

Prayer Revolution Bible Institute

BE 480 Minor Prophets 2

Midterm Exam

Nahum, Habakkuk, and Zephaniah

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. Who is the main prophet and author of the Book of Nahum?

- a) Zephaniah
- b) Habakkuk
- c) Nahum
- d) Obadiah

2. The Book of Nahum focuses on the coming destruction of which city?

- a) Babylon
- b) Jerusalem
- c) Nineveh
- d) Samaria

3. What empire ruled Nineveh at the time of Nahum’s prophecy?

- a) Egyptian
- b) Assyrian
- c) Babylonian

- d) Medo-Persian

4. What is the tone of Nahum's prophecy toward Nineveh?

- a) Sympathy
- b) Judgment and doom
- c) Celebration of their prosperity
- d) Hope for repentance

5. According to Nahum, how does the Lord relate to evil and enemies?

- a) He tolerates evil
- b) He is slow to anger but will punish the guilty
- c) He quickly forgets
- d) He ignores the nations

6. Which animal is NOT part of Nahum's illustrations of battle?

- a) Lions
- b) Wolves
- c) Horses
- d) Locusts

7. Nahum 1:7 states, "The Lord is good, a _____ in the day of trouble."

- a) Warrior
- b) Shield
- c) Stronghold
- d) Fortress

8. What river is associated with Nineveh and is used in Nahum's imagery?

- a) Jordan
- b) Euphrates
- c) Tigris
- d) Nile

9. In Nahum, how is Nineveh's destruction described?

- a) Like a gentle wind
- b) Sudden and total, with no healing of its wound
- c) Gradual over many decades
- d) Like a sunset

10. Who is "the scatterer" that comes up against Nineveh?

- a) Egyptians
- b) Babylonians and Medes
- c) Israelites
- d) Moabites

11. The Book of Zephaniah opens lineage to which king?

- a) Jeroboam
- b) Hezekiah
- c) Uzziah
- d) Solomon

12. In which city did Zephaniah primarily prophesy?

- a) Nineveh
- b) Samaria
- c) Jerusalem

- d) Tyre

13. During which king's reign did Zephaniah prophesy?

- a) Josiah
- b) Jehoiakim
- c) Hezekiah
- d) Manasseh

14. What phrase is repeatedly used in Zephaniah for a time of judgment?

- a) Day of the Lord
- b) Year of Jubilee
- c) Sabbath Rest
- d) End of Days

15. What is the warning for Judah in Zephaniah regarding its officials and leaders?

- a) They will prosper
- b) God will search Jerusalem with lamps and punish complacency
- c) Their line will reign forever
- d) They should flee to Egypt

16. According to Zephaniah, what is a reason for judgment on Jerusalem?

- a) Excessive sacrifices
- b) Idolatry and violence
- c) Military defeat
- d) Having no king

17. What group outside Judah does Zephaniah also pronounce judgment upon?

- a) Ammonites and Moabites
- b) Philistines
- c) Cushites
- d) All of the above

18. Zephaniah speaks hope to a “remnant” who will:

- a) Escape to Babylon
- b) Purify their worship and call on the LORD
- c) Rule over Egypt
- d) Be lost forever

19. Which is NOT a promise at the close of Zephaniah for Jerusalem’s humble people?

- a) God will quiet them with His love
- b) They will never again fear evil
- c) They will become slaves in Egypt
- d) God will rejoice over them with singing

20. What city does Zephaniah call the “oppressing city” (besides foreign nations)?

- a) Jerusalem
- b) Tyre
- c) Nineveh
- d) Edom

21. What is the main problem Habakkuk brings before God?

- a) Jerusalem’s fasting
- b) Why does God tolerate evil and injustice? Why do the wicked prosper?
- c) Why is there famine in the land?

- d) Why were the prophets silenced?

22. What is God's surprising answer to Habakkuk's first complaint?

- a) No answer is given
- b) God will raise up the Babylonians to bring judgment
- c) Judah will prosper
- d) Egypt will invade

23. Habakkuk is distinct among the prophets because it is primarily:

- a) Genealogy
- b) A dialogue between prophet and God
- c) Prophecy to the nations
- d) Collection of royal decrees

24. Who are the main historical enemies raised up by God in Habakkuk?

- a) Assyrians
- b) Babylonians/Chaldeans
- c) Egyptians
- d) Edomites

25. Which famous verse is found in Habakkuk: "The righteous will live by _____."

- a) Faith
- b) Sacrifice
- c) Power
- d) Law

26. What metaphor does Habakkuk use to describe the speed and violence of the Babylonians?

- a) Wild horses and eagles in flight
- b) A mighty wind
- c) Boiling water
- d) Bees

27. What is Habakkuk's second complaint to God?

- a) God is unjust to Israel
- b) Why let Babylon, even more wicked, punish Judah?
- c) The temple is too small
- d) The priests are corrupt

28. How does God answer Habakkuk's second complaint?

- a) Babylon too will be judged for evil in its time
- b) Nebuchadnezzar will convert
- c) The exile will last 400 years
- d) He gives no answer

29. Habakkuk 2 contains five "_____" addressing Babylon's sins.

- a) Blessings
- b) Woes
- c) Songs
- d) Laws

30. Which sin is repeatedly denounced in Habakkuk's oracles against Babylon?

- a) Idolatry
- b) Sexual immorality
- c) Fasting

- d) Sabbath breaking

31. In Habakkuk 2:14, what will fill the earth “as the waters cover the sea”?

- a) Knowledge of the glory of the LORD
- b) Idols
- c) Ships of Tarshish
- d) Justice without mercy

32. Habakkuk concludes his book with:

- a) An oracle against Egypt
- b) A psalm of faith and trust in God even when all seems lost
- c) A genealogy
- d) A vision of new temple

33. In the end, how does Habakkuk respond to God’s justice and power?

- a) Complains
- b) Rejoices in the LORD
- c) Flees Jerusalem
- d) Joins the Babylonians

34. “Though the fig tree does not bud...” is an expression of:

- a) Grief without hope
- b) Enduring faith despite adversity
- c) Rejection of God’s plan
- d) Judgment on Judah

35. Which prophet presents God as “mighty to save” and as rejoicing over His people with singing?

- a) Nahum
- b) Zephaniah
- c) Habakkuk
- d) Haggai

36. In Zephaniah, who will seek refuge in God on the “day of the LORD”?

- a) Only the priests
- b) All who are humble and seek righteousness
- c) The king alone
- d) The foreigners

37. Nahum makes reference to the fall of which Egyptian city as a warning to Nineveh?

- a) Thebes (No-Amon)
- b) Memphis
- c) Cairo
- d) Alexandria

38. Which book quotes God saying, “The just (or righteous) shall live by his faith”?

- a) Nahum
- b) Zephaniah
- c) Habakkuk
- d) Obadiah

39. Which foreign nations are specifically mentioned as objects of judgment in these three books?

- a) Edom, Philistia, Moab

- b) Assyria, Babylon, Cush, Ammon, Moab, Philistia
- c) Egypt, Gilead, Tyre
- d) Greece, Persia

40. Which virtue is repeatedly called for by all three prophets when facing judgment?

- a) Joy
- b) Repentance and humility before God
- c) Silence
- d) Generosity

True/False

- 41. Nahum's prophecy declares a message of hope and comfort for Nineveh.
- 42. Zephaniah prophesied during the reign of King Josiah of Judah.
- 43. Habakkuk argues that God's ways are always understandable from a human perspective.
- 44. The "day of the Lord" in Zephaniah is both a time of great judgment and of hope for the remnant.
- 45. According to Nahum, Nineveh's "wound is grievous" and her end is certain.
- 46. Habakkuk's final prayer expresses faith in God, even when there is no outward blessing.
- 47. Zephaniah predicts that after judgment, nations will call on the Lord with pure lips.
- 48. Each book focuses only on the nation of Israel for its message and warnings.
- 49. The fall of Thebes (No-Amon) in Egypt is used by Nahum as a cautionary example for Nineveh.
- 50. The closing message in Habakkuk is one of trust and rejoicing in God.

(Answer Key on next page)

Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. c

2. c

3. b

4. b

5. b

6. b

7. c

8. c

9. b

10. b

11. b

12. c

13. a

14. a

15. b

16. b

17. d

18. b

19. c

20. a

21. b

22. b

23. b

24. b

25. a

26. a

27. b

28. a

29. b

30. a

31. a

32. b

33. b

34. b

35. b

36. b

37. a

38. c

39. b

40. b

True/False

41. False

42. True

43. False

44. True

45. True

46. True

47. True

48. False

49. True

50. True