

247. Give three references where Habakkuk 2:4 is quoted in the New Testament which says, "The just shall live by faith."

Ans.—Romans 1:17; Galatians 3:11; Hebrews 10:38

248. The prophecy of Zephaniah took place during the days of what king of Judah?

Ans.—during the days of Josiah (Zephaniah 1:1)

249. According to the names given in the introduction of his book, it is thought that the prophet Zephaniah was the descendant of whom?

Ans.—of king Hezekiah of Judah (Zephaniah 1:1)

250. Along with God's judgment upon Judah through the Chaldeans, Zephaniah prophesies the judgment of what five nations, who had all been the enemies of Israel and Judah?

Ans.—Philistia, Moab, Ammon, Assyria, and Ethiopia (Zephaniah 2:4-15)

251. The prophet Zephaniah said that the Moabites and Ammonites would be destroyed like what and what does this mean?

Ans.—like Sodom and Gomorrah, which means that the nations will be entirely destroyed so that they are no longer inhabited (Zephaniah 2:9)

252. According to Zephaniah 3:7, as God always does with his people, what had he done to Judah when they first began to go into idolatry, and what effect had this upon them?

Ans.—as always, God had punished Judah to try to bring her back, but they did not learn from God's punishment (Zephaniah 3:7)

253. What is the main purpose of the Old Testament book of Haggai?

Ans.—to urge the Jews who had come from Babylonian captivity to finish the building of the temple which they had started (Haggai 1:1-15)

254. The message of the prophet Haggai, to continue with the building of the temple, was addressed especially to what two Jewish leaders?

Ans.—Zerubbabel, the governor of Judah, and Joshua, the high priest (Haggai 1:1)

255. Because the people had not finished the temple which they had started, the prophet Haggai pointed out that God had punished them in what way?

Ans.—by causing their work which they were doing not to prosper (Haggai 1:3-11)

256. Where and how is Haggai 2:6 quoted in the New Testament which says, "Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land?"

Ans.—in Hebrews 12:26 concerning the final day of judgment (Haggai 2:6)

257. How was Haggai 2:23 fulfilled which says, "In that day . . . will I take thee, O Zerubbabel, my servant, the son of Shealtiel . . . and will make thee as a signet: for I have chosen thee, saith the Lord of hosts?"

Ans.—This was fulfilled only in Jesus Christ, who being from the tribe of Judah, was the seed of Zerubbabel (Haggai 2:23)

258. What book has been called "the most messianic" book of the Old Testament?

Ans.—the book of Zechariah

259. The prophet Zechariah was the grandson of what man who held what two offices and thus was from what tribe?  
Ans.—Iddo the prophet-priest, from the tribe of Levi (Zechariah 1:1; Nehemiah 12:4)

260. In Zechariah's vision in chapter one of his book, who does the man riding upon the red horse and standing among the myrtle trees represent?  
Ans.—He represents Christ in intercession for his people (Zechariah 1:8)

261. What empires are represented by the four horns which have scattered Israel and Judah in Zechariah 1:18-21?  
Ans.—they represent the empires of Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome (Zechariah 1:18-21)

262. In Zechariah chapter two, when Zechariah saw the angel with a measuring line and asked him what he was about to do, what was the angel's reply?  
Ans.—he said that he was about to measure Jerusalem (Zech. 2:2)

263. In Zechariah chapter two, what was the apparent purpose of the measuring of the city of Jerusalem by the angel?  
Ans.—The city was to be re-inhabited as a city without walls with a great population (Zech. 2:4-13)

264. In Zechariah chapter three, whom did Zechariah see standing before the angel of the Lord and who was standing at his right hand to resist him?  
Ans.—Joshua the high priest; Satan (Zech. 3:1)

241. In Nahum 3:8, the destruction of Nineveh is compared to the destruction of what other great city, which was the capital of what empire?  
Ans.—the city of No, the capital of the Egyptian empire which Assyria herself had conquered (Nahum 3:8)

242. According to the prophecy of Nahum, the city of Nineveh fell to destruction through the combined efforts of what two enemies?  
Ans.—the Medes from the north, and the Chaldeans from the south (Nahum 1-3)

243. What is the chief question discussed in the little book of Habakkuk?  
Ans.—How can a holy God allow so much wickedness to exist in the world for such a long time (Habakkuk 1:1-4)

244. How does God answer the question of Habakkuk as to how a holy God tolerates wickedness for such a long period of time?  
Ans.—God points out that he deals with men patiently, but that there is a day coming when the righteous shall be vindicated and the wicked shall be judged (Habakkuk 1-3)

245. What nation does Habakkuk ask God about which would destroy other nations, including Judah, with great violence?  
Ans.—the Chaldeans or Babylonians (Habakkuk 1:5-17)

246. How is Habakkuk 1:6 referred to in the New Testament which says, "I will work a work in your days, which ye will not believe, though it be told you?"  
Ans.—Paul quotes this as a warning to the Jews of God's judgment which would come upon them for rejecting Jesus Christ (Hab. 1:6; Acts 13:41)

235. According to Micah 6:7, 8, the people of Israel and Judah were willing to offer what to God, which did not please him, but were not willing to offer what which would please him?  
 Ans.—they were willing to offer all sorts of outward sacrifices, even their own children, but not willing to offer a life of justice, mercy, and humility before God (Micah 6:7, 8)
236. How, and in what context, does Jesus refer to Micah 7:6 which mentions a day coming when various family members shall oppose each other, and “a man’s enemies are the men of his own house”?  
 Ans.—Jesus refers to this passage in warning them about the persecutions which shall come upon the early Church (Micah 7:6; Mt. 10:21, 35)
237. The prophecy of Nahum is a prophecy of the doom of what city which was the capital of what great world empire?  
 Ans.—of the city of Nineveh, the capital of Assyria (Nahum 1:1)
238. In the statement of Nahum 1:1, “The burden of Nineveh,” what is the significance of the word “burden”?  
 Ans.—the word “burden” always points to a prophecy of doom and destruction as a result of the judgment of God (Nahum 1:1)
239. Other than Nahum, what other Old Testament prophet was sent with a message especially for Nineveh, the capital of Assyria?  
 Ans.—the prophet Jonah (Nahum 1:1; Jonah 1:2)
240. What was the difference in the content and outcome of the prophecy of Jonah against Nineveh and that of Nahum?  
 Ans.—Jonah’s prophecy allowed room for repentance, which indeed came to pass, but Nahum’s prophecy is exclusively one of doom and destruction with no chance for repentance (Nahum 3:19; Jonah 3:1-10)
265. When Zechariah saw Joshua the high priest before the angel of the Lord in Zechariah chapter three, what was Joshua clothed with and what did the angel do about this?  
 Ans.—he was clothed with filthy garments, and the angel gave him a change of clean garments (Zech. 3:3, 4)
266. Describe the candlestick vision which Zechariah saw in Zechariah chapter four.  
 Ans.—a golden candlestick with a bowl at the top, to which was attached seven pipes which fed seven lamps with oil, and beside the golden candlestick, two olive trees, one on each side (Zech. 4:1-3)
267. According to the angel, what did the candlestick vision of Zechariah four represent as a whole?  
 Ans.—the word of the Lord to Zerubbabel concerning the building of the temple which said, “Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.” (Zech. 4:6)
268. In Zechariah’s vision of the flying roll in Zechariah five, the curse of the roll was particularly directed against those who broke what two commandments?  
 Ans.—the third, “Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain,” and the eighth, “Thou shalt not steal” (Zech. 5:1-4; Exodus 20:7, 15)
269. According to the interpreting angel, what was represented by Zechariah’s vision of the ephah with a woman in the midst and a talent of lead in Zechariah five?  
 Ans.—this vision represented wickedness (Zech. 5:5-8)
270. In Zechariah’s vision of the golden candlestick and the two olive trees in Zechariah four, what two individuals did the olive trees probably represent in Zechariah’s day?  
 Ans.—Zerubbabel, the governor of Judah; and Joshua, the high priest (Zech. 4:11-14)



271. According to the interpreting angel, what did the four chariots which came out from between the two mountains represent in the vision of Zechariah six?

Ans.—the four spirits of the heavens which go forth from before the Lord (Zech. 6:1-5)

272. In Zechariah 6:9-15, the crowning of whom is viewed as being symbolic of the future crowning of "the Branch," the Messiah, who would build a future temple?

Ans.—the crowning of Joshua, the high priest of Zechariah's day (Zech. 6:9-15)

273. In Zechariah 7:1-5, representatives from the captivity of Judah came to ask God about their fasts in the fifth and seventh months, which were memorials of what incidents?

Ans.—the fifth month was a memorial of the destruction of Jerusalem, and the seventh month of the murder of Gedaliah, the governor of Judah (Zech. 7:1-5)

274. When the people of the captivity asked God about their fasts in the fifth and seventh months in Zechariah 7:1-10, what was the Lord's main complaint against them?

Ans.—their observance of the fasts was purely a ritual with no putting into practice of the principles of godliness (Zech. 7:1-10)

275. What declaration in Zechariah 8:13 makes it certain that the Lord is referring to a future return of the remnant of Israel other than the present one from Babylon?

Ans.—that the return will include both the "house of Judah" and the "house of Israel;" only the two tribes of Judah came from Babylonian captivity (Zech. 8:1-13)

276. What two interpretations do Bible-believing Christians give to such passages as Zechariah 8:23 which speaks of all nations of the world looking to the Jews and to Jerusalem for salvation?

Ans.—(1) some see this completely fulfilled in the Church; (2) others see a future fulfillment when Israel accepts Jesus as Messiah (Zech. 8:23)

229. The prophet Micah prophesied during the reigns of what three kings of Judah?

Ans.—during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah (Micah 1:1)

230. The prophecy of Micah was primarily against the wickedness of what two capital cities?

Ans.—against Samaria, the capital of Israel, and against Jerusalem, the capital of Judah (Micah 1:1)

231. As a judgment against the false teaching of the prophets who prophesied peace to Israel and Judah, what does Micah say that God will do concerning the visions of the prophets?

Ans.—they will not have visions, but darkness will come upon them, and the sun will go down over them (Micah 3:6)

232. According to the preaching of Micah, the rulers, priests, and prophets of Israel and Judah all performed their duties for what common cause?

Ans.—for money (Micah 3:11)

233. In what two different ways can Bible believing Christians interpret such prophecies as chapter four of Micah, which speak of the restoration of Israel and the reigning of the Lord in Jerusalem?

Ans.—(1) some see this symbolically fulfilled in the Church; (2) others see this more literally fulfilled in the actual salvation of the nation of Israel and a reign of Christ here on the earth (Micah 4)

234. How is Micah 5:2 quoted in the New Testament?

Ans.—Matthew quotes Micah 5:2 as a prophecy of the birthplace of Christ at Bethlehem (Micah 5:2; Matthew 2:6)

223. After king Ahasuerus had hung Haman and had given his house to Esther and his ring to Mordecai, what further request did Esther make as she fell at the king's feet?

Ans.—that he reverse his order for all Jews in the empire to be executed on the 13th day of the twelfth month (Esther 8:1-6)

224. When Esther asked king Ahasuerus to reverse his decree for the execution of all Jews, how did he answer her request?

Ans.—by allowing Mordecai to write the reversal of the order and seal it with the king's ring, and the order gave the Jews permission to unite themselves and execute any who tried to assault them on the 13th day of the twelfth month (Esther 8:9-12)

225. What feast originated in memory of the deliverance of the Jewish people from the wrath of wicked Haman by Esther the queen?

Ans.—the feast of Purim (Esther 9:29-32)

226. What is the most unusual thing about the book of Esther and what is one probable explanation for this?

Ans.—that the name of God is not mentioned in the book, but perhaps this is to show how that God silently worked through providence to protect his people (Esther 1-10)

227. By what means does the prophet Micah identify himself?

Ans.—by his hometown of Moresheth-gath in southwestern Palestine (Micah 1:1, 14)

228. The prophet Micah was a contemporary with what other famous Old Testament prophet?

Ans.—a contemporary with Isaiah (Micah 1:1; Isaiah 1:1)

277. The destruction of Damascus, Tyre, and the cities of the Philistines which were prophesied in Zechariah 9:1-10, along with the deliverance of the city of Jerusalem at the same time, were fulfilled in what period of history?

Ans.—this was fulfilled in the conquests of Alexander the Great (Zech. 9:1-10)

278. The prophecy of Zechariah 9:9, which points to the king of Israel coming to them riding on an ass, was at least partially fulfilled in what event?

Ans.—in Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem just before his trial and crucifixion (Zech. 9:9; Matthew 21:1-10)

279. According to Zechariah 10:4, the Messiah will come to deliver Israel from her oppressors in what three characters?

Ans.—as the cornerstone, as the nail or tent peg, and as the battle bow (Zech. 10:4)

280. What event was Zechariah prophesying in Zechariah 11:1-6 when he spoke of a future destruction of Judah and Jerusalem after Babylonian captivity?

Ans.—he was prophesying the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the Roman general, in 70 A.D. (Zech. 11:1-6)

281. What incident is prophesied in Zechariah 11:12, 13 when the prophet declares, "So they weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver?"

Ans.—the betrayal of Jesus by Judas Iscariot (Zech. 11:12, 13; Matthew 27:9, 10)

282. Who does the foolish or idol shepherd represent in Zechariah 11:15-17?

Ans.—this is the Antichrist who will first deceive Israel into accepting him as Messiah (Zech. 11:15-17)

283. What seems to be the meaning of Zechariah's prophecy in Zechariah 12:1-9, which speaks of a future deliverance of Judah and Israel and their looking upon him whom they pierced and mourning for him?  
Ans.—this seems to speak of a future acceptance by Israel of Jesus Christ as their Messiah (Zech. 12:1-9)

284. Where and how is the portion of Zechariah 12:10 quoted in the New Testament which says, "They shall look upon me whom they have pierced"?  
Ans.—in John 19:37 in reference to the soldiers piercing the side of Christ as he hung on the cross (Zech. 12:10; John 19:37)

285. What historical event does Zechariah refer to when he compares the future mourning of Israel for Jesus Christ to "the mourning of Hadadrimmon in the valley of Megiddon"?  
Ans.—this is the mourning which took place in Israel at the death of good king Josiah who died at this place (Zech. 12:11; 2 Chron. 35:22)

286. What two incidents in the life of the Lord Jesus are prophesied in Zechariah 13:6, 7?  
Ans.—(1) the wounds in his hands, the nail prints placed there by his friends, his own people, the Jews; (2) the smiting of the shepherd and scattering of the sheep, referring to Jesus' trial and death and the fleeing of the disciples (Zech. 13:6, 7; John 20:27; Matthew 26:31)

287. In Zechariah 13:8, 9 whom does Zechariah refer to when he speaks of a third part of God's people going "through the fire" and serving him?  
Ans.—some believe refers to the remnant of Israel which will turn to God during the tribulation period in the last days (Zech. 13:8, 9; Rev. 7:4)

288. According to Zechariah 14:4-8, to what geographical location will Christ return and what will happen to that place at his return?  
Ans.—to the Mount of Olives, which will split open by an earthquake (Zech. 14:4)

217. When Haman left Esther's first banquet, what attitude did he have, but what soon changed that attitude?  
Ans.—he was happy at being the only man invited by Esther to attend the banquet with the king, but the sight of Mordecai, whom he hated, still alive spoiled his joy (Esther 5:9, 10)

218. When Haman told his family and counselors of his good fortune with the king and queen, and his misery caused by the sight of Mordecai, what suggestion did his wife and the counselors make?  
Ans.—they suggested that he build a gallows fifty cubits high and ask the king that Mordecai be hanged upon it (Esther 5:14)

219. Between Esther's first and second banquets for the king and Haman, what brought the king's attention to the fact that Mordecai had saved his life but had never been rewarded?  
Ans.—When he could not sleep that night, he had the book or records read to him and found that Mordecai had not been rewarded for saving his life (Esther 6:1-3)

220. Describe the circumstance which forced Haman to honor Mordecai the Jew, whom he hated.  
Ans.—When Haman went in to ask permission to hang Mordecai, the king asked him what should be done to one he wished to honor; supposing that he meant him, Haman told him, but the king commanded him to thus honor Mordecai (Esther 6:4-14)

221. What was Esther's plans for preventing the death of her people, the Jews, whom wicked Haman had convinced the king to order to be executed?  
Ans.—she invited the king and Haman to two banquets on two successive evenings, and at the second she exposed Haman (Esther 5 and 7)

222. Ironically, how did king Ahasuerus order that Haman be executed for his crime against Esther and her people, the Jews?  
Ans.—that he be hanged on the very gallows which he had built for Mordecai (Esther 7:10)



211. How was Esther related to Mordecai?

Ans.—she was his uncle's daughter, but he had adopted her as his own daughter after her parents had died (Esther 2:7)

212. After Esther became the queen of king Ahasuerus of Persia, how did Mordecai, her adopted father, save the life of the king?

Ans.—he overheard a plot against the king's life by two of his servants, and he reported them through Esther, and they were hanged (Esther 2:21-23)

213. Whom did king Ahasuerus of Persia promote, who became the bitter enemy of Mordecai and the Jewish people, and why did he become their enemy?

Ans.—he promoted Haman who became the enemy of Mordecai and the Jews because Mordecai refused to bow to him (Esther 3:1-6)

214. How did Haman succeed in getting king Ahasuerus of Persia to order the execution of all Jews in the empire?

Ans.—he told the king that there was a certain people in the empire who were different from all others, who would not obey the king's laws, and who should not be allowed to live, and thus obtained the king's order to execute them (Esther 3:8-15)

215. When Mordecai heard the decree which Haman had persuaded king Ahasuerus to order concerning the execution of all Jews, what did he do which caused quite a stir and got the attention of Esther?

Ans.—he rent his clothes, put on sackcloth and ashes, and went crying through the town until he came to the king's gate (Esther 4:1, 2)

216. When Mordecai first sent word to Esther to go in to the king in an attempt to get the order changed concerning the execution of all Jews, why was she afraid, and what was her final decision?

Ans.—she was afraid because one would die who went in to the king without his calling for them, but for the sake of the people, she decided to so risk her life (Esther 4:6-16)

289. As Zechariah mentions the reign of the Lord as "king over all the earth" in Zechariah 14:9-21, what feast does he particularly emphasize which will bring people to Jerusalem to worship?

Ans.—the feast of tabernacles (Zech. 14:9-21)

290. What proof of his love for Israel does the Lord point to in Malachi 1:1-5?

Ans.—the fact that he chose Jacob, instead of his brother Esau (Mal. 1:1-5)

291. What particular complaints did God lay against the priests in Malachi 1:6-14?

Ans.—he charges them with offering polluted and unacceptable sacrifices and with doing nothing except for money (Mal. 1:6-14)

292. According to Malachi 2:7, 8, what was one of the main jobs of the priests of Israel which they had failed to perform?

Ans.—they were to be sources of knowledge about the law that they might teach the people, but instead they were leading them astray (Mal. 2:7, 8)

293. What two particular sins did Malachi charge Israel with in relation to marriage?

Ans.—they had married women who worshipped other gods, and they had divorced their wives and treated them badly (Mal. 2:11-14)

294. The first part of Malachi 3:14 which says, "Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me," is quoted in the New Testament as a prophecy of whom?

Ans.—John the Baptist (Mal. 3:1; Mark 1:2)

295. Malachi compares the day of the Lord's coming in judgment in Malachi 3:2 to what two things?

Ans.—to refiner's fire and fullers' soap (Mal. 3:2)

296. In Malachi 3:8 how did Malachi say that Israel had robbed God?

Ans.—in failing to bring their tithes and offerings to him (Mal. 3:8)

297. According to Jesus' discussion with his disciples, the prophecy of the coming of Elijah before the day of the Lord in Malachi 4:5, 6 was fulfilled in what manner?

Ans.—in the work and ministry of John the Baptist (Mal. 4:5, 6; Matthew 17:11-13)

298. After the Christians at Ephesus believed, by what did Paul say they were sealed or stamped and how did this serve in relation to their future complete redemption?

Ans.—they were sealed by the Holy Spirit of promise which served as the "earnest" or down-payment of their future redemption (Eph. 1:13, 14)

299. According to Ephesians 1:22, 23, what relationship does Christ have to his Church and what does the Church have to Him?

Ans.—he is the head of the Church, the Church is his body (Eph. 1:22, 23)

300. According to Ephesians 2:11-13, why had the Ephesians previously been "far off" from God but now what had made them "nigh"?

Ans.—they were far off because they were Gentiles, not Israelites, but now they were nigh "by the blood of Christ" (Eph. 2:11-13)

205. While Nehemiah was in Persia after his first term as governor of Judah, what bold compromise had Eliashib, the high priest, made with Tobiah, the enemy of Nehemiah?

Ans.—he had made a special room for Tobiah in the temple (Nehemiah 13:4, 5)

206. When Nehemiah returned to Jerusalem for his second term as governor of Judah, what three sins did he find to be especially prominent?

Ans.—(1) the portions which belonged to the Levites had not been given to them; (2) the sabbath was being constantly broken; (3) some Jews had intermarried with the people of the land again (Nehemiah 13:10-31)

207. When Nehemiah came back to Jerusalem for his second term as governor of Judah, how did he find that even the family of the high priest, Eliashib, had violated the law about intermarriage?

Ans.—Eliashib's grandson had married the daughter of Sanballat, the enemy of Nehemiah (Nehemiah 13:28)

208. What is the Biblical name given to the king of Persia who chose Esther as his queen and where was the Persian palace located?

Ans.—king Ahasuerus; palace located at Shushan (Esther 1:2)

209. In the book of Esther, what action of Queen Vashti made king Ahasuerus so angry with her that he deposed her from the office of Queen?

Ans.—while giving a banquet, the king sent for Queen Vashti to appear before him to display her beauty to the people, but she refused to come (Esther 1:10-12)

210. In their advice to king Ahasuerus, why did the wise men insist on the deposing of Queen Vashti from her office because she refused to obey the king?

Ans.—they said that if the queen were allowed to get away with this, it would set a bad example for all the women in the empire in relation to obeying their husbands (Esther 1:17-22)



199. After the building of the wall of Jerusalem had been completed under Nehemiah, what problem still existed within the walls of the city?

Ans.—few people lived within the walls of the city, and the houses had not been rebuilt (Nehemiah 7:4)

200. Just before the celebration of the feast of tabernacles, what did Ezra, the priest and scribe, do before the public gathering in the street before the water gate?

Ans.—he read publicly and orally the law of Moses, and he and his assistants explained it to the people (Nehemiah 8:1-8)

201. While Ezra and the people were reading from the law of Moses, what did they learn about the feast of tabernacles?

Ans.—they learned that they were to build booths from tree branches which they were to live in during the week (Nehemiah 8:14-17)

202. As a result of the reading and teaching of the law by Ezra and his assistants, they were able to carry out a celebration of the feast of the tabernacles such as had not occurred since when?

Ans.—since the days of Joshua, the son of Nun (Nehemiah 8:17)

203. After the reading of the law by Ezra and the celebration of the feast of tabernacles, what did the people of Judah and Jerusalem do to affirm their intentions of keeping the law in the future?

Ans.—they made a covenant and put their seal upon it as assurance of their intentions to keep the law (Nehemiah 9:38)

204. After the people of Judah had made a covenant to keep the law, after they had returned from Babylonian captivity and rebuilt the wall, what measures did they take to get more people to live within the city of Jerusalem?

Ans.—they drew lots and had one out of every ten to move within the walls of the city (Nehemiah 11:1)

301. According to Ephesians 2:20, the church is built upon what foundation and who is the chief corner stone?

Ans.—the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ the chief corner stone (Eph. 2:20)

302. What are the epistles of Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemon called and why are they called this?

Ans.—the Prison Epistles because Paul wrote these epistles from a prison cell in Rome (Eph. 3:1)

303. According to Ephesians 3:3-6, what mystery was made known to Paul by revelation from Jesus Christ?

Ans.—that the Gentiles should be fellowheirs with the Jews (Eph. 3:3-6)

304. In Ephesians 4:4-6 what seven points of Christian unity does Paul mention?

Ans.—one body, one Spirit, one hope, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all (Eph. 4:4-6)

305. Name the five offices mentioned in Ephesians 4:11, 12 which are for the perfecting of the saints, the work of the ministry, and the edifying of the body of Christ.

Ans.—Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers (Eph. 4:11, 12)

306. What sin against the Holy Spirit is mentioned in Ephesians 4:30?

Ans.—the sin of grieving the Holy Spirit (Eph. 4:30)

307. What three different types of songs are mentioned in Ephesians 5:19 to be used by Christians in "singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord"?

Ans.—Psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs (Eph. 5:19)

308. What is a wife's relationship supposed to be to her husband and to what is this relationship compared in Ephesians 5:21-24?

Ans.—she is to submit herself to her husband and recognize that he is the head of the home, just as Christ is the head of the church (Eph. 5:21-24)

309. What admonitions does Paul give to husbands concerning their wives in Ephesians 5:25-33 and to what does he compare this?

Ans.—husbands are to love their wives as their own selves just as Christ loved the church and gave himself for it (Eph. 5:25-33)

310. What four different categories of believers does Paul admonish in Ephesians 6:1-9?

Ans.—children, fathers, servants, and masters (Eph. 6:1-9)

311. Name the six pieces of the "whole armor of God" which Paul discusses in Ephesians 6:11-17.

Ans.—loins girt with truth; breastplate of righteousness; feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; shield of faith, helmet of salvation; sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God (Eph. 6:11-17)

312. When Paul wrote to the Church at Philippi, what two groups of officers did he address in particular in Philippians 1:1?

Ans.—bishops and deacons (Phil. 1:1)

193. While Nehemiah was building the wall of Jerusalem, why did his enemies, Sanballat and Geshem, local governors, send for him to meet them in one of the villages and how did Nehemiah answer them?

Ans.—they wanted to do him mischief, probably murder him, but he told them he was doing a great work and did not have time to meet them (Nehemiah 6:1-3)

194. In order to try to force Nehemiah to meet with them that they might murder him, what did the local governors, Sanballat, and Geshem, say that they were reporting about Nehemiah and Jerusalem to the king of Persia?

Ans.—that they were rebuilding the wall for the purpose of rebelling against Persia and that Nehemiah would be the king (Nehemiah 6:6, 7)

195. After Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem, had failed to stop Nehemiah in building the wall or in getting him to meet with them, what internal tactic did they try in an attempt to discredit him?

Ans.—they hired Shemaiah, a false prophet, to inform Nehemiah that an attempt would be made on his life and that he should flee to the temple and hide there (Nehemiah 6:10-14)

✓ 196. Under the bold leadership of Nehemiah, the people of Judah rebuilt the wall of Jerusalem almost miraculously in what length of time?

Ans.—in 52 days (Nehemiah 6:15)

197. How was Tobiah, a local governor and enemy of Nehemiah, able to get people on his side within the city of Jerusalem itself?

Ans.—because both Tobiah and his son had married women from within the city of Jerusalem and thus they had family connections (Nehemiah 6:17-19)

198. When Nehemiah had completed the rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem, to whom did he commit the rule of the city?

Ans.—to his brother Hanani, and to Hananiah, the ruler of the palace (Nehemiah 7:1, 2)

187. Since the men were widely scattered in their work on the wall of Jerusalem, how did Nehemiah arrange to warn them and bring them together in case of an attack by the enemy?

Ans.—a man with a trumpet was constantly with him to signal them to come together if the enemy attacked (Nehemiah 4:18-23)

188. What serious complaint did many of the Jews bring to Nehemiah concerning the actions of the rulers and nobles in financial matters?

Ans.—many of the rulers and nobles had taken the property of their Jewish brethren in return for payments which they could not make, and some had even taken their sons and daughters as slaves (Nehemiah 5:1-13)

189. By pointing to his own example, what did Nehemiah convince the rulers and nobles of Israel to do about the land which they had taken from their Jewish brethren and the interest which they were charging on loans?

Ans.—to restore the land and their sons and daughters, and to cease charging interest on the loans (Nehemiah 5:6-13)

190. What rate of interest had the rulers and nobles been charging their Jewish brethren which Nehemiah convinced them to cease requiring?

Ans.—one per cent per month, or twelve per cent annually (Nehemiah 5:11)

191. What example of financial sacrifice had Nehemiah set as governor over the people in rebuilding the wall?

Ans.—he had not taken his governor's salary, had devoted his full time to the work of the wall, and had fed at his own table many of the workers (Nehemiah 5:14-19)

192. How long did Nehemiah's first term as governor of Judah last?

Ans.—twelve years (Nehemiah 5:14)

313. What is the theme of the book of Philippians?

Ans.—Christian joy (Phil. 1:18, 2:2; 3:1; 4:1)

314. In Philippians 1:23, 24, when Paul said that he was "in a strait betwixt two," to what two choices was he referring?

Ans.—to depart and be with Christ or to abide in the flesh to help the Philippians and others (Phil. 1:23, 24)

315. In Philippians 2:5-8 when Paul says, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," to what attitude of mind does he have reference?

Ans.—the attitude which caused Jesus, who in heaven was in every way equal with God the Father, to surrender the outward appearance of his Godhead by taking upon himself the form of a servant to die for us (Phil. 2:5-8)

316. Whom does Paul say that he is sending to the Church at Philippi to bring him word again concerning their state?

Ans.—Timothy (Phil. 2:17-23)

317. When Paul wrote to the Philippians, whom did he say he was sending back to them from Philippi, who had come to bring a gift to Paul from the Church, and what had happened to this person while he was with Paul?

Ans.—Epaphroditus from Philippi who had almost died with sickness while visiting Paul in Rome (Phil. 2:25-30)

318. In speaking of his life before he was saved in Philippians 3:4-6, what things did Paul list as fleshly credits in his observance of Judaism?

Ans.—circumcised on the eighth day as an Israelite of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of the Hebrews, a Pharisee, zealous in persecuting the church, and blameless in keeping the law of Moses (Phil. 3:4-6)



319. What three things did Paul want to fully know according to Philippians 3:10?

Ans.—he wanted to know him (Jesus Christ), the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings (Phil. 3:10)

320. What two women did Paul admonish in Philippians 4:2 and what was their apparent problem?

Ans.—Euodias and Syntyche, who had apparently had some sort of disagreement which had caused some disunity in the Church (Phil. 4:2)

321. At least how many gifts had the Church at Philippi sent Paul and where was he each time?

Ans.—at least three times, twice at Thessalonica and the gift he was now thanking them for which had been sent to him in the Roman prison (Phil. 4:10-19)

322. What statements does Paul make in the book of Philippians which imply that he was imprisoned in Rome?

Ans.—he says that he had been able to witness through his bonds "in all the palace," and he speaks of some saints in "Caesar's household" (Phil. 1:13; 4:22)

323. What preacher from Colosse had made known to Paul the good work of that Church?

Ans.—Epaphras (Col. 1:7, 8)

324. What divine act is assigned to Jesus Christ in Colossians 1:16?

Ans.—the creation of all things (Col. 1:16)

✓ 181. What office did Nehemiah hold in Persia?

Ans.—he was the king's cupbearer (Nehemiah 1:11)

182. Through what circumstance was Nehemiah enabled to present his request to return to Jerusalem to the king of Persia and what was the king's response?

Ans.—the king noticed that Nehemiah was sad in his presence, and asked for the reason; when Nehemiah told him of the conditions in Jerusalem and asked him for permission to return, the king granted it (Nehemiah 2:1-10)

183. When Nehemiah and his group of exiles returned to Jerusalem, how did he first survey the physical condition of the city?

Ans.—after being there for three days, he rode up on his beast at night to the hills surrounding the city to survey the damage (Nehemiah 2:11-16)

184. When Nehemiah and the people of Jerusalem first started work on the walls, what three local governors opposed them and what tactic did they use to interfere at first?

Ans.—Sanballat, Tobiah, and Geshem, who laughed at their work and accused them of rebellion against the king (Nehemiah 2:17-20)

185. When Sanballat and Tobiah, the enemies of Israel, saw that work on the wall of Jerusalem was coming well, what tactic did they first employ to hinder the work, and when that failed, what did they do?

Ans.—They at first mocked and ridiculed the work and said that a fox could break the wall down, but when Nehemiah persisted in the work, they came up to fight against them and to stop the work (Nehemiah 4:1-9)

186. When the people began to get discouraged because of the burden of the work of rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem and the threats of their enemies, what steps did Nehemiah take to encourage them?

Ans.—(1) he had half the men to stand guard while the others worked; (2) he armed the workers with weapons; (3) he required everyone to stay within the walls of the city at night for protection (Nehemiah 4:10-23)

175. When Ezra and his group of exiles asked the Lord concerning the right way to Jerusalem, so they would not be attacked by robbers, why did he say that he did not wish to ask the king for soldiers to protect them?

Ans.—because they had already boasted to the king that their God was able to take care of them (Ezra 8:21, 22)

176. Soon after Ezra and his group of exiles had arrived at Jerusalem, what news did Ezra receive concerning a serious transgression by the people who had returned earlier?

Ans.—they had intermarried with the heathen people of the area and had become defiled with their gods (Ezra 9:1, 2)

177. When Ezra was told about the transgression of intermarriage by the leaders and the people who were already in Jerusalem, what did he do?

Ans.—he rent his garments, plucked out some of his hair and beard, and sat astonished until the time of the evening sacrifice as a sign of his humiliation; then he prayed to God about the matter (Ezra 9:3-15)

178. When Ezra had prayed to God concerning the sin of the children of the captivity having taken strange wives, what did Shechaniah, one of the leaders, suggest to remedy the problem?

Ans.—that all those who had thus sinned be called together and vow to put away the strange wives which they had taken (Ezra 10:2-4)

179. According to Ezra's catalog, how many men of the captivity had taken strange wives and how long did it take to give proper judgment to the women in putting them away?

Ans.—there were 113 in all, and it took two months (Ezra 10:16-44)

180. Who brought Nehemiah word about conditions in Jerusalem and what conditions did they tell him about?

Ans.—a group who had just returned from Jerusalem, including his own brother Hanani, told him that things were in bad shape in Jerusalem, and that the walls and gates of the city were still broken down (Nehemiah 1:1-4)

325. In Colossians 2:1 what other Church does Paul refer to, which was near to Colosse, and what was true about Paul's relationship to both of these Churches?

Ans.—the other church was at Laodicea, and Paul had never personally visited either of these churches (Col. 2:1)

326. What two types of error does Paul rebuke in the Church at Colosse?

Ans.—an ascetic legalism and an unsound mysticism (Col. 2:14-23)

327. According to Colossians 3:14, what is "the bond of perfectness" in the Christian life?

Ans.—Christian love (Col. 3:14)

328. In Colossians 3:18-4:1 what six classes of Christians does Paul admonish and what does he say to each?

Ans.—wives, submit to husbands; husbands, love wives; children, obey parents; fathers, provoke not children to anger; servants, obey masters; masters, deal justly with servants (Col. 3:18-4:1)

329. What two people was Paul sending to the Church at Colosse who would tell them how he was doing?

Ans.—Tychicus and Onesimus (Col. 4:7-9)

330. Who was the "beloved physician" whom Paul mentioned as being with him in Rome when he wrote the epistle to the Colossians?

Ans.—Luke (Col. 4:14)

331. What message did Paul ask the Church at Colosse to give to Archippus?

Ans.—they were to tell him, "Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it" (Col. 4:17)

332. By what name are the epistles of 1 and 2 Thessalonians called and what does this name mean?

Ans.—the Eschatological epistles; the word means "last things" and refers to the fact that these books deal with the 2nd coming of Christ

333. Paul told the Thessalonians that their faith had served as an example to other Christians where?

Ans.—in Macedonia and Achaia (1 Thess. 1:7)

334. Paul said that the Thessalonians had turned to whom, from what, to do what two things?

Ans.—to God from idols to serve God and to wait for his Son (1 Thess. 1:9, 10)

335. In 1 Thessalonians 2:2, where does Paul say that he had suffered greatly just before coming to Thessalonica?

Ans.—at Philippi (1 Thess. 2:2)

336. Paul compares the sufferings of the Thessalonians to the sufferings of what other Christians and why?

Ans.—to the Christians in Judea because, like them, they were suffering at the hands of their own countrymen (1 Thess. 2:14)

169. When Darius, king of Persia, checked the records to find if Cyrus had decreed the building of the temple as requested by Tatnai and Shethar-boznai, the local governors, what did he find and what did he write back to them?

Ans.—he found that Cyrus had made the decree, and he ordered that they not hinder the work but help it by sending their tribute for it (Ezra 6:1-12)

170. The children of the captivity of Judah finished the new temple just in time to celebrate what two feasts or festivals, which occur during the same week, which begin on what day of what month?

Ans.—Passover and Unleavened Bread, which begin on the 14th day of the first month (Ezra 6:19-22)

✓ 171. The second return of captives from Babylon to the land of Judah was led by whom?

Ans.—by Ezra (Ezra 7:1-10)

172. What family was Ezra from, what special office did he hold and what were the duties of this office?

Ans.—Ezra was a priest from the tribe of Levi, but his special office was that of "scribe," which especially emphasized his duty of teaching the law (Ezra 7:1-10)

173. When Ezra was about to leave from Babylon with his group of exiles to go to Jerusalem, whom did he find missing when he had taken count?

Ans.—there were none of the sons of Levi to minister to the religious needs of the people (Ezra 8:15)

174. Just before Ezra and his group of exiles left Babylon for Jerusalem, why did they proclaim a fast?

Ans.—they were inquiring of the Lord concerning the route to choose so they would not be attacked by bands of robbers (Ezra 8:21)



163. What joyous feast did the first Jews who returned from Babylonian captivity keep during the seventh month of the year?

Ans.—the feast of tabernacles (Ezra 3:4)

164. When did the Jews, who had returned from Babylonian captivity, lay the foundation of the temple and what was the response of the people upon seeing the foundation?

Ans.—in the second month of the second year of the return; some wept who had seen Solomon's temple, others shouted for joy (Ezra 3:8-13)

165. When the Jews who had returned from Babylonian captivity started to rebuild the temple, what did the Samaritans and other mixed races around request and how did the leaders of Judah answer their request?

Ans.—the Samaritans and others asked to help in rebuilding the temple, but the Jews refused their help (Ezra 4:1-3)

166. When the Samaritans and other mixed races around Judah failed in their subtle attempt to hinder the work on the temple by offering to help, what further step did they take and how successful was this?

Ans.—they wrote letters to king Ahasuerus or Artaxerxes of Persia accusing Judah of being a rebellious nation and requesting that the building be stopped, and they succeeded in their attempt (Ezra 4:6-24)

167. The preaching of what two prophets of Judah resulted in the resumption of the building of the temple after the people had been stopped by their enemies?

Ans.—the preaching of Haggai and Zechariah (Ezra 5:1, 2)

168. When Zerubbabel and the people of Judah resumed the building of the temple after a period of delay, what did the local governors do?

Ans.—they wrote a letter to Darius, the king of Persia, asking if it was true that Cyrus had issued a decree to rebuild the temple (Ezra 5:7-17)

337. In 1 Thessalonians 2:19 when Paul asks, "What is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing," what answer does he give?

Ans.—the Christians he had won when they appear in the presence of Jesus at his coming (1 Thess. 2:19)

338. Where was Paul when he heard of the sufferings of the Thessalonians and whom did he send to see about them?

Ans.—he was in Athens, and he sent Timothy (1 Thess. 3:1, 2)

339. Why did Paul say that he did not need to write to the Thessalonians concerning the need for "brotherly love," yet what did he say to them about this subject?

Ans.—since they were Christians, God himself taught them the need for brotherly love, but Paul did encourage them to "increase more and more" in this love (1 Thess. 4:9, 10)

340. What problem concerning the second coming of Christ did Paul deal with in 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18 and what solution did he give to the problem?

Ans.—the problem was that the Thessalonians did not understand what would happen to Christians who died before Christ returned, but Paul assures them that they will rise first to meet Jesus at his return (1 Thess. 4:13-18)

341. When Paul says in 1 Thessalonians 4:15 that we who are alive at Christ's coming "shall not prevent them which are asleep," what does the word "prevent" mean as used in the King James Version?

Ans.—the word means "precede," saying simply that the dead in Christ will rise before those who are alive in meeting Christ (1 Thess. 4:15)

342. In 1 Thessalonians 5:1-3 what does Paul say that the second coming of Christ may be compared to and what does this mean?

Ans.—to the coming of a thief in the night, meaning that Christ will come without any warning and at a time when most people are not looking for him (1 Thess. 5:1-3)

343. In 1 Thessalonians 5:17, what does Paul mean when he gives the seemingly impossible commandment, "pray without ceasing"?

Ans.—he does not mean that we must actually pray every minute and hour of the day, but that we must always maintain an attitude of prayer. (1 Thess. 5:17)

344. What sin against the Holy Spirit does Paul mention in 1 Thessalonians 5:19?

Ans.—the sin of quenching the Holy Spirit (1 Thess. 5:19)

345. In 2 Thessalonians 1:5-7, how does Paul say that God will deal with those who persecute Christians and with Christians who have been persecuted at his coming?

Ans.—to those who persecute Christians he will "recompense tribulation," and to Christians who are persecuted he will give "rest" (2 Thess. 1:5-7)

346. According to 2 Thessalonians 1:9, what will be the character of the eternal punishment which God will bestow upon those who have not obeyed the gospel?

Ans.—they will be punished with "everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power" (2 Thess. 1:9)

347. Paul admonishes the Thessalonians not to be disturbed by those who tried to deceive them with messages contrary to his teaching, but given in Paul's name, which had come to them in what three ways?

Ans.—by spirit, by word, or by letter (2 Thess. 2:2)

348. What problem concerning the second coming does Paul deal with in the book of 2 Thessalonians?

Ans.—the problem that someone had sent a message to the Thessalonians in Paul's name that the "day of Christ," the day of Judgment, had already come, and they were afraid that they had been left out (2 Thess. 2:1-3)

✓ 157. What king of what country issued the decree which resulted in the Jews returning from Babylonian captivity to rebuild the city and temple?

Ans.—Cyrus, king of Persia (Ezra 1:1-4)

✓ 158. Give the date of the decree issued by Cyrus, king of Persia, which resulted in the Jews returning from Babylonian captivity to rebuild the city and the temple.

Ans.—536 B.C. (Ezra 1:1, 2)

✓ 159. When Cyrus, king of Persia, issued the decree for the Jews to go back to Jerusalem to rebuild the city and temple, what did he send back with them which had been brought from Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar?

Ans.—the vessels from the temple (Ezra 1:7)

✓ 160. Who was the leader of the first return of Jews to Jerusalem from Babylonian captivity?

Ans.—Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:2)

✓ 161. According to Ezra 2:64, how many Jews were included in the first return from Babylonian captivity under Zerubbabel, not including the servants, maids, and men and women singers?

Ans.—42,360 (Ezra 2:64)

✓ 162. Who was the high priest in Jerusalem after the first return of Jews from Babylonian captivity?

Ans.—Jeshua or Joshua, the son of Jozadak (Ezra 3:2)



151. How did good king Josiah of Judah foolishly meet his death?

Ans.—he insisted on fighting against Necho, king of Egypt, who was on his way to another battle, and Josiah was killed in the fight (2 Chron. 35:20-24)

152. What famous prophet of Judah is particularly mentioned as lamenting the death of good king Josiah?

Ans.—the prophet Jeremiah (2 Chron. 35:25)

153. Of the last four kings of Judah, what two sons of Josiah sat upon the throne?

Ans.—Jehoahaz and Jehoiakim (2 Chron. 36:1, 4)

154. Of the last four kings of Judah, what two sons of Jehoiakim sat upon the throne?

Ans.—Jehoiachin and Zedekiah (2 Chron. 36:8, 10)

155. After the rebellion of Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, what did Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon do to the city of Jerusalem?

Ans.—he burned the temple, broke down the walls, burned the fine houses in the city, and carried the people into captivity to Babylon (2 Chron. 36:18-21)

156. Give the date when Judah was taken into Babylonian captivity by king Nebuchadnezzar.

Ans.—586 B.C. (2 Chron. 36:15-21)

349. In comforting the Thessalonians concerning the "day of Christ," what two things does Paul say must take place before the "day of Christ" can come?  
Ans.—there must be "a falling away" from the truth of the gospel, and the "man of sin" must be revealed, the Antichrist (2 Thess. 2:3)

350. What does Paul say is presently keeping the "man of sin," the Antichrist, from being revealed in the world?

Ans.—he says, "he who now hinders will hinder, until he be taken out of the way," and he is likely referring to the Holy Spirit and the Church, which will be removed before the appearance of Antichrist (2 Thess. 2:7)

351. In 2 Thessalonians 3:6, 14, 15 how does Paul say that the Church should deal with those who will not follow the instruction of the Scripture?

Ans.—the Church should withdraw themselves from that individual as a rebuke to him, admonishing him to repent so that he might be restored (2 Thess. 3:6, 14, 15)

352. In 2 Thessalonians 3:8, 9, why does Paul say that he did not depend on the Thessalonians for financial support while he was with them, although he had the right as an apostle to do so?

Ans.—he wished to set an example for them that they might work and not have to depend on others for support (2 Thess. 3:8, 9)

353. When Paul wrote the epistle of 1 Timothy, where had he left Timothy and for what purpose?

Ans.—Paul had left Timothy at Ephesus when he went to Macedonia so that Timothy might rebuke those who would teach false doctrine (1 Tim. 1:3, 4)

354. In 1 Timothy 1:15, 16, what special purpose did Paul say that Jesus had in saving him, the "chiefest of sinners"?

Ans.—as an example of God's longsuffering toward sinners so that those who later believe might see that God saved Paul (1 Tim. 1:15, 16)



355. In 1 Timothy 1:19, 20, whom does Paul point to as an example of those who "concerning faith have made shipwreck," and what does he say he had done in relation to them?

Ans.—Hymenaeus and Alexander, whom he had delivered to Satan that they might learn not to blaspheme (1 Tim. 1:19, 20)

356. Why specifically does Paul say that we should pray for kings and for those in authority in 1 Timothy 2:2?

Ans.—that Christians might be able to "lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty" (1 Tim. 2:2)

357. What two evidences does Paul point to from Biblical history to back up his command that women should not teach men nor usurp authority over men?

Ans.—the fact that Adam was created before Eve; the fact that Eve was deceived by Satan in the original sin, not Adam (1 Tim. 2:11-15)

358. In what chapter of the Bible do we find detailed qualifications for both bishops and deacons?

Ans.—in 1 Timothy 3

359. Why is one of the most important qualifications for both bishops and deacons that of being able to rule one's own house well?

Ans.—if a man does not have control over his own household, he will certainly not be able to exercise control over the church (1 Tim. 3:4, 5)

360. Why does Paul tell Timothy that he is writing to him concerning the qualifications of bishops and deacons even though he hopes to be with him soon?

Ans.—so that, in case he is unable to come to him soon, Timothy will himself know how to carry on the proper order in the house of God (1 Tim. 3:14, 15)

145. What did God do to Manasseh, king of Judah, because of his wickedness, and how did he respond to this punishment?

Ans.—the army of the king of Assyria captured him and carried him as a prisoner to Babylon, where he humbled himself and repented, and was restored to his throne in Jerusalem (2 Chron. 33:11-13)

146. What did good king Josiah of Judah, who began to reign at eight years of age, do in his revival of Judah in the eighth year of his reign, in the twelfth year of his reign, and in the eighteenth year of his reign?

Ans.—in the eighth year he began to seek after God, in the twelfth year he began to purge Judah of idolatry, and in the eighteenth year he began to repair the temple (2 Chron. 34:3-8)

147. While Hilkiah, the high priest, was repairing the temple as commanded by king Josiah of Judah, what important discovery did he make?

Ans.—he found in the temple a copy of the law of Moses (2 Chron. 34:14, 15)

148. When king Josiah of Judah commanded Hilkiah, the priest, to inquire of the Lord after he had heard the judgments which God threatened in the copy of the law which had been found in the temple, what did Hilkiah do?

Ans.—he went to Huldah, the prophetess, who told him that judgment was coming but not during the lifetime of Josiah (2 Chron. 34:22-28)

149. Who were the best two kings of Judah who led their nation in genuine revival after the division of the kingdom under Rehoboam?

Ans.—the best two kings of Judah were Hezekiah and Josiah (2 Chron. 29 & 34)

150. When Josiah of Judah led his people in keeping the Passover exactly as the law of Moses commanded, the Scripture states that there had not been such a passover kept since when?

Ans.—not since the days of Samuel the prophet (2 Chron. 35:18)

139. After they had celebrated the Passover in the first year of the reign of Hezekiah, what did the people of Judah and Israel do concerning the worship of false gods?

Ans.—they went throughout all Israel and broke the images in pieces, cut down the groves, and destroyed the high places (2 Chron. 31:1)

140. During the early part of his reign, what did king Hezekiah of Judah do to encourage the priests and Levites?

Ans.—he commanded that a portion or share of the sacrifices and the offering of firstfruits, which the law of Moses said belonged to the priest, should be given to them (2 Chron. 31:4)

141. When Sennacherib, king of Assyria, came up against Hezekiah in Jerusalem, what did Hezekiah say to his men to give them courage?

Ans.—he told them that there was more with Judah than with Assyria because they were relying upon an "arm of flesh" but God was on Judah's side and would give them deliverance (2 Chron. 32:7, 8)

142. When Sennacherib, king of Assyria, wrote letters threatening Hezekiah and the people of Judah, who prayed with Hezekiah about the matter?

Ans.—Isaiah, the prophet (2 Chron. 32:20)

143. When Sennacherib, king of Assyria, was threatening to destroy Hezekiah and Jerusalem, how did the Lord give them deliverance and what then happened to Sennacherib?

Ans.—God delivered Judah by sending an angel of the Lord to smite the army of Sennacherib, and then when he went back to Assyria, he was assassinated in the house of his god by his own sons (2 Chron. 32:21)

144. What king of Judah had the longest and one of the most wicked reigns of all the kings of Judah and how long did he reign?

Ans.—Manasseh who reigned 55 years (2 Chron. 33:1)

361. In 1 Timothy 4:3, what two things did Paul say that many false teachers, in the latter days, would command people to abstain from for salvation?

Ans.—from marriage and from eating meats (1 Tim. 4:3)

362. What was Paul's attitude toward the Old Testament health laws which forbade the eating of certain animals?

Ans.—Paul says that every creature is good and not to be refused, providing that it is eaten with thanksgiving (1 Tim. 4:4)

363. In 1 Timothy 4:14, how did Paul say that Timothy received the gift which he had for the ministry of Christ?

Ans.—he received it "by prophecy with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery" (1 Tim. 4:14)

364. What relationship does Paul tell Timothy to sustain toward the four different age groups in the church?

Ans.—treat the elder men as fathers, the younger men as brothers, the elder women as mothers, the younger women as sisters (1 Tim. 5:1, 2)

365. Name three main qualifications which Paul commanded the early church to require for widows who were to be supported by the church.

Ans.—she had to be a Christian woman with a good testimony; she had to be a "widow indeed," with no family to come to her aid; she had to be at least sixty years of age (1 Timothy 5:3-16)

366. What two Old Testament passages does Paul quote to support his command that the church reward, materially and financially, those men who put their time into the teaching and preaching of the word?

Ans.—"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn;" "The laborer is worthy of his reward" (1 Tim. 5:18)



367. What attitude does Paul command believing servants or slaves to have toward unsaved masters and toward saved masters?

Ans.—they should give honor and respect to unsaved masters as a Christian testimony to them; they should not despise saved masters, but work for them faithfully as brothers (1 Tim. 6:1, 2)

368. According to Paul in 1 Timothy 6:10, what sin has the ability to produce every kind of evil?

Ans.—the love of money. (1 Tim. 6:10)

369. Who had given Timothy special instruction as a child concerning the Scriptures?

Ans.—his grandmother Lois, and his mother Eunice (2 Tim. 1:5)

370. Paul praised a man named Onesiphorus for his goodness and service to him on what two different occasions?

Ans.—he had ministered to Paul while he was a prisoner in Rome; he had done much for Paul in Ephesus (2 Tim. 1:16-18)

371. What three illustrations from secular life does Paul use to back up his command to Timothy to "endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ?"

Ans.—a man in war must cut himself off from the things of this life to be a good soldier; a man who strives for masteries in sports does not receive the prize unless he keeps the rules; a farmer must work before he can partake of the fruit (2 Tim. 2:3-7)

372. As Paul writes to Timothy, what heresy does he accuse Hymenaeus and Philetus of teaching?

Ans.—that the resurrection is already past (2 Tim. 2:17, 18)

✓ 133. Ahaz, the wicked king of Judah, sacrificed to what foreign gods and did what to the temple of God in Jerusalem?

Ans.—he sacrificed to the gods of Damascus, Syria and closed up the doors of the temple completely (2 Chron. 28:23-25)

✓ 134. What was the first thing which good king Hezekiah of Judah did during the very first month of his reign?

Ans.—he opened the doors of the temple which his father, Ahaz, had closed and started cleansing the temple (2 Chron. 29:3-19)

✓ 135. When the temple had been completely purified, king Hezekiah of Judah led the people in offering sacrifices and commanded the Levites to sing praises to the Lord in words written by what two authors?

Ans.—by David and Asaph (2 Chron. 29:30)

✓ 136. As king Hezekiah continued his revival in Judah, he sent letters to all Israel and Judah, including those in northern Israel who had not been taken into Assyrian captivity, to come celebrate what feast?

Ans.—the feast of the Passover (2 Chron. 30:1)

137. What was the two-fold response which the messengers of Hezekiah received from the remaining inhabitants of northern Israel when they went to invite them to participate in the celebration of the Passover?

Ans.—seemingly the majority laughed and mocked at the message, but some humbled themselves and came to Jerusalem (2 Chron. 30:10, 11)

✓ 138. When Hezekiah of Judah led Judah and Israel in a great celebration of the Passover, there had not been a Passover like that since the days of whom?

Ans.—since the days of Solomon (2 Chron. 30:26)



127. Describe the terrible defeat which God brought upon Amaziah, king of Judah, in his battle with Joash, king of Israel, because he had forsaken the Lord and served the gods of the Edomites whom he had defeated.

Ans.—Joash captured Amaziah and brought him back to Jerusalem where he broke down part of the wall of the city, took treasures from the temple and the king's house, and carried hostages with him back to Samaria (2 Chron. 25:17-25)

128. What hobby did king Uzziah of Judah have which he loved very much and what two facts demonstrated this love?

Ans.—he loved husbandry, raising crops or animals for food, as shown by his many cattle in the plains and vineyards in the hills (2 Chron. 26:10)

129. Although king Uzziah of Judah at first served God, what serious mistake did he later make and what judgment did God send upon him for it?

Ans.—he went into the temple to burn incense, a job which only the priests could do, and he was stricken with leprosy for the rest of his life (2 Chron. 26:16-20)

✓ 130. Some of the acts of king Uzziah of Judah were recorded by what famous Old Testament prophet?

Ans.—by the prophet Isaiah (2 Chron. 26:22)

✓ 131. When Israel came up against Judah during the wicked days of Ahaz, king of Judah, and took many captives back to Samaria, what did they do with the captives as a result of the warning by the prophet Oded?

Ans.—they returned the captives to Jericho (2 Chron. 28:15)

132. What king, of what country, did the wicked king Ahaz of Judah seek help from by giving him treasures from the temple and the king's house?

Ans.—Tilgath-pilneser, king of Assyria (2 Chron. 28:20, 21)

373. In 2 Timothy 3:8, what illustration from Biblical history does Paul use concerning men who "resist the truth," who will be stopped?

Ans.—he points to Jannes and Jambres, the magicians of Egypt, who withstood Moses (2 Tim. 3:8)

374. When Paul was pointing to his own example in living for Christ, he told Timothy that he knew of the persecutions and afflictions which had come upon him in what places?

Ans.—in Antioch of Pisidia, in Iconium, and in Lystra (2 Tim. 3:11)

375. Although some claim that religious and moral conditions will become better toward the end of time, what was Paul's attitude concerning this?

Ans.—he said that evil men and seducers would become worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived (2 Tim. 3:13)

376. As Paul was writing his last letter to Timothy, whom did he say had forsaken him, why had he forsaken him, and where had he gone?

Ans.—Demas had forsaken him, having loved this present world, and had gone to Thessalonica (2 Tim. 4:10)

377. When Paul wrote his second letter to Timothy shortly before his death, what faithful companion seems to have been the only one with Paul?

Ans.—Luke (2 Tim. 4:11)

378. As Paul wrote to Timothy shortly before his death, what individual did he ask Timothy to bring with him whom Paul had been disappointed in earlier in his ministry?

Ans.—he asked Timothy to bring Mark with him, whom he had found to be profitable in the ministry, but who had left Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary journey (2 Tim. 4:11)

379. When Paul wrote his last letter to Timothy from a Roman prison cell shortly before his death, what material things did he ask Timothy to bring?  
Ans.—his cloke which he had left at Troas with Carpus, and his books, especially the parchments (2 Tim. 4:13)

380. What are the books of 1 and 2 Timothy and Titus called and why?  
Ans.—the Pastoral Epistles because they give instructions to young pastors as to how to carry out their duties

381. Where was Titus when Paul wrote his epistle to him and what was he doing there?  
Ans.—he was on the island of Crete where Paul had left him to perform certain duties in connection with the church there (Titus 1:5)

382. Where else in the New Testament do you find qualifications for a bishop or pastor other than in 2 Timothy 3?  
Ans.—also in Titus 1 (Titus 1:5-9)

383. What is the "blessed hope" of the Christian which Paul talks about in Titus 2:13?  
Ans.—the second coming of Christ (Titus 2:13)

384. According to Titus 3:10, how should we deal with a heretic?  
Ans.—he should be plainly rebuked on two different occasions, then if he persists in his false teaching, he should be rejected (Titus 3:10)

121. What did king Joash of Judah do religiously after the death of Jehoiada the priest who had been his counsellor?  
Ans.—at the request of the princes of Judah, he forsook the temple and turned to the worship of groves and idols (2 Chron. 24:17-19)

122. When Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, was sent by God to warn Joash concerning his turning away from God to idols, how did Joash reward this son of the one who had literally made him king of Judah?  
Ans.—at the command of king Joash, Zechariah was stoned to death in the temple (2 Chron. 24:20-22)

123. How is the death of Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, at the hands of king Joash of Judah, mentioned in the New Testament?  
Ans.—Jesus told his generation that God's judgment for all the righteous blood which had been shed in Israel, "from the blood of Abel to the blood of Zechariah," would fall upon them (2 Chron. 24:20-22; Matthew 23:35)

124. When Amaziah, the son of Joash, became king of Judah, why did he not execute the children of the men who had assassinated his father along with the men themselves?  
Ans.—he was abiding by the principle given by Moses that the fathers should not die for the sin of their children, nor the children for the sin of their fathers, but every man for his own sin (2 Chron. 25:4)

125. When Amaziah, king of Judah, started to fight against Mt. Seir or Edom, what did God command him to do if he wanted to have victory?  
Ans.—to send back the 100,000 soldiers from Israel whom he had hired for one hundred talents of silver (2 Chron. 25:6-9)

126. After God had given Amaziah of Judah victory of the Edomites, what did Amaziah do which caused the Lord to turn against him?  
Ans.—he brought back the gods of the Edomites and worshipped them (2 Chron. 25:14, 15)

115. Explain how an heir to the throne of David was preserved from the wicked wrath of Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel of Israel?

Ans.—Jehoshabeath, the half-sister of king Ahaziah and wife of Jehoiada, the priest, saved Ahaziah's baby son, Joash, from the wrath of his grandmother and hid him in the temple for six years (2 Chron. 22:11, 12)

116. How old was Joash when he was crowned king of Judah and who led in crowning him as king?

Ans.—he was seven years old; Jehoiada, the priest led in crowning him (2 Chron. 23:1)

117. When Athaliah, the wicked daughter of Ahab and Jezebel of Israel, knew that Judah had crowned Joash as king, what did she do and what was done to her?

Ans.—she rent her clothes and cried, "Treason, Treason," but she was caught and executed (2 Chron. 23:12-15)

118. After Jehoiada, the priest, led in crowning Joash as king of Judah and executing Athaliah, what did the people of Judah do about the Baal worship which Athaliah had established?

Ans.—they destroyed the house of Baal and its images and killed the priest of Baal (2 Chron. 23:17)

119. How long did Joash, king of Judah, do that which was right in the sight of the Lord?

Ans.—as long as Jehoiada, the priest, was alive (2 Chron. 24:2)

120. What one big project did Joash of Judah lead during the lifetime of Jehoiada the priest, and how did he finance this project?

Ans.—he led in repairing the temple which he financed through contributions of the people of Judah which they deposited in a chest as they came into the temple to worship (2 Chron. 24:8-14)

385. When Paul wrote to Titus, where did he ask Titus to meet him and whom did he say he would send to replace him on the island of Crete?

Ans.—he was to meet him at Nicopolis, where Paul planned to spend the winter, and he would send Artemas or Tychicus to replace him (Titus 3:12)

386. Whom did Paul tell Titus to give aid to on their journey from him on the island of Crete?

Ans.—to Zenas the lawyer and to Apollos (Titus 3:13)

387. What is the purpose of Paul's epistle to Philemon?

Ans.—it is a request from Paul to Philemon, the master, asking him to receive without punishment his run-a-way slave, Onesimus, who had come to Rome and had been saved under Paul (Philemon 1-25)

388. Where did Philemon live and what did he have to do with the church there?

Ans.—he lived in Colosse and the church met in his house (Colossians 4:9; Philemon 1, 2)

389. What great spiritual application can be made of the epistle to Philemon, especially verses 17-19?

Ans.—it teaches the doctrines of reconciliation and justification, as Paul tells Philemon to put whatever debt that Onesimus may owe on his account, so Christ has done for us before God the Father (Phil. 17, 18)

390. Peter writes his first epistle to Christians in what five Roman provinces?

Ans.—in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia (1 Peter 1:1)



391. From 1 Peter 1:2, point out how each person of the Trinity has his part in the election of Christians.

Ans.—by the foreknowledge of the Father, through sanctification of the Spirit, unto obedience and application of the blood of Christ (1 Peter 1:2)

392. In 1 Peter 2:2 how does Peter compare Christians to newborn babes?

Ans.—as they desire physical milk that they might grow, so should Christians desire the milk of the word that they might grow (1 Pet. 2:2)

393. What does Peter teach in 1 Peter 2:13-15 concerning the attitude of Christians toward rulers of government and officers of the law?

Ans.—he says that these rulers are ordained of God and Christians should submit themselves to their authority (1 Pet. 2:13-15)

394. In 1 Peter 3:1, 2 what attitude does Peter say that Christian wives should have toward unsaved husbands?

Ans.—they should be in subjection to them and live a good Christian life before them that they might win them by their conduct (1 Pet. 3:1, 2)

395. What are two possible interpretations for 1 Peter 3:19, 20 which says, "By which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison; which sometimes were disobedient, when once the longsuffering of God waited in the days of Noah"?

Ans.—one view says that Christ actually descended to hell and proclaimed the doom of those there; the other says he preached through Noah to the spirits which are now in hell (1 Peter 3:19, 20)

396. What Old Testament incident does Peter point to as a typical prophecy of the place of baptism in the New Testament plan of salvation?

Ans.—he points to the deliverance of Noah and his family from the waters of the flood by the ark as typical of baptism (1 Peter 3:20, 21)

109. Why is it said of Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, "He walked in the way of the kings of Israel, like as did the house of Ahab?"

Ans.—because he married Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel (2 Chron. 21:6)

110. During the wicked reign of Jehoram, king of Judah, there was great military loss including the revolt of what two nations and the attack and ransacking of what two nations against Judah?

Ans.—the revolt of Edom and Libnah and the attack of the Philistines and the Arabians (2 Chron. 21:10, 16)

111. What prophet of God warned Jehoram, king of Judah, that God would punish him for his wickedness and that he would die of a terrible disease, and how did this prophet get his message to Jehoram?

Ans.—Elijah the prophet sent the message in writing (2 Chron. 21:12-15)

112. When Ahaziah, the son of Jehoram, became king of Judah, why specifically did he continue to walk in the wicked ways of his father and of the house of Ahab of Israel?

Ans.—because his mother, the wife of Jehoram and daughter of Ahab, was his counsellor (2 Chron. 22:3, 4)

113. How did Ahaziah of Judah, the grandson of Ahab of Israel, meet his death?

Ans.—he was executed by Jehu, who had been anointed to destroy the house of Ahab, while visiting Jehoram, king of Israel (2 Chron. 22:9)

114. When Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab, learned that her son, Ahaziah, had been executed by Jehu, what did she do?

Ans.—she killed all the royal seed of Judah that she could lay hands on and took the throne of Judah for herself (2 Chron. 22:10-12)

103. According to the prophecy of Micaiah and the earlier prophecy of Elijah, how did Ahab die in the battle against Ramoth-gilead in spite of the fact that he disguised himself to prevent recognition?

Ans.—a certain bowman shot an arrow at random without aiming and the arrow found its way through a joint in Ahab's armor and he died (2 Chron. 18:33, 34)

104. Although Jehoshaphat was one of the better kings of Judah as a whole, what did God send Jehu the prophet to rebuke him about?

Ans.—about his friendship and association with wicked Ahab, king of Israel (2 Chron. 19:1-3)

105. In addition to sending teachers throughout Judah to teach the law, what else did Jehoshaphat establish in Judah to turn the people back to God?

Ans.—he established judges throughout Judah to decide controversies and to warn the people when they were breaking the law (2 Chron. 19:4-11)

106. In 2 Chronicles chapter twenty what three nations came up to attack Judah who were kinsmen of Judah, whom the Lord had not allowed Israel to attack during the Exodus from Egypt, and how were they kin?

Ans.—the children of Ammon and Moab, Lot's descendants, and the people of Mt. Seir, who were Esau's descendants (2 Chron. 20:1-13)

107. After Jehoshaphat and the people of Judah had asked God for deliverance from the children of Moab, Ammon, and Mt. Seir, how did God accomplish this deliverance without Judah having to fight at all?

Ans.—by causing the Moabites, Ammonites, and people of Mt. Seir to turn against one another and to kill and destroy one another (2 Chron. 20:22-24)

108. Having been rebuked once for his alliance with wicked Ahab of Judah, what further alliance did Jehoshaphat of Judah make with what king of Israel and what judgment did God send upon him?

Ans.—he joined with Ahaziah of Israel in making a commercial navy, but the ships were destroyed before they left port (2 Chron. 20:35-37)

397. What does Peter say about the Christian's use of the gifts which God has given him in 1 Peter 4:10, 11?

Ans.—he says that we should be good stewards with the gift which God has given to us and use it to minister to others to the best of our abilities (1 Peter 4:10, 11)

398. What two different attitudes does Peter say that Christians should have toward suffering in 1 Peter 4:13-16?

Ans.—if it is suffering for wrong doing, Christians should avoid it, but if it is suffering for Christ, Christians should be happy to do it (1 Peter 4:13-16)

399. In 1 Peter 5:1-3, how does Peter say that elders or preachers should, and should not, go about their duty of "feeding the flock of God"?

Ans.—not by constraint, but willingly, not for money, but of a ready mind, not as lords, but as examples (1 Peter 5:1-3)

400. Who acted as Peter's recording secretary in writing the Epistle of 1 Peter?

Ans.—Silvanus or Silas (1 Peter 5:12)

401. Where was Peter when he wrote the book of 1 Peter and what familiar New Testament character was with him at the time?

Ans.—he wrote from Babylon and John Mark was with him (1 Peter 5:13)

402. From 2 Peter 1:5-8, name the seven things which Peter mentions which, when added together, make a Christian to be "neither barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Ans.—faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, love (2 Peter 1:5-8)



403. What does Peter mean in 2 Peter 1:14 when he says that he knows that he must "put off this my tabernacle, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath showed me"?

Ans.—he is speaking of his approaching death and the fact that Jesus had predicted it in John 21:18, 19 (2 Peter 1:14)

404. What event is Peter referring to in 2 Peter 1:16, 17 when he claims to have been one of the "eyewitnesses of his majesty" and to have heard God's voice saying, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased"?

Ans.—he is referring to the transfiguration of Christ viewed only by Peter, James, and John (2 Peter 1:16, 17; Matthew 17:1-8)

405. In order to emphasize the fact that God will judge false prophets, what three examples of past judgment does Peter point to in 2 Peter 2:4-7?

Ans.—the angels that sinned, the world of Noah's day judged by the flood, Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by fire (2 Peter 2:4-7)

406. Peter says that the wicked false prophets of his day were following the sin and example of what earlier false prophet?

Ans.—the example of Balaam, the son of Bosor (2 Peter 2:15, 16)

407. Those who have embraced the Christian walk and then turned away from it, through the influence of false prophets, are compared by Peter to the truth of what two old proverbs?

Ans.—like a dog which is turned to his own vomit, and a sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire (2 Peter 2:22)

408. What three arguments does Peter give in 2 Peter 3:4-9 against those scoffers who laugh at the idea of the second coming and say that "all things continue as they were from the beginning of creation"?

Ans.—they fail to realize that God's judgment in the flood has already occurred; they fail to realize that there is no time with God; they do not realize that he delays his coming to see more saved (2 Peter 3:4-9)

✓ 97. What disease did king Asa of Judah die with, and how long did he have it before he died?

Ans.—he was diseased in his feet for two years before his death (2 Chron. 16:12-14)

98. What good thing did Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, do through the princes, Levites, and priests which helped to bring revival in Judah?

Ans.—he sent the princes, Levites, and priests throughout the land of Judah with the book of the law to teach the people (2 Chron. 17:7-9)

99. What were the names of king Jehoshaphat's three military captains from Judah and his two captains from Israel, which helped him to establish a prosperous and peaceful kingdom, and about which one is it said that he "willingly offered himself unto the Lord"?

Ans.—Judah: Adnah, Jehohanan, Amasiah, who willingly offered himself unto the Lord; Benjamin: Eliada and Jehozabad (2 Chron. 17:13-18)

100. To whom did Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, say the following words and for what purpose, "I am as thou art, and my people as thy people; and we will be with thee in the war?"

Ans.—to Ahab, king of Israel, in reference to taking Ramoth-gilead from the king of Syria (2 Chron. 18:1-3)

101. When Jehoshaphat of Judah asked Ahab of Israel about a prophet of Jehovah who might advise them about going to battle against Syria, what prophet did Ahab say was available? Why did Ahab not like him?

Ans.—Micaiah was available, but Ahab hated him because he said he never prophesied anything good about him (2 Chron. 18:7)

102. What was Micaiah's true prophecy concerning Ahab's fate in the battle of Ramoth-gilead, and what did Ahab command to be done to Micaiah for this prophecy?

Ans.—Micaiah prophesied that Ahab would die in the battle and Ahab commanded that he be imprisoned and fed on bread and water (2 Chron. 18:16-27)



91. After the division of the kingdom following the reign of Solomon, who was the first king to reign in Judah whom the Bible evaluates as "good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God"?

Ans.—Asa, king of Judah (2 Chron. 14:2)

92. What foreign king did God give Asa, king of Judah, victory over because Asa relied fully upon the strength which the Lord would give him?

Ans.—victory over Zerah the Ethiopian (2 Chron. 14:9-15)

93. What prophet of God came to Asa, king of Judah, to instruct him concerning the reward of fully seeking God and to urge him to further religious reformation in Judah?

Ans.—Azariah, the son of Oded (2 Chron. 15:1-7)

94. As an example of the religious reformation of Asa, king of Judah, what relative did Asa remove from position and why?

Ans.—he removed his mother, Maachah, from being queen, because she had made an idol in a grove (2 Chron. 15:16)

95. When Baasha, king of Israel, began to build a fort at Ramah in order to fight against Asa of Judah, what did Asa do to obtain deliverance?

Ans.—he sent treasures from the house of the Lord to Ben-hadad, king of Syria, as payment for Ben-hadad to attack Israel from the north (2 Chron. 16:1-6)

96. Why did Asa, king of Judah, who had been primarily a good king, imprison Hanani, the prophet of God?

Ans.—because Hanani rebuked him for relying upon Ben-hadad, king of Syria, for deliverance from Baasha, king of Israel, instead of relying upon the Lord as he had done in the past (2 Chron. 16:7-11)

409. In 2 Peter 3:15, 16 Peter refers to the writings of what New Testament author and makes what two observations about his writings?

Ans.—he refers to Paul's writings and says that some are difficult to understand and some have twisted their meaning as they have other Scripture (2 Peter 3:15, 16)

410. What heresy is John teaching against in 1 John 1:1 when he keeps emphasizing his knowledge of the reality of Jesus' fleshly body by saying that they heard him, saw him with their eyes, looked upon him, and handled him with their hands?

Ans.—the Gnostic heresy which said that Jesus' body was not real (1 John 1:1)

411. In 1 John 1:8 and 10, what two things does John say is true about us if we claim to have no sin?

Ans.—we deceive our selves and we make God a liar (1 John 1:8, 10)

412. According to 1 John 2:1, 2, Jesus Christ is our \_\_\_\_\_ with the Father and also the \_\_\_\_\_ for our sins, as well as for the sins of the whole world?

Ans.—advocate with the Father; propitiation for our sins (1 John 2:1, 2)

413. According to 1 John 2:16, through what three main avenues does the world tempt the individual?

Ans.—through the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life (1 John 2:16)

414. In 1 John 2:18 why does John say that he knows it was already in his day "the last time"?

Ans.—because antichrists were already coming upon the scene in preparation for the coming of the one great antichrist in the end time (1 John 2:18)

415. How do we explain 1 John 3:9 which in the King James Version reads, "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin," and thus seems to be teaching that Christians do not sin at all?

Ans.—the literal translation should read, "Whosoever is born of God does not practice sin," and thus means that a Christian's life is not characterized by sin, not that he never commits a sin (1 John 3:9)

416. What bad example of brotherly love does John call to mind in his discussion of the subject in 1 John 3:12?

Ans.—the example of wicked Cain killing his righteous brother Abel (1 John 3:12)

417. John says that a man who hates his brother is actually guilty in his heart of violating which one of the ten commandments?

Ans.—the commandment against murder (1 John 3:15)

418. In 1 John 4:1 what does John say that a Christian's attitude should be toward one whom he does not know and who claims to speak as a messenger of God?

Ans.—Christians should not quickly and gullibly accept every man's claim, but they should test him by the word of God to see if he is God's man (1 John 4:1)

419. According to 1 John 4:18, what relationship should a Christian have with fear?

Ans.—a Christian who has the right love for God should not be possessed with fear, because fear brings torment, but love drives fear out (1 John 4:18)

420. In 1 John 5:6 and 8, what does John say that the three witnesses of Jesus Christ are upon this earth?

Ans.—the Spirit, the water, and the blood (1 John 5:6, 8)

85. Why did the priests and Levites from all over Israel come to live in Judah and Jerusalem after the rebellion of Jeroboam and northern Israel?

Ans.—because Jeroboam put them out of the priesthood and appointed the priests which he wanted to serve before his idols (2 Chron. 11:13-15)

86. Although Abijah was not Rehoboam's oldest son, why did he appoint him to be his successor to the throne of Judah?

Ans.—because he was the son of his favorite wife, Maachah, the daughter of Absalom (2 Chron. 11:21, 22)

87. Although Rehoboam did fairly well during the first three years of his reign, who came up against him during the fifth year of his reign and why?

Ans.—Shishak, king of Egypt, because he had "transgressed against the Lord" (2 Chron. 12:2)

88. Although the Lord punished Rehoboam for turning from God by sending Shishak, king of Egypt, against him, what kept this king from destroying Rehoboam himself and the city of Jerusalem?

Ans.—when they had been warned by Shemaiah the prophet, Rehoboam and the princes of Judah humbled themselves before the Lord and confessed their sin, thus the Lord spared them and the city of Jerusalem (2 Chron. 12:5-7)

89. Although the Lord kept Shishak, king of Egypt, from destroying Jerusalem because Rehoboam and the princes of Judah humbled themselves, what did Shishak do in Jerusalem and what substitution did Rehoboam make?

Ans.—Shishak took away the treasures of the temple and of the king's house, and Solomon's shields of gold, for which Rehoboam substituted brass shields (2 Chron. 12:9-12)

90. Although Abijah, the son of Rehoboam, did not fully follow the Lord, why did God give him a good victory over Jeroboam and northern Israel?

Ans.—because he did rely on the Lord for this battle and told Jeroboam and northern Israel that they had forsaken the Lord (2 Chron. 13:4-19)



79. According to 2 Chronicles 9:29, the historical record of the reign of Solomon was recorded by what three prophets?

Ans.—Nathan, Ahijah, and Iddo (2 Chron. 9:29)

80. When Rehoboam succeeded his father Solomon to the throne of Israel, what individual came to lead the ten northern tribes in rebellion, where had he been and why had he been there?

Ans.—Jeroboam came from Egypt where he had fled from Solomon (2 Chron. 10:2)

81. When Jeroboam and the ten northern tribes of Israel asked Rehoboam for some relief from the burden placed upon them by his father Solomon, how did Rehoboam come to his decision after a three day period?

Ans.—he consulted the older advisors who told him to give the people some relief; he consulted the younger advisors who told him to make their burden heavier; and he followed the advice of the young men (2 Chron. 10:1-11)

82. What prophet had earlier prophesied that Israel would be divided and that Jeroboam would lead the ten northern tribes in rebellion?

Ans.—Ahijah the Shilonite (2 Chron. 10:15)

83. What two tribes of Israel remained faithful to Rehoboam, the son of Solomon?

Ans.—the tribes of Judah and Benjamin (2 Chron. 11:1)

84. After Jeroboam had led the ten northern tribes of Israel in rebellion against Rehoboam, what prophet of God was sent to Rehoboam to warn him against attempting to quench the rebellion?

Ans.—the prophet Shemaiah (2 Chron. 11:2)

421. What is the purpose verse of the epistle of 1 John and what is the essence of this purpose?

Ans.—1 John 5:13; to help those who have believed in the name of the Son of God to know that they have eternal life.

422. What are two interpretations of the "sin unto death" in 1 John 5:16, and which one is probably correct?

Ans.—some say that this is a sin which results in physical death; others say that it is a sin so serious that it leads to spiritual death; this last interpretation is probably correct (1 John 5:16)

423. In the book of 1 John, John gives at least nine tests whereby a person can determine whether he is a Christian. Give the first three tests.

Ans.—Do you walk in the light, not in darkness; Do you keep his commandments; Do you love the Father, not the world (1 John 1:6, 7; 2:3; 2:15-17)

424. In the book of 1 John, John gives at least nine tests whereby a person may determine whether he is a Christian. Give the second three of these tests.

Ans.—Do you continue in fellowship with other Christians; Do you practice sin; if so you are not of God; Do you love Christian brothers (1 John 2:19; 3:9; 3:14)

425. In the book of 1 John, John gives at least nine tests whereby a person may determine whether he is a Christian. Give the last three of these tests.

Ans.—Do you have the witness of the Spirit within you; Do you believe and confess that Jesus Christ has come in the flesh; Do you believe that Jesus is the Messiah (1 John 3:24, 4:2, 5:1)

426. What are two views concerning the identification of the "elect lady" to whom the epistle of 2 John is addressed?

Ans.—some think that the elect lady is a local church; others think that she is some good Christian woman in whose home the church met (2 John 1)



427. When John wrote to the elect lady in the book of 2 John, what caused him to rejoice greatly?  
Ans.—he had found the children of the elect lady “walking in truth” (2 John 4)

428. What is the main warning which John gives to the elect lady in the Epistle of 2 John?  
Ans.—He warns her against welcoming or helping in any way those who deny any part of “the doctrine of Christ” (2 John 9-11)

429. In the Epistle of 3 John, what hospitality had Gaius recently shown for which John was commending and thanking him?  
Ans.—he had entertained and given aid to the missionary brothers who had been sent out by John (3 John 5-8)

430. Why did John strongly criticize Diotrephes in the Epistle of 3 John?  
Ans.—because Diotrephes was being a dictator in the church and would not receive the missionaries which had been sent out by John, and also forbade anyone else to receive them (3 John 9-11)

431. Who was “Demetrius” in the Epistle of 3 John and what did John say about him?  
Ans.—he was probably the leader of the missionaries whom John was sending out, and John says that he is highly recommended both by others and by himself (3 John 12)

432. Who are the three characters mentioned by name in the little book of 3 John?  
Ans.—Gaius, Diotrephes, Demetrius (3 John 1, 9, 12)

✓ 73. For which one of Solomon's many wives did he build a special house?  
Ans.—for the daughter of Pharaoh of Egypt (2 Chron. 8:11)

74. According to the commandment of Moses, Solomon continued to give special emphasis to what three feasts or festivals?  
Ans.—the feast of unleavened bread, feast of weeks or Pentecost, and the feast of tabernacles (2 Chron. 8:13; Deuteronomy 16:16)

75. Solomon established a commercial navy at what place and who joined him in this venture?  
Ans.—at Ezion-geber; he was joined by Hiram, king of Tyre (2 Chron. 8:17, 18)

✓ 76. Who said to Solomon, “I believed not their words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen it: and, behold, the one half of the greatness of thy wisdom was not told me?”  
Ans.—the queen of Sheba (2 Chron. 9:1-7)

✓ 77. When king Solomon's ships went once every three years to Tarshish, what five things did they bring back to Solomon?  
Ans.—gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks (2 Chron. 9:21)

78. Describe the throne upon which Solomon sat and the approach to the throne.  
Ans.—an ivory throne overlaid with gold, with a gold footstool and a figure of a lion on each side; it was approached by six steps with a figure of a lion on each side of each step (2 Chron. 9:17-19)

✓ 67. What was the only item that remained in the ark of the covenant when Solomon brought it into the temple which he had built?

Ans.—the two tables of stone containing the Law of Moses (2 Chron. 5:10)

68. After Solomon had brought the ark into the temple and the singers and musicians started to praise the Lord in music at the dedication of the temple, what wonderful interference took place?

Ans.—the glory cloud of God's presence filled the house so that the priests could not minister for a while (2 Chron. 5:13, 14)

69. Point out three important and advanced Bible doctrines which Solomon mentions in his prayer of dedication for the temple?

Ans.—(1) that God is omnipresent and cannot be limited to an earthly building; (2) that only God knows the hearts of men; (3) that all men sin (2 Chron. 6:18, 30, 36)

✓ 70. What main purpose does Solomon especially emphasize for the temple in his prayer of dedication, which Jesus also affirmed in his cleansing of the temple?

Ans.—that the temple was to be a house of prayer for all people (2 Chron. 6:14-42; Matthew 21:13)

✓ 71. Solomon started building the temple in what year of his reign?

Ans.—in the fourth year (2 Chron. 3:2)

72. How long did it take Solomon to build both the temple and his own house?

Ans.—a total of twenty years (2 Chron. 8:1)

433. List and define the four different methods of interpreting the book of Revelation.

Ans.—Spiritualizing method says that the book deals with the general struggle between the church and evil; Praeterist method says that the book is all past; Continuous-Historical method says that the book covers the entire span of church history; Futurist method says most of book is still future.

434. Where was John when he wrote the book of Revelation and what was he doing there?

Ans.—on the island of Patmos where he had been exiled for preaching the gospel (Rev. 1:9)

435. Name in order the seven churches of Asia which John wrote to in the book of Revelation.

Ans.—Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea (Rev. 1:11)

436. What is the key verse of the book of Revelation and what does this verse say about that which John was to write?

Ans.—Revelation 1:19; John was to write about the past, present, and future

437. In John's vision of the Son of man in Revelation 1:12-18, what was represented by the seven golden candlesticks and what by the seven stars?

Ans.—the seven golden candlesticks represented the seven churches of Asia to which John was writing; the seven stars represented the angels or messengers of the seven churches (Rev. 1:12-18, 20)

438. Which one of the seven churches of Asia to which John wrote in Revelation had left its first love?

Ans.—the church at Ephesus (Rev. 2:1, 4)

439. Which one of the seven churches of Asia to which John wrote in Revelation had allowed "that woman Jezebel, which calleth herself a prophetess," to teach among them?

Ans.—the church at Thyatira (Rev. 2:20)

440. To which one of the seven churches of Asia did Jesus say, "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So because thou art lukewarm . . . I will spue thee out of my mouth"?

Ans.—to the church at Laodicea (Rev. 3:14-16)

441. What invitation does John receive in Revelation 4:1?

Ans.—Come up hither, and I will shew thee things which must be hereafter. (Rev. 4:1)

442. What two types of beings did John see before the throne of God after he was caught up to heaven in Revelation 4:1-11?

Ans.—He saw twenty four elders and four beasts (Rev. 4:1-11)

443. Name the seven seven's which make up the entire content of the book of Revelation.

Ans.—the seven churches, the seven seals, the seven trumpets, the seven personages, the seven vials filled with seven plagues, the seven dooms, and the seven new things (Rev. 1-22)

444. When John wept because there was no one to open the seven-sealed book, whom did one of the elders say had prevailed and was worthy to open it?

Ans.—the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Root of David, Jesus Christ (Rev. 5:5)

61. How did Hiram, king of Tyre, say that his men would get the materials for the temple to Israel and where were Solomon and his men to pick them up?  
Ans.—Hiram would send them on floats or barges by sea to the Israelite seacoast city of Joppa, where Solomon's men would pick them up and take them on to Jerusalem (2 Chron. 2:16)

62. What were the measurements of the main body of the temple in feet, taking a cubit to equal 18 inches?

Ans.—the main body was 90 feet long and 30 ft. wide (2 Chron. 3:3)

63. How much larger was the temple of Solomon than the tabernacle which Moses constructed in the wilderness?

Ans.—the measurements of the temple were exactly double those of the tabernacle (2 Chron. 3:3; Exodus 26:15-25)

64. While there was only one laver, one candlestick, and one table of shewbread in the tabernacle of Moses, how many of each of these were there in the temple of Solomon?

Ans.—there were ten of each of these in the temple (2 Chron. 4:6-8)

65. According to 2 Chronicles 3:1, where was the temple built in Jerusalem and what other famous incident happened there hundreds of years earlier?

Ans.—on mount Moriah where Abraham had offered Isaac (2 Chron. 3:1, Genesis 22:2)

66. Solomon called Israel together to dedicate the temple during what joyous feast in the seventh month of the Hebrew year?

Ans.—during the feast of tabernacles (2 Chron. 5:3; Leviticus 23:34)



✓ 55. According to 1 Chronicles 29:29, what three prophets kept records of the history of the reign of king David?

Ans.—Samuel, Nathan, and Gad (1 Chron. 29:29)

56. Where was Solomon when the Lord first appeared to him in the night to ask him what he wanted, and what was he doing there?

Ans.—Solomon was at Gibeon where the tabernacle and brazen altar were located to offer sacrifices on the brazen altar (2 Chron. 1:2-7)

✓ 57. When the Lord appeared to Solomon at Gibeon and said, "Ask what I shall give thee," what did Solomon ask for?

Ans.—he asked for wisdom and knowledge that he might be able to judge Israel and be a good king (2 Chron. 1:7-12)

✓ 58. Whom did Solomon send to for materials to build the temple who had also supplied materials for David in building his house?

Ans.—to Hiram or Huram, king of Tyre (1 Chron. 14:1; 2 Chron. 2:3)

59. In return for materials for the temple and the work of his men in preparing them, what did Solomon say that he would give to Hiram, king of Tyre?

Ans.—twenty thousand measures each of wheat and barley, and twenty thousand baths each of wine and oil (2 Chron. 2:10)

60. When Solomon asked Hiram, king of Tyre, for a skilled workman to guide the work of the temple, whom did king Hiram send and what racial connections did this man have with Israel?

Ans.—his name was also Hiram or Huram, and his mother was an Israelite of the tribe of Dan while his father was from Tyre (2 Chron. 2:13, 14)

445. When the Lamb opened the first four seals in Revelation, what four different types horses came out and what did each one do to the earth?

Ans.—the white horse went forth to conquer; the red horse took peace from the earth; the black horse brought famine; the pale horse brought death (Rev. 6:1-8)

446. Who are the 144,000 in the book of Revelation?

Ans.—they are Jews, 12,000 from each of the twelve tribes of Israel, who are saved and sealed from God's wrath during the great tribulation period during the end time (Rev. 7:1-8)

447. What period of world history does Revelation 4-19 seem to cover?

Ans.—these chapters report events during the seven year great tribulation period at the end of time before Christ's judgment of the world

448. What is the trinity of wickedness which makes its appearance in Revelation chapters 12 and 13 and becomes prominent during the tribulation period?

Ans.—the dragon, Satan himself; the Antichrist, who receives his power from Satan; and the False Prophet who causes the inhabitants of earth to worship the Antichrist (Rev. 12 and 13)

449. In what chapter of the Bible is a thousand year reign of Christ mentioned and what happens to Satan, the dragon, during this period?

Ans.—in Revelation, chapter 20; the devil is bound in the bottomless pit during this period (Rev. 20:1-6)

450. In Revelation 22:18, 19, what does Jesus say will be done to any who add any thing to this book, and what will be done to any who take away any thing from this book?

Ans.—if any add anything, God will add to him the plagues of the book; if any take away, God will take away his part from the book of life, and from the holy city (Rev. 22:18, 19)

451. Quote 2 Chronicles 7:14

Ans.—If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land.

452. Quote Nehemiah 4:6

Ans.—So built we the wall; and all the wall was joined together unto the half thereof: for the people had a mind to work.

453. Quote Micah 6:8

Ans.—He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?

454. Quote Zechariah 4:6

Ans.—Then he answered and spake unto me, saying, This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying, Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.

455. Quote Malachi 3:8

Ans.—Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings.

✓ 456. Quote Ephesians 2:8, 9

Ans.—For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God:  
Not of works, lest any man should boast.

✓ 49. Of the three divisions of the tribe of Levi, the Gershonites, the Kohathites, and the Merarites, from which one did Moses and Aaron come?

Ans.—the Kohathites (1 Chron. 23:12, 13)

✓ 50. The priests who were to serve in the temple were divided up into how many different courses, each course to take turns in carrying out the service of the temple?

Ans.—into twenty-four courses (1 Chron. 24:5-19)

✓ 51. Of the twenty-four courses of priests which David appointed to serve in rotation in the temple, of what importance is the eighth course of Abijah in the New Testament?

Ans.—this was the course to which Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist belonged, who was ministering in the temple when the angel Gabriel came to tell him about the birth of John (1 Chron. 24:10; Luke 1:5)

✓ 52. What was the total number of singers and musicians in the families of Asaph, Heman, and Ethan when they were appointed by David to minister in the services of the temple?

Ans.—288 singers and musicians (1 Chron. 25:7)

✓ 53. Who gave Solomon the blueprint for building the temple and where did he get it?

Ans.—David gave it to Solomon; he got it directly from the Lord, just as Moses had received instructions for building the tabernacle earlier (1 Chron. 28:12, 19)

✓ 54. When David, toward the close of his life, led the people in contributing liberally and willingly toward the building of the temple, what observation did David make in concluding that they did not deserve great praise for their liberal giving?

Ans.—because they were just returning to the Lord a portion of what was already His, which He had given to them (1 Chron. 29:14-16)

✓ 43. When the Lord rebuked David for his numbering of Israel, what three punishments did he give David a choice of and which did David take?

Ans.—three years of famine, three months of destruction by his enemies, or three days of pestilence from the Lord; David took the last (1 Chron. 21:12-14)

✓ 44. What prophet did God send to David to rebuke him for his numbering of Israel?

Ans.—Gad, the seer (1 Chron. 21:9)

✓ 45. When David chose three days of pestilence from the Lord as punishment for his numbering of Israel, where did God in mercy finally stop the destruction of the death angel?

Ans.—at the threshingfloor of Ornan (1 Chron. 21:27, 28)

✓ 46. How and where did David choose the spot where the temple of the Lord was to be built during the days of Solomon?

Ans.—he chose the threshingfloor of Ornan where he offered sacrifices to God after the Lord had stopped the pestilence there which he had sent as a punishment for David's numbering of Israel (1 Chron. 22:1-5)

✓ 47. Why did David say that the Lord had not allowed him to build His temple in Jerusalem but would allow his son Solomon to build it?

Ans.—because David was a man of war, but Solomon would enjoy a reign of peace (1 Chron. 22:6-10)

48. When David numbered the Levites, who were thirty years of age and above, what was the total number and how were they divided regarding their duties?

Ans.—38,000 total; 24,000 to carry on the work of the temple, 6,000 as officers and judges, 4,000 as porters, and 4,000 as musicians (1 Chron. 23:3-5)

✓ 457. Quote Ephesians 4:32

Ans.—And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.

✓ 458. Quote Ephesians 5:18

Ans.—And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit;

✓ 459. Quote Ephesians 6:11, 12

Ans.—Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places.

✓ 460. Quote Philippians 1:23

Ans.—For I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ; which is far better:

461. Quote Philippians 3:10

Ans.—That I may know him, and the power of his resurrection, and the fellowship of his sufferings, being made conformable unto his death;

✓ 462. Quote Philippians 4:7

Ans.—And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.



✓ 463. Quote Philippians 4:8

Ans.—Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

✓ 464. Quote Philippians 4:11

Ans.—Not that I speak in respect of want: for I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content.

✓ 465. Quote Philippians 4:13

Ans.—I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.

✓ 466. Quote Philippians 4:19

Ans.—But my God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

467. Quote Colossians 1:18

Ans.—And he is the head of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preeminence.

468. Quote Colossians 3:16

Ans.—Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.

✓ 37. Who were the Cherethites and Pelethites and who was over them?

Ans.—David's personal body-guard headed by Benaiah (1 Chron. 18:17)

✓ 38. What king of what people insulted David's ambassadors by cutting off half their beards and half their garments?

Ans.—Hanun, king of the children of Ammon (1 Chron. 19:3, 4)

✓ 39. When the children of Ammon knew that David was angry with them for insulting his ambassadors by cutting off half their beards and half their garments, what did they do to strengthen their rebellion against David?

Ans.—they hired Syrian soldiers and chariots to fight with them against Israel (1 Chron. 19:6-19)

✓ 40. What capital city of what people did Joab, David's captain, take, from which the Israelites took that king's valuable crown and set it on David's head?

Ans.—Rabbah, the capital of the children of Ammon (1 Chron. 20:1, 2)

✓ 41. According to 1 Chronicles 20:5, who killed the brother of Goliath the Gittite and what was the giant's name?

Ans.—Elhanan killed Lahmi, Goliath's brother (1 Chron. 20:5)

✓ 42. When David, against the Lord's will, had Joab to number Israel, what was the total number when Israel came out of Egypt?

Ans.—1,570,000 fighting men as compared to 603,550 when Israel came out of Egypt (1 Chron. 21:5; Numbers 1:46)

31. When David brought up the ark of God to Jerusalem with the Levites bearing the ark in a triumphal procession and David himself dancing with joy before the Lord, who saw him and "despised him in her heart"?  
Ans.—his wife, Michal, the daughter of Saul (1 Chron. 15:29)

32. A portion of David's psalm of thanksgiving after bringing the ark to Jerusalem is also found in what chapter of the book of Psalms?  
Ans.—Psalm 105 (1 Chron. 16:8-22; Psalm 105:1-15)

33. Although David brought the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem, the tabernacle itself and the altar of burnt offering remained where and was administered by whom?  
Ans.—at Gibeon, by Zadok the priest (1 Chron. 16:39, 40)

34. When David expressed a desire to build a house for God in Jerusalem, what prophet at first agreed but then received a message that night saying David was not to build the house?  
Ans.—the prophet Nathan (1 Chron. 17:1-4)

35. Although God told David through Nathan the prophet that he would not be allowed to build a house for the Lord in Jerusalem, what great promise did he make to David in that same message?  
Ans.—though David would not build God a house, God promised that He would build David a sure house and establish his throne forever; a promise fulfilled in the coming of Jesus Christ (1 Chron. 17:10-15)

36. When David had conquered many of the surrounding nations with great military victories, what king of what country sent David gifts and congratulations and whom did he send to represent him?  
Ans.—Tou, king of Hamath, sent his son Hadoram (1 Chron. 18:9, 10)

469. Quote 1 Thessalonians 4:11

Ans.—And that ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you;

470. Quote 1 Thessalonians 5:24

Ans.—Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it.

471. Quote 1 Timothy 1:15

Ans.—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief.

472. Quote 1 Timothy 2:5, 6

Ans.—For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus;

Who gave himself a ransom for all, to be testified in due time.

473. Quote 1 Timothy 4:12

Ans.—Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity.

474. Quote 1 Timothy 5:8

Ans.—But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.

475. Quote 1 Timothy 6:6-8

Ans.—But godliness with contentment is great gain.

For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out.

And having food and raiment let us be therewith content.

476. Quote 2 Timothy 1:12

Ans.—For the which cause I also suffer these things: nevertheless I am not ashamed: for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.

477. Quote 2 Timothy 2:2

Ans.—And the things that thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also.

✓ 478. Quote 2 Timothy 2:15

Ans.—Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.

✓ 479. Quote 2 Timothy 3:12

Ans.—Yea, and all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution.

480. Quote 2 Timothy 3:16, 17

Ans.—All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness:

That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

25. What two errors did David and his company make in moving the ark from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem which resulted in the death of Uzza?

Ans.—(1) he put the ark on a new cart instead of having the Kohathites carry the ark on their shoulders as they were appointed; (2) Uzza touched the ark when the cart shook in disobedience to the command that only the priest should touch it (1 Chron. 13:9, 10; Numbers 4:15)

26. As a result of the death of Uzza, while attempting to bring the ark up to Jerusalem, where did David leave the ark and for how long?

Ans.—with the family of Obed-edom for three months (1 Chron. 13:14)

27. What king sent men and material to David to build him a house?

Ans.—Hiram, king of Tyre (1 Chron. 14:1)

28. When the Philistines came up against David the second time, after he had become king of Israel, what sign did God say that he would give David when it was time to go out against them in battle?

Ans.—a rushing sound in the tops of the mulberry trees (1 Chron. 14:14, 15)

29. Who were the two co-priests when David brought up the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem?

Ans.—Zadok and Abiathar (1 Chron. 15:11)

30. What were the names of the three Levitical leaders of music and song whom David appointed before bringing up the ark to Jerusalem?

Ans.—Heman, Asaph, and Ethan (1 Chron. 15:17)



19. What is the name of the grandson of Samuel who was one of the leaders of the singers of Israel appointed by David who also wrote Psalm 88?  
Ans.—Heman (1 Chron. 6:33, 34)

20. What were the names of the three sons of Saul who died with him at Mt. Gilboa?  
Ans.—Jonathan, Abinadab, and Malchi-shua (1 Chron. 10:2)

21. Who were the heroic men who rescued the bodies of Saul and his sons from the Philistines and brought them back to Israel for burial?  
Ans.—the men of Jabesh-gilead (1 Chron. 10:11, 12)

22. When northern Israel came to David to ask him to be their king as well as king of Judah, after the death of Saul, what three reasons did they give for their invitation to him?  
Ans.—(1) they were his bone and his flesh, physical kinsman; (2) he had been a military leader even while Saul was king; (3) God had anointed him to be king (1 Chron. 11:1, 2)

23. As an example of the loyalty of David's three mighty men to David, what dangerous mission did they perform in order to fulfill an expression of king David's desire which they had overheard?  
Ans.—While the Philistines were occupying Bethlehem, David's hometown, they overheard David wish for a drink of water from the well there, and they risked their lives to get it for him (1 Chron. 11:17, 18)

24. What was the special and peculiar talent of the men of Benjamin in regard to fighting in war who joined themselves to David in the wilderness?  
Ans.—they could shoot arrows and throw stones with either their right or left hands (1 Chron. 12:2)

481. Quote 2 Timothy 4:2

Ans.—Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine.

482. Quote 2 Timothy 4:8

Ans.—Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.

483. Quote Titus 3:5

Ans.—Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost;

484. Quote 1 Peter 2:24

Ans.—Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed.

485. Quote 1 Peter 3:15

Ans.—But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear:

486. Quote 1 Peter 3:18

Ans.—For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit:

487. Quote 1 Peter 5:8

Ans.—Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour:

488. Quote 2 Peter 1:20, 21

Ans.—Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation.

For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.

489. Quote 2 Peter 3:9

Ans.—The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness; but is longsuffering to us-ward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.

490. Quote 2 Peter 3:18

Ans.—But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him be glory both now and for ever. Amen.

491. Quote 1 John 2:15, 16

Ans.—Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.

For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world.

492. Quote 1 John 3:2

Ans.—Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is.

13. What two kings of Judah each had two sons to sit upon the throne of Judah, and what were the names of their sons who were kings?

Ans.—Josiah, whose sons Johanan and Jehoiakim were kings, and Jehoiakim, whose sons Jeconiah and Zedekiah were kings (1 Chron. 3:15, 16)

14. Although Reuben was the oldest of the sons of Jacob, why did he not receive the birthright, the right of the firstborn son?

Ans.—because he “defiled his father’s bed,” that is he committed adultery with one of his father’s wives (1 Chron. 5:1; Genesis 35:22)

✓ 15. When Reuben, Jacob’s oldest son, lost his birthright by “defiling his father’s bed,” which son then received the birthright?

Ans.—Joseph (1 Chron. 5:1)

✓ 16. What were the names of the three sons of Levi whose families were given different duties in the administration of the tabernacle and temple?

Ans.—Gershon, Kohath, Merari (1 Chron. 6:1)

✓ 17. What were the names of the four sons of Aaron and which one of these became his successor to the priesthood?

Ans.—Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, Ithamar; Eleazar became his successor (1 Chron. 6:3)

✓ 18. Who organized and appointed the various offices which ministered in the worship of the temple such as the doorkeepers, singers, etc.?

Ans.—David and Samuel (1 Chron. 9:22)

7. The three brothers Abishai, Joab, and Asahel, who were military leaders in David's army, were related to David in what manner?

Ans.—the sons of David's sister, Zeruiah (1 Chron. 2:16)

8. How was Amasa, whom David at one time appointed as his military captain in place of Joab, related to David?

Ans.—the son of David's sister, Abigail (1 Chron. 2:16, 17; 2 Sam. 19:13)

9. According to 1 Chronicles 3:1-3, what are the names of the first four of David's six sons which were born at Hebron, three of which are prominent in the record of David's reign?

Ans.—Amnon, Daniel, Absalom, Adonijah (1 Chron. 3:1-3)

10. How long did David reign in Hebron and how long in Jerusalem?

Ans.—seven years and six months at Hebron; thirty-three years at Jerusalem (1 Chron. 3:4)

33

11. Name the first ten of the nineteen kings of Judah after the division of the kingdom.

Ans.—Rehoboam, Abia, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joram, Ahaziah, Joash, Amaziah, Azariah, Jotham (1 Chron. 3:10-12)

12. Name the last nine of the nineteen kings of Judah after the division of the kingdom.

Ans.—Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Johanan, Jehoiakim, Jeconiah, Zedekiah (1 Chron. 3:13-16)

493. Quote 1 John 4:4

Ans.—Ye are of God, little children, and have overcome them: because greater is he that is in you, than he that is in the world.

494. Quote 1 John 4:10

Ans.—Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

495. Quote 1 John 5:12

Ans.—He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life.

496. Quote 1 John 5:13

Ans.—These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God; that ye may know that ye have eternal life, and that ye may believe on the name of the Son of God.

497. Quote Revelation 3:20

Ans.—Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me.

498. Quote Revelation 20:12

Ans.—And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works.



499. Quote Revelation 21:8

Ans.—But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death.

500. Quote Revelation 22:17

Ans.—And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.

1. The books of Kings were written from the viewpoint of what office while the books of Chronicles were written from the viewpoint of what office?

Ans.—Kings from prophetic viewpoint; Chronicles from priestly viewpoint.

✓ 2. What is the difference in the books of Kings and Chronicles in their recording of the histories of Israel and Judah?

Ans.—Kings interweaves the history of the two nations, reporting the details of both; Chronicles emphasizes the history of Judah, the Davidic line, mentioning Israel only when necessary.

✓ 3. What is the purpose of the detailed genealogies in 1 Chronicles 1-9?

Ans.—to prove that Chronicles is an authentic history of God's chosen people with emphasis on the Messianic line of Judah (1 Chron. 1-9)

4. Following the order of the genealogy in 1 Chronicles 2:1, 2, list the first six sons of Jacob or Israel.

Ans.—Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun (1 Chron. 2:1)

5. Following the order of the genealogy in 1 Chronicles 2:1, 2, list the last six sons of Jacob or Israel.

Ans.—Dan, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad, Asher (1 Chron. 2:2)

✓ 6. The leaders or princes of what nation who are the descendants of what individual are referred to as "dukes" in the genealogy of 1 Chronicles 1:51-54?

Ans.—of Edom, the descendants of Esau (1 Chron. 1:51-54)

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by Stanley Outlaw

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