

247.

Q. When Josiah was king of Judah, what amazing discovery was made in the Temple of the Lord, and who made it?

A. They discovered the Book of the Law of Moses which had been entirely lost because of the carelessness and wickedness of Judah, and the discovery was made by Hilkiah the high priest. — 2 Kings 22:8

248.

Q. Name one outstanding thing which Josiah, king of Judah, did when he led Judah in a revival.

A. Josiah destroyed everything in the land of Judah which pertained to the worship of idols. — 2 Kings 23:1-27

249.

Q. Describe the circumstances under which good King Josiah of Judah died.

A. Josiah was killed at Megiddo when he went out to fight against Pharaoh-nechoh, king of Egypt. — 2 Kings 23:28-30

250.

Q. After good King Josiah of Judah, name the last four kings of Judah, and describe the nature of their reigns.

A. Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah. The reign of each one of these kings was very wicked. — 2 Kings 23:31-25:30

251.

Q. What was the fate of Zedekiah, who rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar?

A. He took Zedekiah captive, killed his sons before his eyes, blinded him, bound him, and took him captive into the land of Babylon. — 2 Kings 25:7

252.

Q. What was the name of the king of Babylon whom the Lord used to carry out His judgment against the nation of Judah because of her wickedness?

A. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon — 2 Kings 25:1

253.

Q. What was the name of the captain of the armies of Babylon?

A. His name was Nebuzar-adan. — 2 Kings 25:8-10

254.

Q. Which one of the last four kings of Judah was later exalted in the land of Babylon, and what was the name of the king of Babylon who exalted him?

A. Jehoiachin was later exalted by Evil-merodach, king of Babylon. — 2 Kings 25:27-30

255.

Q. What was the date of the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon?

A. 586 B.C.

256.

Q. What was the name of the three kings who ruled over the nation of Israel while it was still a united kingdom?

A. Saul, David, and Solomon

257.

Q. What was the total number of kings who ruled over the kingdom of Northern Israel, and what was the total number of kings who ruled over Judah?

A. There were nineteen kings who ruled over each kingdom.

258.

Q. How many families or dynasties were involved in the kings of Israel and how many in the kings of Judah?

A. There were nine families or dynasties which were involved in the kings of Israel while there was only one family, the family of David, involved in the kings of Judah.

259.
Q. Of the nineteen kings of Judah, what were probably the two best and most outstanding kings?
A. Hezekiah and Josiah

260.
Q. Give two different ways in which the Song of Solomon has been interpreted by different commentators.
A. (1) A Jewish allegory showing the love of God for Israel. (2) A Christian allegory showing the love of Christ for His Church.

261.
Q. What is probably the best interpretation of the Song of Solomon?
A. The book gives a historical and poetical account of Solomon's love for his favorite wife, but at the same time serves as a picture of the love of Christ for His Church.

262.
Q. What are the three main characters in the Song of Solomon?
A. The bridegroom, the bride, and the daughters of Jerusalem

263.
Q. Who is often suggested as Solomon's favorite wife in the Song of Solomon?
A. The daughter of Pharaoh — 1 Kings 3:1

264.
Q. The following verse might well be suggested as the key verse of what book of the Bible: "Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it: if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would utterly be contemned?"
A. The Song of Solomon — Song of Solomon 8:7

241.
Q. Identify the following quotation, "... Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die, and not live."
A. These were the words spoken by Isaiah the prophet to Hezekiah, the king of Judah, when Hezekiah was sick. — 2 Kings 20:1

242.
Q. When Hezekiah, the king of Judah, turned his face to the wall and prayed, after the Lord had told him through Isaiah the prophet to prepare to die, how did God answer his prayer?
A. God answered by telling Hezekiah that he would be healed and that fifteen years would be added to his life. — 2 Kings 20:5, 6

243.
Q. In answer to the prayer of Hezekiah, king of Judah, what unusual sign did the Lord give to show Hezekiah that he was indeed going to heal him and add fifteen years to his life?
A. The sign was that the sundial was to move backward ten degrees. — 2 Kings 20:9-11

244.
Q. What was the name of the king of Judah whom Isaiah the prophet rebuked for receiving what king of Babylon and showing him all of his possessions?
A. The king of Judah was Hezekiah, and the king of Babylon was Berodach-baladan. — 2 Kings 20:12-19

245.
Q. What outstanding project was Hezekiah, king of Judah, responsible for which greatly benefited the city of Jerusalem?
A. Hezekiah built a reservoir and ran water into the city of Jerusalem. — 2 Kings 20:20, 21

246.
Q. Give the name of the king of Judah who had the longest and most wicked reign of all the kings of Judah, and tell how long he reigned.
A. Manasseh and he reigned 55 years — 2 Kings 21:1-18

235.

Q. How did Rabshakeh, spokesman for the king of Assyria, describe Pharaoh, king of Egypt?

A. As a bruised reed which would pierce their hand when they leaned on him — 2 Kings 18:21

236.

Q. When King Hezekiah of Judah had heard the threats of Rabshakeh, the representative of the king of Assyria, to whom did he send for advice?

A. He sent for advice to Isaiah the prophet. — 2 Kings 19:1, 2

237.

Q. When Hezekiah, king of Judah, received a letter of threat from Sennacherib, king of Assyria, what did he do?

A. Took the letter to the Temple and prayed to the Lord concerning the letter — 2 Kings 19:14-19

238.

Q. What answer did the Lord give Hezekiah about a letter he received from Sennacherib?

A. He told Hezekiah not to fear the king of Assyria because He would defend the city of Jerusalem against him. — 2 Kings 19:20-34

239.

Q. When Sennacherib, king of Assyria, was preparing to attack the city of Jerusalem, what did the Lord do to stop Sennacherib?

A. During the night the Lord smote the camp of the Assyrians and killed one hundred and eighty-five thousand men. — 2 Kings 19:35-37

240.

Q. What was the capital of the Assyrian Empire where the king of Assyria lived?

A. Nineveh — 2 Kings 19:36

265.

Q. When was Daniel taken captive?

A. Daniel was taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar when he first came up against the city of Jerusalem. — 2 Kings 24:1, 2; Daniel 1

266.

Q. Who was the king of Judah at the time when Daniel and his friends were taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon?

A. Jehoiakim — Daniel 1:1

267.

Q. What were the Hebrew names of the three young friends of Daniel?

A. Their Hebrew names were Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. — Daniel 1:6, 7

268.

Q. When Daniel and his friends requested permission to eat their own diet rather than the diet of the king of Babylon, what was the length of the testing period?

A. They were allowed to feed on their own diet for ten days. — Daniel 1:11-21

269.

Q. What was the name of the chief of the eunuchs of the king of Babylon?

A. The chief of the eunuchs was Ashpenaz. — Daniel 1:3, 11

270.

Q. In Daniel's interpretation of the image in Nebuchadnezzar's dream in Daniel chapter 2, what were the first four empires mentioned?

A. (1) Babylonian Empire; (2) Persian Empire; (3) Greek Empire; (4) Roman Empire. — Daniel 2:31-41

271.
Q. In Daniel's interpretation of the image of Nebuchadnezzar in chapter 2, what do the feet of iron and clay represent?
A. The feet represent the kingdom of the antichrist to be set up in the last days. — Daniel 2:41-45

272.
Q. What reward did Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, give to the prophet Daniel for interpreting the dream of his image in Daniel chapter 2?
A. He rewarded him by making him the chief of the governors over all the wise men of Babylon. — Daniel 2:48

273.
Q. Give the measurement in feet of the image which Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon set up of himself in the plain of Dura?
A. The image was ninety feet high and nine feet wide. — Daniel 3:1

274.
Q. What answer did Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego give to the king?
A. That they were not worried because the God which they worshiped could deliver them from the fiery furnace — Daniel 3:16-18

275.
Q. When Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego were cast into the fiery furnace, what amazing result did the king witness?
A. He witnessed that the three young Jewish men were not at all harmed. — Daniel 3:19-25

276.
Q. Describe Nebuchadnezzar's dream which related to Daniel.
A. He saw a watcher from Heaven command a very large tree to be cut, the stump saved, and a band of brass and iron be placed around it to preserve it. The person whom the tree represented would be given a heart of a beast for seven years. — Daniel 4:9-16

229.
Q. Give the date of the fall of Samaria when the ten tribes of Northern Israel were taken away into Assyrian captivity.
A. 722 B.C. — 2 Kings 17:1-6

230.
Q. What did the king of Assyria do to try to relieve the inhabitants he had placed in the land of Israel because they were being attacked by lions?
A. He sent one of the priests of Israel. — 2 Kings 17:24-41

231.
Q. Name four actions which King Hezekiah of Judah took after he became king.
A. (1) He removed the high places, (2) He broke the images, (3) He cut down the groves, (4) He broke in pieces the brazen serpent. — 2 Kings 18:4

232.
Q. What was the name of the king of Assyria who sent a great army into the city of Jerusalem while Hezekiah was king of Judah?
A. Sennacherib — 2 Kings 18:13-17

233.
Q. What were the names of the three captains of the army of Assyria which came up against Jerusalem during the days of Hezekiah, and which one was their spokesman?
A. Tartan, Rabsharis, and Rabshakeh; and the latter was the spokesman. — 2 Kings 18:17

234.
Q. Name and identify the three spokesmen for Hezekiah, king of Judah, who went out to meet the captains of the army of Assyria when they came up against Jerusalem.
A. Eliakim the son of Hilkiah, Shebna the scribe, and Joah the sons of Asaph the recorder — 2 Kings 18:18

223.

Q. King Azariah of Judah was also known by what other name and was apparently close to what famous Old Testament prophet?

A. He was also known as Uzziah and was apparently close to Isaiah the prophet. — 2 Kings 15:1, 13; Isaiah 6:1

224.

Q. What king of Judah was a leper and lived in a separate house?

A. Azariah, also known as Uzziah — 2 Kings 15:5

225.

Q. What two kings and what two countries came against the city of Jerusalem during the days of Ahaz, king of Judah, and besieged it?

A. Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel — 2 Kings 16:5

226.

Q. When the city of Jerusalem was surrounded by the armies of Syria and Israel during the days of Ahaz, king of Judah, to whom did Ahaz send for help?

A. He sent for help from Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria. — 2 Kings 16:7-9

227.

Q. When King Ahaz of Judah went down to Damascus to meet the king of Assyria, what item did he see there that he liked very much?

A. He saw an altar which he liked very much. — 2 Kings 16:10

228.

Q. What was the name of the king of Assyria and what was the name of the king of Israel when the Assyrians came up against Samaria and took the Israelites away into captivity?

A. The king of Assyria was Shalmaneser, and the king of Israel was Hoshea. — 2 Kings 17:3

277.

Q. Describe the interpretation Daniel gave to the dream which Nebuchadnezzar related to him in Daniel chapter 4.

A. Nebuchadnezzar would be removed from his kingdom for seven years and given the heart of a beast. The God of Heaven gave him his kingdom, and after seven years, his kingdom would be restored to him. — Daniel 4:19-27

278.

Q. When was Nebuchadnezzar's dream in Daniel 4 fulfilled, and what was he doing when it was fulfilled?

A. Twelve months later while Nebuchadnezzar was looking out over the city of Babylon, praising himself for having built such a great kingdom — Daniel 4:28-33

279.

Q. What method did God use to communicate a message of doom to Belshazzar, king of Babylon?

A. While Belshazzar was having a banquet, the fingers of a man's hand wrote a message on the wall against the candlestick. — Daniel 5:5

280.

Q. What was the meaning of God's message to Belshazzar?

A. Mene "God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it"; Tekel "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting"; and Peres Upharsin "Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians." — Daniel 5:25-28

281.

Q. When was Belshazzar's message of doom fulfilled, and what was the name of the king who took his place when the fulfillment came?

A. It was fulfilled that very night, and his kingdom was taken by Darius the Mede. — Daniel 5:30, 31

282.

Q. What law did the presidents and princes of the kingdom of Persia persuade King Darius to make which would cause Daniel trouble?

A. No man in the kingdom of Persia should make a petition to any god or man for thirty days except to the king of Persia. — Daniel 6:7-9

283.
Q. After King Darius of Persia made a law which would get Daniel into trouble, what did Daniel continue doing?
A. Daniel continued to kneel and pray to the God of Israel three times a day. — Daniel 6:10

284.
Q. In Daniel 6, what punishment was prescribed for breaking the law of the king of Persia, and what happened to Daniel when he received this punishment?
A. The punishment was to be thrown into the den of lions, but when Daniel was thrown into the den of lions, God sealed the mouths of the lions. — Daniel 6:16-24

285.
Q. Some critics of the miracles of God say that King Darius purposely fed the lions before he had Daniel thrown into the den of lions. Refute this criticism with Scripture.
A. Immediately after Daniel was taken out of the den of lions, his accusers and their families were violently killed by the lions. — Daniel 6:24

286.
Q. Name the four beasts Daniel saw in Daniel 7. What kingdom does each beast apparently represent?
A. A lion with eagle's wings represents the kingdom of Babylon; the bear, the kingdom of Persia; the leopard with four wings and four heads, the Greek Empire; and the fourth beast represents the Roman Empire. — Daniel 7:1-7

287.
Q. Describe the fulfillment of the little horn on Daniel's fourth beast in Daniel 7.
A. The little horn apparently represents the antichrist which will have some connection with the Roman Empire and will persecute the saints of God in the last days. — Daniel 7:9-28

288.
Q. In Daniel's prophetic dream in Daniel 7, describe the way in which the defeat of the little horn takes place.
A. The kingdom of the little horn is defeated by the Ancient of days. — Daniel 7:9-28

217.
Q. What symbolic action did Elisha command Joash, king of Israel, to perform which determined the extent to which the armies of Israel would defeat their enemies, the Syrians?
A. Elisha commanded Joash to smite his arrows against the ground. — 2 Kings 13:18, 19

218.
Q. What miracle happened in connection with the bones of Elisha?
A. A dead man was thrown into Elisha's sepulcher, and when the dead man touched the bones of Elisha he was restored to life. — 2 Kings 13:20, 21

219.
Q. What was the name of the king of Judah who insisted on meeting what king of Israel face to face in battle and then was badly beaten by the Israelites when he finally met them?
A. Amaziah of Judah insisted on meeting Jehoash of Israel. — 2 Kings 14:8-15

220.
Q. What well-known prophet prophesied that Jeroboam II of Israel would restore the coast of Israel to them in battle?
A. This was Jonah the son of Amittai. — 2 Kings 14:23-25

221.
Q. What did Menahem do in order to get Pul, the king of Assyria, to leave Israel?
A. Menahem paid him one thousand talents of silver to leave. — 2 Kings 15:19, 20

222.
Q. What was the name of the king of Assyria who first came up against Israel and took a large number of Israelites away into captivity?
A. The king of Assyria was Tiglath-pileser. — 2 Kings 15:27-31

211.

Q. What was the name of the woman who saved alive the baby son of King Ahaziah of Judah when his wicked mother Athaliah tried to kill all the royal seed?

A. Her name was Jehosheba, the sister of King Ahaziah. — 2 Kings 11:2; 2 Chronicles 22:11

212.

Q. What was the name of the young king of Judah who was hidden in the Temple for six years and was proclaimed king by the high priest when he was only seven years old?

A. His name was Joash. — 2 Kings 11:1-12

213.

Q. What was the name of the high priest of Judah who led in the proclamation of Joash as king of Judah when he was only seven years old?

A. The high priest's name was Jehoiada. — 2 Kings 11:4-12

214.

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

A. As long as Jehoiada the high priest, who had helped proclaim him king of Judah, was alive. After he died, Joash turned to wickedness. — 2 Kings 12:2; 2 Chronicles 24:17-19

215.

Q. During the early years of the reign of Joash, king of Judah, what worthwhile project did he carry out?

A. He collected money and repaired the Temple which had been broken down during the reign of Athaliah. — 2 Kings 12:4-16

216.

Q. Describe the manner in which Jehoash (Joash), king of Judah, died.

A. He was slain by two of his own servants. — 2 Kings 12:19-21

289.

Q. In Daniel's prophetic vision in Daniel chapter 8, what did the ram with two horns represent?

A. The ram with the two horns represented the king of Media and Persia. — Daniel 8:20

290.

Q. In Daniel's prophetic vision in Daniel chapter 8, what is represented by the he goat and the one large horn upon his head?

A. The he goat represents the kingdom of Grecia; the one large horn represents its first king, Alexander the Great. — Daniel 8:21

291.

Q. In Daniel's prophetic vision in Daniel 8, what is represented by the four horns?

A. The four horns represent the four generals of Alexander the Great among whom his kingdom was divided. — Daniel 8:23-27

292.

Q. What Old Testament prophet did Daniel read while at Babylon in which he found the number of years that God intended to leave Israel in captivity for her sins, and how many years was it?

A. Daniel read Jeremiah the prophet who had prophesied seventy years of captivity. — Daniel 9:2

293.

Q. What is the reference in the Book of Jeremiah where we find the prophecy of the length of time during which Israel was to be in Babylonian captivity which the prophet Daniel read while he was in Babylon?

A. Jeremiah 25:11, 12

294.

Q. According to the prophetic vision of chapter 9, how long would it be from the time the decree to rebuild the city of Jerusalem until the time the Messiah would be cut off?

A. A period of 69 weeks of years or 483 years — Daniel 9:25-27

295.

Q. According to the prophecy of Daniel 9, what length of time will God yet deal with Israel some time in the future?

A. God apparently has one more week of years, that is seven more years in which He will deal with Israel. — Daniel 9:24-27

296.

Q. In Daniel chapter 10 a mysterious figure appeared to Daniel. How long did he say that he had been held up in his coming to answer Daniel's prayer, and who did he say had held him up?

A. He said he had been held up twenty-one days by the prince of the kingdom of Persia. — Daniel 10:13

297.

Q. In the prophecy of Daniel in Daniel chapter 11, who is the king of the north, and who is the king of the south?

A. The king of the north is the king of Syria, and the king of the south is the king of Egypt; both of whom were once generals in the armies of Alexander the Great of Greece. — Daniel 11:5-7

298.

Q. What two archangels are specifically named in the Book of Daniel?

A. Gabriel and Michael — Daniel 9:21; 8:16; 10:13; 12:1

299.

Q. When Daniel refers to a certain length of time as "A time, times, and an half," what length of time does he have in mind and to what is he referring?

A. This expression refers to a period of three and a half years and is apparently to be applied to the last half of the seventy weeks of Daniel. — Daniel 7:25; 12:7

300.

Q. The Book of Amos is found in the section of the English Bible which is called what?

A. The Minor Prophets

205.

Q. According to the prophecy of Elijah the Tishbite, what had happened to the body of Jezebel when Jehu returned to bury it?

A. All the body had been eaten by dogs except the skull, the feet, and the palms of her hands. — 2 Kings 9:34-37; 1 Kings 21:23

206.

Q. How many sons of Ahab were slain at the command of Jehu, king of Israel, and what was done with their heads?

A. Seventy sons of Ahab were slain, and their heads were put into a basket and taken to Jehu at Jezreel. — 2 Kings 10:1-7

207.

Q. Describe the subtlety by which Jehu, king of Israel, destroyed the worshipers of Baal in Israel.

A. When he had gotten them all into the house of Baal for worship, he ordered his army to go in and slay them. — 2 Kings 10:18-29

208.

Q. When Jehu, king of Israel, was about to start his plan to destroy the worshipers of Baal in Israel, whom did he invite to ride with him in his chariot?

A. Jehonadab the son of Rechab — 2 Kings 10:15-18

209.

Q. What major sin or sins does the Word of God say that Jehu was guilty of?

A. He walked in the sins of Jeroboam in regard to the worship of the golden calves at Bethel and at Dan. — 2 Kings 10:29

210.

Q. What was the name of the wicked daughter of Ahab and Jezebel of Israel who married King Jehoram of Judah and then usurped the throne of Judah after her son died and attempted to kill all the royal seed?

A. Her name was Athaliah. — 2 Kings 11:1

199.

Q. What prophecy did Elisha make concerning Ben-hadad, king of Syria, which was fulfilled the next day?

A. That the king would not die of the disease, but that his servant, Hazael, would kill him and become king — 2 Kings 8:7-15

200.

Q. What was the name of the king of Judah who greatly erred by marrying the daughter of Ahab, the wicked king of Israel; and what was the name of this daughter?

A. The king of Judah was Jehoram, and the daughter's name was Athaliah. — 2 Kings 8:16-19, 26

201.

Q. Whom did Elisha the prophet send to anoint whom as king of Israel to take vengeance on the house of Ahab and fulfill the prophecy of Elijah?

A. He sent one of the "sons of the prophets" to anoint Jehu as king of Israel. — 2 Kings 9:1-13

202.

Q. What unusual characteristic about Jehu caused the watchman on the wall of Jezreel to recognize him while still a great distance off?

A. He was driving his chariot furiously, apparently as he was accustomed to doing. — 2 Kings 9:20

203.

Q. What two kings did Jehu, the newly anointed king of Israel, kill at Jezreel?

A. Jehoram, king of Israel from the house of Ahab, and Ahaziah, king of Judah, who was visiting Jehoram — 2 Kings 9:14-29

204.

Q. Describe the manner in which Jezebel, the wicked wife of Ahab, died at the hands of Jehu, the newly anointed king of Israel.

A. She was pushed off the wall of Jezreel at the command of Jehu by two or three eunuchs who were on Jehu's side, and then Jehu rode over her body with his chariot. — 2 Kings 9:30-33

301.

Q. Who was the king of Judah and who was the king of Israel during the ministry of Amos the prophet?

A. The king of Judah was Uzziah, and the king of Israel was Jeroboam, son of Joash. — Amos 1:1

302.

Q. Where was Amos from, and what was the main nation that he uttered his prophecy against?

A. Amos was from Tekoa in Judah, but he uttered his prophecy mainly against the Northern kingdom of Israel. — Amos 1:1

303.

Q. The prophecy of Amos was said to have been uttered how many years before what great natural tragedy in Palestine?

A. Two years before the earthquake — Amos 1:1

304.

Q. Name the seven different nations or cities which Amos uttered prophecies against in Amos chapters 1 and 2.

A. Damascus, Gaza, Edom, The children of Ammon, Moab, Judah, Israel — Amos 1:3-2:6

305.

Q. In Amos chapter 2 what two different religious activities or institutions did Amos say that Israel had corrupted, and how had they corrupted them?

A. They had corrupted the Nazarites by urging them to drink wine, and they had corrupted the prophets by urging them not to prophesy. — Amos 2:11, 12

306.

Q. In Amos chapter 3 the Lord said that He would not bring His judgments upon the nation of Israel without first doing what?

A. Without first revealing His secrets to His servants the prophets — Amos 3:7

307.

Q. In Amos chapter 3 how did the Lord illustrate the terrible destruction He was going to bring upon Israel and Syria for their wickedness?

A. As a shepherd who goes out and takes from the mouth of the lion two legs of one of his sheep or a piece of an ear — Amos 3:11, 12

308.

Q. From Amos chapter 4 name the five different methods of chastenings which the Lord said He had used against Israel.

A. Famine, drought, blasting and mildew, pestilence, and some had been overthrown by divine judgment — Amos 4:6-13

309.

Q. In Amos chapter 5 why were some from among the nation of Israel calling for the day of the Lord to come?

A. They were calling for the day of the Lord to come so that they might be delivered from their human enemies. — Amos 5:18

310.

Q. How did Amos illustrate the foolishness of the Israelites' request who asked for the day of the Lord to come so they might be delivered from their human enemies?

A. By comparing wicked men to a man running from a lion who meets a bear, or who runs into the house from the lion and leans his hand on the wall only to be bitten by a serpent — Amos 5:19

311.

Q. Where is the following quotation found, and what does it have reference to: "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion, and trust in the mountain of Samaria . . . ?"

A. From Amos to Judah and Israel concerning their wickedness and indifference in worshiping God — Amos 6:1

312.

Q. In the first part of Amos chapter 7, what kind of plague did the Lord send upon the land of Israel to eat the grass of the land?

A. A plague of grasshoppers — Amos 7:1-3

193.

Q. What were Elisha and the sons of the prophets doing when Elisha caused the axhead to float which had fallen into the Jordan River?

A. They were in the process of building a larger dwelling place for the sons of the prophets, or the school of the prophets. — 2 Kings 6:1-7

194.

Q. When an army of the king of Syria surrounded the city of Dothan in order to take Elisha the prophet, what did Elisha see which made him unafraid?

A. He saw that the mountain around the city was full of horses and chariots of fire. — 2 Kings 6:16, 17

195.

Q. During a severe famine in the city of Samaria, what cruel and repulsive act was brought to the attention of the king of Israel?

A. Two women agreed to eat their sons, but after they had killed and eaten one son, the other woman hid her son. — 2 Kings 6:27-31

196.

Q. When the city of Samaria was surrounded by the armies of the king of Syria, who came into the camp of the Syrians and found that they had fled their tents in fear?

A. Four leprous men — 2 Kings 7:3-8

197.

Q. When the armies of the king of Syria had surrounded the city of Samaria, what caused the Syrian armies to suddenly flee?

A. The Lord caused them to hear the noise of horses and chariots and an army. — 2 Kings 7:5-7

198.

Q. Give one of the prophecies Elisha made during the famine of Samaria.

A. He prophesied that food would be so plentiful that two measures of barley would be sold for a shekel and a measure of fine flour for a shekel. — 2 Kings 7:1, 2

187.

Q. What was the name of the king of Israel whom Jehoshaphat, the king of Judah, helped to fight against the king of Moab?

A. The king of Israel was Jehoram, the son of Ahab. — 2 Kings 3:4-16

188.

Q. What was the name of the servant of Elijah, and what was the name of the servant of Elisha?

A. Elisha was the servant of Elijah, and Gehazi was the servant of Elisha. — 1 Kings 19:19-21; 2 Kings 4:12

189.

Q. Name two miracles of Elisha recorded in 2 Kings 4.

A. (1) Multiplying the pot of oil of the wife of one of the sons of the prophets; (2) enabling the good woman of Shunem to have a son — 2 Kings 4

190.

Q. What was the name of the captain of the armies of Syria who came to see Elisha the prophet to be healed of his leprosy, and how did he learn about Elisha?

A. His name was Naaman, and he learned about Elisha from an Israelite maiden who served his wife. — 2 Kings 5

191.

Q. When Naaman came to Elisha the prophet to be healed of his leprosy, what did Elisha tell him to do?

A. He told him to go dip himself seven times in the Jordan River. — 2 Kings 5:10

192.

Q. What sin did Gehazi commit in connection with Naaman of Syria?

A. After his master Elisha had refused gifts from Naaman, Gehazi lied in order to get part of the gifts. — 2 Kings 5:20-27

313.

Q. In Amos chapter 7, what request did Amaziah the priest make of Amos, and what was his reason for making this request?

A. He asked Amos to leave Bethel and return to Judah to prophesy because Bethel was the king's chapel and the king's court. — Amos 7:10-13

314.

Q. What two-fold occupation did Amos have before the Lord called him to go as a prophet to Israel?

A. He was a herdsman and a gatherer of sycomore fruit. — Amos 7:14

315.

Q. What was the attitude and answer of Amos to the demand of Amaziah the priest of Bethel that he leave Bethel?

A. He was not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but the Lord called him to warn Israel, and he would deliver this warning. — Amos 7:14-17

316.

Q. What illustrations does the Lord give Amos in chapters 7 and 8 to show that his dealings with wicked Israel have come to an end?

A. A plumbline and a basket of summer fruit — Amos 7:7, 8; 8:1, 2

317.

Q. What does the Lord mean in Amos when He accused Israel of "... making the ephah small, and the shekel great ...?"

A. He accused Israel of crooked business dealings in giving a small measure and charging a high price for it. — Amos 8:5

318.

Q. In Amos chapter 8, what unusual type of famine did the Lord say that He would send against the land of Israel?

A. A famine but not a lack of bread or water but of hearing the Word of the Lord — Amos 8:11, 12

319.

Q. What specific captivity does the Book of Amos refer to as a punishment against Israel for her sins?

A. Amos seems to have in mind specifically the captivity of Northern Israel by the kingdom of Assyria. — Amos 7:11; 9:4 etc.

320.

Q. In Amos 9, what amazing prophecy did Amos make concerning the future of Israel?

A. Israel will once again return to and possess the land, the tabernacle of David will be raised up, and they will be no more removed from their land. — Amos 9:11-15

321.

Q. What is the main subject of the Book of Obadiah?

A. The Book of Obadiah contains a prophecy of destruction against the nation of Edom. — Obadiah 1

322.

Q. The Edomites, who are discussed in the Book of Obadiah, are the descendants of what familiar Old Testament figure?

A. They are the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob. — Obadiah 8

323.

Q. According to the Book of Obadiah, what was the main reason that God was going to send destruction upon the nation of Edom, the descendants of whom were brothers to the descendants of Israel?

A. Because they had joined with the enemies of Israel and Judah when Israel and Judah were taken captive — Obadiah 10-14

324.

Q. The Lord commanded the prophet Jonah to go utter a prophecy against what city which was the capital of what empire because of her wickedness?

A. Against the city of Nineveh, the capital of the Assyrian empire — Jonah 1:1, 2

181.

Q. What was the name of the prophet of the Lord who was called before Ahab and Jehoshaphat, whom Ahab hated?

A. The prophet was Micaiah, and he prophesied that Ahab would be killed in the battle. — 1 Kings 22:6-23

182.

Q. In what unusual way was Ahab, king of Israel, killed while he was fighting against the king of Syria to take the city of Ramoth-gilead?

A. A bowman simply drew his bow by chance and shot an arrow up into the air that killed Ahab. — 1 Kings 22:34, 35

183.

Q. Give the description of Elijah which is given to us in 2 Kings 1:8.

A. A hairy man who had a leather girdle about his loins — 2 Kings 1:8

184.

Q. What was the name of the king of Israel who sent three companies of fifty men to capture Elijah the prophet, only to have two of them devoured by fire from Heaven?

A. Ahaziah — 2 Kings 1:1-16

185.

Q. Describe the way in which Elijah the Tishbite was taken up to Heaven without dying.

A. He was taken up in a whirlwind and on a chariot of fire with horses of fire. — 2 Kings 2:11

186.

Q. Name four places in Israel where the schools of the prophets, or training centers for young men who were prophets, were located during the days of Elijah and Elisha.

A. Gilgal, Bethel, Jericho, and Samaria — 2 Kings 2:1, 2, 5; 7:1

175.

Q. Name the three people whom God commanded Elijah at Horeb to anoint to various offices.

A. He was to anoint Hazael as king of Syria, Jehu as king of Israel, and Elisha as his own successor. — 1 Kings 19:15, 16

176.

Q. With what king of what country did Ahab of Israel war over whom the Lord gave him victory twice in order to show to Ahab, as well as this king, that He was indeed the Lord of Heaven?

A. Ben-hadad, the king of Syria — 1 Kings 20

177.

Q. What action did Ahab of Israel take in his war with Ben-hadad of Syria which displeased the Lord very much?

A. He spared the life of Ben-hadad when he had him in his hands and even made a covenant with him. — 1 Kings 20:31-34

178.

Q. What was the name of the man, and what was the name of the city where he lived, who refused to sell King Ahab of Israel his vineyard because it was his inheritance?

A. Naboth of Jezreel — 1 Kings 21:1-4

179.

Q. What prophecy did Elijah the Tishbite bring to Ahab, king of Israel?

A. He prophesied that the dogs would lick Ahab's blood in the same place that they licked the blood of Naboth, and that the dogs would eat the body of Jezebel by the wall of Jezreel. — 1 Kings 21:17-26

180.

Q. What king of Israel and what king of Judah got together in order to take Ramoth-gilead from the king of Syria?

A. Ahab, king of Israel, and Jehoshaphat, king of Judah — 1 Kings 22:2-6

325.

Q. When the Lord commanded the prophet Jonah to preach to the city of Nineveh, what specifically did Jonah do to try to get away from the presence of the Lord?

A. He went down to Joppa and boarded a boat for Tarshish. — Jonah 1:3

326.

Q. In spite of Jonah's disobedience to the Lord's command, how did he give a good testimony to the heathen mariners?

A. He proudly told them that he was a Hebrew and that he feared the Lord. — Jonah 1:8, 9

327.

Q. In the Book of Jonah, how did the heathen mariners arrive at the conclusion that Jonah was the one who was causing the storm on the sea?

A. They cast lots and the lot fell upon Jonah. — Jonah 1:7-12

328.

Q. Some question the inspiration of the Book of Jonah, saying it would be impossible for a whale to swallow a man. How can Christians answer?

A. The Bible does not say the fish was a whale, but rather "a great fish." — Jonah 1:17

329.

Q. The second chapter of the Book of Jonah is made up almost entirely of what?

A. Jonah's prayer to the Lord from the belly of the fish — Jonah 2

330.

Q. After Jonah had prayed to the Lord from the belly of the fish in Jonah chapter 2, what did the fish do at the command of the Lord?

A. The fish vomited Jonah upon the dry land. — Jonah 2:10

331.
Q. Describe the size of the city of Nineveh in Biblical terms, and tell what is meant by this description.

A. The Bible says that Nineveh was "... an exceeding great city of three days' journey," that is, that the city was so large that a person would take about three days to casually walk through the city. — Jonah 3:3

332.
Q. What was the message which Jonah the prophet preached to the city of Nineveh?

A. "... Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown." — Jonah 3:4

333.
Q. As a result of the preaching of Jonah the prophet, what decree did the king of Nineveh make to his people?

A. He commanded the people, as well as their animals, to fast, to put on sackcloth, and to cry mightily unto God. — Jonah 3:7, 8

334.
Q. According to his own testimony, what was the reason Jonah did not want to preach to the people of Nineveh?

A. He knew that God would show mercy toward Nineveh and spare them if they repented, and Jonah did not want these enemies of Israel to receive mercy or to be spared. — Jonah 4:1, 2

335.
Q. What did the prophet Jonah do after he knew that God would spare the city of Nineveh because of their repentance?

A. He went out of the city on the east side and built a booth and sat under it to see what would happen to the city. — Jonah 4:5

336.
Q. While Jonah was pouting, how did the Lord teach him a lesson?

A. He caused a gourd to grow up over Jonah's booth, and He sent a worm to kill the gourd the next day which caused a great wind to blow upon Jonah so that he fainted. — Jonah 4:6-8

169.
Q. Who spoke the following quotation and on what occasion, "... How long halt ye between two opinions? if the LORD be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him"?

A. Elijah on the occasion of his test with the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel — 1 Kings 18:17-24

170.
Q. How long did the famine over Israel last during the time of Elijah and while Ahab was king of Israel?

A. Three and one-half years — 1 Kings 18:1; James 5:17

171.
Q. When Elijah had his contest with the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel, how many prophets of Baal were there?

A. There were 450 prophets of Baal. — 1 Kings 18:19, 22

172.
Q. In the contest which Elijah the prophet had with the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel, what did Elijah do to his sacrifice?

A. Elijah poured twelve barrels of water upon the sacrifice, which completely soaked the sacrifice as well as the wood. — 1 Kings 18:29-39

173.
Q. When Elijah fled from Jezebel after his contest with the prophets of Baal on Mount Carmel, what was his ultimate destination?

A. Elijah came to Horeb the mount of God. — 1 Kings 19:8

174.
Q. When the Lord appeared to Elijah at Horeb, the mountain of God, what three wonders of nature did God show to Elijah?

A. God sent before Elijah a great wind, an earthquake, and a fire. — 1 Kings 19:11, 12

163.

Q. What was the name of the king of Israel who reigned for only seven days before the kingdom was taken from him by another man?

A. Zimri — 1 Kings 16:15-20

164.

Q. What was the name of the king of Israel who moved the capital of Northern Israel to Samaria?

A. Omri — 1 Kings 16:24

165.

Q. What does the Book of 1 Kings say that Ahab, king of Israel, did which greatly added to his wickedness?

A. He married Jezebel, the daughter of the king of Zidonians, who introduced Baal worship into Israel. — 1 Kings 16:30-33

166.

Q. How is Elijah the prophet first introduced into the Bible in 1 Kings 17?

A. Elijah first appears on the scene to tell Ahab, king of Israel, that it will not rain during the following years until Elijah commands the rain to come. — 1 Kings 17:1

167.

Q. Name one means by which God supplied food and drink for Elijah.

A. God first supplied water from the brook Cherith and ravens to bring Elijah food. — 1 Kings 17:2-16

168.

Q. What was the name of the man who was the governor of the house of Ahab, but was a true believer?

A. Obadiah who manifested his belief in the God of Israel by hiding one hundred prophets of the Lord in a cave to protect them — 1 Kings 18:3, 4

337.

Q. What lesson did the Lord teach Jonah through the gourd, the worm, and the east wind?

A. It was much more appropriate to show mercy toward Nineveh which contained so many people than weep over a small gourd. — Jonah 4:9-11

338.

Q. According to the Book of Jonah, what was the approximate population of the city of Nineveh at the time when Jonah preached?

A. More than one hundred twenty thousand persons — Jonah 4:11

339.

Q. What was the prophetic reason for Jonah being included in the canon of Scripture?

A. Jonah's three days and nights in the fish serve as a prophecy of the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. — Jonah 1:17; Matthew 12:38-40

340.

Q. Who is the author of the Book of Acts, and what is the approximate date of writing?

A. The author is Luke, and the date of writing is about A.D. 63.

341.

Q. What is the purpose of the Book of Acts?

A. To trace the spread of the New Testament Church from its beginning in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost through its expansion into the uttermost parts of the world in the missionary journeys of the Apostle Paul — Acts 1:1, 8

342.

Q. What is both the key verse and the outline verse of the Book of Acts?

A. Acts 1:8

343.

Q. Why is Acts 1:8 called the outline verse of the Book of Acts?

A. Because Acts 1-7 records the work of the church in the city of Jerusalem; Acts 4-12 records the spread of the church in all Judah and in Samaria; and Acts 13-28 records the spread of the church into the uttermost parts of the earth. — Acts 1:8

344.

Q. In Acts 1:16, what Old Testament reference does Peter have in mind when he refers to the prophecy of David concerning the betrayal of Jesus Christ by Judas?

A. He refers to Psalm 41:9. — Acts 1:16

345.

Q. In Acts chapter 1, what two men were chosen from among the 120 disciples as qualified successors for the office from which Judas fell?

A. Joseph Barsabas Justus and Matthias, and Matthias was chosen. — Acts 1:23-26

346.

Q. In Acts chapter 1, what one main qualification did Peter suggest for the one who would succeed Judas?

A. He must have been with the disciples and with Jesus from the time He was baptized by John until the time He ascended back to Heaven. — Acts 1:21, 22

347.

Q. The Holy Spirit descended upon the disciples on what Jewish feast day? When was this feast celebrated?

A. Day of Pentecost. This feast was celebrated fifty days after the Passover. — Acts 2:1; Leviticus 23:15, 16

348.

Q. What is meant by the declaration that the apostles spoke in "tongues" on the day of Pentecost?

A. Their miraculous ability to speak in the human languages of men from other countries without having studied these languages — Acts 2:6, 8, 11

157.

Q. When Jeroboam's wife disguised herself and came to the prophet Ahijah to inquire about her sick son, what did the prophet tell her?

A. He told her that her son would die as soon as she returned home and that the line of Jeroboam would be cut off from being king of Israel. — 1 Kings 14:6-16

158.

Q. Who was the successor of Jeroboam, the first king of Israel; and who was the successor of Rehoboam, the first king of Judah?

A. Jeroboam was succeeded by his son Nadab and Rehoboam by his son Abijah. — 1 Kings 14:20, 31

159.

Q. What was the name of the good king of Judah who manifested his good works by removing his own mother from being queen because she had worshiped an idol?

A. Asa — 1 Kings 15:11-13

160.

Q. When King Asa of Judah was besieged by Baasha, king of Israel, to whom did he send for help?

A. To Ben-hadad, king of Syria — 1 Kings 15:18

161.

Q. What disease did King Asa of Judah have in his old age?

A. He was diseased in his feet. — 1 Kings 15:23

162.

Q. What was the name of the king of Israel who fulfilled the prophecy of Ahijah by taking the throne of Israel from the son of Jeroboam and eliminating the house of Jeroboam?

A. Baasha — 1 Kings 15:7-29

151.

Q. What was the name of the capital of Northern Israel which Jeroboam built, and where was it located?

A. The name was Shechem, and it was located in the tribe of Ephraim. — 1 Kings 12:25

152.

Q. When Jeroboam became afraid that the ten tribes of Northern Israel would return their loyalty to King Rehoboam of Jerusalem, what did he do?

A. He built two golden calves and set them up for the people to worship. — 1 Kings 12:25-33

153.

Q. When the unnamed prophet of Judah came up to prophesy against the wickedness of Jeroboam of Israel, what was the immediate response of Jeroboam?

A. He pointed at the prophet and gave a command to arrest him. — 1 Kings 13:4

154.

Q. What did God allow to happen to the prophet of Judah who came up to prophesy against Jeroboam at Bethel?

A. He was killed by a lion. — 1 Kings 13:24-28

155.

Q. What spiritual lesson do we learn from the death of the prophet of Judah who came up to prophesy against Jeroboam at Bethel?

A. We learn the important lesson that it is always best to obey God's Word. — 1 Kings 13

156.

Q. When Jeroboam's son was taken sick and was about to die, what did he have his wife do?

A. He had her to disguise herself and go to the prophet Ahijah to ask him what would happen to his son. — 1 Kings 14:1-3

349.

Q. What Old Testament prophet does the Apostle Peter quote as prophesying the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, and in what Old Testament reference is this prophecy found?

A. He quotes the Prophet Joel from Joel 2:28-32. — Acts 2:16-21

350.

Q. How many sermons by the Apostle Peter are recorded in the Book of Acts, and in what chapters are these sermons found?

A. Peter has four recorded sermons in Acts, in Acts 2; 3; 4; 10. — Acts 2:14-39; 3:12-26; 4:8-12; 10:34-43

351.

Q. Identify the following quotation: "... Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee. ..."

A. This was spoken by the Apostle Peter as he and John healed the lame man at the Temple gate called Beautiful. — Acts 3:6

352.

Q. In preaching to the people after the healing of the lame man in Acts 3, whom does Peter quote as prophesying the coming of Jesus Christ as a "prophet," and in what Old Testament reference is this prophecy found?

A. He quotes Moses from Deuteronomy 18:15 and 18. — Acts 3:22

353.

Q. In Peter's sermon after the healing of the lame man in Acts 3, what part of the Abrahamic Covenant did he quote concerning the coming of Jesus Christ?

A. "... In thy seed shall all the kindreds of the earth be blessed." — Acts 3:25

354.

Q. In Acts chapter 4, what sect of the Jewish leaders gave the apostles their first open opposition, and what was their reason for opposing them?

A. The Sadducees because the apostles were preaching the resurrection from the dead, a doctrine which they did not believe — Acts 4:1, 2

355.

Q. Describe the numerical growth of the early church.

A. Before the Day of Pentecost there were about an hundred and twenty disciples; on the Day of Pentecost 3,000 people were added; and a little later, the number of men was about 5,000. — Acts 1:15; 2:41; 4:4

356.

Q. How can we justify the action of the apostles in Acts chapter 4, when they disobeyed the Jewish leaders?

A. Christians are under obligation to obey the laws of their government until those laws contradict God's commands. — Romans 13; Acts 4:19, 20

357.

Q. When the early disciples of Christ began to pool their resources in order that they might spend time preaching the gospel, who is the good man who sold his land and gave the money to the apostles?

A. Joses Barnabas from Cyprus — Acts 4:32-37

358.

Q. What were the names of the couple in Acts chapter 5 who attempted to deceive the church for their own self glory by pretending that they were giving everything that they owned to the church when they were only giving a small part?

A. Ananias and Sapphira — Acts 5:1-11

359.

Q. When the Jewish leaders arrested the apostles in Acts 5 and brought them before the Jewish Sanhedrin, who gave untrue advice?

A. Gamaliel — Acts 5:34-39

360.

Q. What were the names of the two false prophets that the Jewish leader Gamaliel mentions in giving his advice in Acts chapter 5?

A. Theudas and Judas of Galilee — Acts 5:34-39

145.

Q. Give the sum total of Solomon's wives and concubines.

A. Solomon had seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines. — Kings 11:3

146.

Q. What was the name of the prophet of the Lord who told Jeroboam the son of Nebat that the Lord would cause him to reign over ten of the tribes of Israel?

A. The prophet Ahijah — 1 Kings 11:29

147.

Q. What was the name of Solomon's son who succeeded him to the throne of Israel?

A. Rehoboam — 1 Kings 11:43; 12:1

148.

Q. What was the direct cause of the rebellion of the ten tribes of Israel against the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon?

A. Rehoboam listened to his young advisers and decided to add to the burden of taxation which the people were under. — 1 Kings 12:3-15

149.

Q. What two tribes remained loyal to Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, when the other ten tribes rebelled against his reign?

A. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin — 1 Kings 12:20-23

150.

Q. Who became the first king of the ten tribes of Northern Israel who rebelled against the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon?

A. Jeroboam, the son of Nebat — 1 Kings 12:2, 3, 20

139.

Q. What was the name and location of the place where Solomon harbored his navy of ships?

A. Ezion-geber which was located on the shore of the Red Sea — 1 Kings 9:26

140.

Q. What was the name of the queen who came a great distance to see Solomon because she had heard so much about his wisdom and riches?

A. The queen of Sheba — 1 Kings 10:1

141.

Q. Describe the throne which King Solomon built for himself at Jerusalem.

A. The throne was made of ivory and overlaid with pure gold; the throne had six steps leading up to it with the statue of a lion setting on each side of the six steps as well as on each side of the throne itself, 14 lions in all. — 1 Kings 10:18-20

142.

Q. Name five items which Solomon is said to have imported through the navy of Tharshish.

A. Gold, silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks — 1 Kings 10:22

143.

Q. Through Solomon's marriages to heathen women he allowed memorials to be built to what four gods of what countries?

A. To Ashtoreth the goddess of the Zidonians; to Milcom and Molech the gods of Ammon; and to Chemosh the god of Moab — 1 Kings 11:5-8, 33

144.

Q. Name the three chief enemies which the Lord raised up against Solomon because of his disobedience in his marriages and in allowing the gods of his wives to be brought into Israel.

A. Hadad, the Edomite; Rezon, the king of Syria; and Jeroboam, the son of Nebat — 1 Kings 11:14-23, 26

361.

Q. Give three major qualifications which are listed in choosing the first deacons in Acts chapter 6.

A. They must be men of honest report, full of the Holy Spirit, and men of wisdom. — Acts 6:3

362.

Q. What reason did the early apostles have for ordaining deacons in the church?

A. Deacons were ordained to take care of the benevolent activities of the church and to free the apostles to give their whole attention to prayer and the ministry of the Word. — Acts 6:1-4

363.

Q. What are the names of the two most famous of the seven original deacons of the church, and what one thing is each one of them most noted for?

A. Stephen as the first Christian martyr, and Philip in evangelizing Samaria and baptizing the Ethiopian eunuch — Acts 6:5; 7:60; 8:5-40

364.

Q. When the Jewish leaders brought Stephen to trial because of his fervent preaching, what two-fold charge did they lay against him?

A. They charged him with saying that Jesus of Nazareth would destroy the Temple and that customs in relation to the Law of Moses would be changed. — Acts 6:13, 14

365.

Q. What is the main content of Stephen's sermon in Acts chapter 7?

A. A review of Israel's history from the call of Abraham to the reign of Solomon, the prophecies of the Messiah, and disobedience of Israel — Acts 7

366.

Q. In Stephen's sermon in Acts 7:45, whom does Stephen refer to when he mentions the name "Jesus"? Explain this.

A. The Old Testament figure Joshua. The Hebrew word "Joshua" is the equivalent of the Greek word "Jesus." — Acts 7:45

367.

Q. When the Jewish leaders stoned Stephen after he had preached his sermon to them in Acts 7, who stood by and what task did he perform in relation to the death of Stephen?

A. Saul, or Paul, kept the coats of those who did the stoning. — Acts 7:58

368.

Q. In Stephen's vision of the Glorified Christ at the time he was stoned, in what unusual position did Stephen see Jesus?

A. Stephen saw Jesus standing, not sitting, at the right hand of God. — Acts 7:55

369.

Q. As a result of the stoning of Stephen and the resulting persecuting of Saul of Tarsus, what was one beneficial development?

A. The Christians were scattered throughout the region of Judea and Samaria preaching the gospel. — Acts 8:1

370.

Q. What was the name of the deacon who evangelized the city of Samaria, and what were the names of the two apostles who came down to Samaria and laid hands on them that they might receive the Holy Spirit?

A. Philip was the deacon, and Peter and John were the apostles. — Acts 8:5, 14

371.

Q. Name the sorcerer who believed under Philip's preaching at Samaria, and what terrible sin did he later commit?

A. Simon. He tried to purchase this gift of laying on of hands from the apostles. — Acts 8:9-24

372.

Q. After the deacon Philip had led in a revival at Samaria, where did the Lord then send him and for what purpose?

A. The Lord told Philip to go south to the road which goes from Jerusalem to Gaza and there to preach to the Ethiopian eunuch whom he met riding in his chariot. — Acts 8:26-30

133.

Q. In reference to 1 Kings 8:1, where was "the city of David" located, and by what name was it called?

A. The city of David was a section within the city of Jerusalem which was known by the name "Zion." — 1 Kings 8:1

134.

Q. At the time when the Ark of the Covenant was placed in the Temple of Solomon, what was the only item which was contained in the Ark of the Covenant?

A. The only item was the two tables of stone upon which the Covenant of Moses had been written. — 1 Kings 8:9

135.

Q. When the Covenant was placed within the Holy of Holies in the Temple of Solomon, why were the priests unable to stand in the Temple to minister before the Lord?

A. Because the cloud of God's presence and His glory filled the house — 1 Kings 8:10, 11

136.

Q. In what chapter in the Book of 1 Kings do we find the dedication of the Temple of Solomon?

A. In 1 Kings 8

137.

Q. What reward did Solomon give King Hiram of Tyre for his help in building the Temple and the king's house, and what was Hiram's response to this reward?

A. Solomon gave him twenty cities in Galilee, but Hiram was not at all pleased with the cities. — 1 Kings 9:10-13

138.

Q. How did Solomon obtain the city of Gezer which was still occupied by Canaanites in his day?

A. Gezer was captured and burned by Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and presented to his daughter, who was Solomon's wife. — 1 Kings 9:16

127.

Q. How long did it take Solomon to build his own house in the city of Jerusalem?

A. 13 years — 1 Kings 7:1

128.

Q. Give the measurements of Solomon's house in Jerusalem in feet; and point out which was larger, Solomon's house or the Temple.

A. The measurements of Solomon's house were 150 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high; and Solomon's house seems to have been larger than the Temple. — 1 Kings 6:2; 7:2

129.

Q. Whom did Solomon obtain to do the brass work for the Temple of the Lord in Jerusalem?

A. Hiram of Tyre — 1 Kings 7:13-47

130.

Q. What blood connection did Hiram, king of Tyre, have with the nation of Israel?

A. He was the son of a woman from the tribe of Naphtali, but his father was a man from Tyre. — 1 Kings 7:14

131.

Q. In the description of the Temple of Solomon in the Book of 1 Kings, what is the section called which was known in the Old Testament tabernacle as the Holy of Holies?

A. This portion of the Temple was referred to as "the oracle." — 1 Kings 6:19; 7:49

132.

Q. How does 1 Kings chapter 6 date the year when Solomon began to build the Temple of the Lord in Jerusalem?

A. The year is dated as the four hundred and eightieth year after Israel came out of Egypt. — 1 Kings 6:1

373.

Q. When the deacon Philip joined the Ethiopian eunuch in his chariot, from what Old Testament reference was the eunuch reading and what was the reference a prophecy of?

A. He was reading from Isaiah 53:7, 8 which was a prophecy of the death of Christ. — Acts 8:28-35

374.

Q. For what purpose was Saul approaching the city of Damascus at the time of his conversion?

A. He had letters or warrants from the high priest in Jerusalem which gave him authority in the synagogues of Damascus to bind Christians and take them back to Jerusalem for trial. — Acts 9:1, 2

375.

Q. The Lord commanded Ananias, a servant of Christ in the city of Damascus, to go to whose house on what street in Damascus to seek for whom?

A. He was told to go to the house of Judas on Straight Street to seek for Saul of Tarsus. — Acts 9:10, 11

376.

Q. When Paul came back to Jerusalem after his conversion, what was the disciples' attitude toward him at first?

A. The disciples were afraid of him and could not believe that he was a disciple himself. — Acts 9:26, 27

377.

Q. What two miracles did the Apostle Peter perform in what two locations in the latter part of Acts 9?

A. At Lydda he healed Eneas of palsy, and at Joppa he raised Dorcas from the dead. — Acts 9:32-43

378.

Q. When the angel appeared to Cornelius, the Roman centurion in Acts 10, he was told to send for the Apostle Peter who was at that time dwelling at what location in what city and in whose house?

A. He was dwelling by the seaside in the city of Joppa in the house of Simon the tanner. — Acts 10:5, 6

379.

Q. What lesson did Peter learn from his vision of the different type animals in the great sheet let down from Heaven?

A. That the Old Testament health laws regarding clean and unclean animals did not apply to the Christian dispensation and that the gospel was to be made available to everyone — Acts 10:9-16

380.

Q. After Peter had preached the message of Jesus Christ to Cornelius, what happened to Cornelius and his country?

A. They received the Holy Spirit, they spoke with languages as the apostles had at Pentecost, and they were baptized. — Acts 10:44-48

381.

Q. How many men did Cornelius send to Joppa to get Peter, and how many accompanied Peter from Joppa back to Caesarea?

A. Cornelius sent three men for Peter, and six brethren accompanied Peter back to Joppa. — Acts 10:7, 23; 11:11, 12

382.

Q. The church at Jerusalem heard that a great number of people had believed in Christ down at Antioch; whom did they send to help them?

A. Barnabas, a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith — Acts 11:22-24

383.

Q. After Barnabas had spent some time in teaching the new believers at Antioch, whom did he go to get in Tarsus and how long did they continue in the church at Antioch?

A. He went to Tarsus to get Saul or Paul, and they continued to teach a whole year. — Acts 11:25, 26

384.

Q. In the latter part of Acts 11, what was the name of the prophet from the church at Jerusalem who prophesied a great famine which took place during the days of what Roman emperor?

A. The name of the prophet was Agabus, and the emperor was Claudius Caesar. — Acts 11:28

121.

Q. With what king of what country did Solomon trade for materials of timber and stone to be supplied for the building of the Temple in Jerusalem?

A. With Hiram, king of Tyre — 1 Kings 5:1-18

122.

Q. What two types of timber did Solomon obtain from Hiram, king of Tyre, to build the Temple of the Lord in Jerusalem?

A. Cedar trees and fir trees — 1 Kings 5:10

123.

Q. What was the total number of the men of Israel which Solomon had involved in building the house of the Lord in Jerusalem?

A. One hundred eighty three thousand three hundred men (183,300) — 1 Kings 5:13-18

124.

Q. From 1 Kings 6, give the measurements of the Temple of Solomon in feet.

A. Solomon's Temple was 90 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 45 feet high. — 1 Kings 6:2

125.

Q. In addition to the cedar and the fir which Solomon got from Lebanon in building the Temple of the Lord, what other type wood did he use which apparently came from Israel?

A. Solomon used the olive tree also. — 1 Kings 6:23-31

126.

Q. How many years was Solomon in building the Temple of the Lord in Jerusalem?

A. Seven years — 1 Kings 6:38

115.

Q. What was the name of the place where Solomon prayed his prayer to the Lord for wisdom in judging the nation of Israel?

A. Gibeon — 1 Kings 3:5

116.

Q. In the early part of the reign of Solomon when the Lord invited him to make any request of Him at Gibeon, what request did Solomon make which pleased the Lord very much?

A. Solomon prayed for wisdom in governing the people of Israel. — 1 Kings 3:5-15

117.

Q. Describe an example to illustrate the wisdom of Solomon.

A. Two harlots came to Solomon, each claiming one child; Solomon commanded that the child be divided, thus causing the real mother to reveal herself. — 1 Kings 3:16-28

118.

Q. Solomon, who was known for his large collection of horses, had how many stalls of horses and how many horsemen?

A. He had forty thousand stalls of horses and twelve thousand horsemen. — 1 Kings 4:26

119.

Q. How many proverbs and how many songs is Solomon said to have written in the Book of 1 Kings?

A. 3,000 proverbs and 1,005 songs

120.

Q. In terms of war and peace, how would you characterize the reign of Solomon?

A. Solomon's reign was one of peace. — 1 Kings 4:24; 5:3

385.

Q. Identify the Herod who killed James, the brother of John, with a sword. What relation was he to Herod the Great who killed the innocent children at Bethlehem in Matthew 2?

A. This was Herod Agrippa the first, and he was the grandson of Herod the Great. — Acts 12:1, 2; Matthew 2:16-18

386.

Q. According to the Book of Acts, who was the first Christian martyr and who was the first apostolic martyr?

A. Stephen was the first Christian martyr, and James the brother of John was the first apostolic martyr. — Acts 7:60; 12:2

387.

Q. In Acts chapter 12, after Peter had been released from Herod's prison by the angel of the Lord, to whose house did he go and what was going on there at the time?

A. He went to the house of Mary the mother of John Mark where many of the Christians were gathered to pray for Peter's release. — Acts 12:12

388.

Q. On what occasion did the Lord smite Herod with a judgment of death?

A. When the people of Tyre and Sidon, who were dependent upon King Herod, appeared before his throne and heard him give a speech. — Acts 12:20-25

389.

Q. How many of the missionary journeys of the Apostle Paul are recorded in the Book of Acts?

A. Three journeys — Acts 13-28

390.

Q. Give the chapters in Acts in which Paul's missionary journeys and his journey to Rome are recorded.

A. The first journey, 13-14; the second journey, 16-18; the third journey, 19-21; the journey to Rome, 27-28. — Acts 13-28

391.

Q. When Paul visited Cyprus on his first missionary journey, what relationship did he have with two men?

A. Because of Elymas' interference with his work, he blinded Elymas the sorcerer, and he was then able to win Sergius Paulus to the Lord. — Acts 13:6-13

392.

Q. Where did Paul preach his first recorded sermon, and where in the Book of Acts do we find it?

A. He preached his first recorded sermon at Antioch in Pisidia, and it is recorded in Acts 13. — Acts 13:16-41

393.

Q. Name three important things which happened on Paul's first missionary journey in the city of Lystra.

A. They healed a man who had never been able to walk; they were proclaimed gods by the people of Lystra; Paul was stoned and dragged out of the city and left for dead. — Acts 14:8-19

394.

Q. What two men accompanied Paul on his first journey, and what two men accompanied him on his second journey?

A. Barnabas and John Mark on his first journey and Silas and Timothy on his second journey — Acts 13:2, 5; 15:40; 16:1

395.

Q. What was the main subject of the first church council in Jerusalem as recorded in Acts 15?

A. The question was whether Gentiles who become believers should be asked to be circumcised and to keep the Law of Moses. — Acts 15:1-5

396.

Q. What did the speakers at the first church council in Jerusalem discuss?

A. Peter told about his experience with Cornelius; Paul and Barnabas told about their first missionary journey; the Apostle James summed up the conclusion of the meeting. — Acts 15:7-29

109.

Q. In 1 Kings chapter 1, what two people who had been servants of David, joined with Adonijah, the son of David, in his attempt to usurp the throne of David from Solomon?

A. Abiathar the priest and Joab the captain of the host — 1 Kings 1:7

110.

Q. What were the names of the two people who anointed Solomon as king over Israel and successor to the throne of David?

A. Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet — 1 Kings 1:34

111.

Q. How long did the total reign of King David last?

A. 40 years — 1 Kings 2:11

112.

Q. In regard to the 40-year reign of King David, how many years did he reign at each of the two cities where he lived?

A. He reigned at Hebron seven years and thirty-three years in Jerusalem. — 1 Kings 2:11

113.

Q. Whom did Solomon name as replacement for Abiathar the priest and Joab the captain of the host who had joined Adonijah in his attempt to usurp the throne from Solomon?

A. He replaced Joab with Benaiah the son of Jehoiada and Abiathar with Zadok. — 1 Kings 2:35

114.

Q. When Solomon replaced Abiathar as high priest of the nation of Israel, what prophecy did this fulfill?

A. This fulfilled the prophecy that the house of Eli would be removed from the office of high priest. — 1 Kings 2:27; 1 Samuel 2:31-36

103.

Q. What two names are used to identify the place from which Moses viewed the Promised Land, and what is the purpose of these two names?

A. The two names are Nebo and Pisgah; they were two mountain peaks which were closely associated, and apparently Moses viewed the land from both peaks. — Deuteronomy 34:1

104.

Q. How old was Moses when he died?

A. 120 years of age — Deuteronomy 34:7

105.

Q. What is said about Moses' physical condition at the time of his death at the age of 120?

A. It is said that he still had good eyesight and an abundance of physical strength. — Deuteronomy 34:7

106.

Q. What was the name of the young woman who came in to minister to and nurse King David in his old age?

A. Abishag the Shunammite — 1 Kings 1:3

107.

Q. What was the name of the son of David who tried to usurp the throne of David from Solomon in 1 Kings chapter 1?

A. Adonijah — 1 Kings 1:5-10

108.

Q. What two people went in before King David to plead with him to proclaim Solomon publicly as his successor?

A. The two people were Bathsheba the mother of Solomon and Nathan the prophet. — 1 Kings 1:11-31

397.

Q. What caused the split between Paul and Barnabas when they began their second missionary journey together?

A. Paul did not want to take John Mark with them, while Barnabas wanted Mark to accompany them. — Acts 15:36-41

398.

Q. Name the three conversions which sum up Paul's recorded ministry at Philippi on his second missionary journey as found in Acts 16.

A. The conversion of Lydia; the conversion of the fortune telling girl; the conversion of the Philippian jailer — Acts 16:12-40

399.

Q. On Paul's second missionary journey, what group of people were said to have been more noble than the Thessalonians and why?

A. The Bereans because they were more receptive of the Word and searched the Scriptures daily — Acts 17:11

400.

Q. What were the names of the two groups of philosophers whom Paul met in the city of Athens, and what was the chief emphasis or philosophy of each one?

A. The Epicureans emphasized pleasure while the Stoics emphasized virtue. — Acts 17:18

401.

Q. When Paul preached his sermon on Mars' Hill, what witness of the true God did he especially emphasize to them, and what doctrine did the people reject?

A. Paul emphasized the witness of God in creation, and they rejected especially the doctrine of the resurrection. — Acts 17:22-34

402.

Q. Name the three different reactions to Paul's sermon on Mars' Hill.

A. Some mocked the gospel and disregarded it entirely; others put off making a decision; but a few believed the gospel and received Christ. — Acts 17:32-34

403.

Q. When Paul came to the city of Corinth on his second missionary journey, what were the names of the Jewish couple whom he met and lived with because he was of the same trade they were and what trade was that?

A. The couple was Aquila and Priscilla and the trade was tentmaking. — Acts 18:1-3

404.

Q. Name the three places and occasions in Acts when the Lord appeared to Paul to reassure him of His presence.

A. In Corinth during Paul's second journey; in Jerusalem after he had been arrested at the close of his third journey; on the ship to Rome just before they were shipwrecked. — Acts 18:10; 23:11; 27:24

405.

Q. Name the two places in Acts where Paul spent a long period of time, and tell how long he spent in each place.

A. He spent a year and a half at Corinth and three years at Ephesus. — Acts 18:11; 19:8-10; 20:31

406.

Q. Who was the eloquent Jew from Alexandria who preached at Ephesus but only knew about Jesus in relation to the baptism of John the Baptist, and who then brought him up-to-date through the death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ?

A. Apollos was brought up-to-date by Aquila and Priscilla. — Acts 18:24-28

407.

Q. Name the three most important events recorded in Acts 19 in relation to Paul's ministry at Ephesus.

A. Instruction and baptism of twelve men who only knew Christ according to the baptism of John the Baptist; the sons of Sceva attempting to cast out demons by the magic of the name of Christ; the uproar led by Demetrius because Paul's preaching was hurting his business — Acts 19:1-41

408.

Q. At the close of Paul's third missionary journey, where did he meet the Ephesian elders to bid them farewell, and why did he meet them there?

A. He met them at Miletus because he was in a hurry to get to Jerusalem in time for the Day of Pentecost. — Acts 20:15, 16

97.

Q. What was the name of the man who replaced Moses as the leader of the nation of Israel?

A. Joshua — Deuteronomy 31:1-3

98.

Q. How often did Moses command that the law be read publicly among the nation of Israel, and on what special occasion was it to be read?

A. Every seven years at the Feast of Tabernacles — Deuteronomy 31:10-13

99.

Q. When Moses had finished writing the law, where did he command the priest to place it so that it might be a continuous witness to the nation of Israel?

A. Inside the Ark of the Covenant — Deuteronomy 31:26

100.

Q. In what chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy do we find the Song of Moses concerning the nation of Israel?

A. Deuteronomy 32

101.

Q. What amazing conclusion does Moses make about the worship of idols in his song in Deuteronomy 32 which the Apostle Paul also makes in the Book of 1 Corinthians?

A. That the worship of idols is the worship of demons or devils — Deuteronomy 32:17; 1 Corinthians 10:20

102.

Q. What is the poetic name which is used for the nation of Israel at least three times in the last chapters of Deuteronomy, and what does it mean?

A. The name is "Jeshurun" and it means "righteous." — Deuteronomy 32:15; 33:5, 26

91.

Q. In the pronouncing of the cursings and the blessings upon the two mountains in the land of Canaan, upon which were the curses to be pronounced and which were the blessings to be pronounced?

A. The curses upon Mount Ebal, the blessings upon Mount Gerizim — Deuteronomy 27:12, 13

92.

Q. How were the twelve tribes identified when the tribe of Levi was taken out of the regular inheritance?

A. The twelve tribes were then obtained by giving Joseph a double portion through his two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh. — Deuteronomy 27:12, 13

93.

Q. What was the missionary responsibility of the nation of Israel?

A. The nation of Israel was to be a testimony to the nations around her by allowing them to witness the great blessings that come from serving the true God. — Deuteronomy 28:10; Matthew 28:18-20

94.

Q. Name the three nations in history who each had a part in gradually fulfilling the prophecy of Deuteronomy 28 which said that disobedient Israel would be scattered among all the nations of the earth.

A. The nations were the nation of Assyria, the nation of Babylon, and the Roman nation. — Deuteronomy 28:49, 50

95.

Q. Name what is perhaps the most tragic manifestation of the misery of disobedient Israel which is prophesied in Deuteronomy 28?

A. The prophecy that parents would eat the flesh of their own children while they were closed in by the enemy — Deuteronomy 28:53

96.

Q. What fact about God's revelation of Himself to Israel did He emphasize which should cause them to want to obey Him?

A. That His revelation was not far off from them in Heaven or beyond the sea, but rather was very near them — Deuteronomy 30:12-15

409.

Q. In Paul's discussion with the Ephesian elders in Acts chapter 20, we find the basis for what three names which are applied to the leader of a church?

A. An elder relates to his maturity in the faith; a bishop relates to his duty to guard the flock against false teachers and doctrine; a pastor in relation to his duty to feed the flock. — Acts 20:17, 28

410.

Q. In Acts 21, did Paul compromise his principles when he agreed to the request of James and the church elders to identify himself with four men who were taking a Jewish vow?

A. No — Paul kept the law himself as a Jew. — Acts 21:18-26

411.

Q. What two false charges did the Jews lay against Paul while he was in the Temple at Jerusalem?

A. They charged that he taught against the people of Israel, the Law of Moses, and the Temple, and that he had brought Greeks into the Temple and defiled it. — Acts 21:28

412.

Q. We know that the Apostle Paul spoke what two different languages well?

A. He spoke well both Greek and Hebrew or Aramaic. — Acts 21:37, 40; 22:2

413.

Q. What was Paul's hometown, where did he get his Rabbinical training, and who was his teacher?

A. Paul's hometown was Tarsus, but he got his Rabbinical training in Jerusalem at the feet of Gamaliel. — Acts 22:3

414.

Q. What was the difference in the way in which Paul got his Roman citizenship and the way Lysias, the chief captain who arrested Paul at Jerusalem, got his?

A. Paul was born as a Roman citizen, while Lysias paid a great sum of money in order to receive his. — Acts 22:28

415.

Q. When Paul appeared before the Jewish council in Jerusalem after he had been arrested, what tactic did he use to divide the Jews?

A. When he saw both Sadducees and Pharisees, he declared that he was a Pharisee and believed in the resurrection of the dead. — Acts 23:6-10

416.

Q. When the Roman chief captain, Claudius Lysias, was told by Paul's nephew that a band of Jews were plotting to kill Paul, what action did he immediately take?

A. He sent Paul with a military escort that night and a letter to the Roman governor. — Acts 23:12-35

417.

Q. Give the names, in the order in which they ruled, of the two Roman governors before whom the Apostle Paul appeared at Caesarea.

A. First before Felix, and then before Festus — Acts 23:26-26:32

418.

Q. When Paul appeared before the Roman governor Felix at Caesarea, what three subjects did he reason with Felix about in relation to Christ which caused Felix to tremble with fear?

A. He reasoned with him about righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. — Acts 24:24-27

419.

Q. Identify the following quotation: "... Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

A. This was spoken by Herod Agrippa II when he heard the Apostle Paul at Caesarea at the invitation of Festus, the Roman governor. — Acts 26:1-32

420.

Q. What miracle happened on Melita in regard to Paul which illustrates the truth of Mark 16:18?

A. Paul was bitten by a very poisonous viper, but he merely shook it off in the fire and felt no harm. — Acts 28:1-6

85.

Q. Under the Law of Moses, a legal Jewish scourging consisted of how many stripes?

A. Forty stripes — Deuteronomy 25:3

86.

Q. How is the command, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn," used in the New Testament?

A. Paul uses this verse to teach that men who preach the gospel should earn their living from this ministry. — Deuteronomy 25:4; 1 Corinthians 9:9

87.

Q. Who in the Gospel asked Jesus a question which involved the command of the Law of Moses for a man to marry the wife of his brother when his brother had died without having children?

A. The Sadducees asked this question about seven brothers who each married one woman. — Deuteronomy 25:5; Matthew 22:23-33

88.

Q. When a man was unwilling or unable to marry his brother's wife after his brother had died without having children, what symbolic action was to be taken?

A. The man's shoe was to be loosed off his foot, and he was to spit in the face of the other man. — Deuteronomy 25:9; Ruth 4:7, 8

89.

Q. Why did God command the elimination of the Amalekites?

A. Because the Amalekites had attacked Israel from the rear where the most feeble people were while they were on the exodus from Egypt — Deuteronomy 25:17-19; 1 Samuel 15

90.

Q. What memorial did the Lord command the Israelites to establish as soon as they had entered the Promised Land?

A. They were to set up great stones upon which the law was to be written as a memorial. — Deuteronomy 27:1-8

79.

Q. The Ammonites and the Moabites were descendants of whom?

A. They were descendants of Lot by his own daughters. — Genesis 19:33-38

80.

Q. How many generations was it before an Ammonite or a Moabite could enter into the congregation of Israel?

A. Ten generations — Deuteronomy 23:3

81.

Q. The Lord commanded that Ammonites and Moabites could not be admitted to the congregation of the Lord until their tenth generation. Why?

A. Because they were not kind to Israel while they were passing through their land on their way from Egypt to Canaan — Deuteronomy 23:4

82.

Q. In the Law of Moses what commandment was given in regard to eating the grapes of a neighbor?

A. A person could eat his neighbor's grapes to satisfy himself, but he could not put any in a vessel. — Deuteronomy 23:24, 25

83.

Q. Under the Law of Moses, a man who had taken a wife was free from his military obligations for how long?

A. For one year — Deuteronomy 24:5

84.

Q. Give one example to show how God commanded the Israelites to be thoughtful of the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow when they were gathering their grain.

A. When they had forgotten a sheaf of grain in the field, they were to leave it for the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow. — Deuteronomy 24:19-22

421.

Q. Describe the condition in which the Book of Acts leaves the Apostle Paul at its close.

A. In his own hired house Paul was guarded only by a soldier, awaiting his hearing before the Roman emperor, but having freedom to preach the gospel to all who came to him. — Acts 28:16-31

422.

Q. What is meant by the "we passages" of the Book of Acts, and what is their significance?

A. The writer joins Paul's company at a certain place and refers to it as "we" rather than "they." This certainly fits in with the tradition of Luke as the writer of Acts. — Acts 16:8-40; 21:28-31

423.

Q. Identify the people to whom Paul's epistle to the Galatians was written.

A. This letter was written to the churches which Paul established on his first missionary journey which were located in the Roman province of Galatia. — Galatians 1:2; Acts 13:14-14:28

424.

Q. What was the purpose of the writing of Paul's epistle to the Galatians?

A. To correct the teaching that it was necessary to be circumcised and to keep the Law of Moses in addition to faith in order to be saved

425.

Q. Whom did Paul say the Galatians should not believe if they should preach any other gospel to them?

A. They should not believe anyone who preached another gospel to them, not even himself or an angel from Heaven. — Galatians 1:6-9

426.

Q. In defending his office as an apostle in Galatians 1, what one qualification for being an apostle does Paul especially stress?

A. Having received his call and his message directly from Jesus Christ Himself — Galatians 1:11-24

427.

Q. What occasion does Paul probably have reference to in Galatians 2 when he says that he and Barnabas came up to Jerusalem fourteen years after his first visit there?

A. He probably refers to the Jerusalem council as reported in Acts 15. — Galatians 2:1-10

428.

Q. Which one of the original apostles did Paul rebuke to his face at Antioch and for what reason?

A. Peter, because of his inconsistency in withdrawing himself from eating with Gentiles when some visitors came down from the church at Jerusalem — Galatians 2:11-14

429.

Q. What most important point about our salvation did Paul make in Galatians 3:1-5?

A. We are not only saved by faith alone, but we are also kept by faith alone, apart from works. — Galatians 3:1-5

430.

Q. What important Old Testament reference did Paul refer to in Galatians 3 to show that Abraham was saved by faith alone?

A. He quoted Genesis 15:6 as teaching that Abraham's faith was counted for righteousness. — Galatians 3:6

431.

Q. What argument did Paul use in Galatians 3 to show that the Abrahamic Covenant of faith is superior to and cannot be replaced by the Mosaic Covenant of works?

A. The Abrahamic Covenant of faith was given 430 years before the Mosaic Covenant of Law, and the law was not given to replace the Abrahamic Covenant of faith. — Galatians 3:17, 18

432.

Q. What was the purpose of the law if it was not given to Israel as a means of obtaining salvation?

A. It was added "because of transgressions," so that men would realize they were sinners and were transgressing God's law and needed to come to Him for mercy in order to be saved. — Galatians 3:19

73.

Q. What did God command the Children of Israel to observe in their attack of one of the cities in the land of Canaan?

A. In the cities of Canaan every living thing was to be killed: men, women, children, and animals. — Deuteronomy 20:13-18

74.

Q. What reason did the Lord have for commanding the Israelites for anyone that was fearful or fainthearted to return home and not serve in the army?

A. Because such a person would affect others in the midst of battle and cause them to be fearful and fainthearted also — Deuteronomy 20:8

75.

Q. Where and how does the New Testament refer to Deuteronomy 21:23?

A. This verse is referred to in Galatians 3:13 where the Apostle Paul points out that Jesus Christ bore the curse of sin for mankind by hanging on a tree. — Deuteronomy 21:23; Galatians 3:13

76.

Q. Is the old slogan "finders keepers" in line with the teaching of the Law of Moses?

A. No — An Israelite who found something was to return it to its owner, or if he did not know who the owner was, he was to keep it until it was claimed. — Deuteronomy 22:1-4

77.

Q. What was the purpose of the command in Deuteronomy 22:5 which forbade women to wear men's clothes and men to wear women's clothes?

A. The purpose of this command was to emphasize the importance of maintaining a distinction between the sexes. — Deuteronomy 22:5

78.

Q. In Deuteronomy 22:9-11, what was the purpose of the commandment against sowing different kinds of seeds together?

A. The command was simply a symbolical teaching to Israelites to remind them that they were a pure and peculiar people. — Deuteronomy 22:9-11

67.

Q. What attitude did the Lord command the Israelites to take toward witches, enchanters, spirits, wizards, etc.?

A. The Israelites were to have nothing to do with such people, and the Lord promised that He would drive them out from among the Israelites. — Deuteronomy 18:9-12

68.

Q. What specific reference in the Old Testament pointed toward Jesus Christ as fulfilling the office of prophet?

A. Deuteronomy 18:15, 18

69.

Q. How many cities of refuge were there in the nation of Israel?

A. There were six cities of refuge. — Deuteronomy 19:2, 3, 9; 4:41-43; Joshua 20:7, 8

70.

Q. What was the purpose of the cities of refuge in the nation of Israel?

A. The cities of refuge were for the protection of a man who had killed another man accidentally. — Deuteronomy 19:2-13

71.

Q. What illustration does the Bible give in Deuteronomy 19 concerning the purpose of the cities of refuge?

A. An ox flies off the handle and accidentally kills a man's neighbor. He may find protection by fleeing to one of the cities of refuge. — Deuteronomy 19:5

72.

Q. Name two of the causes which are mentioned in Deuteronomy 20 by which a man might be released from military obligations.

A. (1) A man who was engaged to a woman and had not yet married her, (2) a man who was fearful and fainthearted, (3) a man who built a new house and had not dedicated it, (4) a man who planted a vineyard and had not eaten of it — Deuteronomy 20:5-8

433.

Q. In Galatians 4, what important New Testament doctrine does the Apostle Paul point out which belongs to the New Testament church but was not true of Old Testament believers?

A. The doctrine which is discussed is adoption; that is, the fact that Christians are actually the sons of God. — Galatians 4:1-7

434.

Q. What Old Testament account did Paul point to as a contrast between the Covenant of Law and the Covenant of Grace?

A. He points to the births of Abraham's two sons, Ishmael and Isaac. Ishmael's birth illustrates the Covenant of Law, while Isaac's illustrates the Covenant of Grace. — Galatians 4:19-31

435.

Q. Name the nine manifestations of the fruit of the Spirit which the Apostle Paul lists in Galatians 5:22, 23.

A. Love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance — Galatians 5:22, 23

436.

Q. Galatians 6:2 says, "Bear ye one another's burdens . . ." and Galatians 6:5 says, "For every man shall bear his own burden." How can we explain this apparent contradiction?

A. The words translated "burden" are two different words. In verse 2 the word means "problems," while in verse 5 the word means "work load." — Galatians 6:2, 5

437.

Q. Explain the meaning and significance of Galatians 6:11 which says, "Ye see how large a letter I have written unto you with mine own hand."

A. Since Paul wrote this letter personally, many think this suggests that Paul had severe eye trouble which caused him to have to write with very large letters. — Galatians 6:11

438.

Q. Identify James, the author of the epistle of James.

A. This seems to be the James who stood out as the leader of the early church in Jerusalem and who was actually the Lord's earthly brother. — Matthew 13:55; Galatians 1:19; 1 Corinthians 15:7; Galatians 2:9

439.

Q. In James 1:27, what two things did James mention as manifestations of "pure religion and undefiled . . . "?

A. Visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction and keeping one's self unspotted from the world — James 1:27

440.

Q. List the four steps which James gives in the downward road of sin in James 1.

A. (1) Temptation; (2) lust; (3) sin; (4) death. — James 1:14-16

441.

Q. What classic illustration of partiality does James give in James chapter 1?

A. A rich man who comes in with costly dress and is given a place of honor in the church, while a poor man with shabby dress is made to stand or to sit on the floor — James 2:1-9

442.

Q. Because James says that "... faith without works is dead," critics often accuse James of contradicting Paul who says we are saved by faith alone. How can we explain this supposed contradiction?

A. Paul is talking about *how* to be saved, while James is talking about *how* to *show* that you are saved. — James 2:14-26

443.

Q. In James 3:1, why does James discourage Christians from becoming teachers and preachers of the Word merely because of the honor of the position without considering the responsibilities?

A. Because teachers and preachers of the Word stand in greater judgment before the Lord because of their greater responsibility — James 3:1

444.

Q. What three comparisons does James use in pointing out that the tongue often has control of a person's entire body?

A. A horse guided by the bit in his mouth, a large ship guided by the small helm, and a large fire started by a very small flame — James 3:1-6

61.

Q. Of the three Jewish feasts that all males were required to attend, which two of these feasts have special New Testament significance in relation to the ministry of Christ and His Church?

A. Feast of the Passover which includes the Feast of Unleavened Bread — Deuteronomy 16:1-16; Matthew 26:17; Acts 2:1

62.

Q. What was the purpose of the Old Testament Feast of the Passover?

A. It was to remind the Children of Israel of the tenth plague on the land of Egypt of the death of the firstborn when they were delivered from death by the application of the blood of the lamb to their door post. — Deuteronomy 16:1, 2

63.

Q. What was the most common method of capital punishment which was used in the nation of Israel?

A. Death by stoning — Deuteronomy 17:5

64.

Q. In the process of trying a man in Israel, what was the least number of witnesses that were required to condemn a man?

A. At least two witnesses were required. — Deuteronomy 17:6

65.

Q. List three of the requirements which the Lord commanded in Deuteronomy 17:14-20 concerning the future king of Israel?

A. 1. The king should be chosen by the Lord. 2. He should be from among the nation of Israel. 3. He was to make a copy of the law and read it regularly. — Deuteronomy 17:14-20

66.

Q. Since the tribe of Levi did not receive an inheritance with the rest of the tribes of Israel, what provision did the Lord make?

A. The Levites received a certain portion of each sacrifice as well as the offering of firstfruits. — Deuteronomy 18:3, 4

55.

Q. Under the law of Israel, what was to be done with debts owed by fellow Israelites during the seventh year?

A. In the seventh year all debts were to be canceled. — Deuteronomy 15:2

56.

Q. Under the law of Israel, what was the longest amount of time that an Israelite could force a fellow Israelite to be his servant?

A. Six years — Deuteronomy 15:12

57.

Q. If at the end of six years a Hebrew servant did not wish to be released from his master's house, what physical sign was to be placed upon him to show that he was now a servant to his master forever?

A. His ear was to be bored through with an awl. — Deuteronomy 15:16, 17

58.

Q. The Feast of the Passover was actually the first day of what other Jewish feast?

A. The Passover was the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread. — Deuteronomy 16:6-8

59.

Q. What length of time passed between the celebration of the Feast of the Passover and the Feast of Pentecost?

A. Pentecost was seven full weeks or on the fiftieth day after the Passover. — Deuteronomy 16:9; Leviticus 23:16

60.

Q. All male Israelites were required to come to the Temple in Jerusalem to worship before the Lord for what three Jewish feasts?

A. The Feast of the Passover or Unleavened Bread, the Feast of Weeks or Pentecost, and the Feast of Tabernacles — Deuteronomy 16:16

445.

Q. What two major problems does James point out which cause us not to have many answered prayers?

A. (1) We simply do not pray. (2) When we do pray, we often pray because of selfish motives. — James 4:2, 3

446.

Q. What two examples of patience and suffering does James give from the Old Testament?

A. The patience of the prophets in general in suffering, and the example of Job's patience in suffering — James 5:10, 11

447.

Q. What Old Testament character does James point to as an example of the power which believers can have in prayer, and what specific answer to prayer did he recall in this man's life?

A. Elijah's prayer for God to withhold rain, and then Elijah's prayer which brought rain — James 5:17, 18

448.

Q. What subject had Jude desired to write about, but what subject did he feel compelled to write about?

A. At first Jude desired to write about the common salvation, but he felt compelled to exhort Christians to "... earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." — Jude 3

449.

Q. What three illustrations does Jude give of God's judgment?

A. (1) The Children of Israel being destroyed in the wilderness (2) The angels fall from Heaven who are reserved in chains of judgment (3) Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed because of their wickedness — Jude 5-7

450.

Q. What ancient Old Testament figure does Jude quote as uttering a prophecy which is found nowhere else in the Word of God other than in the Book of Jude, and what is the prophecy?

A. The character is Enoch and the prophecy is, "... Behold, the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints." — Jude 14

Questions 451 through 500 are Bible memorization. The King James Version is the text which will be used in National competition.

451.

Q. Quote Deuteronomy 5:7

A. "Thou shalt have none other gods before me." — Deuteronomy 5:7

452.

Q. Quote Deuteronomy 6:4, 5

A. "Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God is one LORD: And thou shalt love the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might." — Deuteronomy 6:4, 5

453.

Q. Quote Deuteronomy 6:6, 7

A. "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." — Deuteronomy 6:6, 7

454.

Q. Quote Deuteronomy 23:21

A. "When thou shalt vow a vow unto the LORD thy God, thou shalt not slack to pay it: for the LORD thy God will surely require it of thee; and it would be sin in thee." — Deuteronomy 23:21

455.

Q. Quote Deuteronomy 31:6

A. "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the LORD thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee." — Deuteronomy 31:6

49.

Q. According to the Book of Deuteronomy, is the fulfillment of a prophecy or prediction a sure sign that one is a prophet? Explain your answer.

A. No. The only true test is to measure a man's teaching by the Word of God. — Deuteronomy 13:1-3

50.

Q. What four close relatives did Moses tell the Israelites not to listen to if they tried to entreat them to be disloyal to the Lord?

A. Our brother, our son, our daughter, or even our wife if they try to lead us away from the Lord — Deuteronomy 13:6

51.

Q. In every case among the Children of Israel what was the punishment which was prescribed for an individual or even a city which turned from worshiping the true God to worshiping idols?

A. The punishment was always physical death. — Deuteronomy 13:5, 9, 15

52.

Q. In regard to the regulation concerning clean and unclean animals, what were the two general physical characteristics of a clean animal?

A. In general a clean animal had to part the hoof and chew the cud. — Deuteronomy 14:6

53.

Q. Identify the four animals which the Lord forbade the Children of Israel to eat because they either parted the hoof or chewed the cud, but did not do both?

A. The camel, the hare, the coney, and the swine — Deuteronomy 14:6-8

54.

Q. Under the Law, when a man lived too far from the Temple to bring his animals or his crops as an offering of firstfruits, what might he do?

A. Sell the offering, then buy another offering when he came to the place of worship — Deuteronomy 14:24-26

43.

Q. Moses pointed out that the nation of Israel had grown from what small number which originally went down into Egypt to what great number at the time when Moses was speaking?

A. From seventy who originally came down to Egypt to a nation which is numbered as the stars of the heaven for multitude — Deuteronomy 10:22.

44.

Q. If the nation of Israel had fully obeyed the Lord, what were to be the eastern and western boundaries of her land?

A. The Euphrates River on the east and the Mediterranean Sea on the west — Deuteronomy 11:24

45.

Q. What one big difference did God point out in the method of growing crops in the land of Egypt and that of the land of Canaan?

A. In Egypt the crops were watered by irrigation while in Canaan they would be watered by the natural rain from heaven. — Deuteronomy 11:10, 11

46.

Q. What were the names of the two mountains in the land of Canaan where the blessings and the cursings were to be pronounced after Israel entered the Promised Land?

A. Mount Gerizim and Mount Ebal — Deuteronomy 11:29

47.

Q. What main difference did God command the Children of Israel to observe in regard to a place of worship as compared to the Canaanites?

A. They had many places of worship for their gods, but Israel was to have only one central place of worship. — Deuteronomy 12:4, 5

48.

Q. What one element in the flesh of an animal did God strictly forbid the Children of Israel to eat and why?

A. The blood because the life is in the blood — Deuteronomy 12:23

8

456.

Q. Quote 1 Kings 18:21

A. "And Elijah came unto all the people, and said, How long halt ye between two opinions? if the LORD be God, follow him: but if Baal, then follow him. And the people answered him not a word." — 1 Kings 18:21

457.

Q. Quote Daniel 1:8

A. "But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank: therefore he requested of the prince of the eunuchs that he might not defile himself." — Daniel 1:8

458.

Q. Quote Daniel 12:2, 3

A. "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life, and some to shame and everlasting contempt. And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever." — Daniel 12:2, 3

459.

Q. Quote Daniel 12:4

A. "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." — Daniel 12:4

460.

Q. Quote Amos 8:11

A. "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord GOD, that I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the LORD." — Amos 8:11

461.

Q. Quote Acts 1:8

A. "But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." — Acts 1:8

462.

Q. Quote Acts 2:38

A. "Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost." — Acts 2:38

463.

Q. Quote Acts 4:12

A. "Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." — Acts 4:12

464.

Q. Quote Acts 5:29

A. "Then Peter and the other apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men." — Acts 5:29

465.

Q. Quote Acts 13:46

A. "Then Paul and Barnabas waxed bold, and said, It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you: but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles." — Acts 13:46

466.

Q. Quote Acts 17:31

A. "Because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained; whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead." — Acts 17:31

467.

Q. Quote Acts 19:18, 19

A. "And many that believed came, and confessed, and shewed their deeds. Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men: and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver." — Acts 19:18, 19

37.

Q. What two metals did God promise that the Children of Israel would find in the stones of the mountains in the land of Canaan?

A. Iron and Brass — Deuteronomy 8:9

38.

Q. After God had assured Israel that He was not giving them the land of Canaan because of their righteousness, for what purpose did He say that He was giving them this particular land?

A. Because of the great wickedness of the people of the land of Canaan — Deuteronomy 9:4, 5

39.

Q. After Moses had spent forty days and nights in receiving the law at Mount Sinai, what length of time did he then spend in intercession before the Lord for the nation of Israel?

A. He spent another forty days and forty nights in intercession. — Deuteronomy 9:18, 25

40.

Q. After the tragic sin of Israel in building the golden calf in the wilderness, what individual did Moses say that he had to pray for because God was so angry with him that he wanted to destroy him?

A. His brother Aaron — Deuteronomy 9:20

41.

Q. When Aaron died before Israel entered the Promised Land, what was the name of his son who took his place as high priest?

A. Eleazar — Deuteronomy 10:6

42.

Q. Which one of the tribes of Israel received no inheritance with the rest of the tribes and why?

A. The tribe of Levi because they were separated as ministers unto the Lord, and the Lord was to be their inheritance — Deuteronomy 10:8, 9

31.

Q. Give the names of the seven nations which the Lord promised to drive out of the land of Canaan before the Children of Israel.

A. Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, and the Jebusites — Deuteronomy 7:1

32.

Q. Give one reason which the Lord said that He did not have for choosing Israel.

A. He said that He did not choose them because of their number because they were the smallest of all nations. — Deuteronomy 7:7, 8

33.

Q. What is the name of the little insect which the Lord said He would use to help drive out the enemy before the Children of Israel in the land of Canaan?

A. The hornet — Deuteronomy 7:20

34.

Q. For what reason did the Lord say that He would drive the enemy nations out of the land of Canaan by a process rather than all at once?

A. If He drove them out all at once, the wild animals of the area would multiply rapidly and become a grave danger to the nation of Israel. — Deuteronomy 7:22

35.

Q. How is Deuteronomy 6:16 which says, "Ye shall not tempt the LORD your God," quoted in the New Testament?

A. Jesus quoted this verse in connection with the devil's temptation to jump off the pinnacle of the Temple. — Deuteronomy 6:16; Matthew 4:7

36.

Q. How is Deuteronomy 8:3 quoted in the New Testament?

A. Jesus quoted this verse in reply to the devil's first temptation to turn the stones to bread. — Deuteronomy 8:3; Matthew 4:4

468.

Q. Quote Acts 20:26, 27

A. "Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men. For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God." — Acts 20:26, 27

469.

Q. Quote Acts 24:25

A. "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee." — Acts 24:25

470.

Q. Quote Acts 26:28

A. "Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." — Acts 26:28

471.

Q. Quote Galatians 1:9

A. "As we said before, so say I now again, If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed." — Galatians 1:9

472.

Q. Quote Galatians 2:20

A. "I am crucified with Christ: nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me: and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me." — Galatians 2:20

473.

Q. Quote Galatians 3:3

A. "Are ye so foolish? having begun in the Spirit, are ye now made perfect by the flesh?" — Galatians 3:3

474.

Q. Quote Galatians 3:11

A. "But that no man is justified by the law in the sight of God, it is evident: for, The just shall live by faith." — Galatians 3:11

475.

Q. Quote Galatians 3:13

A. "Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us: for it is written, Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree." — Galatians 3:13

476.

Q. Quote Galatians 4:4, 5

A. "But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth his Son, made of a woman, made under the law, To redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." — Galatians 4:4, 5

477.

Q. Quote Galatians 5:1

A. "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." — Galatians 5:1

478.

Q. Quote Galatians 5:16

A. "This I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh." — Galatians 5:16

479.

Q. Quote Galatians 5:22, 23

A. "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, Meekness, temperance: against such there is no law." — Galatians 5:22, 23

25.

Q. Which two of the Ten Commandments does Jesus give their true interpretation in the Sermon on the Mount?

A. The commandment against killing can be broken by hatred, and the commandment against adultery can be broken by lust. — Deuteronomy 5:17, 18; Matthew 5:21-30

26.

Q. Which one of the Ten Commandments did Jesus accuse the Pharisees of encouraging people to break?

A. The commandment, "Honour thy father and thy mother." — Deuteronomy 5:16; Mark 7:10-13

27.

Q. Which one of the Ten Commandments has a promise which goes with it?

A. The commandment "Honour thy father and thy mother" has a promise with it of long life. — Deuteronomy 5:16; Ephesians 6:1-4

28.

Q. Give the reference and quote the verse which Orthodox Jews today call "The Shema"?

A. Deuteronomy 6:4 — "Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God is one LORD." — Deuteronomy 6:4

29.

Q. For what purpose do Orthodox Jews today use Deuteronomy 6:4 which they call "the Shema"?

A. Modern Jews use this verse to prove that there is only one person in the Godhead, not three as taught in the New Testament; but the Hebrew word for "one" has reference to multiple unity and not to single unity, thus allowing for the Trinity.

30.

Q. What means did the Lord command the Children of Israel to use to ensure that His law would be passed down from generation to generation?

A. He commanded the parents to diligently teach the law to their children at home. — Deuteronomy 6:6-9

19.

Q. What were the names of the three cities of refuge which Moses appointed on the eastern side of the Jordan River?

A. Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan — Deuteronomy 4:43

20.

Q. What is another name by which the Ten Commandments are sometimes identified?

A. The Decalogue

21.

Q. What are the two locations in the Bible where you may find the Ten Commandments recorded?

A. Deuteronomy chapter 5; Exodus chapter 20

22.

Q. What are the two divisions of the Ten Commandments?

A. The first four commandments record man's duty toward God while the last six commandments record man's duty toward his fellow man.

23.

Q. Give the first four of the Ten Commandments which describe man's duty toward God.

A. (1) Thou shalt have no other gods before me; (2) Thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven image; (3) Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; (4) Keep the sabbath day holy. — Deuteronomy 5:7-12

24.

Q. Give the last six of the Ten Commandments which describe man's duty toward his fellow man.

A. Commandment number (5) Honor thy father and thy mother; (6) Thou shalt not kill; (7) Thou shalt not commit adultery; (8) Thou shalt not steal; (9) Thou shalt not bear false witness; (10) Thou shalt not covet. — Deuteronomy 5:16-21

480.

Q. Quote Galatians 6:1

A. "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." — Galatians 6:1

481.

Q. Quote Galatians 6:7, 8

A. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." — Galatians 6:7, 8

482.

Q. Quote Galatians 6:9

A. "And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." — Galatians 6:9

483.

Q. Quote Galatians 6:14

✓ A. "But God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world." — Galatians 6:14

484.

Q. Quote James 1:5

A. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him." — James 1:5

485.

Q. Quote James 1:12

A. "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him." — James 1:12

486.

Q. Quote James 1:15

A. "Then when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin: and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." — James 1:15

487.

Q. Quote James 1:17

A. "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." — James 1:17

488.

Q. Quote James 1:22

A. "But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves." — James 1:22

489.

Q. Quote James 1:26

A. "If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain." — James 1:26

490.

Q. Quote James 2:10

A. "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." — James 2:10

491.

Q. Quote James 2:26

A. "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also." — James 2:26

13.

Q. What were the names of the three tribes of Israel who received their inheritance on the eastern side of the Jordan River?

A. Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh — Deuteronomy 3:12, 13

14.

Q. What unusual fact is pointed out about the physical stature of Og, the king of Bashan?

A. Og was the last of the remnant of the giants, and his bedstead was thirteen and a half feet long and six feet wide. — Deuteronomy 3:11

15.

Q. What was the southern and northern boundary lines of the territory which the Children of Israel conquered on the eastern side of the Jordan River?

A. The southern boundary was the river Arnon and the northern boundary was Mount Hermon. — Deuteronomy 3:8

16.

Q. What was the name of the mountain on the eastern side of the Jordan River from which Moses was permitted to view the Promised Land?

A. Mount Pisgah — Deuteronomy 3:27

17.

Q. What warning does God give concerning the treatment of the Law of Moses which He also gives concerning the contents of the Book of Revelation, and which by implication applies to all the Word of God?

A. God warns against adding to or taking away from His Word. — Deuteronomy 4:2; Revelation 22:18, 19

18.

Q. What punishment did God promise that He would bring upon the nation of Israel if they failed to keep the conditions of His covenant?

A. The punishment was that they would be scattered among the nations of the earth. — Deuteronomy 4:27-31

7.
Q. What were the names of the two kings of the Amorites who fought against Israel and were slain on the eastern side of the Jordan?
A. Sihon and Og — Deuteronomy 1:4

8.
Q. What was the name of the place on the border line of the Promised Land where the Children of Israel rebelled against the Lord and were punished by forty years of wandering in the wilderness?
A. Kadesh-barnea — Deuteronomy 1:19

9.
Q. What were the names of the two individuals from the older generation of the Israelites who had come out of Egypt whom God allowed to enter the Promised Land?
A. Caleb and Joshua — Deuteronomy 1:36-38

10.
Q. What was the most common name of the race of giants who lived on both sides of the Jordan River in the days before Israel came to the land of Canaan?
A. Anakims — Deuteronomy 2:10, 11

11.
Q. What was the name of the mountain which was often used to refer to the entire land where the descendants of Esau lived?
A. Mount Seir — Deuteronomy 2:5

12.
Q. Why were the Children of Israel not to take the land which belonged to the Moabites or the Ammonites?
A. Because they were the descendants of Lot — Deuteronomy 2:9, 19

492.
Q. Quote James 3:17
A. "But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy." — James 3:17

493.
Q. Quote James 4:2, 3
A. "Ye lust, and have not: ye kill, and desire to have, and cannot obtain: ye fight and war, yet ye have not, because ye ask not. Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume *it* upon your lusts." — James 4:2, 3

494.
Q. Quote James 4:7, 8
A. "Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you. Cleanse *your* hands, ye sinners; and purify *your* hearts, ye double minded." — James 4:7, 8

495.
Q. Quote James 4:17
A. "Therefore to him that knoweth to do good, and doeth *it* not, to him it is sin." — James 4:17

496.
Q. Quote James 5:16
A. "Confess *your* faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." — James 5:16

497.
Q. Quote James 5:19, 20
A. "Brethren, if any of you do err from the truth, and one convert him; Let him know, that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins." — James 5:19, 20

498.

Q. Quote Jude verse 3

A. "Beloved, when I gave all diligence to write unto you of the common salvation, it was needful for me to write unto you, and exhort *you* that ye should earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." — Jude verse 3

499.

Q. Quote Jude verses 22, 23

A. "And of some have compassion, making a difference: And others save with fear, pulling *them* out of the fire; hating even the garment spotted by the flesh." — Jude verses 22, 23

500.

Q. Quote Jude verses 24, 25

A. "Now unto him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present *you* faultless before the presence of his glory with exceeding joy, To the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen." — Jude verses 24, 25

1.

Q. What is the meaning of the name "Deuteronomy"?

A. The name means "second law."

2.

Q. What is the general subject of the Book of Deuteronomy?

A. Deuteronomy records the repetition of the Law of Moses to the Children of Israel as they were about to enter the Promised Land.

3.

Q. What made the repetition of the Law of Moses in the Book of Deuteronomy necessary?

A. It was necessary because it had been forty years since the law was first given at Sinai and a new generation of Israelites were about to enter the Promised Land.

4.

Q. Give three names which are used to denote the section of the Bible in which the Book of Deuteronomy is found.

A. (1) Pentateuch, (2) Torah, (3) the Five Books of Moses

5.

Q. What is the meaning of the word "Pentateuch" and of the word "Torah"?

A. Pentateuch means "five books," and Torah means "the law."

6.

Q. According to Deuteronomy 1:2, how many days did it take the Children of Israel to move from Mount Sinai, where they had received the law, to Kadesh-barnea on the border of the Promised Land?

A. Eleven days — Deuteronomy 1:2

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