

247. As part of Jeremiah's persecution for being God's true prophet, who had threatened his life saying, "Prophecy not in the name of the Lord, that thou die not by our hand"?

Ans.—the men of his own home town of Anathoth (Jer. 11:21)

248. In Jeremiah 12:6-9 how does the Lord comfort Jeremiah concerning the fact that his own home town and own family had turned against him?

Ans.—the Lord points out that Israel and Judah have treated Him the same way; they were his family, his heritage, but have turned against him (Jer. 12:6-9)

249. In Jeremiah 12:14-16 what interesting declaration does God make concerning the relation of Israel's Gentile enemies to Himself?

Ans.—He declares that He will even receive these Gentiles as his people in the future if they will serve Him, a prophecy which points directly toward the New Testament Church (Jer. 12:14-16)

250. In Jeremiah 13:1-7 what physical sign does God command Jeremiah to carry out which would be a symbol of his coming judgment on Judah?

Ans.—He commanded him to take a linen girdle which he had worn about his loins and hide it in the hole of a rock near the Euphrates river and allow it to become marred by time (Jer. 13:1-7)

251. In Jeremiah 13:9 what lesson did the Lord wish to teach Jeremiah about Judah by the incident of hiding the linen girdle by the Euphrates river until it had rotted?

Ans.—as the girdle was marred, God said that He would also mar the pride of Judah and Jerusalem by his judgment (Jer. 13:9)

252. In Jeremiah 13:23 what two unlikely changes in nature does God point to as examples of the improbability of Judah's coming to repentance?

Ans.—the unlikeliness of the black Ethiopian changing his skin or of the leopard changing his spots (Jer. 13:23)

252. In Jeremiah 13:23 what two unlikely changes in nature does God point to as examples of the improbability of Judah's coming to repentance?

Ans.—the unlikeliness of the black Ethiopian changing his skin or of the leopard changing his spots (Jer. 13:23)

253. While Jeremiah, God's faithful prophet in Judah, was prophesying concerning God's coming judgment by sword and famine, what were the other wicked prophets telling the people of Judah?

Ans.—they were saying that they would never see the sword, nor famine, but would have a future of assured peace (Jer. 14:13)

254. In Jeremiah 15:1 what two famous prayer intercessors does God say could not now save Judah because of her wickedness?

Ans.—not even Moses and Samuel (Jer. 15:1)

255. What four methods or types of destruction and judgment did God say that he would pour out on Judah as judgment for her sin?

Ans.—death by disease, death by the sword, death by famine, removal through captivity (Jer. 15:2)

256. In Jeremiah 15:4 God said that he would send Judah into captivity because of her sins in general, but especially for the wickedness of which king?

Ans.—Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah (Jer. 15:4)

257. In Jeremiah 16:1-8 what three restrictions does the Lord place upon Jeremiah in his relationship to the people of Judah because of their wickedness?

Ans.—he is not to marry and have children, not to mourn with them over their dead, not to rejoice with them at their feasts (Jer. 16:1-8)

258. As a prophecy of the eventual return of Judah from captivity, God says in Jeremiah 16:14, 15 that they would no longer refer to the exodus from Egypt but rather to what?

Ans.—to their return from the “land of the north” (Jer. 16:14, 15)

259. As an apparent prophecy of the church age, what does God say will be his relationship with the Gentile nations during the period of his punishment of the Jews in Jeremiah 16:19-21?

Ans.—the Gentiles will come to him, renouncing their gods, and acknowledging the name of the Lord (Jer. 16:19-21)

260. In Jeremiah 17:1, in order to show the unchangeableness of God’s judgment on the wickedness of Judah, God says that their sin is written with what kind of pen with what kind of point?

Ans.—an iron pen with a diamond point (Jer. 17:1)

261. In Jeremiah 17:19-27 what sin does God especially rebuke Judah for which she had been continually committing?

Ans.—breaking the Sabbath day (Jer. 17:19-27)

262. In Jeremiah 18:1-10 what was the message given to Jeremiah through his observance of the vessel of clay in the potter’s hands?

Ans.—just as the potter can crush the clay and remold the vessel, so is Israel and any nation in God’s hands to be made over by Him as He sees fit (Jer. 18:1-10)

263. According to Jeremiah 18:7-10, what is the real key to the success or failure of any nation or people?

Ans.—the success or failure of a nation is based entirely upon its relationship with God who, at His will, builds up and destroys nations (Jer. 18:7-10)

241. In Jeremiah 8:7 how does God use the actions of four birds, the stork, turtledove, crane, and swallow, in rebuking Judah for her sin?

Ans.—even these birds know the time for their migration, but Judah does not know the time of God’s judgment (Jer. 8:7)

242. Fill in the missing 3 words from Jeremiah 8:22, “Is there no _____, _____, _____; is there no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?”

Ans.—“balm in Gilead” (Jer. 8:22)

243. What nickname is often given to the prophet Jeremiah and why?

Ans.—the weeping prophet, because of his warning and lamentation over the coming captivity of Judah (Jer. 9:1, etc.)

244. What does God mean in Jeremiah 9:26 by accusing Judah of being “uncircumcised in the heart?”

Ans.—though Judah had the outward physical sign of circumcision, her heart was not really submitted to God and thus not pleasing to Him (Jer. 9:26)

245. What is the Lord speaking about in Jeremiah 10:5 when He says, “Be not afraid of them; for they cannot do evil, neither also is it in them to do good”?

Ans.—about the false gods of the heathen made with men’s hands (Jer. 10:5)

246. In Jeremiah 11:3, 4 what “covenant” is God referring to when He says, “Cursed be the man that obeyeth not the words of this covenant”?

Ans.—the Mosaic Covenant of the Law given at Mt Sinai (Jer. 11:3, 4)

235. What one act of creation does God remind Judah of which should have caused her to fear Him but has not?

Ans.—the mighty act of God which places the sand of the seashore as the boundary of the sea forever (Jer. 5:22)

236. In Jeremiah 6:6 what method does God reveal that the enemy of Judah will use in destroying the city of Jerusalem?

Ans.—the ancient method of besieging the city, that is, of surrounding the city and building a mound against the wall until it is high enough to go over (Jer. 6:6)

237. In Jeremiah 6:16, 17 what answer did God say that Judah by her actions had given Him after He had said, "Walk . . . in the old paths," and, "Listen to the sound of the trumpet"?

Ans.—they had answered, "We will not walk therein," and "We will not listen" (Jer. 6:16, 17)

238. What does Jeremiah mean in Jeremiah 7:4 where he says, "Trust ye not in lying words, saying, The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord, The temple of the Lord"?

Ans.—He is warning them against their religion of mere form and dependence on the physical temple rather than a religion of faith, repentance, and obedience (Jer. 7:4)

239. In Jeremiah 7:12 what past event in Israel's history does God remind Judah of to show them what can happen to them for their wickedness?

Ans.—He reminds them of how he destroyed Shiloh, where the tabernacle was during the days of Eli, because of their wickedness (Jer. 7:12)

240. In Jeremiah 8:1, 2 what act of insult and disgrace did God say that He would bring upon Judah as a judgment for their worship of the heavenly bodies as gods?

Ans.—the enemy would bring their bones out of their graves and leave them open to the sun, moon, and stars which they worshipped (Jer. 8:1, 2)

264. As Jeremiah tried to patiently warn Judah of God's judgments, what was their reaction toward his faithfulness?

Ans.—they planned together to scheme against Jeremiah and to ridicule him with their tongue (Jer. 18:18)

265. What awful sin of Judah did God condemn through Jeremiah on the very spot where the sin was usually committed in "the valley of the son of Hinnom" just outside the east gate of Jerusalem?

Ans.—the sin of offering their sons as sacrifices to the fire of various false gods (Jer. 19:1-6)

266. While Jeremiah was preaching in the courts of the Lord's house, what religious leader heard him and put him in stocks for his preaching?

Ans.—Pashur, the son of the priest and governor of the temple (Jer. 20:1, 2)

267. In Jeremiah 20:4 Jeremiah for the first time clearly identifies the nation whom God is going to use to punish Judah. What nation is it?

Ans.—Babylon (Jer. 20:4)

268. When Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon surrounded Jerusalem, what two individuals did king Zedekiah of Judah send to inquire of Jeremiah concerning the outcome?

Ans.—Pashur, the son of Melchiah, and Zephaniah (Jer. 21:1)

269. What did the prophet Jeremiah mean when he told king Zedekiah of Judah, "I set before you the way of life, and the way of death"?

Ans.—Jeremiah was referring to the fact that Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon was surrounding the city and those who went out and surrendered would be taken alive to Babylon, but those who stayed in the city would die (Jer. 21:8, 9)

270. In Jeremiah 22:11 the name "Shallum, the son of Josiah, king of Judah" is the king referred to elsewhere by what name?

Ans.—same as Jehoahaz (Jer. 22:11; 1 Chr. 3:15; 2 Kings 23:30)

271. In Jeremiah 22:24 the name "Coniah," sometimes called "Jeconiah," is another name for what king of Judah who was the son of Jehoiakim?

Ans.—same as Jehoiachin (Jer. 22:24; 1 Chr. 3:16; 2 Chr. 36:8)

272. What seems to be the clear meaning of Jeremiah 23:5, 6 which says, "I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper . . . in his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely . . . his name is, The Lord Our Righteousness"?

Ans.—seems to refer to a day when Israel will accept Jesus as their Messiah and heir to David's throne (Jer. 23:5, 6)

273. In Jeremiah 23:29 the forcing and piercing power of the word of God is compared to what two things?

Ans.—the word is like a fire and like a hammer (Jer. 23:29)

274. In Jeremiah 24:1 what did the two baskets of figs, one good and one bad, which Jeremiah saw in his vision represent?

Ans.—the good figs point to the fact that the Lord would return a remnant to the land after Babylonian captivity, but the bad figs pointed to the fact that God would destroy the wicked of Judah in captivity

275. Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon first came to the throne during what year of the reign of what king of Judah?

Ans.—During the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim, son of Josiah (Jer. 25:1)

229. How had the Lord punished Judah through nature because of her rebellion in serving idols?

Ans.—He had withheld the rain necessary for their crops (Jer. 3:3)

230. When the Lord spoke to Jeremiah during the reign of king Josiah, what did He say should have been an example to warn Judah against idolatry to which she had paid no attention?

Ans.—the fact that God had already abandoned northern Israel because of this sin and sent her into captivity (Jer. 3:6-8)

231. When the Lord through Jeremiah points to a future return and union of the whole nation of Israel, what does He mean when He says that they will at that time have no ark of the covenant?

Ans.—in the Old Testament the presence of the Lord abode above the ark of the covenant, but in that time the Lord will be there in a personal presence, so the ark will not be needed (Jer. 3:14-18)

232. In Jeremiah 4:9 what four different types of leaders did God say had deceived the people by pretending that there was nothing wrong?

Ans.—the king, princes, priests, and prophets (Jer. 4:9)

233. How did Jeremiah say that the leaders of Judah had deceived their people?

Ans.—by predicting peace when the sword of God's judgment was on the way (Jer. 4:10)

234. Give four characteristics of the nation which Jeremiah says that the Lord will bring upon Judah because of her sins

Ans.—this nation is distant, strong, ancient, and of another language (Jer. 5:15)

223. What office did the prophet Jeremiah hold in Israel and what town was he from?

Ans.—he was a priest from Anathoth (Jeremiah 1:1)

224. Jeremiah prophesied under what three different kings of Judah?

Ans.—Josiah, Jehoiakim, Zedekiah (Jeremiah 1:2, 3)

225. In Jeremiah chapter one what two objects did the Lord show Jeremiah in the vision which point toward the destruction of Judah by an enemy from the north?

Ans.—a rod of an almond tree and a seething pot (Jer. 1:11-15)

226. In Jeremiah 2:11 what does God accuse Israel of having done which he says the heathen have never done?

Ans.—the heathen nations never change their false gods, but Israel has turned from her God, the one true God, to idols (Jer. 2:11)

227. What sin is God accusing Israel of when he says, "Upon every high hill and under every green tree thou wanderest, playing the harlot"?

Ans.—to the sin of idol worship, of serving other gods (Jer. 2:20)

228. In addition to Judah's sin of turning from God to idols, according to Jeremiah 2:35, what else have they done which makes their sin worse?

Ans.—They have said, "I have not sinned" (Jer. 2:35)

276. In Jeremiah 25:11 God reveals that Judah will be in Babylonian captivity how many years?

Ans.—seventy years

277. From a comparison with the records of secular history, what seem to be the most likely dates for the seventy years of the Babylonian captivity of Judah?

Ans.—from 586 B.C. to 536 B.C. (Jer. 25:11)

278. What Old Testament prophet used the words of Jeremiah which prophesied the length of Babylonian captivity as seventy years to comfort the captives in Babylon?

Ans.—Daniel (Jer. 25:11; Daniel 9:2)

279. What was the attitude of the priests and prophets toward Jeremiah when he prophesied against the wickedness of Judah in the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim?

Ans.—they wanted to kill Jeremiah (Jer. 26:8)

280. When the priests and prophets wanted to execute Jeremiah for his prophecies in the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim, what two similar prophets in Judah's history did the "elders of the land" point to in defense of Jeremiah?

Ans.—to Micah and Urijah (Jer. 26:17-23)

281. When the "elders of the land" pointed to the prophets Micah and Urijah in defense of Jeremiah in the days of Jehoiakim, what difference did they point out as to how these two prophets were accepted by kings?

Ans.—King Hezekiah accepted the word of Micah, but king Jehoiakim had Urijah killed for his prophecy (Jer. 26:17-24)

282. What was the name of the statesman of Judah who protected Jeremiah from the wrath of the priests and prophets in the days of Jehoiakim?

Ans.—Ahikam, the son of Shaphan (Jer. 26:24)

283. Because of the continued wickedness of Judah, what advice did Jeremiah have to give to king Zedekiah of Judah in regard to Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, which he unfortunately did not follow?

Ans.—he told Zedekiah to submit peacefully to the rule of Nebuchadnezzar (Jer. 27:12)

284. Who was king of Judah when Nebuchadnezzar came up to Jerusalem and took all the sacred vessels of the temple back to Babylon?

Ans.—Jehoiachin, in Jeremiah called Jeconiah (Jer. 27:20)

285. In the fourth year and fifth month of the reign of Zedekiah of Judah, what false prophet prophesied contrary to the word of Jeremiah that Judah would be released from Babylonian captivity within two years?

Ans.—the false prophet Hananiah (Jer. 28:1-17)

286. What punishment did God inflict upon the prophet Hananiah through the word of Jeremiah because of his false prophecies concerning the captivity of Judah and how long was it before this took place?

Ans.—the punishment was that he would die within the year, and he died two months later (Jer. 28:1, 16, 17)

287. What advice did Jeremiah write in a letter to the captives in Babylon after king Jehoiachin was taken captive to Babylon?

Ans.—he told them to build houses in Babylon, plant gardens, and start raising their families, because they were in for a long stay (Jer. 29:1-7)

217. Explain the modern application of Proverbs 26:20, "Where no wood is, there the fire goeth out; so where there is no talebearer, the strife ceaseth"?

Ans.—as wood fuels a fire and keeps it going, so those who repeat gossip cause it to continue and cause trouble (Prov. 26:20)

218. What New Testament passage elaborates upon Proverbs 27:1, "Boast not thyself of tomorrow: for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth"?

Ans.—James 4:13-15

219. What does Proverbs 28:9 point out which will certainly stop our prayers from being answered?

Ans.—not hearing the law, that is, not obeying God (Prov. 28:9)

220. What two authors wrote the two concluding chapters of Proverbs, chapters 30 and 31?

Ans.—Agur wrote chapter 30; king Lemuel wrote chapter 31 (Prov. 30:1; 31:1)

221. The writer of Proverbs 30 asks God for deliverance from great riches because of what sin and also from extreme poverty because of what sin?

Ans.—from great riches lest he be full and satisfied and deny God; from extreme poverty lest he steal (Prov. 30:9)

222. About what subject does king Lemuel write in Proverbs 31 and where did he obtain knowledge of his subject?

Ans.—he describes a virtuous woman; from his mother (Prov. 31:1, 10)

211. According to Proverbs 25:1, at least some of these proverbs of Solomon were copied by whom?

Ans.—the men of Hezekiah, king of Judah (Prov. 25:1)

212. To whom is Jesus speaking in Luke 14:8-10 when he repeats Solomon's advice, "Put not forth thyself in the presence of the king . . . for better it is that it be said unto thee, Come up hither; than that thou shouldest be put lower . . . "?

Ans.—to the Pharisees (Prov. 25:6, 7; Luke 14:3-10)

213. Where and by whom is Proverbs 25:21, 22 quoted in the New Testament which says, "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink: For thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head"?

Ans.—by Paul in Romans 12:20 (Prov. 25:21, 22; Romans 12:20)

214. In Proverbs 25:11 the right word spoken at the right time is said to be like what?

Ans.—like apples of gold in pictures of silver (Prov. 25:11)

215. How do we explain the seeming contradictory advice of Proverbs 26:4, 5 where the first verse says, "Answer a fool," while the other verse says, "Answer not a fool"?

Ans.—the explanation lies in the fact that either advice may be true depending on circumstances; one should be careful about answering a fool lest he become like him, while at the same time a fool must sometimes be answered in order to put him down and stop his influence (Prov. 26:4, 5)

216. What New Testament writer in what passage quotes the proverb, "As a dog returneth to his vomit"?

Ans.—Peter in 2 Peter 2:22

288. What two false prophets did Jeremiah mention by name in his letter to the captives in Babylon who were prophesying falsely that Babylonian captivity would be short?

Ans.—Ahab and Zedekiah (Jer. 29:21, 22)

289. What false prophet living in Babylonian captivity wrote back to Jerusalem admonishing the priest to punish Jeremiah for his prophecies that Babylonian captivity would be lengthy?

Ans.—Shemaiah the Nehelamite (Jer. 29:24-32)

290. In Jeremiah 30:7 what period of prophetic history does "the time of Jacob's trouble" probably refer to?

Ans.—probably to the seven year Great Tribulation period referred to in the book of Revelation (Jer. 30:7)

291. How is Jeremiah 31:15 quoted in the New Testament which says, "A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation and bitter weeping; Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted . . . because they were not"?

Ans.—quoted by Matthew as a prophecy of the slaughter of the innocent children at Bethlehem by Herod the Great (Jer. 31:15; Mt. 2:18)

292. How is Jeremiah 31:31-34 referred to in the New Testament concerning God's "new covenant"?

Ans.—referred to in the book of Hebrews as a prophecy of the passing of the law of Moses and its replacement by God's new covenant in Jesus Christ (Jer. 31:31-34; Hebrews 8:8-12)

293. The final besieging of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon took place in what year of the reign of what king of Judah and lasted how long?

Ans.—in the ninth year of Zedekiah and lasted about 1½ years (Jer. 32:1, 2; 39:1, 2)

294. What symbolic act did Jeremiah perform at God's command to show his faith in his prophecy concerning the return of Judah from captivity?

Ans.—he purchased a field in his home town of Anathoth from Hanameel, his uncle's son (Jer. 32:7-15)

295. In order to emphasize his faithfulness to his covenant with Israel in spite of his sending them into captivity, what other covenant did God say would be broken in Jeremiah before his covenant with Israel?

Ans.—his covenant or promise of the continuous succession of day and night would be broken before his covenant with Israel (Jer. 33:20, 21)

296. When Nebuchadnezzar and his armies surrounded Jerusalem, what was the result of the decree of Zedekiah of Judah that all Jews obey the sabbatical law which allowed all Hebrew servants to go free at the end of seven years?

Ans.—the nobles of Judah at first obeyed and let the Hebrew servants go free, but then recanted and forced them into slavery again (Jer. 34:8-17)

297. In chapter 35 of Jeremiah God uses the faithfulness of what family to what vow of their father as an example in contrast to the way in which Israel had been unfaithful to their vow with God?

Ans.—the Nazarite vow of the Rechabites to their father that they would never drink any wine (Jer. 35:1-19)

298. What was the name of the prophet Jeremiah's scribe?

Ans.—Baruch, the son of Neriah (Jer. 36:4)

299. After Jeremiah had written the words of his prophecy against Judah in a book by Baruch, his scribe, what three groups or individuals heard the prophecy read almost immediately?

Ans.—(1) Baruch read the prophecy to all the people in the temple; (2) Baruch read it to the princes of Judah; (3) Jehudi, the king's servant, read it to king Jehoiakim (Jer. 36:10-22)

205. What is the meaning of Proverbs 22:10 which says, "Cast out the scorner, and contention shall go out; yea, strife and reproach shall cease"?

Ans.—a constant griper and complainer will cause trouble in any organization and getting rid of him will solve many problems (Prov. 22:10)

206. What is the teaching of Proverbs 20:4 which says that the sluggard, slothful, or lazy man will not plow because it is cold and in 22:13 he will not go out because there is a lion in the streets?

Ans.—a man who does not want to work can always find an excuse (Prov. 20:4; 22:13)

207. In Proverbs 22:15 what advice does the writer give to parents who wish to deal with the "foolishness which is bound in the heart of a child"?

Ans.—he advises stern discipline, especially a good whipping (Prov. 22:15)

208. What is the writer of Proverbs warning against when he says, "At last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder"?

Ans.—fermented wine; intoxicating beverages (Prov. 23:31, 32)

209. What modern teaching is given in Solomon's commandment, "My son, fear thou the Lord and the king"?

Ans.—a Christian's first obligation is to obey the Lord; but, according to the teaching of Jesus and the apostles, he also has an obligation to obey his government as long as this does not conflict with obeying the Lord (Prov. 24:21)

210. What positive commandment did Jesus give which teaches the same truth as the negative commandment of Proverbs 24:29 which says, "Say not, I will do so to him as he hath done to me: I will render to the man according to his work"?

Ans.—the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" (Prov. 24:29; Matthew 7:12)

199. According to Proverbs 19:27, what attitude should one take toward someone who is trying, by his teachings, to tear down that which is known to be true?

Ans.—the writer of Proverbs warns that we should not listen to the teachings of such an individual (Prov. 19:27)

200. What is the meaning of Proverbs 20:10 which says, “Divers weights and divers measures, both of them are alike abomination to the Lord”?

Ans.—this is a warning against dishonesty and partiality as when a merchant has two sets of weights and measures, one for his friends and one for his enemies, or one for the rich and one for the poor, etc. (Prov. 20:10)

201. Proverbs 21:1 points out that our sovereign and all powerful God controls even kings and other leaders just as He controls what?

Ans.—just as He controls the rivers of water (Prov. 21:1)

202. In Proverbs 21:9 and 19 the writer points out that it would be better to live in what two places than with a brawling, contentious, angry woman?

Ans.—better to live in a corner of the housetop or in the wilderness (Prov. 21:9, 19)

203. What message should modern-day wives get from Proverbs 21:9 which says, “It is better to dwell in a corner of the housetop, than with a brawling woman in a wide house”?

Ans.—that men dread and avoid marrying a domineering, contentious, nagging woman (Prov. 21:9)

204. Give two ways of applying Proverbs 22:6 which says, “Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it,” and point out how which way is probably correct.

Ans.—(1) this is a general truth or principle which may have exceptions; (2) it is an ironclad promise with apparent exceptions attributed to some failure on the part of Christian parents—this latter application is probably

300. When the words of Jeremiah’s prophecy against Judah were read to king Jehoiakim, what rash action did he take after reading of only three or four pages?

Ans.—he cut the scroll with his pen knife and threw it in the fire (Jer. 36:23)

301. After king Jehoiakim had cut up and burned the book containing Jeremiah’s prophecy against Judah, what did the Lord command Jeremiah to do?

Ans.—to write the same words in another book and to add other words to them (Jer. 36:32)

302. When the forces of Nebuchadnezzar were surrounding the city of Jerusalem, what other army came temporarily to offer help to Zedekiah of Judah?

Ans.—the army of Pharaoh of Egypt (Jer. 37:5)

303. Because of Jeremiah’s advice to Zedekiah to surrender to the armies of the Chaldeans, an army captain named Irijah arrested him at what place and laid what charge against him?

Ans.—he arrested him in the tribe of Benjamin and charged him with joining the forces of the Chaldeans (Jer. 37:12-14)

304. When Jeremiah appeared before king Zedekiah after being arrested by the army captain Irijah and imprisoned in the dungeon of Jonathan, what request did he make to the king and how was it answered?

Ans.—that he not be returned to the dungeon of Jonathan lest he die; the king commanded that he be put in the prison court and given a piece of bread each day (Jer. 37:20, 21)

305. When the four princes of Judah, Shephatiah, Gedaliah, Jucal, and Pashur, heard of Jeremiah’s prophecy against Judah, what did they do to punish him after king Zedekiah turned Jeremiah over to them?

Ans.—they let him down by ropes into the dungeon of Malchiah where Jeremiah sank up in the mire or mud of the dungeon, and he had no water (Jer. 38:6)

306. What nobleman of Judah intervened to rescue Jeremiah from the dungeon of Malchiah where he sunk up in mud and had no water?
 Ans.—Ebed-melech, the Ethiopian (Jer. 38:7-13)
307. Where was Jeremiah when the city of Jerusalem was finally taken by the army of Nebuchadnezzar?
 Ans.—in the court of the prison (Jer. 38:28)
308. When king Zedekiah of Judah saw that the armies of Nebuchadnezzar had broken through the walls of Jerusalem, what did he do?
 Ans.—he fled the city by night through the gate in his garden, but was soon caught by the enemy in the plains of Jericho (Jer. 39:4-5)
309. When king Zedekiah of Judah was captured and brought before Nebuchadnezzar, what punishment did Nebuchadnezzar bestow upon him?
 Ans.—he killed his sons before his eyes, put out his eyes, bound him with chains, and carried him to Babylon (Jer. 39:6, 7)
310. How did Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon treat Jeremiah the prophet after he had captured the city of Jerusalem?
 Ans.—he released him from prison and allowed him to go wherever he wanted (Jer. 39:11, 12)
311. Whom did Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon appoint as governor over Judah and from what city did he rule?
 Ans.—Gedaliah, who ruled at Mizpah (Jer. 40:5, 6)
193. According to Proverbs 17:10, a simple correction, reproof, or rebuke does a wise man more good than what does for a fool?
 Ans.—than a hundred stripes or lashes with a whip for a fool (Prov. 17:10)
194. In Proverbs 17:22 the effect of a merry heart is compared to what and the effect of a broken or sad spirit is compared to what?
 Ans.—a merry heart does good like medicine, but a sad spirit dries the bones (Prov. 17:22)
195. In Proverbs 17:28, how does the writer point out that even a foolish or stupid man can hide his stupidity?
 Ans.—by keeping his mouth shut; not talking (Prov. 17:28)
196. In Proverbs 18:9 a slothful or lazy person is said to be similar to what other individual?
 Ans.—to a great waster (Prov. 18:9)
197. According to Proverbs 18:12, what attitude will most likely lead a man to destruction and failure, and what attitude to honor and success?
 Ans.—a haughty or proud attitude to destruction; an attitude of humility to honor and success (Prov. 18:12)
198. According to Proverbs 18:24, what one important characteristic must be true of those who wish to have the friendship of others?
 Ans.—those who want friends must themselves act friendly toward others (Prov. 18:24)

187. What is the modern meaning or application of Proverbs 14:4, "Where no oxen are, the crib is clean: but much increase is by the strength of the ox"?
Ans.—many things which are valuable and worth possessing in life may be obtained only through toleration of difficulty, problems, and inconvenience (Prov. 14:4)

188. According to Proverbs 14:9, what attitude do fools have toward sin?
Ans.—"Fools make a mock at sin" (Prov. 14:9)

189. According to Proverbs 15:1, what will turn away wrath and what will stir up anger?
Ans.—a soft answer will turn away wrath; grievous words stir up anger (Prov. 15:1)

190. What attribute or characteristic of the Lord is taught in Proverbs 15:3 which says, "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good"?
Ans.—His omnipresence, the fact that He is present everywhere (Prov. 15:3)

191. According to Proverbs 16:18 what boes before destruction and what before a fall?
Ans.—Pride before destruction; a haughty spirit before a fall (Prov. 16:18)

192. What is the meaning of Proverbs 16:31 which says, "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness"?
Ans.—It is a great honor to become an old man only if one has lived a righteous life (Prov. 16:31)

312. What was the name of the man who assassinated Gedaliah, whom Nebuchadnezzar had appointed over Judah, and why did he do this?
Ans.—Ishmael, because he was of the royal seed of David and thought he had a claim on the throne (Jer. 41:1, 2)

313. When Ishmael, the son of Nethaniah, killed Gedaliah, the governor of Judah, and the people who were with him at Mizpah, where did he bury them?
Ans.—in the pit which king Asa of Judah had made for fear of Baasha, king of Israel (Jer. 41:9)

314. Who came against Ishmael, the son of Nethaniah, after he had assassinated Gedaliah, the governor of Judah, and took from him all the captives of Judah which he had with him?
Ans.—Johanan, the son of Kareah (Jer. 41:11-16)

315. After Johanan, the son of Kareah, had defeated Ishmael, who had assassinated Gedaliah, the governor of Judah, and had taken back the captives of Judah, where did he and the captives go to live temporarily?
Ans.—to the habitation of Chimham on the border of Egypt (Jer. 41:17)

316. When Johanan and the nobles of Judah came to Jeremiah expressing a hypocritical willingness to do the Lord's will and asking Jeremiah to pray to God for direction, what message did Jeremiah give them from the Lord?
Ans.—he told them to stay in the land of Judah and not go to Egypt for refuge (Jer. 42:1-22)

317. When Jeremiah told Johanan and the nobles of Judah that the Lord wanted them to remain in Judah and not go to Egypt, what charge did Johanan and the nobles lay against Jeremiah?
Ans.—they said he spoke falsely and had been influenced by Baruch, his scribe (Jer. 43:1-3)

318. When Johanan and the remnant of Judah went, against the Lord's command, to dwell in Egypt, where did most of them live?

Ans.—in Tahpanhes, Egypt (Jer. 43:7)

319. When Jeremiah warned the remnant of Judah in Egypt about their sins, what one sin did he particularly emphasize and what group seems to have been most guilty?

Ans.—the sin of burning incense to the queen of heaven, probably the sun, and it seems that the women were most guilty (Jer. 44:15-17)

320. When Jeremiah warned the remnant of Judah about worshipping other gods in Egypt, the queen of heaven in particular, what answer did they give him and what reason did they give for their answer?

Ans.—they said that they would continue to worship these other gods because they prospered physically and materially when they did so (Jer. 44:15-19)

321. What chapters of the latter part of Jeremiah are prophecies against the Gentile nations?

Ans.—chapters 46-51

322. In Jeremiah 46 where does Jeremiah prophesy that the battle will take place which will result in the fall of Egypt to Nebuchadnezzar?

Ans.—by the Euphrates river at Carchemish (Jer. 46:1, 2)

323. Of the nations which were to be destroyed as a judgment of God in Jeremiah 46:51, what four nations were to return from captivity "in the latter days"?

Ans.—the nations of Israel, Moab, Ammon, and Elam (Jer. 46:27, 28; 48:47; 49:6; 49:39)

181. According to Proverbs 9:8, what is the difference in the response of a scorner and a wise man to proper rebuke or reproof?

Ans.—the scorner will hate you for correcting him, but the wise man will love you and learn by it (Prov. 9:8, 9)

182. According to the book of Proverbs, what is "the beginning of wisdom"?

Ans.—"the fear of the Lord" (Prov. 9:10)

183. According to Proverbs 11:4, what will not profit in the day of wrath or judgment, but what shall profit and deliver from death?

Ans.—Riches will not profit; Righteousness will profit (Prov. 11:4)

184. To what does the writer of Proverbs compare "a fair woman who is without discretion"?

Ans.—to "a jewel of gold in a swine's snout" (Prov. 11:22)

185. In Proverbs 12:10 what contrast does the writer make between the kindness of a righteous man and the cruelty of a wicked man?

Ans.—the kindness of a righteous man is seen even in his treatment of an animal while the best side of a wicked man still seems cruel (Prov. 12:10)

186. According to Proverbs 13:24, does the philosophy of the writer agree with the modern philosophy which says that parents who love their children do not whip them?

Ans.—No, the writer says that parents who love their children will whip them when they do wrong, and those who do not, actually hate their children (Prov. 13:24)

175. When Solomon is warning his son against adultery in Proverbs 5, what fact does he remind him of in verse 21 which should help him avoid the sin and keep himself pure?
Ans.—the fact that God sees everything we do (Prov. 5:21)

176. What object of nature does Solomon point to as an example to be followed for the sluggard or lazy man?
Ans.—the ant (Prov. 6:6-8)

177. From the seven things which Solomon says that the Lord hates in Proverbs 6:16-19, name the first three.
Ans.—(1) a proud look (2) a lying tongue (3) hands that shed innocent blood (Prov. 6:16-19)

178. From the seven things which Solomon says that the Lord hates in Proverbs 6:16-19, name the last four.
Ans.—(1) a heart that devises wicked imaginations (2) feet that are swift in running to mischief (3) a false witness that speaks lies (4) he that soweth discord among brethren

179. What sin is Solomon warning against when he asks, "Can a man take fire in his bosom and his clothes not be burned? Can one go upon hot coals, and his feet not be burned?"
Ans.—the sin of adultery (Prov. 6:27, 28)

180. What subject is Solomon talking about in Proverbs 8:35 when he says, "Whoso findeth me findeth life, and shall obtain favor of the Lord"?
Ans.—true wisdom

324. According to Jeremiah, how many different times did Nebuchadnezzar carry away captives from Judah and during what years of his reign?
Ans.—three times, during the seventh, eighteenth, and twenty-third years of his reign (Jer. 52:28-30)

325. According to Jeremiah, what was the total number of captives from Judah which Nebuchadnezzar took into Babylon?
Ans.—a total of 4,600 (Jer. 52:30)

326. What king of Judah was taken into Babylonian captivity but later exalted as a friend by king Evil-merodach of Babylon?
Ans.—king Jehoiachin of Judah (Jer. 52:31-34)

327. What books in the New Testament were written by Luke, the companion of the Apostle Paul?
Ans.—the Gospel of Luke and the book of Acts (Lk. 1:3; Acts 1:1)

328. What was the secular occupation of Luke, the author of the Gospel of Luke and the book of Acts?
Ans.—he was a physician (Col. 4:14)

329. Both the book of Acts and the Gospel of Luke are addressed to what individual?
Ans.—to Theophilus

330. What are the names of the father and mother of John the Baptist?

Ans.—Zacharias and Elisabeth (Luke 1:5)

331. What was the name of the angel of the Lord who appeared both to Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist, and to Mary, the mother of Jesus?

Ans.—Gabriel (Luke 1:19, 26)

332. John the Baptist was about how much older than Jesus?

Ans.—about six months older (Luke 1:26)

333. How were John the Baptist and Jesus physically related?

Ans.—Elizabeth, the mother of John, and Mary, the mother of Jesus, were cousins (Luke 1:36)

334. The song of praise by Mary, the mother of Jesus, is given what name, and the song of Zacharias, the father of John, is given what name?

Ans.—Mary's song, the Magnificat; Zacharias' song, the Benedictus (Luke 1:46-55; 1:64-79)

335. Describe the naming of John the Baptist.

Ans.—at the child's circumcision on the eighth day the neighbors called him Zacharias, after his father; but Zacharias, who had been struck dumb by the angel Gabriel, wrote on a tablet, "His name is John," as the angel had commanded, and he immediately received his speech (Luke 1:59-63)

169. What is Solomon's fourfold goal in the book of Proverbs in relation to the development of knowledge?

Ans.—to know, to perceive, to receive, to give (Prov. 1:2-4)

170. Similar to the teaching of James 1:5, whom does Solomon point to as the giver of all true wisdom?

Ans.—"the Lord gives wisdom" (Prov. 2:6)

171. In Proverbs 3:9 what doctrine is Solomon teaching by his statement, "Honor the Lord with thy substance," and what promise does he make to those who obey?

Ans.—he is teaching that believers should give financially to the Lord's work and the Lord will reward them by a return of material blessings (Prov. 3:9, 10)

172. Point out two references where New Testament writers quote Proverbs 3:12 in relation to chastisement, "For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth."

Ans.—Hebrews 12:6; Revelation 3:19

173. In Proverbs 4:15 what is the writer talking about when he repeatedly warns, "Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away"?

Ans.—the path or way of the wicked (Prov. 4:14, 15)

174. What particular sin does Solomon warn his son about throughout the fifth chapter of Proverbs?

Ans.—the sin of adultery (Prov. 5)

163. While David was living among the Philistines with Achish, king of Gath, what prevented him from being put into the embarrassing position of fighting with the Philistines against his own people Israel?

Ans.—the lords of the Philistines would not allow him to fight with them because they were afraid he would turn against them in battle (1 Sam. 29:4-11)

164. When David returned to Ziklag after the Philistines had released him from fighting against Israel, what tragedy did he find to have occurred?

Ans.—the Amalekites had burned Ziklag and captured their women and children (1 Sam. 30:1-5)

165. When David and his men returned from the rescue of their women and children from the Amalekites, what admirable principle did he establish in relation to sharing the spoils of battle with the two hundred men who had been too weak to go with them?

Ans.—that the spoils should be shared equally by all (1 Sam. 30:23, 24)

166. Where and how did king Saul of Israel die?

Ans.—at Mt. Gilboa; after being mortally wounded by the archers of the Philistines, he then committed suicide by falling upon his own sword (1 Sam. 31:1-5)

167. What heroic group of people rescued the bodies of Saul and his sons from their public display on the walls of the Philistine city of Bethshan?

Ans.—the inhabitants of Jabesh-gilead (1 Sam. 31:11-13)

168. Who is the author of the book of Proverbs?

Ans.—Solomon (Proverbs 1:1)

336. Although Joseph and Mary were living in Nazareth at the time, what circumstance created the occasion for them to be in Bethlehem at the time of the birth of Christ, thus fulfilling Old Testament prophecy?

Ans.—the decree of Augustus Caesar, emperor of Rome, that each one should go to his own home town for a census for taxation (Luke 2:1)

337. What does the name “Jesus” mean and what Old Testament Hebrew name means the same thing?

Ans.—Jesus means “Jehovah is Saviour,” the same as “Joshua” (Luke 2:21)

338. What about the sacrifice which Mary and Joseph offered when they first presented Jesus at the temple indicates that they were poor people?

Ans.—the fact that they offered a pair of turtledoves, or two young pigeons, which was the offering of the poor in the Old Testament law (Luke 2:24; Leviticus 12:8)

339. What were the names of the old prophet and prophetess who met Joseph and Mary when they first brought Jesus to the temple for dedication who praised the child as the Messiah?

Ans.—Simeon and Anna (Luke 2:25-38)

340. What is the only glimpse that we have in the life of Jesus in the Gospels from the time he was a baby until the beginning of his ministry?

Ans.—his visit to Jerusalem with his parents at the feast of the Passover when he was twelve years old (Luke 2:41-51)

341. When John the Baptist began his ministry, who was the emperor of Rome, the governor of Judea, the tetrarch of Galilee, and who were the two high priests in Jerusalem?

Ans.—Tiberius Caesar, emperor of Rome; Pontius Pilate, governor of Judea; Herod, tetrarch of Galilee; Annas and Caiaphas, high priests (Luke 3:1-2)

342. What Old Testament prophet does Luke quote as prophesying the ministry of John the Baptist, and where is the prophecy found?

Ans.—Isaiah (Esaias) in Isaiah 40:3-5 (Luke 3:4-6)

343. When John the Baptist told the people who came to his baptism that they should manifest fruits to prove their repentance, what three groups in particular asked him what they should do?

Ans.—the people, the publicans, and the soldiers (Luke 3:10-14)

344. Who put John the Baptist into prison and why?

Ans.—Herod the tetrarch of Galilee, because he had reproved him for taking Herodias, his brother Philip's wife (Luke 3:19)

345. On what two occasions does God say almost identical words from heaven, "Thou art my beloved Son; in thee I am well pleased"?

Ans.—at Jesus' baptism and at the transfiguration (Luke 3:22; 9:35)

346. According to Luke, how old was Jesus when he began his ministry?

Ans.—about 30 years of age (Luke 3:23)

347. What is the probable answer to the apparent conflict or contradiction between the lineage of Luke's genealogy of Christ in Luke 3:23-38 and that of Matthew in Matthew 1:1-17?

Ans.—Luke apparently presents Mary's family tree while Matthew presents Joseph's (Luke 3:23-38; Mt. 1:1-17)

157. What was the appropriate name of the foolish and selfish man who refused to furnish David with provisions at Carmel after David and his men had guarded his sheep, and what does the name mean?

Ans.—Nabal, meaning "foolish" (1 Sam. 25:25)

158. What was the name of Nabal's wife whom David took as his wife after the Lord killed Nabal in judgment for his wickedness and foolishness?

Ans.—Abigail (1 Sam. 25:39-42)

159. When the Lord delivered Saul into David's hand the second time as he and Abishai, Joab's brother, slipped into Saul's camp, what two objects did they obtain to prove they had been there?

Ans.—Saul's spear and his cruse of water (1 Sam. 26:11)

160. When David fled for the second time to the land of the Philistines to Achish, king of Gath, what city did Achish give to David and his people, and how long did they stay in the land?

Ans.—Ziklag; one year and four months (1 Sam. 27:6, 7)

161. When Saul in spiritual desperation consulted with the witch at Endor, who did he ask to be brought from the dead, and what did he gain by doing this?

Ans.—Samuel; he gained nothing since Samuel could only repeat the message of the Lord's rejection which he had given before he died (1 Sam. 28:11-19)

162. When God allowed Samuel to appear to Saul in his consultation with the witch at Endor, what new message of judgment did Samuel reveal to Saul?

Ans.—that he and his sons would be killed the next day in battle with the Philistines (1 Sam. 28:19)

151. When David found out that Achish, king of Gath, to whom he had fled from Saul, knew that he had been anointed king of Israel, what did he do to keep from being slain by Achish?
Ans.—he pretended that he was a mad man and had lost his senses (1 Sam. 21:10-15)

152. When David first fled from Saul to the cave of Adullam, how many men were with him and what kind of men were most of them?
Ans.—400 men who were in trouble, in debt, or discontented (1 Sam. 22:1, 2)

153. What prophet warned David to flee from the cave of Adullam to the land of Judah?
Ans.—the prophet Gad (1 Sam. 22:5)

154. Who told Saul that Ahimelech the priest had given David food and a sword which resulted in Saul's wholesale slaughter of the priests?
Ans.—Doeg the Edomite (1 Sam. 22:9-23)

155. When Saul slaughtered the priests for helping David, what was the name of the son of Ahimelech who escaped to David and what did he bring with him which David used in inquiring of the Lord?
Ans.—Abiathar who brought an ephod with him (1 Sam. 23:6-10)

156. Where was the cave located in which the Lord first delivered Saul into David's hands?
Ans.—a cave in the wilderness of En-gedi (1 Sam. 24:1-6)

348. Luke's genealogy of Christ traces the family history back to whom, while Matthew's genealogy traces it back to whom?
Ans.—Luke all the way back to Adam; Matthew back to Abraham (Luke 3:38; Matthew 1:1)

349. List the three different major temptations which Satan presented to Christ in the order in which they are recorded in Luke.
Ans.—(1) to turn stones to bread; (2) to worship Satan in return for the kingdoms of the world; (3) to jump off the pinnacle of the temple (Luke 4:1-13)

350. Give the essence of Jesus' answer to each one of the three major temptations which the devil laid before him.
Ans.—(1) stones to bread—"Man shall not live by bread alone;" (2) worship Satan for kingdoms—"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve;" (3) jump from pinnacle—"Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God" (Lk. 4:1-13)

351. When Jesus preached at the synagogue in his home town of Nazareth, what two Old Testament illustrations did he mention when God helped Gentiles rather than Jews?
Ans.—(1) When Elijah helped the widow of Sarepta during the 3½ year drought; (2) when Elisha healed the leper Naaman (Luke 4:26, 27)

352. Whose mother-in-law did Jesus heal of a fever?
Ans.—Simon Peter's (Luke 4:38, 39)

353. What four disciples of Jesus were partners in a business before they became his disciples and what business was this?
Ans.—Peter, Andrew, James, and John were Fishermen (Luke 5:9, 10; Matt. 4:18)

354. Give two reasons why Jesus often told men whom he healed not to tell anyone who did the healing?

Ans.—(1) Because the Jews misunderstood the purpose of his coming; (2) he wished to prevent any unnecessary trouble and interference from the Jewish leaders who opposed him (Luke 5:14, 15)

355. What two publicans or tax collectors did Jesus call and then eat a banquet meal with them?

Ans.—Matthew or Levi and Zacchaeus (Luke 5:27-29; 19:1-10)

356. When the scribes and Pharisees criticized Jesus for eating with the publicans and sinners, what did he mean when he replied, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance"?

Ans.—He meant that he could not help those who were too self-righteous to admit that they were sinners, but he specifically came to help those who realized they were sinners and would seek His help (Luke 5:30-32)

357. In Luke chapter six what two incidents does Luke record to illustrate the accusations made against Jesus concerning breaking the Sabbath?

Ans.—(1) his disciples plucking grain to eat on the Sabbath; (2) his healing of a man with a withered hand on the Sabbath (Luke 6:1-11)

358. In the order given in Luke's official listing, give the first six of the twelve disciples whom Jesus chose.

Ans.—Simon Peter, Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew (Lk. 6:12-14)

359. In the order given in Luke's official listing, give the last six of the twelve disciples whom Jesus chose.

Ans.—Matthew, Thomas, James, the son of Alphaeus, Simon Zelotes, Judas, the brother of James, and Judas Iscariot (Luke 6:15, 16)

145. What "mystery" does Paul reveal in 1 Corinthians 15:51, 52?

Ans.—that not all Christians shall die before the second coming, but that all Christians, both those who have died and those then alive, will undergo an immediate change and receive an incorruptible body (1 Cor. 15:51, 52)

146. When Saul sent messengers to David's house to capture him, how did David's wife, Michal, Saul's daughter, deceive them?

Ans.—After she let David down through the window, she put an image in his bed and told the messengers that he was sick (1 Sam. 19:11-14)

147. After Saul sent messengers to capture David at his own house, to whom did David flee for refuge and in what city?

Ans.—to Samuel in Ramah (1 Sam. 19:18)

148. When David consulted with Jonathan after Saul's attempts to kill him, what sign did Jonathan arrange to give David in three days to let him know whether Saul was too angry?

Ans.—if Saul were still angry he would shoot an arrow and cry to his armorbearer, "Behold, the arrows are beyond thee?" (1 Sam. 20:22)

149. After Jonathan had warned David that his father, Saul, was still trying to kill him, where did David first go in what city?

Ans.—to Ahimelech the priest in Nob (1 Sam. 21:1)

150. When David came to Ahimelech the priest in fleeing from Saul, what two things did he acquire from Ahimelech?

Ans.—shewbread which had been taken from the Lord's table in the tabernacle for himself and his men, and the sword of Goliath for a weapon (1 Sam. 21:1-9)

139. What was the name and home town of the Philistine giant whom David slew and what was his height?

Ans.—Goliath of Gath; about 9 ft. and 9 inches tall (1 Sam. 17:4)

140. What weapon did David use in fighting Goliath and how much ammunition did he have?

Ans.—a sling with five smooth stones (1 Sam. 17:40)

141. What were the names of David's three eldest brothers who were fighting with Saul when David killed Goliath?

Ans.—Eliab, Abinadab, Shammah (1 Sam. 17:13)

142. Before David slew Goliath, what two illustrations did he give from his previous experience to show that the Lord could give victory over superior foes?

Ans.—the fact that he had been able to kill a lion and a bear in protecting his sheep (1 Sam. 17:34-36)

143. When Jonathan, Saul's son, and David made a covenant of friendship together, what did Jonathan do as a symbol of this friendship?

Ans.—he stripped himself of his princely garments and gave them to David (1 Sam. 18:3, 4)

144. What song did the women of Israel sing which made Saul very jealous of David?

Ans.—“Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands” (1 Sam. 18:7-9)

360. What had the Roman centurion of Capernaum who asked Jesus to heal his servant done for the Jews which made them tell Jesus that he was worthy?

Ans.—he had built them a synagogue (Luke 7:5)

361. What did the centurion of Capernaum who asked Jesus to heal his servant say which caused Jesus to declare, “I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel”?

Ans.—he said that he knew that Jesus had authority over disease just as he had authority over his soldiers, and all He had to do was give the command and his servant would be healed (Luke 7:8)

362. Name the three resurrections which Jesus performed in the Gospels.

Ans.—(1) Jairus' daughter; (2) Lazarus; (3) the widow of Nain's son (Luke 8:41-56; John 11:38-44; Luke 7:11-18)

363. Give two reasons as to why John the Baptist sent his disciples to Jesus to ask him, “Art thou he that should come? or look we for another?”

Ans.—(1) he was likely discouraged over his imprisonment; (2) he, like most Jews of his day, misunderstood the mission of the Messiah (Lk. 7:19)

364. How many times was Jesus anointed with precious ointment by a woman in the Gospels?

Ans.—twice; once by a sinner woman in the house of Simon the Pharisee, and once by Mary of Bethany, the sister of Martha and Lazarus, in the house of Simon the leper (Luke 7:36-38; John 12:1-3; Mk. 14:3-9)

365. Does the parable of the two debtors in Luke 7:41-50 teach that the more wicked a man is before he is saved, the better Christian he will be?

Ans.—No! It teaches that the greater realization I have of my sins, the greater my love for God will be (Luke 7:41-50)

366. In Luke 8:1-3 what three women does Luke name as examples of women who had been delivered by Jesus and who followed Him to serve Him?

Ans.—Mary Magdalene, Joanna, Susanna (Luke 8:1-3)

367. Name the four different types of soil which Jesus points to in the Parable of the Sower.

Ans.—wayside soil; soil upon a rock; soil among thorns; good soil (Luke 8:4-8)

368. After Jesus had cast the demons out of Legion in Gadara and caused them to go into the swine, what request did the people of Gadara make of Him and what request did Legion himself make?

Ans.—the people of Gadara asked Jesus to leave their country; Legion asked that he might go with Jesus (Luke 8:37-39)

369. In the feeding of the 5000, how many loaves and fishes were used and how many baskets of fragments were taken up?

Ans.—five loaves and two fishes; twelve baskets of fragments (Lk. 9:10-17)

370. When Jesus asked His disciples, "Whom say the people that I am," what three answers did they give?

Ans.—John the Baptist, Elijah, or one of the old prophets (Luke 9:18-21)

371. On what three occasions in the Gospels do the inner-circle of disciples, Peter, James, and John, appear alone with Jesus?

Ans.—at the raising of Jairus' daughter; at the transfiguration; in the garden of Gethsemane before His trial and crucifixion (Luke 8:51; 9:28; Matthew 26:37)

133. When Saul went down to destroy the Amalekites, what people did he allow to escape and why?

Ans.—the Kenites, because they had shown kindness to Israel (1 Sam. 15:6)

134. How did Saul disobey the Lord in relation to the commandment to destroy the Amalekites?

Ans.—he spared Agag, the king of the Amalekites, and the best of the animals and other good things (1 Sam. 15:8, 9)

135. Explain the apparent disagreement between 1 Sam. 15:11 and 15:29 concerning the Lord repenting.

Ans.—God sometimes makes an external change of methods, as in v. 11, but never an internal change of motive and purpose, as in v. 29 (1 Sam. 15:11, 29)

136. After God's rejection of Saul as king of Israel, to whose house in what city did he send Samuel to anoint a new king?

Ans.—to the house of Jesse in Bethlehem (1 Sam. 16:1)

137. How many sons did Jesse have and which one did Samuel anoint to take Saul's place as king of Israel?

Ans.—eight sons; the youngest, David (1 Sam. 16:6-13)

138. When Saul was troubled by an evil spirit after God had rejected him as king, what did his servants suggest to help him and who did this?

Ans.—they suggested harp music to soothe him and obtained David to play the harp (1 Sam. 16:14-18)

127. How long had Saul been king before he made his first serious mistake by invading the priest's office through offering a sacrifice?
Ans.—two years (1 Sam. 13:1)

128. When Saul faced the Philistines for the first time during his reign, what weapon did Israel lack and why?
Ans.—they had no swords because the Philistines, who had had power over them, forbade the making of swords or spears in Israel (1 Sam. 13:19-22)

129. When Saul and Jonathan were fighting the Philistines, what rash and unreasonable vow did Saul make which Jonathan unknowingly broke?
Ans.—he vowed that none of his army would eat food until evening that he might defeat his enemies (1 Sam. 14:24)

130. When Saul and Jonathan were fighting the Philistines, point out how Jonathan unknowingly broke his father's rash vow which forbade his army to eat food.
Ans.—Jonathan and his men came upon a forest filled with honeycomb; however, only Jonathan ate any honey. (1 Sam. 14:27)

131. Who was the captain of Saul's army and what relation was he to Saul?
Ans.—Abner, Saul's uncle (1 Sam. 14:50)

132. For what specific reason did God command Saul to destroy the Amalekites in 1 Samuel 15?
Ans.—they had ambushed Israel from the rear, where the women, children, and elderly people were located, on their exodus from Egypt (1 Sam. 15:2; Ex. 17:8-14; Deut. 25:17-19)

372. When Jesus came to a village of Samaritans on His last trip to Jerusalem and they did not receive Him, what two of His disciples wanted to call fire down upon them as Elijah had done in the Old Testament?
Ans.—James and John, the sons of Zebedee (Luke 9:51-56)

373. What was the difference in the destination given by Jesus in His sending out of the seventy disciples in Luke and His earlier sending out of the twelve apostles?
Ans.—the seventy were sent to "every city and place," while the twelve were sent only to the "lost sheep of the house of Israel" (Luke 10:1; Matthew 10:5, 6)

374. What is the purpose of the Parable of the Good Samaritan and what teaching does it present?
Ans.—the purpose is to answer the question, "Who is my neighbor?", and the answer is, "Anyone in need whom I can help." (Luke 10:25-37)

375. When Jesus came to the home of Mary and Martha, which sister was "cumbered with much serving" and which sister "sat at Jesus' feet"?
Ans.—Martha was cumbered; Mary was at Jesus' feet (Luke 10:38-42)

376. What request of the disciples caused Jesus to give the model prayer which we usually refer to as "the Lord's Prayer"?
Ans.—the request, "Lord, teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples" (Luke 11:1)

377. When Jesus was talking about prayer, what did He say that an earthly father would not give his son if he asked for bread, or for a fish, or for an egg?
Ans.—not a stone for bread, not a serpent for a fish, not a scorpion for an egg (Luke 11:11-13)

378. What did Jesus mean when He said that all the blood of righteous men would fall upon that generation, "from the blood of Abel unto the blood of Zacharias, which perished between the altar and the temple"?

Ans.—In the order of books in the Hebrew Old Testament, Genesis, where the death of Abel is recorded, is the first book; and 2 Chronicles, where the death of Zacharias is recorded, is the last book (Luke 11:51)

379. What was the "leaven of the Pharisees" which Jesus warned His disciples against?

Ans.—hypocrisy (Luke 12:1)

380. What two tragic mistakes did the rich man make in the parable of the rich fool which caused God to call him a "fool"?

Ans.—(1) he placed his highest value on physical wealth rather than spiritual wealth; (2) he planned only for this life without consideration of the life to come (Luke 12:16-20)

381. What doctrine does Jesus seem to be teaching in Luke 12:47, 48 when He speaks of "many stripes" for those who knew the truth and disobeyed and "few stripes" for those who disobeyed ignorantly?

Ans.—Jesus seems to be implying that there will be degrees of punishment in eternity based on knowledge (Luke 12:47, 48)

382. What two incidents did the Jews bring to Jesus in Luke 13:1-5 which they thought of as the judgment of God on extremely wicked men about which Jesus declared that a similar doom awaited them all if they did not repent?

Ans.—(1) some Galileans whose blood Pilate mingled with their sacrifices; (2) 18 persons upon whom the tower of Siloam fell (Luke 13:1-5)

383. Whom did Jesus call "that fox" after the Pharisees had warned Him that this person would kill Him?

Ans.—Herod, the tetrarch of Galilee (Luke 13:31, 32)

121. Where did Samuel publicly appoint Saul as king and where was Saul on this occasion?

Ans.—at Mizpeh; hiding among the stuff (1 Sam. 10:17-24)

122. What ridiculous demand did Nahash the Ammonite make of the people of Jabesh-gilead which caused them to seek help from Saul?

Ans.—he demanded that they submit to having all of their right eyes plucked out (1 Sam. 11:1-5)

123. After the internal enemies of Saul had been put down through his decisive victory over Nahash the Ammonite, where did Samuel renew the kingdom of Saul?

Ans.—Gilgal (1 Sam. 11:15)

124. After Samuel had reminded Israel of their sin of replacing the rule of God with the rule of a king and had admonished them to obey the Lord, what sign did he then command from heaven and what was unusual about it?

Ans.—thunder and rain; time of wheat harvest when there was usually no rain (1 Sam. 12:17)

125. In the order of their occurrence in Scripture, list the first three mistakes which Saul made which caused God to reject him as king.

Ans.—(1) invasion of priest's office by offering sacrifice; (2) his rash vow which caused him to condemn Jonathan, his son, to death; (3) his disobedience in destroying the Amalekites (1 Sam. 13:8-10; 14:44; 15:1-9)

126. In the order of their occurrence in Scripture, name the final two mistakes which caused the Lord to reject Saul as king of Israel.

Ans.—(1) his attempts to kill David; (2) his consultation with the witch at Endor (1 Sam. 18:10, 11; 28:7-20)

115. Why was God so displeased with Israel for requesting a king?

Ans.—it was not so much the request itself, but the motive behind the request, that they might be “like all the nations” (1 Sam. 8:5, 20)

116. What was the name of Saul’s father and what tribe were they from?

Ans.—Kish; from Benjamin (1 Sam. 9:1)

117. Since it appears that God chose Saul according to the selfish desires of the people, what was Saul’s major qualification for being king?

Ans.—a physical, external qualification; he looked like a king, in grace, beauty, and physical nature (1 Sam. 9:2)

118. In the days of Samuel what was the old name by which a prophet was called?

Ans.—a seer (1 Sam. 9:9)

119. What providential circumstances brought Saul to the town where Samuel was so that he might be anointed king over Israel?

Ans.—he was looking for his father’s run-a-way asses, the most important beast of burden of that day (1 Sam. 9:3-27)

120. What three events did Samuel reveal to Saul which would serve as signs of God’s appointment of him as king?

Ans.—(1) two men would meet him at Rachel’s sepulchre with word of his father’s concern for him; (2) three men to meet him at plain of Tabor and give him two loaves of bread; (3) a company of prophets to meet him at hill of God and he would prophesy with them (1 Sam. 10:1-6)

384. In Jesus’ parable of the great supper, what three excuses were given by those who were first invited as to why they could not come to the feast?

Ans.—(1) one had bought a piece of ground that he wanted to see; (2) one had bought five yoke of oxen that he wanted to examine; (3) one had married a wife and could not come (Luke 14:16-24)

385. When Jesus was speaking about “counting the cost” before one becomes His disciple, what two examples did He point to from secular life to show that this was a wise and logical practice?

Ans.—(1) no one builds a tower without making sure he has funds to finish the job; (2) no one starts a war without being sure that he can come out as the winner (Luke 14:28-33)

386. What are the parables of the three lost things which Jesus declares in Luke 15 in teaching God’s love and desire to save lost men?

Ans.—the parables of the lost sheep, the lost coin, and the lost son (also called the prodigal son) (Luke 15:1-32)

387. In the parables of the lost sheep and the prodigal son in Luke 15, who do the “ninety and nine” and the elder brother represent?

Ans.—the hypocritical Pharisees who claimed that they were already righteous and needed no repentance (Luke 15:7, 25-32)

388. In the parable of the unjust steward of Luke 16:1-8, what two actions did the unjust steward take to make friends whom he might go to if dismissed?

Ans.—(1) he reduced one man’s bill from one hundred measures of oil to fifty; (2) he reduced another’s from one hundred measures of wheat to eighty (Luke 16:1-8)

389. In the account of the rich man and Lazarus, what two requests did the rich man make from hell, both of which were denied?

Ans.—he requested that Lazarus might dip the tip of his finger in water to cool his tongue; he requested that Lazarus might be permitted to return to his father’s house to warn his five brothers about hell (Luke 16:19-31)

390. When the rich man in hell asked that Lazarus might go back to earth to testify to his brothers, what reason did Abraham give for denying his request?

Ans.—if they would not listen to Moses and the prophets, the Word of God, they would not listen to one come back from the dead (Luke 16:31)

391. When Jesus healed ten lepers on one occasion, who and how many came back to thank Him?

Ans.—only one, a Samaritan (Luke 17:12-19)

392. In talking about his second coming in Luke 17, what two Old Testament illustrations of God's judgment did Jesus point to as being similar to the time of His second coming?

Ans.—the days of Noah before the flood; the days of Lot before the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah (Luke 17:26-30)

393. What lesson did Jesus mean to teach by the parable of the widow and the unjust judge in Luke 18:1-8?

Ans.—the need for persistence in prayer (Luke 18:1-8)

394. What lesson did Jesus mean to teach by the parable of the Pharisee and the publican in Luke 18:9-14?

Ans.—that men are saved or justified only by recognizing that they are sinners and asking God for mercy, not by their own self-righteous acts and boasting to God (Luke 18:9-14)

395. When the rich young ruler claimed to have kept all the commandments dealing with his relationship with his fellow man, what commandment did Jesus wish to show that he had broken by asking him to sell all his goods and follow Him?

Ans.—“Thou shalt have no other gods before me” (Luke 18:18-24)

109. Name the five cities of the Philistines.

Ans.—Ashdod, Gaza, Askelon, Gath, Ekron (1 Sam. 6:17)

110. When the Philistines returned the ark of God to Israel, to what city was it taken for safe keeping and to whose house?

Ans.—to Kirjath-jearim to the house of Abinadab (1 Sam. 7:1)

111. What two false gods are mentioned by name whom Israel was worshipping when the ark of the covenant was captured by the Philistines?

Ans.—Baalim and Ashtaroth (1 Sam. 7:4)

112. When the Lord helped Israel to defeat the Philistines after Samuel had led them in a rededication at Mizpeh, what did Samuel name the stone which he set up in honor of the occasion and what does the name mean?

Ans.—Ebenezer; the stone of help (1 Sam. 7:12)

113. During the years when Samuel judged Israel in peace, name the four cities which made up his regular circuit.

Ans.—Bethel, Gilgal, Mizpeh, Ramah (1 Sam. 7:16, 17)

114. What were the names of Samuel's two sons and what tragic thing was true of them?

Ans.—Joel and Abiah; they did not follow the example of their father but took bribes and twisted judgment (1 Sam. 8:2, 3)

103. Describe the circumstances of the death of Eli, the priest of Israel, and tell how old he was when he died.

Ans.—when he heard that the Philistines had captured the ark of the covenant, he fell off his seat and broke his neck; his age was 98 (1 Sam. 4:15-18)

104. What did Eli's daughter-in-law name her son as she was dying after receiving word of the capture of the ark and the death of her husband, and what did this name mean?

Ans.—Ichabod; the glory is departed (1 Sam. 4:21)

105. What was the name of the god of the Philistines?

Ans.—Dagon (1 Sam. 5:2)

106. When the Philistines set the ark of the covenant in the house of their god, Dagon, what two things happened to Dagon to show his humiliation before the ark of the God of Israel?

Ans.—the first day he was fallen on his face before the ark; the second day he was fallen and his head and hands were cut off, leaving only the stump of the image (1 Sam. 5:3, 4)

107. When the Philistines captured the ark of the covenant from Israel, how long did it stay in their land before they sent it back?

Ans.—seven months (1 Sam. 6:1)

108. What test did the Philistines arrange whereby they might determine whether their sufferings were a coincidence or a punishment of God for capturing the ark from Israel?

Ans.—they placed the ark upon a new cart and hooked two milk cows with calves to it; if they acted natural and returned to their calves, it was a coincidence, but if they went to Israel it was of God. (1 Sam. 6:7-9)

396. Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem on the back of a donkey was a fulfillment of what Old Testament prophecy?

Ans.—the prophecy of Zechariah 9:9

397. In Jesus' observation of the poor widow casting her two mites into the temple treasury, why did He say she had given more than all the rich men?

Ans.—she had given out of her need, while they had given from their abundance (Luke 21:1-4)

398. In Jesus' Olivet Discourse in Luke 21, what specific sign did He give so that Christians might know when to leave the city of Jerusalem lest they be destroyed by Titus and his army in 70 A.D.?

Ans.—when the armies surround the city (Luke 21:20)

399. By comparing the accounts of all four Gospels, what did the complete sign over Jesus' cross say?

Ans.—“This is Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews” (Luke 23:38; Mt. 27:37; Mk. 15:26; John 19:19)

400. When Jesus appeared to the disciples after the resurrection, why did He ask them for food?

Ans.—to prove to them that His resurrection body was a real body of flesh and bone, not a phantom or a ghost (Luke 24:41, 42)

401. Who was with Paul at the time he wrote 1 Corinthians whom he includes in the address of the epistle?

Ans.—Sosthenes (1 Cor. 1:1)

402. Who had reported to Paul that there were divisions in the church at Corinth?

Ans.—the house of Chloe (1 Cor. 1:11)

403. In the “preacher religion” divisions which existed in the church at Corinth, the four parties or sects were divided around what four leaders?

Ans.—around Paul, Apollos, Cephas (Peter), and Christ (1 Cor. 1:12)

404. Paul says that the preaching of the cross is what to Jews and what to Greeks, but what to both Jews and Greeks who believe?

Ans.—to unbelieving Jews a stumblingblock, to unbelieving Greeks foolishness; but to all believers “Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God” (1 Cor. 1:23, 24)

405. What did Paul say that he had determined about the method and content of his preaching when he came to Corinth?

Ans.—he determined to know nothing except “Jesus Christ, and him crucified” (1 Cor. 2:2)

406. Though Paul said he avoided using the wisdom of men in preaching the gospel, what kind of wisdom did he say he used among more mature Christians?

Ans.—the hidden wisdom of God which only believers know (1 Cor. 2:6-8)

407. Since man’s inner-self, his soul, knows and reveals the man better than anything, what does Paul say in the same way knows and reveals God?

Ans.—the Spirit of God (1 Cor. 2:10-12)

97. What two methods did God use in 1 Samuel to warn Eli that he was going to replace his family in the high priesthood because of the wickedness of his sons?

Ans.—(1) through the prophecy of an unnamed man of God; (2) through the vision in which God appeared to young Samuel (1 Sam. 2:27-36; 3:1-18)

98. In 1 Samuel 3:1 what do the words mean, “The word of the Lord was precious in those days; there was no open vision”.

Ans.—the word “precious” here means “rare” and “no open vision” refers to the fact that the Lord had not openly revealed Himself to anyone in Israel for a long time (1 Sam. 3:1)

99. When the Lord first appeared to young Samuel, how many times did he call him before he knew that it was the Lord and even then how did he know?

Ans.—three times; Eli told him that it was the Lord calling (1 Sam. 3:1-18)

100. When the Lord first appeared to young Samuel, why did he at first not recognize him? Was he not yet a believer?

Ans.—although Samuel was certainly already a believer, he had simply never had this experience of having the Lord call him before, and neither had anyone else in Israel for many years (1 Sam. 3:1, 7)

101. When Israel was being beaten by the Philistines in 1 Sam. 4, what suggestion did the elders of Israel make which they thought would bring victory?

Ans.—that the ark of the covenant be taken into battle (1 Sam. 4:3, 4)

102. When Israel brought the ark of the covenant into the battle against the Philistines in 1 Samuel 4, what made the Philistines especially afraid?

Ans.—they had heard about how God had worked through Israel in Egypt (1 Sam. 4:8)

91. What did Hannah name her son for whom she had prayed and what did the name mean?

Ans.—“Samuel” which means “asked or heard of God” (1 Sam. 1:20)

92. When Samuel was old enough to wean, what did Hannah do to demonstrate the consecration of her son entirely to the Lord’s use?

Ans.—she brought him to the Tabernacle and left him in the care of Eli, the priest, to help him in the service of the Lord (1 Sam. 1:24-28)

93. At the time of the birth of Samuel, where was the Tabernacle of the Lord located in Israel?

Ans.—Shiloh (1 Samuel 1:3)

94. What was the name of the high priest who ministered to the Lord in Israel at the birth of Samuel?

Ans.—Eli, the priest (1 Sam. 1:9)

95. What were the names of the two wicked sons of Eli, the high priest of Israel during Samuel’s early life?

Ans.—Hophni and Phinehas (1 Sam. 1:3; 2:12)

96. What two specific examples are mentioned in 1 Samuel concerning the wickedness of the two sons of Eli, the priest?

Ans.—(1) their greed and disobedience in taking more than their due from the sacrifices which were brought; (2) their adultery with certain women who came up to the Tabernacle (1 Sam. 2:12-17, 22)

408. Why specifically did Paul say that many of the Christians at Corinth were “carnal” Christians?

Ans.—because of the petty divisions among them (1 Cor. 3:1-3)

409. In the preaching of the gospel at Corinth, who did Paul say had planted, who had watered, and who had given the increase or harvest?

Ans.—Paul planted the church, Apollos watered it and helped it to grow, but God was the one who gave the increase or harvest (1 Cor. 3:6)

410. In regard to the work of ministers, what did Paul say would be the result of a minister’s work standing God’s test of fire and what if his work fails to stand the test?

Ans.—if his work stands, he will be rewarded; if it does not stand, he will receive no reward though he himself will be saved (1 Cor. 3:14, 15)

411. In the New Testament dispensation, what or who is the temple of God?

Ans.—the Christian himself, his body (1 Cor. 3:16, 17; 6:19)

412. Since ministers of God are nothing more than “stewards of the mysteries of Christ,” what is the chief requirement which God demands from stewards?

Ans.—that they be faithful (1 Cor. 4:1, 2)

413. Why does Paul say that Christians should not glory in and boast about the gifts which they have which make one Christian differ from another?

Ans.—because the gift is not theirs, but was received from God; therefore, they have no reason to boast about it (1 Cor. 4:7)

414. Whom did Paul say that he was sending to the Corinthians to remind them about his teachings concerning ministers of Christ and other things?

Ans.—Timothy (1 Cor. 4:17)

415. What gross immorality was going on with one of the members of the church at Corinth about which the church had done nothing?

Ans.—a man was living with his father's wife (1 Cor. 5:1)

416. What did Paul mean when he told the church at Corinth in regard to the member living in immorality "to deliver such an one unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh"?

Ans.—this simply meant that the church, by the agreement of the body meeting together, should excommunicate the man, put him out of the church, until he repented (1 Cor. 5:4, 5)

417. What general advice did Paul give the Corinthians in regard to fornicators?

Ans.—if the fornicator were called a brother, that is, a member of the church, they were to refuse to have fellowship with him until he repented; if the fornicator were not a member of the church, it is God's business to judge him (1 Cor. 5:9-13)

418. What problem did the church at Corinth have in relation to the secular courts of that day?

Ans.—some brothers were taking other brothers to the secular court for judgments on civil matters instead of bringing it to the church (1 Cor. 6:1-8)

419. Paul tells the church at Corinth that they should be able to settle civil matters among themselves since Christians will judge what two other groups?

Ans.—the world and angels (1 Cor. 6:2, 3)

85. What was the immediate and ultimate decision of the kinsman who was nearer to Ruth than Boaz?

Ans.—he at first said that he would redeem the land, but when he was told that he would have to marry Ruth, he surrendered his right to Boaz, perhaps because he was already married (Ruth 4:4-6)

86. According to the custom of the day, how did Ruth's nearest kinsman show that he was surrendering his right to redeem to Boaz?

Ans.—by taking off his shoe and giving it to Boaz (Ruth 4:7, 8)

87. Give the names of the three important generations of sons which came from the marriage of Ruth and Boaz as mentioned in Ruth 4:17.

Ans.—their son Obed, his son Jesse, and his son David (Ruth 4:17)

88. Who are the three main characters in the book of 1 Samuel?

Ans.—Samuel, Saul, David

89. What were the names of Samuel's parents?

Ans.—father, Elkanah; mother, Hannah (1 Sam. 1:1-28)

90. In Hannah's prayer to the Lord for a child, what Levitical vow did she commit her unborn son to and what part of this vow does she mention?

Ans.—Nazarite vow; not to cut his hair or shave is mentioned (1 Sam. 1:11; Numbers 6:5)

79. Because of the kindness of Boaz, Ruth was allowed to reap the gleanings from the harvest of what two grains?

Ans.—barley and wheat (Ruth 2:23)

80. When Naomi told Ruth to claim Boaz as her kinsman-redeemer, to what Levitical law was she referring?

Ans.—the law which said that, if a brother died without children, his next unmarried brother was to take his wife and their firstborn child should bear the name or take the place of the dead brother (Ruth 3:1, 2; Deuteronomy 25:5, 6)

81. Where did Naomi tell Ruth to go to claim Boaz as her kinsman redeemer and what was he doing?

Ans.—to the threshingfloor where he was winnowing barley (Ruth 3:2)

82. When Ruth came to the threshingfloor to claim Boaz as her kinsman-redeemer, how did she make her desire known and when did Boaz discover her?

Ans.—by uncovering his feet and laying down there after he had gone to sleep; he discovered her at midnight (Ruth 3:7, 8)

83. When Ruth claimed Boaz as her kinsman-redeemer, what one problem did Boaz say would have to be dealt with?

Ans.—there was one kinsman nearer than he who must first be given a chance to redeem her (Ruth 3:12, 13)

84. How did Boaz deal with the problem of there being a kinsman nearer to Ruth than himself?

Ans.—according to commandment, he brought the problem to the elders of the city who customarily met in the gate of the city (Ruth 4:1, 2; Deut. 25:7)

420. Why does Paul say that Christians do not have the right to use their bodies to satisfy whatever fleshly desires they may have?

Ans.—because the Christian's body is the temple of the Holy Spirit and does not belong to him, but to God, since God bought it with the blood of His Son (1 Cor. 6:19, 20)

421. Why does Paul say that a husband and wife should not be away from each other for prolonged periods of time?

Ans.—to do so would give Satan an opportunity to tempt them to unfaithfulness (1 Cor. 7:5)

422. What instructions does Paul give Christians in relation to unsaved husbands or wives?

Ans.—if the unsaved mate is willing to live with them, they are to remain together and try to win the unsaved one to Christ; if the unsaved mate leaves because his wife or husband has become a Christian, then the Christian is under no obligation to pursue the marriage (1 Cor. 7:12-15)

423. What two reasons does Paul give for saying that many Christians in his day should remain unmarried?

Ans.—(1) because of "the present distress," the persecution of Christians in that day which made it hard on a man's wife and family (2) he would have them "without carefulness," without the responsibility of a family to hold them down (1 Cor. 7:26, 32-34)

424. What did Paul have reference to in 1 Corinthians 8 when he spoke of "the eating of those things that are offered in sacrifice to idols"?

Ans.—he referred to the meat of animals which had been offered in sacrifice to the many false gods in Corinth which was then placed on the market at a much lower price than regular meat (1 Cor. 8:4)

425. Although Paul knew that he could eat meat which had been offered to an idol without any problem since he knew that idols were nothing, why did he say that he would refrain in many cases?

Ans.—someone who worshipped idols or had been saved from idolatry would look on the eating as an act of worship and recognition of the idol, and for their sake he would refuse to eat (1 Cor. 8:4-12)

426. What principle does Paul establish in regard to the question of eating meat which had been offered to idols which can serve today in helping Christians to decide what they should do regarding border-line issues?

Ans.—if the thing is simply a question of Christian liberty and not a Scriptural principle, then I should refrain if it would be offensive or subject to be misunderstood (1 Cor. 8:13)

427. When Paul was giving proof of his apostleship to the Corinthians and said, "Have I not seen Jesus Christ our Lord," what was he referring to?

Ans.—his vision of Christ at his conversion on the road to Damascus in Acts 9 (1 Cor. 9:1; Acts 9:5)

428. When Paul was speaking about his right to have a wife if he desired as did other apostles, who did he mention as an example among the apostles who had wives?

Ans.—the Lord's brothers and Cephas (Peter) (1 Cor. 9:5)

429. What three arguments does Paul point to in secular life which justifies a man who preaches the gospel being supported by those who hear him?

Ans.—(1) a soldier is paid for his work; (2) a farmer has part of his crop for food; (3) a shepherd or cattleman may partake of the milk of his flock (1 Cor. 9:7)

430. What two arguments from the law of Moses does Paul offer to justify a man who preaches the gospel being supported by those who hear him?

Ans.—(1) the law said, "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn" (2) the priests and Levites who ministered in the temple lived off the sacrifices and offerings brought to the temple (1 Cor. 9:9, 13)

431. Although Paul insisted that he had the right to expect financial support from those to whom he preached the gospel, why did he say that he had not taken advantage of that right at Corinth?

Ans.—he did not take advantage of it lest he hinder the gospel by doing so and lest he be held accountable to any man (1 Cor. 9:12-18)

73. In the book of Ruth, to what land did Elimelech take his family to escape the famine and what were the names of the two women of the land whom his sons married?

Ans.—in Moab they married Ruth and Orpah (Ruth 1:4)

74. After Naomi's husband and sons died in Moab, what did she decide to do and why?

Ans.—to return to Bethlehem-Judah because she heard that the famine was over (Ruth 1:6)

75. When Naomi decided to return to Bethlehem-Judah from Moab, what were the responses of her two daughters-in-law when she urged them to remain in the land to find husbands?

Ans.—Orpah decided to remain, but Ruth insisted on going with Naomi (Ruth 1:14-16)

76. When Ruth went out in the fields to glean barley to meet the needs of herself and her mother-in-law, what Levitical law was she following?

Ans.—the law that commanded landowners to leave the corners of their fields unharvested for the poor and strangers (Ruth 2:2; Lev. 19:9)

77. When Boaz found Ruth gleaning in his field and knew who she was, what three particular acts of kindness did he offer toward her?

Ans.—(1) he asked her to continue gleaning in his field and not go to another; (2) invited her to drink the water for his own workers; (3) invited her to eat her meal with them (Ruth 2:9, 14)

78. In addition to allowing Ruth to glean from his fields, what command did Boaz give to his young men which showed his favor toward Ruth?

Ans.—he told them to purposely leave behind some handfuls of the grain for Ruth and they were not to rebuke her (Ruth 2:16)

67. What was the purpose of the year of jubilee, the fiftieth year, in the nation of Israel?

Ans.—it was a year of liberty when all debts were canceled or settled, all Israelite servants were freed, and all land was returned to its original owner (Lev. 25:8-16)

68. If Israel continued to disobey God's commandments, what did God say would be the ultimate punishment which He would bring upon them?

Ans.—to scatter them among the heathen and leave the land of Israel desolate (Lev. 26:33)

69. Although the Lord would send Israel into exile for her sins, what limit did he place upon the punishment of his chosen people?

Ans.—he said that he would never completely abandon them nor break his covenant with their fathers (Lev. 26:44)

70. What are the two main reasons as to why the book of Ruth is included in the canon of Holy Scripture?

Ans.—(1) through Boaz it illustrates the principle of the kinsman-redeemer and points toward Christ as our kinsman-redeemer; (2) in its genealogy it connects Ruth with David and thus with Jesus Christ (see Matthew 1:5; Ruth 1-4)

71. During what period of the history of Israel did the events of the book of Ruth occur?

Ans.—during the period of the judges (Ruth 1:1)

72. Name the four members of the family which went from Judah to Moab in the book of Ruth.

Ans.—Elimelech, the father; Naomi, the mother; Mahlon and Chilion, two sons (Ruth 1:2)

432. In 1 Corinthians 10:4 what does Paul say that the rock in the wilderness out of which Moses brought water was typical of?

Ans.—“that Rock was Christ,” that is, a type of Christ (1 Cor. 10:4)

433. In 1 Corinthians 10 what five sins does Paul warn the Corinthians against which the Israelites in the wilderness committed?

Ans.—just after evil things, idolatry, fornication, tempting Christ, and murmuring or complaining (1 Cor. 10:6-11)

434. What five things does Paul point out in 1 Corinthians 10:12, 13 which all Christians should know in overcoming temptation?

Ans.—(1) do not be over-confident in your human ability; (2) know that other people undergo the same temptations that you do; (3) know that God is faithful; (4) know that God will not allow the temptation to be greater than you can bear; (5) know that he will supply a way of escape (1 Cor. 10:12, 13)

435. What principle is clearly evident in Paul's discussion about women covering the head when praying or prophesying in 1 Corinthians 11:1-16?

Ans.—that a woman should never do anything, even in worship services, to deny her husband's authority over her (1 Cor. 11:1-16)

436. From Paul's observation about long hair on a man in 1 Corinthians 11:14, is it likely that Jesus had long hair as he is often pictured?

Ans.—No, since long hair was a shame for a man unless he had taken the vow of a Nazarite, and Jesus had not (1 Cor. 11:14)

437. From Paul's discussion in 1 Corinthians 11:17-22, what were the Corinthians doing wrong in their celebration of the Lord's Supper?

Ans.—they were making a feast out of the observance and the rich were bringing their sumptuous food and not sharing with the poor and thus shaming them because their food was not as good (1 Cor. 11:17-22)

438. What does Paul not mean and what does he mean when he tells the Corinthians in relation to the Lord's Supper, "He that eateth and drinketh unworthily eateth and drinketh damnation to himself"?

Ans.—he does not mean that a Christian has to feel "worthy" before he partakes, for we could never feel worthy; he is rather warning against partaking of the Supper in an unworthy manner, as the Corinthians were doing (1 Cor. 11:29)

439. Give three principles which Paul teaches in comparing the different members of the church to the members of the human body.

Ans.—(1) each member of the body has its own function which cannot be fulfilled by any other member; (2) the less showy or less beautiful members many times perform the most important functions; (3) when one member suffers, every member suffers (1 Cor. 12:12-31)

440. Where do we find "the love chapter" in the Bible?

Ans.—1 Corinthians 13

441. Where do we find "the resurrection chapter" in the Bible?

Ans.—1 Corinthians 15

442. From Paul's discussion of love in 1 Corinthians 13, why in particular is love better than the gifts of faith and hope?

Ans.—faith and hope are only temporary gifts needed in this life, but love is greatly needed here, and then will be made perfect and continue in eternity (1 Cor. 13:8-13)

443. In Paul's discussion of tongues and prophecy in 1 Corinthians 14, what two things ought to be observed about the phrase "unknown tongue" in verse 2 and following?

Ans.—(1) the word "unknown" is in italics which means that the word is not in the original; (2) the word "tongue" in the Bible almost always means "human language" (1 Cor. 14:2)

61. What was the meaning and significance of the feast of the Tabernacles?

Ans.—during this feast the Israelites lived in booths (little shelters made of bushes) to commemorate Israel's forty years in the wilderness (Lev. 23:42, 43)

62. What type of oil was burned in the golden candlestick in the Holy Place of the Tabernacle?

Ans.—pure olive oil (Lev. 24:2)

63. What was to be placed on the table of shewbread in the Holy Place of the Tabernacle and how was it to be arranged?

Ans.—twelve cakes or loaves of bread arranged in two rows of six each (Lev. 24:5, 6).

64. How often were the loaves of bread to be changed on the table of shewbread in the Tabernacle?

Ans.—the bread was replaced once a week on each sabbath (Lev. 24:8)

65. How often were the Israelites to let their land lay idle?

Ans.—every seventh year (Lev. 25:4)

66. What was every fiftieth year called in the nation of Israel?

Ans.—the year of the jubilee (Lev. 25:8-10)

55. Of the seven feasts or festivals of Israel, name the three feast days which all occurred during one week.

Ans.—Passover, Unleavened Bread, Firstfruits (Lev. 23:5-14)

56. The death of Christ is connected with what Old Testament feast?

Ans.—Passover (Lev. 23:5; Matthew 26:17-19)

57. The descent of the Holy Spirit is connected with what Old Testament feast?

Ans.—Pentecost (Lev. 23:15, 16; Acts 2:1)

58. The feast of Passover was held on what day of what month during the Jewish year?

Ans.—the 14th day of the first month (Lev. 23:5)

59. How does the Jewish feast of Pentecost get its name?

Ans.—the word "Pentecost" means "fiftieth" in reference to the fact that this feast occurred on the fiftieth day after Passover (Lev. 23:15, 16)

60. What three Old Testament feasts were held during the seventh month of the Jewish year?

Ans.—Trumpets, Day of Atonement, Tabernacles (Lev. 23:23-34)

444. In 1 Corinthians 14 why does Paul say that the gift of prophecy is to be greatly preferred over the gift of tongues in the church?

Ans.—because prophecy or instruction in God's word is profitable for everyone, but tongues only edify the speaker unless he interprets (1 Cor. 14:12-19)

445. By comparing the gift of tongues in Acts 2 on the day of Pentecost with what Paul says in 1 Corinthians 14, especially verses 10, 21, and 23, what does it seem that the gift of tongues actually was?

Ans.—the miraculous gift of the ability to communicate the gospel to other people in a human language which one has never studied (1 Cor. 14)

446. According to 1 Corinthians 15:25, 26, how long will Jesus reign and what will be the last enemy to be destroyed?

Ans.—He will reign until all enemies have been subjected to Him; the last enemy to be destroyed will be death (1 Cor. 15:25, 26)

447. What does Paul say that his attitude toward life would be if there were no resurrection from the dead?

Ans.—"Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die" (1 Cor. 15:32)

448. Quote Leviticus 17:11

Ans.—For the life of the flesh is in the blood: and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls: for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul.

449. Quote Leviticus 19:2

Ans.—Speak unto all the congregation of the children of Israel, and say unto them, Ye shall be holy: for I the Lord your God am holy.

450. Quote Ruth 1:16

Ans.—And Ruth said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God:

451. Quote 1 Samuel 2:35

Ans.—And I will raise me up a faithful priest that shall do according to that which is in mine heart and in my mind; and I will build him a sure house; and he shall walk before mine anointed for ever.

452. Quote 1 Samuel 15:22

Ans.—And Samuel said, Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams.

453. Quote 1 Samuel 15:23

Ans.—For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry. Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king.

454. Quote 1 Samuel 16:7

Ans.—But the Lord said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.

455. Quote Proverbs 3:5, 6

Ans.—Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding.

In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.

49. After Israel came to Canaan, what instructions did God give concerning eating the fruit of the land?

Ans.—the fruit was not to be eaten at all for the first three years; the fourth year's fruit was to be dedicated to the Lord, and the fruit could be eaten in the fifth year (Lev. 19:23-25)

50. What attitude did God command Israel to take toward spiritists, witches, sorcerers, wizards, those that have familiar spirits, and the like?

Ans.—Israel was strictly forbidden to consult with such people or to participate in their actions (Lev. 19:31)

51. What attitude did God command toward the elderly in Israel?

Ans.—they were to be respected and honored (Lev. 19:32)

52. Name two different methods of capital punishment which God prescribed for Israel.

Ans.—death by stoning and by burning (Lev. 20:2, 14)

53. What two feast of Israel lasted an entire week?

Ans.—Unleavened Bread and Tabernacles (Lev. 23:6, 34)

54. What was the meaning and significance of the feast of the Passover?

Ans.—it commemorated Israel's deliverance from Egypt through the tenth plague, the death of the firstborn (Lev. 23:5; Ex. 12:12-14)

43. The Israelites were strictly forbidden to offer sacrifices in any place except where?

Ans.—at the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 17:2-5)

44. What two reasons did God give for commanding Israel not to eat the blood of any animal?

Ans.—(1) the life of the flesh is in the blood; (2) God has appointed the blood as a means of atonement for men's souls (Lev. 17:10, 11)

45. When God gave Israel His law to prepare them to enter the promised land, he warned them to refrain from following the example of what two nations?

Ans.—the example of Egypt and of Canaan (Lev. 18:3)

46. What was the name of the idol god whom Israel was warned against to whom the Canaanites had offered their children by fire?

Ans.—Molech (Lev. 18:21)

47. When Israel reaped their harvest, why did God command them to leave a small portion of their harvest in the fields?

Ans.—for the poor and the stranger (Lev. 19:9, 10)

48. In order to give Israel a symbolical reminder of her need for separation, God forbade a mixture of what three things?

Ans.—(1) cattle were not to be crossbred; (2) different seeds were not to be mixed when sowing; (3) a garment was not to be made of a mixture of linen and wool (Lev. 19:19)

456. Quote Proverbs 4:23

Ans.—Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.

457. Quote Proverbs 11:30

Ans.—The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life; and he that winneth souls is wise.

458. Quote Proverbs 14:12

Ans.—There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.

459. Quote Proverbs 15:1

Ans.—A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger.

460. Quote Proverbs 16:18

Ans.—Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall.

461. Quote Proverbs 17:22

Ans.—A merry heart doeth good like a medicine: but a broken spirit drieth the bones.

462. Quote Proverbs 18:24

Ans.—A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

463. Quote Proverbs 20:1

Ans.—Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.

464. Quote Proverbs 22:1

Ans.—A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favour rather than silver and gold.

465. Quote Proverbs 22:6

Ans.—Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

466. Quote Proverbs 28:13

Ans.—He that covereth his sins shall not prosper: but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.

467. Quote Proverbs 29:1

Ans.—He, that being often reprov'd hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.

37. What cry was a leper to utter whenever he saw anyone coming his way?

Ans.—“Unclean, unclean” (Lev. 13:45)

38. When a leper was healed (usually by the hand of God), describe the first symbolic sacrifice of the two birds which he was to make.

Ans.—one bird was to be killed in an earthen vessel over running water; then the living bird was to be dipped in the blood of the dead bird and set free in the open field (Lev. 14:4-7)

39. What two inanimate objects are described as possibly being infected with the dreaded disease of leprosy?

Ans.—it might infect a garment or a house (Lev. 14:55)

40. What was the only occasion during the year when the priest was allowed to go into the Holy of Holies before the mercy seat?

Ans.—on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16)

41. What name was given to the goat which was taken away into the wilderness on the Day of Atonement to symbolically bear the sins of Israel?

Ans.—the scapegoat (Lev. 16:7-10, 21, 22)

42. Identify the different offerings which were to be made by the priest on the Day of Atonement.

Ans.—the priest offered a bullock for a sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering in his own behalf; then for the people two goats for a sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering (Lev. 16:3-5)

31. What one basic characteristic was required of all fish or water animals which God gave permission to Israel to eat?

Ans.—they had to have fins and scales (Lev. 11:10)

32. At what age was a male Israelite baby to be circumcised?

Ans.—on the eighth day after his birth (Lev. 12:3)

33. What was the difference in the total length of time of a woman's purification who had borne a male child and that of one who had borne a female child?

Ans.—for a male child 40 days total; for a female 80 days total (Lev. 12:2-5)

34. How did the purification offering of Mary, the mother of Jesus, indicate her poverty?

Ans.—instead of bringing a lamb and a pigeon or dove, she brought the substitute poor's offering of two doves or two pigeons (Lev. 12:6-8; Luke 2:24))

35. Point out three ways in which the characteristics of leprosy are similar to the characteristics of sin and thus symbolic of sin?

Ans.—leprosy and sin are both hereditary, contagious, and incurable (Lev. 13)

36. What was the miserable fate of the man or woman who contacted leprosy?

Ans.—he was condemned to live outside the camp of Israel by himself (or with other lepers) all the days of his leprosy (Lev. 13:46)

468. Quote Proverbs 29:18

Where there is no vision, the people perish: but he that keepeth the law, happy is he.

469. Quote Proverbs 31:30

Ans.—Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

470. Quote Jeremiah 2:13

Ans.—For my people have committed two evils; they have forsaken me the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water.

471. Quote Jeremiah 8:20

Ans.—The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved.

472. Quote Jeremiah 10:23

Ans.—O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself: it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps.

473. Quote Jeremiah 17:9

Ans.—The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?

474. Quote Jeremiah 20:9

Ans.—Then I said, I will not make mention of him, nor speak any more in his name. But his word was in mine heart as a burning fire shut up in my bones, and I was weary with forbearing, and I could not stay.

475. Quote Jeremiah 23:5

Ans.—Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth.

476. Quote Jeremiah 23:29

Ans.—Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?

477. Quote Jeremiah 33:3

Ans.—Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and shew thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not.

478. Quote Luke 2:10, 11

Ans.—And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

479. Quote Luke 2:52

Ans.—And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man.

25. When Moses anointed Aaron and his sons as priests, what parts of their bodies did he touch with the blood of the ram of consecration?

Ans.—tip of right ear, thumb of right hand, and big toe of right foot (Lev. 8:23)

26. When Aaron initiated the sacrificial system at Moses' command, in what way did God miraculously show his approval?

Ans.—He consumed the burnt-offering and fat from off the altar with fire (Lev. 9:24)

27. What were the names of the two sons of Aaron whom the Lord killed because they offered "strange fire" before Him?

Ans.—Nadab and Abihu (Lev. 10:1, 2)

28. Judging from Moses' warning to Aaron and his sons in Lev. 10:9, what probably caused Nadab and Abihu to offer "strange fire" before the Lord which resulted in their deaths?

Ans.—they were probably drunk— (Lev. 10:9)

29. With the death of Aaron's sons, Nadab and Abihu, what were the names of his two remaining sons?

Ans.—Eleazar and Ithamar (Lev. 10:6)

30. In general, what were the two basic characteristics required of an animal which was to be eaten by Israel?

Ans.—the animal must have a divided hoof or foot and must chew the cud (Lev. 11:3)

19. What was the major difference between the sin-offering and the trespass-offering in the sacrificial system of Israel?

Ans.—the sin-offering was for sins in general while the trespass-offering was for sins of personal injury and defilement (Lev., chap.'s 4 and 5)

20. In the trespass-offering, what were the possible alternate offerings that could be brought by a man who was too poor to afford a sheep or goat?

Ans.—two turtledoves or two pigeons, or the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour (Lev. 5:7, 11)

21. In the King James version of the Bible what is the literal meaning of the word which is translated "meat" offering?

Ans.—"meat" offering is literally "meal" offering

22. In connection with the peace offering, what portion of the animal offered was given to the priest as a kind of fee for his services?

Ans.—the breast and the right shoulder of the animal (Lev. 7:31, 32)

23. Where was the law given to Moses and the nation of Israel?

Ans.—Mount Sinai (Lev. 7:38)

24. Explain the meaning of the term "whole burnt offering" in the sacrificial system of Israel.

Ans.—the animal for this offering was actually cut in pieces, but then every part of the animal was burnt upon the altar as a sign of complete dedication (Lev. 8:20, 21)

480. Quote Luke 12:15

Ans.—And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.

481. Quote Luke 13:5

Ans.—I tell you, Nay: but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

482. Quote Luke 14:26

Ans.—If any man come to me, and hate not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple.

483. Quote Luke 15:7

Ans.—I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance.

484. Quote Luke 16:13

Ans.—No servant can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

485. Quote Luke 19:10

Ans.—For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost

486. Quote Luke 24:47

Ans.—And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem.

487. Quote 1 Corinthians 2:2

Ans.—For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified.

488. Quote 1 Corinthians 2:14

Ans.—But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned.

489. Quote 1 Corinthians 4:2

Ans.—Moreover it is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful.

490. Quote 1 Corinthians 6:19, 20

Ans.—What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own?

For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.

491. Quote 1 Corinthians 9:16

Ans.—For though I preach the gospel, I have nothing to glory of: for necessity is laid upon me; yea, woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel!

13. What was the message of the whole burnt offering in Leviticus?

Ans.—through the whole burnt offering the worshiper dedicated himself wholly to the Lord (Lev. chap. 1)

14. In relation to the meal offering of Leviticus, what element was strictly forbidden to be included and what element was to be always included?

Ans.—in the meal offering leaven was to be always omitted, but salt was to be always included (Lev. 2:11, 13)

15. What was the message or purpose of the meal offering in Leviticus?

Ans.—the meal offering was an expression of thanks for God's provisions of the necessities of life (Lev. chap. 2)

16. What was the message or purpose of the peace offering in Leviticus?

Ans.—the peace offering was an expression of the feeling of peace and satisfaction which comes to a believer when his sins are forgiven and he is right with God (Lev. chap. 3)

17. What two elements of an animal were the Israelites strictly forbidden to eat?

Ans.—Fat and Blood (Lev. 3:17)

18. What was to be done with the parts of the animal left over from the sin offering in Leviticus?

Ans.—the parts left over were to be taken on the outside of the camp of Israel and burned (Lev. 4:12)

7. In the offerings of the sacrificial system of the book of Leviticus, name the first three offerings which speak of the fellowship of the believer with God.
Ans.—the whole burnt offering, the meal offering, and the peace offering

8. From the five offerings of the book of Leviticus, name the last two offerings which plead for the forgiveness of sin.
Ans.—the sin offering and the trespass offering

9. From the seven feasts of the book of Leviticus, name the first four feasts in their chronological order.
Ans.—Passover, Unleavened Bread, First Fruits, Pentecost

10. From the seven feasts of the book of Leviticus, name the last three feasts in the chronological order in which they were observed.
Ans.—Trumpets, Atonement, Tabernacles

11. In the sacrificial system of the book of Leviticus, name the five different animals which were offered on different occasions as sacrifices.
Ans.—Bullock, Sheep, Goat, Turtle-dove, Pigeon

12. In the sacrifices of the nation of Israel, what did the one making the sacrifice do to identify himself with the sacrifice?
Ans.—he laid his hands upon the head of the animal as he prayed (Lev. 1:4)

492. Quote 1 Corinthians 10:13

Ans.—There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it.

493. Quote 1 Corinthians 11:14

Ans.—Doth not even nature itself teach you, that, if a man have long hair, it is a shame unto him?

494. Quote 1 Corinthians 14:40

Ans.—Let all things be done decently and in order.

495. Quote 1 Corinthians 15:3, 4

Ans.—For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures;
And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the scriptures:

496. Quote 1 Corinthians 15:22

Ans.—For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

497. Quote 1 Corinthians 15:58

Ans.—Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord.

1. The book of Leviticus is located in what section of the Old Testament?

Ans.—the Pentateuch, or the Five Books of Moses

2. What is the significance of the name “Leviticus” as it is given to the third book of the Old Testament?

Ans.—the name “Leviticus” refers to the fact that the book records the duties of the priests who were all from the tribe of Levi

3. What is the theme and key verse for the book of Leviticus?

Ans.—the theme is holiness and the key verse is Leviticus 19:2

4. What is the two-fold message of the book of Leviticus and by what means is each part of the message communicated?

Ans.—the first part of the message is “Get right with God” as shown by the five offerings, and the second part is “Stay right with God” as shown by the seven feasts

5. From the book of Leviticus, how many offerings were there in the sacrificial system of Israel?

Ans.—five offerings

6. In the book of Leviticus how many different feast days or festivals were celebrated?

Ans.—seven feast days or festivals

BIBLE TIC TAC TOE
Volume 3

Copyright © 1981 by Randall House Publications
Nashville, Tennessee

BIBLE TIC TAC TOE

Volume 3

**Written and compiled
by Stanley Outlaw**

**Published by
Randall House Publications
Nashville, Tennessee**

**Bible
Tic
Tac
Toe**

