylon
- b) All the lands where they were scattered
- c) Assyria
- d) Egypt and Cush

20. Which nation does Jeremiah say will be given "a cup of God's wrath" (besides Babylon)?

- a) Egypt
- b) Greece
- c) Tarshish
- d) Midian

21. Into which land does Jeremiah prophesy that Nebuchadnezzar will extend his power (other than Judah)?

- a) Egypt
- b) Elam and Moab
- c) Kedar and Hazor
- d) All of the above

22. Who shows kindness to Jeremiah by rescuing him from a cistern?

- a) Nebuzaradan
- b) Gedaliah
- c) Ebed-melech the Cushite/Ethiopian
- d) Seraiah

23. What is recorded as happening to King Zedekiah after his capture?

- a) He is killed in battle
- b) He escapes to Egypt
- c) His sons are killed, his eyes are put out, and he's taken to Babylon
- d) He is set free

24. In the oracles of judgment in Jeremiah 46–49, which nation is NOT specifically judged?

- a) Ammon
- b) Moab
- c) Edom
- d) Persia

25. What does Jeremiah prophesy about the end of Babylon (Jeremiah 51)?

- a) It will become an everlasting kingdom

- b) It will be overthrown and never inhabited again
- c) It will conquer Egypt
- d) It will return Judah to the land

26. The “cup” imagery in Jeremiah is symbolic of:

- a) God’s wrath and judgment poured on nations
- b) Blessings for the righteous
- c) The fall of Judah
- d) The temple rituals

27. Who was Jehoiachin and what happened to him?

- a) King of Israel, captured by Assyria
- b) Last king of Israel, executed in Babylon
- c) King of Judah, released from prison and honored by Evil-Merodach at the end of Jeremiah
- d) Babylonian governor of Jerusalem

28. What significant act happens in Egypt to the remaining Judeans, according to Jeremiah’s prophecies?

- a) They defeat Babylon
- b) They worship “the queen of heaven” and face destruction
- c) They build a temple
- d) They free Jeremiah

29. Which group receives a blessing for faithfulness amid judgment, according to Jeremiah 35 (reviewed at the end)?

- a) The priests of Jerusalem
- b) The Rechabites

- c) The Moabites
- d) The Philistines

30. Who was Seraiah, son of Neriah?

- a) Babylonian general
- b) Baruch's brother and Jeremiah's companion, carries prophecy to Babylon
- c) Egyptian priest
- d) King of Edom

31. The Book of Lamentations is traditionally attributed to whom?

- a) Daniel
- b) Ezekiel
- c) Jeremiah
- d) Ezra

32. What main event is mourned in Lamentations?

- a) The building of Solomon's temple
- b) The destruction of Jerusalem and the temple by Babylon
- c) The Exodus from Egypt
- d) The death of Moses

33. The poetry of Lamentations is predominantly what literary structure?

- a) Chiasm
- b) Acrostic (alphabetical order)
- c) Epic
- d) Rhyming couplets

34. What does Lamentations affirm about God's character even in the midst of suffering?

- a) God has abandoned His people forever
- b) There is no hope
- c) His mercies are new every morning; great is His faithfulness
- d) God is unable to save

35. "Is it nothing to you, all you who pass by?" is a lament describing:

- a) Passersby in Edom
- b) The desolation of Jerusalem
- c) Moab's destruction
- d) The Red Sea crossing

36. In Lamentations 3, what hope does the poet express despite suffering?

- a) Vengeance on Babylon
- b) Trust in God's unfailing love and compassion
- c) Help from Egypt
- d) The coming of Elijah

37. According to Lamentations, who is called upon to witness and judge the suffering of Zion?

- a) Assyria
- b) God Himself
- c) Moab
- d) David

38. Which group is especially mentioned as suffering and perishing during Jerusalem's siege, according to Lamentations?

- a) The Babylonians

- b) Children and infants
- c) Old men only
- d) Egyptian soldiers

39. According to Lamentations, why does Zion's beauty depart?

- a) Babylonian architecture
- b) God's anger for Judah's sin and rebellion
- c) Famine alone
- d) The Red Sea crossing

40. The Book of Lamentations closes with what tone?

- a) Complete rejoicing
- b) Uncertain hope: "Restore us to yourself, O LORD... unless you have utterly rejected us"
- c) Defeat and praise to Babylon
- d) No mention of hope

True/False

- 41. Jeremiah prophesied a new covenant written on the hearts of God's people.
- 42. After Jerusalem fell, Jeremiah remained there and did not go to Egypt.
- 43. Babylon was prophesied to be utterly destroyed and never inhabited again.
- 44. The Gedaliah appointed as governor by Babylon was later murdered.
- 45. King Zedekiah was allowed to live in Jerusalem after its capture.
- 46. The Rechabites were blessed for faithfully obeying their family command.
- 47. Lamentations was written to celebrate Jerusalem's great victory.
- 48. God's mercy is declared "new every morning" in the Book of Lamentations.
- 49. Lamentations acknowledges Judah's suffering is a result of their sins.
- 50. The Book of Lamentations ends with a prayer for restoration.

(Answer key on next page)

Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. b

2. c

3. c

4. b

5. c

6. b

7. b

8. b

9. b

10. c

11. c

12. b

13. c

14. c

15. c

16. d

17. b

18. b

19. b

20. a

21. d

22. c

23. c

24. d

25. b

26. a

27. c

28. b

29. b

30. b

31. c

32. b

33. b

34. c

35. b

36. b

37. b

38. b

39. b

40. b

True/False

41. True

42. False

43. True

44. True

45. False

46. True

47. False

48. True

49. True

50. True