

✓ 247.

Q. The following verse is the descriptive key verse to what book of the Bible, "In those days *there was* no king in Israel, *but every man did that which was* right in his own eyes"?

A. The Book of Judges — Judges 17:6

248.

Q. In Judges 18, which one of the twelve tribes of Israel had not yet been established in its inheritance?

A. The tribe of Dan — Judges 18:1

249.

Q. What was the name of the tribe of Israel which enticed the priest who was serving Micah to leave him and become their priest and bring his false gods with him?

A. The tribe of Dan — Judges 18:16-20

✓ 250.

Q. What was the name of the priest who first served Micah in worshipping false gods and then deserted him to become the priest for the tribe of Dan?

A. The priest's name was Jonathan. — Judges 18:30

✓ 251.

Q. Where was the tabernacle of God located in Israel during the time of the Judges?

A. In Shiloh — Judges 18:31

252.

Q. What was the name of the city in the tribe of Benjamin where a Levite stayed overnight and had his concubine assaulted and slain by a group of very wicked men?

A. The name of the city was Gibeah. — Judges 19:14, 15

253.

Q. Because of his anger at the outrageous act which the men of Benjamin had committed against his concubine, what did the Levite in the Book of Judges do with her body?

A. He cut her body into twelve pieces and sent a part to each one of the tribes of Israel. — Judges 19:29, 30

254.

Q. By the time of the Book of Judges what had become known as the Northern and Southern boundaries of the land of Palestine?

A. Dan and Beersheba — Judges 20:1

255.

Q. In the latter part of the Book of Judges, which one of the tribes of Israel did the remainder of Israel almost exterminate because of this tribe's defense of a very wicked act?

A. The tribe of Benjamin — Judges 20

256.

Q. What was the total number of fighting men which made up the army of Israel at the time when Israel fought against the tribe of Benjamin because of her wickedness?

A. Four hundred thousand men — Judges 20:2

✓ 257.

Q. How many fighting men did the tribe of Benjamin have in the Book of Judges when she sought to defend her wicked rebellion against the remainder of the nation of Israel?

A. 26,700 — Judges 20:15

✓ 258.

Q. Out of the army of 26,700 men from the tribe of Benjamin which fought against the rest of the nation of Israel in the Book of Judges, how many of these men were killed in the battle?

A. 25,100 — Judges 20:35

259

Q. In the latter part of the Book of Judges, how many men of the tribe of Benjamin were saved from destruction by the rest of the tribes of Israel by fleeing to the wilderness and hiding out there?

A. 600 — Judges 20:47

260.

Q. In the last chapter of Judges, from what two sources did Israel get wives for six hundred men?

A. Four hundred young virgins from the women of Jabesh-gilead and the rest came from the daughters of Shiloh — Judges 21:12, 21

261.

Q. In the latter part of Judges, what caused four hundred young women to be available for wives?

A. Because the men of Jabesh-gilead were slain by the armies of Israel for refusing to come up and worship before the Lord at Shiloh — Judges 21:6-12

262.

Q. In which major section of the Old Testament is the Book of Psalms found?

A. In the poetical section of the Old Testament

263.

Q. How many chapters or psalms are there in the Book of Psalms?

A. 150 psalms

264.

Q. How many of the 150 psalms in the Book of Psalms are ascribed directly to David?

A. 73 psalms

241.

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

A. Dagon — Judges 16:23

242.

Q. In reference to whom is the tragic statement made, "... And he wist not that the LORD was departed from him," and in what connection is it used?

A. This has reference to Samson after he had lost his strength as a result of breaking the Nazarite vow to God by the shaving of his head. — Judges 16:20

243.

Q. In which one of the five Philistine cities did Samson die as he pulled the temple of Dagon down upon a great multitude of the Philistines?

A. The city of Gaza — Judges 16:21-23

244.

Q. About how many men and women of the Philistines were killed when Samson pulled the temple of their god down upon them?

A. About three thousand men and women — Judges 16:27

245.

Q. In Judges 17, what is the name of the man who has a house of images by which he claims to worship the God of Israel?

A. The man's name is Micah. — Judges 17:1

246.

Q. In Judges 17, what was the superstitious motive of Micah in hiring a young Levite to be his priest?

A. He thought the fact that he had a priest in his own house would guarantee the Lord's blessings upon him. — Judges 17:13

235.

Q. How many different women was Samson involved with in the Book of Judges?

A. Three — Judges 14:1; 16:1, 4

236.

Q. From which one of the five cities of the Philistines did Samson carry away the doors of the gate with the two posts?

A. From the city of Gaza — Judges 16:1-3

237.

Q. What was the name of the woman who deceived Samson into revealing the source of his strength?

A. Delilah — Judges 16:4-22

238.

Q. How many times did Samson deceive Delilah before telling her the truth about the source of his strength?

A. Three times — Judges 16:4-22

239.

Q. Was the source of Samson's strength to be found in his long hair? Explain your answer.

A. No. Samson's strength was from God and, when his Nazarite vow to Him had been broken by the shaving of his head, he lost his strength.— Judges 16:17

240.

Q. When the Philistines took Samson through the deceit of Delilah, what did they do to him?

A. They put out his eyes, bound him with fetters of brass, and put him to grinding in the prison house. — Judges 16:21

265.

Q. Name three different authors who are given credit for one or more psalms in the Book of Psalms other than David.

A. Asaph, the sons of Korah, and Moses — Psalms 73-83; Psalms 44-49; Psalm 90

266.

Q. In the Hebrew Bible and in our English versions, the Book of Psalms is divided into how many different books?

A. Five different books

267.

Q. During the reign of which one of the kings of Judah do we know for sure that the psalms of David and Asaph were already being used in worship services?

A. During the time of King Hezekiah — 2 Chronicles 29:30

268.

Q. What is the main subject of Psalm 1?

A. The main subject is the two ways of life, the happiness of the godly way and the tragedy of the ungodly way. — Psalm 1

269.

Q. In Psalm 1:1 where the writer warns the godly man to be separate from sinners, show how he demonstrates a progressive involvement with the wicked.

A. (1) *Walking* in the advice of the ungodly; (2) *standing* in the way of sinners; (3) *sitting* in the seat of the scornful — Psalm 1:1

270.

Q. In Psalm 1:2, what is the twofold relationship which the godly man maintains with the law of the Lord?

A. He delights in it and he meditates on it day and night. — Psalm 1:2

271.

Q. In Psalm 1:5 does the phrase, "Therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment . . ." mean that ungodly men will not be in the judgment?

A. No. It means that ungodly men will not be able to stand the test of the judgment. — Psalm 1:5

272.

Q. What is the general subject of Psalm 2?

A. The attempt of the nations to rid themselves of God's control and God's derision in their feeble attempt — Psalm 2

273.

Q. List the four major parts of Psalm 2.

A. (1) The rebellion of the heathen, (2) God's laughter at their rebellion, (3) God's wrath poured out upon those who rebel, and (4) advice to submit to God rather than to rebel — Psalm 2

274.

Q. List two passages in the New Testament where Psalm 2:7, "... Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee," is quoted in reference to Christ?

A. Acts 13:33; Hebrews 1:5

275.

Q. In Psalm 4:8 what does David say is the result of his knowledge that the Lord causes him to dwell in safety?

A. He can sleep peacefully. — Psalm 4:8

276.

Q. What does David say that God's attitude is toward the wicked every day?

A. God is angry with the wicked every day. — Psalm 7:11

229.

Q. Who said, "... If ye had not plowed with my heifer, ye had not found out my riddle"? What did he mean?

A. Samson said this in reference to the Philistines using his wife to find out the answer to his riddle. — Judges 14:18

230.

Q. How did Samson obtain the thirty changes of garments which he promised as a reward to the Philistines for finding the answer to his riddle?

A. By going down to the Philistine city, Ashkelon, and slaying thirty men and taking their garments — Judges 14:19

231.

Q. When Samson returned home after the Philistines had found out his riddle, what had happened to his wife?

A. Her father had given her to Samson's companion. — Judges 14:20; 15:2

232.

Q. What did Samson do to the Philistines in vengeance for his wife being given to his former companion?

A. He caught three hundred foxes and tied their tails together with firebrands in the midst and turned them loose in the fields of the Philistines to burn up their crops. — Judges 15:4, 5

233.

Q. What tribe of Israel delivered Samson into the hands of the Philistines because of their fear of the army of the Philistines?

A. The tribe of Judah — Judges 15:8-13

234.

Q. When the men of Judah turned Samson over to the Philistines because of their fear of them, what did Samson use to slay one thousand men in the Philistine army?

A. The new jawbone of an ass — Judges 15:15

223.

Q. Identify the two personal appearances of the "angel of the Lord" in the Book of Judges.

A. (1) He appeared to Gideon when he called him to deliver Israel from the Midianites. (2) He appeared to the parents of Samson to tell them about the birth of Samson. — Judges 6:13; 13:3

224.

Q. From what tribe of Israel was Samson, Israel's thirteenth judge?

A. From the tribe of Dan — Judges 13:2

225.

Q. Against the objections of his mother and father, whom did Samson take to be his first wife?

A. One of the daughters of the Philistines — Judges 14:1-4

226.

Q. What was Samson's riddle which he gave to the thirty companions that the Philistines had sent to be with him at his wedding feast?

A. The riddle was, "... Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness. ..." — Judges 14:14

227.

Q. What was the reward which Samson promised the Philistines for finding the answer to his riddle?

A. Thirty sheets and thirty changes of garments — Judges 14:12

228.

Q. What was the answer to the riddle which Samson gave to the Philistines?

A. The answer referred to the honey which Samson had obtained from the lion's carcass. — Judges 14:18

277.

Q. What is the general subject of Psalm 8?

A. Wonder that the great creator God could still be concerned about insignificant man — Psalm 8

278.

Q. Point out how Jesus used the words of Psalm 8:2 which says, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength"

A. Jesus quotes this verse in reference to the children praising Him in the Temple at Jerusalem against the objections of the Jewish leaders. — Psalm 8:2; Matthew 21:16

279.

Q. How does the writer of the Book of Hebrews use Psalm 8:5 which says, "For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels ..." in Hebrews 2:9?

A. He uses the psalm to demonstrate the true humanity of Christ who was also made a little lower than the angels. — Psalm 8:5; Hebrews 2:9

280.

Q. How does David in Psalm 8 point out God's original purpose for man in relationship to the other part of His creation?

A. David reminds us that God created us to have dominion over all the other works which God had made on the earth. — Psalm 8:6-8; Genesis 1:28

281.

Q. According to Psalm 10:4, why does the wicked man not seek after God?

A. Because of his pride — Psalm 10:4

282.

Q. According to Psalm 10:11, what does the wicked man who persecutes the poor and humble people often imagine about God?

A. He imagines that God has forgotten, has hidden His face, and will not see it. — Psalm 10:11

283.

Q. In Psalm 12:6 how does the Psalmist David describe the purity of the words of the Lord?

A. They are as pure as silver tried in a furnace seven times. — Psalm 12:6

284.

Q. According to Psalm 14:1, what is the character of a man who is an atheist?

A. A man who claims to be an atheist is said to be a fool. — Psalm 14:1

285.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 14:2, 3 which says in part, "... *There is none that doeth good, no, not one,*" referred to in the New Testament?

A. This passage is quoted in Romans 3 to show the total wickedness of all men. — Psalm 14:2, 3; Romans 3:11, 12

286.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 16:10 which says, "... Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see corruption," referred to in the New Testament?

A. It is referred to by Peter in Acts 2 as a prophecy of the resurrection of Christ. — Psalm 16:10; Acts 2:27

287.

Q. On what occasion was David's psalm of praise and victory recorded in Psalm 18 written?

A. On the occasion of his deliverance from the hand of Saul — Psalm 18

288.

Q. What is the general subject of the familiar Psalm 19?

A. The marvel of God's revelation to man, first in the testimony of creation and second in the testimony of the written word — Psalm 19

217.

Q. Why did the tribe of Ephraim come up to fight against Jephthah and the men of Gilead?

A. Because Jephthah had fought against the children of Ammon without enlisting the aid of the tribe of Ephraim — Judges 12:1-4

218.

Q. When Jephthah and the Gileadites captured the passages of Jordan in their fight with the tribe of Ephraim, what unique method did they use to determine whether a man was an Ephraimite?

A. By having him to pronounce the word "Shibboleth" which Ephraimites always pronounced "Sibboleth" — Judges 12:6

219.

Q. What nation of Canaan was oppressing Israel when God raised up Samson to deliver them?

A. The Philistines — Judges 13:1

220.

Q. What was the name of the father of Samson?

A. Manoah — Judges 13:2

221.

Q. What Old Testament vow was Samson to be under from the time of his birth to indicate his dedication to God?

A. The vow of the Nazarite — Judges 13:5

222.

Q. What were the three main requirements of a person who took the Nazarite vow?

A. (1) He was not to take any wine or fruit of the vine. (2) He was to touch no dead body. (3) He was never to cut his hair or shave. — Judges 13:5; Numbers 6:3-6

211.

Q. What reason did Jephthah use in telling the king of Ammon that the land he claimed did not really belong to him?

A. He pointed out that Israel had not willfully taken the land but did so only after the inhabitants of the land attacked them. — Judges 11:14-24

212.

Q. What was the name of the judge of Israel who made the rash vow?

A. Jephthah — Judges 11:30, 31

213.

Q. What was the rash vow which Jephthah made while fighting with the children of Ammon?

A. He vowed that, if God gave him victory, he would offer as a burnt offering the first thing that met him when he returned home. — Judges 11:30, 31

214.

Q. In regard to Jephthah's rash vow, what was the first thing that met him when he returned home after his victory over the children of Ammon?

A. His daughter who was his only child — Judges 11:34

215.

Q. What is one of the views held by various commentators concerning the performance of Jephthah's rash vow in relation to his daughter?

A. One view says that Jephthah carried out his vow by committing his daughter to perpetual virginity; that is, by never allowing her to marry and bear children. — Judges 11:30-40

216.

Q. What one request did Jephthah's daughter make of her father before he carried out the rash vow upon her?

A. She asked that she might have two months to bewail her virginity (that is the fact that she would never be married and have children). — Judges 11:37

38

289.

Q. What is the twofold advantage according to Psalm 19 which the heavenly bodies have as a means of giving a testimony?

A. (1) Speaking a language which all men everywhere can understand, and (2) being able to reach everyone with their testimony every day — Psalm 19:3-6

290. ✓

Q. What two illustrations does David use in Psalm 19 to describe how the sun goes forth each day to give a testimony of the glory of God?

A. (1) As a bridegroom coming out of his chamber; (2) rejoicing as a strong man to run a race — Psalm 19:5

291.

Q. Name the six things concerning God's written revelation which David praises in Psalm 19.

A. The law of the Lord, the testimony of the Lord, the statutes of the Lord, the commandment of the Lord, the fear of the Lord, and the judgments of the Lord — Psalm 19:7-9

292. ✓

Q. In David's prayer for acceptance in Psalm 19:14, what two things does he request to be acceptable in the sight of the Lord?

A. The words of his mouth and the meditations of his heart — Psalm 19:14

293.

Q. How are the words of Psalm 22:1, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me . . ." used in the New Testament?

A. These words were quoted by Jesus Christ as He hung on the Cross, dying for man's sin. — Psalm 22:1; Matthew 27:46

294.

Q. What is the prophetic significance of Psalm 22:18 which says, "They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture"?

A. This verse pointed toward the gambling of the Roman soldiers at the Cross of Christ to see who would get His clothing. — Psalm 22:18; Matthew 27:35

295.

Q. What is the prophetic significance of Psalm 22:22, "I will declare thy name unto my brethren: in the midst of the congregation will I praise thee"?

A. The oneness of God's Son with men which went so far as to owning us as brethren — Psalm 22:22; Hebrews 2:11, 12

296.

Q. What is the general subject of the familiar and wonderful Psalm 23?

A. The general subject is God's constant care and provision for His people, His sheep. — Psalm 23

297.

Q. Describe the picture which is presented in Psalm 23.

A. The picture is that of the oriental shepherd who finds for his sheep green pasture, calm drinking water, and a safe path to travel, while at the same time protecting the sheep from all the dangers which confront them. — Psalm 23

298.

Q. In Psalm 23:4 what is the meaning of the phrase, "... the valley of the shadow of death ..."?

A. This term means that not only will God be with us when we are dying but also at any time when death threatens us. — Psalm 23:4

299.

Q. In Psalm 24 what right or claim does the psalmist point out that God has over us?

A. The claim which He holds as the Creator of all things — Psalm 24:1

300.

Q. In Psalm 24 the psalmist twice asks the question, "Who is this King of glory ...?" What are the two answers which he gives to his questions?

A. (1) The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle; (2) The Lord of hosts — Psalm 24:8, 10

205.

Q. How did Abimelech die a shameful death?

A. A woman who was in a tower he was attacking dropped a piece of millstone upon his head. Knowing that he was nearing death, he commanded his armorbearer to kill him. — Judges 9:53, 54

206.

Q. What was the name of the judge who had thirty sons who rode upon thirty colts of asses and had thirty cities?

A. The judge's name was Jair. — Judges 10:3, 4

207.

Q. What was the name of the judge whom God used to deliver Israel from the children of Ammon?

A. Jephthah — Judges 11:1-4

208.

Q. Why had the brothers of Jephthah, the ninth judge, cast him out of their house?

A. Because he was a son of a harlot — Judges 11:1-3

209.

Q. What requirement did the king of Ammon make of Jephthah and the nation of Israel if he were to maintain peace with them?

A. He required the land which he said belonged to him be returned to him and his people. — Judges 11:13

210.

Q. What was the name of the god of the children of Ammon?

A. Chemosh — Judges 11:24

199.

Q. After Gideon captured the two kings of Midian, Zebah and Zalmunna, why did he say that he would not spare their lives?

A. Because they had slain his brothers — Judges 8:18, 19

200.

Q. After Gideon had completed his deliverance of Israel from the Midianites, what unwise thing did he do?

A. He made a golden ephod, apparently as a memorial to himself. — Judges 8:27

201.

Q. What was the name of the son of Gideon who made himself king over Shechem and then tried to kill all of his brothers to insure his position?

A. Abimelech — Judges 9:1

202.

Q. What was the name of the only son of Gideon who was able to escape the attack of Abimelech who uttered a prophetic curse against Abimelech and the men of Shechem?

A. Jotham — Judges 9:5-21

203.

Q. In the parable of Jotham, name the four trees or plants in the parable and tell which one represented Abimelech.

A. The four plants were: an olive tree, a fig tree, a vine, and a bramble. The last one represented Abimelech. — Judges 9:5-21

204.

Q. When Abimelech turned against the men of Shechem and cornered them in a stronghold of the house of their God, how did Abimelech put them to death?

A. By cutting branches from the trees and using them to set the stronghold on fire — Judges 9:49

36

301.

Q. In Psalm 27, how does David describe the faithfulness of the Lord as being greater than the faithfulness of any others?

A. He said that when his father and his mother forsake him the Lord will still be with him. — Psalm 27:10

302.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 32:1, 2, which says in part, "Blessed is the man unto whom the LORD imputeth not iniquity..." used in the New Testament?

A. Paul uses this passage in Romans 4 in defense of the doctrine of justification by faith. — Psalm 32:1, 2; Romans 4:7, 8

303.

Q. In Psalm 32:9, to what animal does the Psalmist David compare those who would be rebellious against the guidance of the Lord?

A. He compares them to the horse and the mule. — Psalm 32:9

304.

Q. In Psalm 33:2, what two musical instruments are mentioned which are to be used in the praise of the Lord?

A. The harp and the ten string psaltery — Psalm 33:2

305.

Q. In Psalm 34:10, concerning God's care for His children, what animal does the psalmist refer to when he says that they may "... lack, and suffer hunger: but they that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing"?

A. The young lions — Psalm 34:10

306.

Q. In Psalm 37:25, what does the Psalmist David say that he has never seen during all of his life from the time when he was young until the time when he was old?

A. He had never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread. — Psalm 37:25

53

307.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 40:6-8 used in the New Testament?

A. This is quoted in Hebrews 10 to show the complete obedience of Christ as a qualification for His sacrifice for our sins. — Psalm 40:6-8; Hebrews 10:5-7

308.

Q. What is the prophetic significance of Psalm 41:9 which says, "Yea, mine own familiar friend, in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me"?

A. This is a prophecy of the betrayal of Christ by Judas. — Psalm 41:9; John 13:18, 19

309.

Q. In Psalm 42:1, what poetic reference does the psalmist make to nature to illustrate his longing for fellowship with God?

A. As the hart panting after or longing after the water brooks — Psalm 42:1

310.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 44:22 quoted in the New Testament?

A. This is quoted by the Apostle Paul in Romans 8 in reference to the persecution of Christians. — Psalm 44:22; Romans 8:36

311.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 45:6, 7 quoted in the New Testament?

A. It is quoted in Hebrews 1 in showing the superiority of the Son of God over angels. — Psalm 45:6, 7; Hebrews 1:8, 9

312.

Q. In Psalm 48:7, the psalmist uses the breaking of the ships of what country by the east wind as an illustration of God's power?

A. The breaking of the ships of Tarshish — Psalm 48:7

193.

Q. Before Gideon was to lead an attack against the Midianites, what did God tell him to do?

A. To slip down to their camp where he overheard one of them telling about a dream in which the Midianites were defeated by Gideon and his army — Judges 7:9-14

194.

Q. Name the three pieces of equipment which Gideon's army of three hundred used in attacking the great army of the Midianites.

A. Each man had a trumpet, a pitcher, and a lamp or a burning torch to place within the pitcher. — Judges 7:16

195.

Q. What familiar military tactic did Gideon and his army of three hundred use in attacking the great army of the Midianites?

A. The element of surprise — Judges 7:16-25

196.

Q. What were the words which the army of Gideon was to cry aloud as they attacked the Midianites in the middle of the night?

A. The words were, "... *The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon.*" — Judges 7:18

197.

Q. The men of what tribe of Israel were angry with Gideon because they had not been contacted when he led the army of Israel against the Midianites?

A. The men of the tribe of Ephraim — Judges 8:1

198.

Q. What were the names of the two kings of Midian whom Gideon pursued and captured after his defeat of the main army of the Midianites with his army of three hundred?

A. Zebah and Zalmunna — Judges 8:12

187.

Q. What was the total number of the army of Israel which was gathered to follow Gideon in delivering Israel from the Midianites?

A. Thirty-two thousand — Judges 7:3

188.

Q. Why did God tell Gideon that an army of thirty-two thousand was too large to use in delivering Israel from the Midianites?

A. Because with such a large army Israel would be prone to exalt herself and claim that she had delivered herself with her own hand and power. — Judges 7:2

189.

Q. In the process of decreasing Gideon's army of thirty-two thousand men, what was the first test which God commanded Gideon to give which would eliminate a large number of men?

A. The first test was simply to tell those who were afraid to go home. — Judges 7:3

190.

Q. In response to Gideon's first test of elimination, how many of his army of thirty-two thousand admitted their fear by returning home?

A. Twenty-two thousand men — Judges 7:3

191.

Q. What was the second test of elimination which God commanded Gideon to apply to his army?

A. Those who cautiously lapped water from their hand like a dog were reserved for the army, while those who got down on their knees to drink were sent home. — Judges 7:5

192.

Q. How many men were left in Gideon's army after the second test of elimination had been applied in relation to the man's method of drinking water?

A. Only three hundred men — Judges 7:5, 6

313.

Q. Concerning what occasion was David's psalm of repentance in Psalm 51 written?

A. Concerning his sin of murder with Uriah and his sin of adultery with Bathsheba — Psalm 51

314.

Q. What doctrine does David teach in Psalm 51:5 in the words, "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me"?

A. David teaches here the doctrine of original sin, that is, that all children are born with a sinful nature. — Psalm 51:5

315.

Q. In David's prayer of repentance in Psalm 51, what specific request does he make to the Lord in relation to his salvation?

A. David asked the Lord to restore unto him the JOY of his salvation. — Psalm 51:12

316.

Q. In David's prayer of repentance in Psalm 51, David points out that God requires from him what kind of sacrifice rather than the traditional animal sacrifices?

A. He said that God desired from him the sacrifice of a broken spirit and a broken and a contrite heart. — Psalm 51:17

317.

Q. Name the two psalms which are almost identical, word for word.

A. Psalm 14; Psalm 53

318.

Q. According to Psalm 66:18, what will definitely keep God from hearing and answering our prayers?

A. Unconfessed sin in our lives — Psalm 66:18

319.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 68:18 quoted in the New Testament?

A. This is quoted in Ephesians 4 by the Apostle Paul in reference to the various gifts which the Lord gave to the New Testament Church after He went back to Heaven. — Psalm 68:18; Ephesians 4:8

320.

Q. What is the prophetic significance of the words of Psalm 69:9 which say, "For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up . . . "?

A. These words were fulfilled in Jesus' first cleansing of the Temple by driving out the animals and the money changers. — Psalm 69:9; John 2:17

321.

Q. What does Psalm 78:25 have reference to when it speaks of "angels' food"?

A. The reference is to the manna which God gave the Children of Israel in the wilderness. — Psalm 78:24, 25

322.

Q. Name one of the psalms which describes in detail God's deliverance of Israel from Egypt and His miraculous guidance which brought them to the Promised Land.

A. Psalm 78

323.

Q. In Old Testament times, the people of the nation of Egypt were descendants of which one of the sons of Noah?

A. They were descendants of Ham. — Psalm 78:51

324.

Q. In Psalm 83, what argument does the psalmist present to the Lord in pleading with Him to defeat all the enemies of Israel?

A. That a victory for Israel will be a testimony to the heathen over all the earth that Jehovah is the only true God — Psalm 83:18

181.

Q. What was the name of the judge whom God used to deliver Israel out of the hand of the Midianites?

A. Gideon — Judges 6:11

182.

Q. What tribe of Israel did Gideon, the judge whom God used to deliver Israel from the Midianites, come?

A. Manasseh — Judges 6:15

183.

Q. What was the first thing which the angel of the Lord asked Gideon to do after he had appointed him a judge and deliverer over Israel?

A. He commanded him to throw down the altar of Baal which his father had built and cut down the grove of trees which went with it. — Judges 6:25

184.

Q. What name was given to Gideon as a result of his throwing down the altar of Baal?

A. Jerubbaal — Judges 6:32

185.

Q. What four tribes came together to form an army to fight the Midianites under the leadership of Gideon?

A. The tribes of Manasseh, Asher, Zebulun, and Naphtali — Judges 6:35

186.

Q. What famous and often misused test did Gideon use to determine whether God was calling him to lead Israel against the Midianites?

A. The test of putting out a fleece — Judges 6:37-40

175.

Q. What was the name of the only woman judge during the period of the judges of Israel?

A. Deborah — Judges 4:4

176.

Q. Who were the two co-judges who led in delivering Israel from the hand of Jabin, the king of Canaan?

A. Deborah and Barak — Judges 4:4-6

177.

Q. Barak, one of the judges of Israel, led what two tribes of Israel in their fight against Jabin, king of Canaan?

A. He led the tribes of Naphtali and Zebulun. — Judges 4:6

178.

Q. Briefly explain how the Lord delivered Sisera, the captain of the armies of Canaan, into the hands of Barak, captain of the armies of Israel.

A. Sisera fled to the tent of a woman named Jael whom he supposed to be a friend. While he was asleep Jael drove a nail or a tent stake through his head and nailed him to the ground. — Judges 4:15-22

179.

Q. What relationship did Jael, the woman whom God used to deliver Sisera into the hands of Barak, have to Israel?

A. She was the wife of a Kenite, the descendants of Moses' father-in-law. — Judges 4:11, 17

180.

Q. In the song of Deborah and Barak in Judges 5 whose mother is pictured as looking out a window and crying, "Why is his chariot so long in coming?"

A. The mother of Sisera — Judges 5:28

325.

Q. To show his love for God and God's house in Psalm 84, what does the psalmist say that he had rather be than to dwell in the tents of wickedness?

A. He said that he had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of his God. — Psalm 84:10

326.

Q. What aspect of God's faithfulness is strongly emphasized in Psalm 89?

A. God's faithfulness in remembering His everlasting covenant with David — Psalm 89:3, 4, 20-37

327.

Q. According to Psalm 90:10, what is the approximate average age of men?

A. 70 years — Psalm 90:10

328.

Q. How is Psalm 91:11, 12 used in the New Testament?

A. This passage is quoted by Satan in his temptation of Christ to jump off the pinnacle of the Temple. — Psalm 91:11, 12; Matthew 4:6

329.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 95:7-9 used in the New Testament?

A. This passage is quoted in Hebrews 3 as a warning to the Hebrew Christians not to follow the example of Old Testament Israel in hardening their hearts against the will of God. — Psalm 95:7-9; Hebrews 3:7-9

330.

Q. What advanced New Testament doctrine is brought out in Psalm 96:13?

A. The coming of the Lord to judge the world — Psalm 96:13

331.

Q. What three earlier Old Testament characters does the psalmist refer to in Psalm 99 as examples of those who called upon the Lord and were heard by Him?

A. Moses, Aaron, and Samuel — Psalm 99:6

332.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 102:25-27 used in the New Testament?

A. This passage is used in Hebrews 1 in showing the superiority of Christ over angels as the Creator of the world. — Psalm 102:25-27; Hebrews 1:10-12

333.

Q. In Psalm 103:12, what illustration does the psalmist give to show how far the Lord removes our sins from us when He forgives them?

A. He removes them as far from us as the east is from the west. — Psalm 103:12

334.

Q. What is the general subject of Psalm 104?

A. The psalm declares that God not only created the world, but that He continues to furnish its daily needs and the needs of its inhabitants. — Psalm 104

335.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 104:4 quoted in the New Testament?

A. This is quoted in Hebrews 1 to point out the servant aspect of angels in comparison to the sonship of Jesus Christ. — Psalm 104:4; Hebrews 1:7

336.

Q. Psalm 105 praises the Lord for what covenant which He made with the nation of Israel?

A. The Abrahamic covenant — Psalm 105:8, 9; Genesis 12:1-3

169.

Q. Who was the king of Moab to whom Israel became subject because of her disobedience to the Lord?

A. King Eglon — Judges 3:12

170.

Q. What was the name of the judge who delivered Israel from the hand of the Moabites?

A. Ehud — Judges 3:15

171.

Q. In the story of the deliverance of Israel from the hand of King Eglon of Moab by Ehud their judge, what particular characteristic is pointed out about the king and about the judge?

A. The king was fat and the judge was left-handed. — Judges 3:15, 17

172.

Q. Explain briefly how Judge Ehud delivered Israel from the hands of the Moabites.

A. He assassinated their king, Eglon, by stabbing him with a dagger while meeting with him in his secret chamber. — Judges 3:15-30

173.

Q. From what tribe did the left-handed judge, Ehud, come?

A. The tribe of Benjamin — Judges 3:15

174.

Q. When the Canaanites oppressed Israel during the days of Deborah, who was the captain of their army?

A. Sisera — Judges 4:2

163.

Q. What was the name of the family of the Canaanites who occupied the ancient city of Jerusalem?

A. The Jebusites — Judges 1:21

164.

Q. In disobedience to God's specific command, what relationship did the Israelites establish with the Canaanites rather than driving them out of the land?

A. They put the Canaanites to tribute and allowed them to remain in the land. — Judges 1:28

165.

Q. How old was Joshua when he died?

A. 110 — Judges 2:8

166.

Q. What were the names of the god and goddess of Canaan whom the Israelites began to worship after they turned away from God?

A. Baal and Ashtaroth — Judges 2:13

167.

Q. According to the Book of Judges, why did God not drive all the nations completely out of the land of Canaan?

A. Because God wanted to prove or test Israel to see if they would be faithful to Him or if they would turn to the gods of the Canaanites — Judges 2:22

168.

Q. What tragic twofold mistake did Israel make in mixing with their neighbors, the Canaanites?

A. They intermarried with them and they served their gods. — Judges 3:6

337.

Q. Quote the verse which is repeated four times in Psalm 107 to divide the different parts of the psalm.

A. "Oh that *men* would praise the LORD for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" — Psalm 107:8, 15, 21, 31

338.

Q. Where and by whom is Psalm 110:1 quoted in the New Testament on three different occasions?

A. It is quoted by Jesus in Matthew 22, by Peter in Acts 2, and by the writer of Hebrews in Hebrews 1. — Psalm 110:1; Matthew 22:44; Acts 2:34, 35; Hebrews 1:13

339.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 110:4 used in the New Testament which says, "Thou *art* a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek"?

A. This is used by the writer of Hebrews in Hebrews 5–7 to show that Jesus Christ was a priest from a different order than that of Aaron. — Psalm 110:4; Hebrews 5:6; 6:20; 7:21

340.

Q. According to Psalm 111:10, what is the beginning of wisdom?

A. The fear of the Lord — Psalm 111:10

341.

Q. What is the shortest chapter in the entire Bible and how many verses does it have?

A. Psalm 117; two verses — Psalm 117

342.

Q. What is the longest chapter in the entire Bible and how many verses does it have?

A. Psalm 119 with 176 verses — Psalm 119

343.

Q. Where and how is Psalm 118:22, 23 used in the New Testament?

A. This passage is quoted in Matthew 21 to refer to the rejection of Jesus Christ by the leaders of Israel. — Psalm 118:22, 23; Matthew 21:42

344.

Q. According to Psalm 119:9-11, what can a young man do to help keep his heart free from sin?

A. He can study the Word of God and hide it in his heart. — Psalm 119:9-11

345.

Q. In Psalm 133, what early Old Testament incident does the psalmist refer to, to illustrate the pleasure of brethren dwelling together in unity?

A. He refers to the precious ointment which ran down Aaron's beard in the anointing of the High Priest in the Old Testament. — Psalm 133:2

346.

Q. In Psalm 139 where the Psalmist David expresses the fact that God is present everywhere, to what four different places does he say that he could flee and still find God there?

A. Heaven, Hell, the uttermost parts of the sea, and the darkness — Psalm 139:7-12

347.

Q. Describe the clothing of John the Baptist.

A. John's top clothing was made of camel's hair with a girdle of skin around his loins. — Mark 1:6

348.

Q. Describe the diet of John the Baptist.

A. John's diet was locusts and wild honey. — Mark 1:6

157.

Q. Who is believed to be the probable writer of the Book of Judges?

A. Samuel

158.

Q. Describe the period of time which is covered by the Book of Judges.

A. Judges covers the history of Israel from the time immediately following the death of Joshua to the time just preceding the ministry of Samuel.

159.

Q. How many judges were there in all the history of the judges of Israel?

A. There were fifteen judges.

160.

Q. Give the names of the first and last judges in the line of the judges in the nation of Israel.

A. The first judge was Othniel and the last judge was Samuel. — Judges 1:13; 1 Samuel 7:15-17

161.

Q. Name the two judges which are not found in the Book of Judges itself and tell where they are found.

A. The two judges are Eli and Samuel and they are both found in the Book of 1 Samuel. — 1 Samuel 4:15-18; 7:15

162.

Q. As a reward for conquering one of the cities of Canaan, Othniel the first judge married the daughter of whom?

A. The daughter of Caleb — Judges 1:12, 13

151.

Q. Similar to Moses in Exodus 32, what New Testament character expressed his willingness to be eternally lost if that would save the nation of Israel?

A. The Apostle Paul — Exodus 32:32; Romans 9:3

152.

Q. What particular aspect or attribute of the Lord's character was Moses allowed to view on Mount Sinai?

A. The Lord's goodness — Exodus 33:19

153.

Q. When Moses had come down from Mount Sinai, what was especially peculiar about his appearance?

A. The skin of Moses' face was shining. — Exodus 34:29-34

154.

Q. What New Testament writer in what New Testament book and chapter refers to the vail which Moses put over his face after coming down from Mount Sinai?

A. The Apostle Paul in 2 Corinthians chapter 3 — Exodus 34:29-34; 2 Corinthians 3:7-18

155.

Q. What unusual request did Moses have to make to the people of Israel in regard to their abundant giving for the construction of the tabernacle?

A. Moses had to ask them to stop giving because they already had enough and to spare. — Exodus 36:6

156.

Q. Give the exact year, month, and day in the Jewish calendar when the tabernacle was set up.

A. The tabernacle was set up in the second year, the first month, and the first day of the month. — Exodus 40:17

28

349.

Q. John the Baptist told the people that he baptized with water but that the Messiah would soon come and baptize them with what?

A. With the Holy Spirit — Mark 1:8

350.

Q. What one thing especially amazed the people about the way in which Jesus taught?

A. They were amazed that He taught with authority and not as the scribes. — Mark 1:22

351.

Q. In the city of Capernaum, how many men were there who brought their palsied friend to Jesus to be healed and let him down through the roof because of the crowd?

A. There were four men. — Mark 2:3

352.

Q. What did Jesus say to the palsied man who was brought by his four friends which made the scribes and Pharisees so angry?

A. He said to the man, "... Son, thy sins be forgiven thee." Mark 2:5

353.

Q. In Mark 2, what is the name of the publican who is called to follow Jesus, and who then makes a feast for Jesus at his house and invites his friends?

A. Matthew or Levi — Mark 2:13-17

354.

Q. What two groups asked Jesus why they fasted while His disciples did not fast?

A. The disciples of John and the disciples of the Pharisees — Mark 2:18

355.

Q. What Old Testament incident did Jesus refer to in defending the action of His disciples in plucking grain to eat on the Sabbath?

A. Jesus referred to the incident of David taking the holy shewbread which was reserved only for the priests to eat. — Mark 2:25, 26.

356.

Q. After Jesus had healed the man with the withered hand in the synagogue in Mark 3, what two groups began immediately to plot together as to how they might kill Him?

A. The Pharisees and the Herodians — Mark 3:6

357.

Q. Name the twelve apostles in the order which Mark lists them in Mark 3.

A. Simon Peter, James, John, Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James the son of Alphaeus, Thaddeus, Simon the Canaanite, and Judas Iscariot — Mark 3:14-19

358.

Q. Through whose power did the scribes accuse Jesus of casting out demons?

A. Through the power of Beelzebub, the prince of demons, or Satan — Mark 3:22, 23

359.

Q. What serious sin did Jesus warn the scribes that they were about to commit by accusing Him of doing His work through the power of Satan?

A. The sin of blaspheming the Holy Spirit — Mark 3:29, 30

360.

Q. What does the Bible call the true to life illustrations which Jesus used as one of His favorite methods of teaching?

A. Parables — Mark 4:2

145.

Q. When God was angry with Israel for making and worshiping the golden calf, what offer did He make to Moses if Moses would agree for Him to destroy the nation of Israel for their rebellion?

A. He offered to make of Moses a great nation. — Exodus 32:10

146.

Q. What appeal did Moses make to the Lord in trying to prevent the Lord from destroying Israel because of their worship of the golden calf?

A. His plea related to the Lord's testimony to the nation of Israel if He destroyed the nation after delivering them from Egypt. — Exodus 32:11-14

147.

Q. When Moses returned to the camp of Israel in Exodus 32 and saw the rebellious Israelites dancing before the golden calf, what rash expression of anger did he make?

A. He expressed his anger by breaking the two tables of stone upon which the law of God had been written. — Exodus 32:19

148.

Q. When Moses stood outside the camp after Israel's sin of worshiping the golden calf, what question did he ask and what command did he give in order to prove the rebellious Israelites?

A. His question was, "Who is on the LORD's side?" and his command was for those who were on the Lord's side to come outside the camp and stand with him. — Exodus 32:26

149.

Q. In response to Moses' question in Exodus 32, "Who is on the LORD's side," who came outside the camp and stood with Moses?

A. The tribe of Levi — Exodus 32:26

150.

Q. What request did Moses make to the Lord in his intercession for Israel concerning her worship of the golden calf?

A. That God blot his name out of His book if He were not willing to forgive the sin of Israel. — Exodus 32:32

139.

Q. What was to be engraved upon the golden mitre which Aaron was to wear continually upon his forehead?

A. The words "HOLINESS TO THE LORD" — Exodus 28:36

140.

Q. Describe the thanksgiving offering which was to be offered every day continually by the high priest.

A. This involved offering as a whole burnt offering a lamb each morning and another each evening every day continually. — Exodus 29:38-46

141.

Q. What was the name of the man who directed the construction of the Old Testament tabernacle?

A. Bezaleel — Exodus 31:2

142.

Q. What was the name of the man who assisted Bezaleel in the construction of the Old Testament tabernacle?

A. Aholiab — Exodus 31:6

143.

Q. While Moses was on the mountain receiving the law, what kind of god did Aaron make at the request of the people?

A. A molten calf — Exodus 32:4

144.

Q. What did Aaron do to try to make Israel's worship of the golden calf in Exodus 32 appear to be all right?

A. He built an altar before the golden calf and proclaimed a feast unto the Lord. — Exodus 32:5

361.

Q. Name the four different types of soil that Jesus mentions in the parable of the sower.

A. The wayside soil, the stony ground, among thorns, and good ground — Mark 4:3-8

362.

Q. Which one of Jesus' parables does He indicate as the key parable to interpreting all of His parables?

A. The parable of the sower — Mark 4:13

363.

Q. In the parable of the sower, what figures does Jesus use to show that even on good ground there will be different degrees of fruitfulness?

A. Some will bring forth fruit thirtyfold, some sixty, and some a hundred. — Mark 4:20

364.

Q. What was the name of the man of Gadara who lived among the tombs out of whom Jesus cast many devils?

A. The man's name was Legion. — Mark 5:9

365.

Q. How many head of swine were there which drowned themselves in the sea as a result of receiving the demons from the demon-possessed man?

A. 2,000 head — Mark 5:13

366.

Q. What was the name of the area where the man out of whom Jesus had cast many demons began to testify about Him, and what is the meaning of the name?

A. The name of the area is Decapolis which means "ten cities." — Mark 5:20

367.

Q. What was the name of the ruler of the synagogue who requested Jesus to come and heal his daughter who was near death, and how old was his daughter?

A. The man's name was Jairus and his daughter was twelve years of age. — Mark 5:22, 42

368.

Q. Which three disciples, often referred to as the "inner circle of disciples," did Jesus take with Him when He raised Jairus' daughter from the dead?

A. Peter, James, and John — Mark 5:37

369.

Q. What were the names of Jesus' four earthly brothers?

A. James, Joses, Juda, and Simon — Mark 6:3

370.

Q. When Herod first heard of the ministry of Christ, whom did he think had risen from the dead?

A. Herod thought that Jesus was John the Baptist risen from the dead. — Mark 6:14

371.

Q. What accusation had John the Baptist made against Herod which caused Herod to put him in prison?

A. John had accused Herod of being unlawfully married to his brother Philip's wife. — Mark 6:17

372.

Q. What Jewish tradition did the Pharisees complain about the disciples of Christ breaking in connection with their meals?

A. The tradition of the ceremonial washing of the hands before eating — Mark 7:2

133.

Q. Name the articles of furniture which were located in the holy place of the Old Testament tabernacle.

A. The table of shewbread, the golden candlestick, and the altar of incense — Exodus 26:35; 30:1, 6

134.

Q. Name the articles of furniture which were located in the holy of holies in the Old Testament tabernacle.

A. The Ark of the Covenant and the mercy seat — Exodus 26:34

135.

Q. What was placed upon the table of shewbread in the holy place of the Old Testament tabernacle?

A. Twelve loaves of unleavened bread — Exodus 25:30; Leviticus 24:6

136.

Q. Which two articles of furniture in the Old Testament tabernacle were made of pure gold?

A. The mercy seat and the candlestick — Exodus 25:17, 31

137.

Q. What three materials were used for the three coverings over the Old Testament tabernacle?

A. A covering of goats' hair, a covering of rams' skins dyed red, and a covering of badgers' skins — Exodus 26:7, 8, 14

138.

Q. What happened to the vail which separated the holy place from the holy of holies when Jesus died on the cross?

A. This vail was torn from the top to the bottom and signified that the way to fellowship with God had been freely opened through Christ's death. — Exodus 26:31; Matthew 27:51

✓ 127.

Q. How long did Moses remain in Mount Sinai while receiving the commandments from the Lord?

A. Forty days and forty nights — Exodus 24:18

✓ 128.

Q. What is the meaning and significance of the word "tabernacle"?

A. The word means "a dwelling place," and it signified God's willingness to dwell among His covenant people. — Exodus 25:8, 9

✓ 129.

Q. Name the three main divisions of the Old Testament tabernacle.

A. The outer court, the holy place, and the holy of holies — Exodus 26:33; 27:9

✓ 130.

Q. What metal was used to overlay the articles of furniture in the holy place and the holy of holies, and what was its significance?

A. The metal was brass and it signified judgment of sin. — Exodus 27:1, 2; 30:18

✓ 131.

Q. What precious metal was used to overlay the articles of furniture in the holy place and the holy of holies, and what was its significance?

A. The precious metal was gold and it signified purity and holiness. — Exodus 25:10-31; 30:1-3

✓ 132.

Q. Name the two articles of furniture which were located in the outer court of the Old Testament tabernacle.

A. The brazen altar or altar of burnt offerings and the brass laver — Exodus 27:1, 2; 30:18

✓ 373.

Q. Which commandment of Moses did Jesus accuse the Pharisees of breaking by one of their traditions?

A. The commandment, "Honour thy father and thy mother" — Mark 7:10

374.

Q. How did Jesus say that the Pharisees broke the commandment about honoring father and mother?

A. By pronouncing the oath "Corban," which means, "It is a gift." — Mark 7:10-13

375.

Q. Identify the woman who pleaded with Jesus for a certain request by saying, "... Yes, Lord: yet the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs."

A. This refers to the Syrophenician woman, a Gentile, who pleaded with Jesus to cast a demon out of her daughter. — Mark 7:24-30

376.

Q. To whom did Jesus speak the word "Ephphatha," and what does it mean?

A. He spoke this word to a man who was deaf and had an impediment of speech, and the word means, "Be Opened." — Mark 7:31-37

✓ 377.

Q. In the miracle of the feeding of the four thousand, how many loaves of bread and how many fish did Jesus have to feed the multitude?

A. Seven loaves and a few small fish — Mark 8:6, 7

378.

Q. When Jesus warned His disciples against the "leaven of the Pharisees, and of the leaven of Herod," what did the disciples at first think?

A. That He was rebuking them for not having brought any bread — Mark 8:15, 16

379.

Q. In what town did Jesus heal a man by a twofold process in which the man first saw men as trees and then, after Jesus had touched him again, saw clearly?

A. In the town of Bethsaida — Mark 8:22-26

380.

Q. What was the name of the place where Jesus asked His disciples the important question, "Whom do men say that I am?"

A. Caesarea Philippi — Mark 8:27

381.

Q. When Jesus asked His disciples the question, "Whom do men say that I am," what was their threefold answer?

A. John the Baptist, Elias, one of the prophets — Mark 8:27, 28

382.

Q. What three steps or conditions did Jesus emphasize as being necessary for one who would be His disciple?

A. To be a disciple of Christ one must: (1) deny himself, (2) take up his cross, (3) follow Jesus. — Mark 8:34

383.

Q. What illustration did Jesus give of how much a man could own and have no benefit if his soul were not right with God?

A. If a man could own the entire world and lose his soul, he would have absolutely no benefit. — Mark 8:36

384.

Q. Name the three occasions when Peter, James, and John are found alone with Jesus.

A. The raising of Jarius' daughter, the transfiguration, and during His agony in the garden of Gethsemane — Mark 5:37; 9:2; 14:33

66

121.

Q. In the Law of Moses what was the price of a slave, and what significance does this have in the New Testament?

A. The price of a slave was thirty shekels of silver, the price which Judas received for betraying Jesus Christ. — Exodus 21:32; Matthew 26:15

122.

Q. What familiar Old Testament expression did Jesus quote as describing the justice under the Law of Moses which was not to be adopted by Christians in their dealings with each other?

A. The expression was "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth . . ." — Exodus 21:24; Matthew 5:38

123.

Q. In what year were the Israelites to allow their land to lay idle and for what reason other than allowing the land to rest?

A. They were to let their land lay idle in the seventh year so that the poor people might eat of the land during that year. — Exodus 23:11

124.

Q. What three annual Jewish feasts were all the men of Israel required to attend?

A. The Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Feast of Harvest or Pentecost, and the Feast of Ingathering or Tabernacles. — Exodus 23:14-16

125.

Q. What small insect did God say that He would use in helping Israel to drive the enemy out of the promised land?

A. Hornets — Exodus 23:28

126.

Q. When Moses went up to the top of Mount Sinai to receive the commandments from the Lord, whom did he leave in charge of the camp of Israel?

A. Aaron and Hur — Exodus 24:14

115.

Q. Name the last six of the Ten Commandments.

A. Honour thy father and thy mother; Thou shalt not kill; Thou shalt not commit adultery; Thou shalt not steal; Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour; Thou shalt not covet. — Exodus 20:12-17

116.

Q. What basis does God give for His commandment to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy?

A. The basis is that God made the earth in six days and rested on the seventh. — Exodus 20:8-11

117.

Q. Which one of the commandments carries with it a promise of a physical blessing and what is that blessing?

A. The command to honor thy father and thy mother, and it carries with it the promise of a long life for those who obey it. — Exodus 20:12

118.

Q. Which two of the Ten Commandments does Jesus give their true interpretation in the Sermon on the Mount in Matthew 5?

A. He gives a true interpretation to the commandments, "Thou shalt not kill" and "Thou shalt not commit adultery." — Exodus 20:13, 14; Matthew 5:21-27.

119.

Q. Which one of the Ten Commandments did Jesus accuse the Pharisees of violating in Mark 7 by simply allowing people to pronounce the phrase, "It is Corban," in order to escape their obligations?

A. The commandment in question was "Honour thy father and thy mother." — Mark 7:10, 11; Exodus 20:12

120.

Q. In Exodus 21, what was the twofold responsibility which was placed upon a man who had injured another man in a fight?

A. He was responsible for the injured man's loss of time and his medical expenses in getting well. — Exodus 21:19

385.

Q. Name the two Old Testament characters who talked with Jesus on the mount of transfiguration.

A. Elias and Moses — Mark 9:4

386.

Q. What subject were the disciples of Christ discussing one day during their travels about which they were ashamed to tell Jesus?

A. The subject was which one of them was the greatest. — Mark 9:34

387.

Q. What did Jesus say would be better to happen to a person than for him to be an offense to a young Christian?

A. Jesus said that it would be better for a millstone to be hanged about his neck and for him to be cast into the sea. — Mark 9:42

388.

Q. Quote the words which Jesus repeats three times in Mark 9:44, 46, and 48 which emphasize the everlasting aspect of Hell.

A. "Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." — Mark 9:44, 46, 48

389.

Q. In answer to a question about divorce, what basis does Jesus use in pointing out the permanency of marriage?

A. Jesus points back to God's creation of the first man and the first woman. — Mark 10:6-9

390.

Q. When the rich young ruler came to inquire of Jesus about eternal life, what one thing did Jesus say he lacked?

A. Jesus told him to sell his goods and give it to the poor and take up his cross and follow Him. — Mark 10:21

391.

Q. What illustration did Jesus give to show how difficult it is for a rich man to be saved?

A. The illustration was the comparison to a camel going through the eye of a needle. — Mark 10:25

392.

Q. What special request did James and John make of Jesus in regard to the future kingdom?

A. They requested that one might sit on His right hand and the other on His left hand in the kingdom. — Mark 10:37

393.

Q. What was the name of the city outside of which Jesus healed blind Bartimaeus?

A. Jericho — Mark 10:46

394.

Q. When blind Bartimaeus heard that Jesus of Nazareth was coming his way, what cry did he begin to repeat?

A. "Thou Son of David, have mercy on me." — Mark 10:47, 48

395.

Q. What Old Testament prophetic reference did Jesus fulfill in His triumphal entry into Jerusalem on the back of a donkey?

A. He fulfilled the prophecy of Zechariah 9:9. — Mark 11:1-11; Zechariah 9:9

396.

Q. What twofold lesson did Jesus teach His disciples by the cursing of the fig tree?

A. A lesson about fruitlessness and a lesson about prayer — Mark 11:12-24

109.

Q. Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, suggested that Moses appoint rulers on what four levels for the purpose of judging Israel?

A. He suggested that he appoint rulers of thousands, rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens. — Exodus 18:21

110.

Q. What was the name of the mountain where the Lord appeared to Moses to give him the law?

A. Mount Sinai — Exodus 19:1, 2

111.

Q. What book and chapter in the New Testament refers to the awesome scene at Mount Sinai when God caused the mountain to shake with His voice and compares this to the even greater awe of the heavenly Jerusalem?

A. Hebrews 12 — Exodus 19:16-20; Hebrews 12:18-29

112.

Q. What is another name which is commonly used to refer to the Ten Commandments in Exodus 20?

A. The Decalogue

113.

Q. Describe the two main divisions of the Ten Commandments.

A. The first four commandments deal with man's duty toward God; the last six commandments deal with man's duty toward his fellow man. — Exodus 20:1-17

114.

Q. List the first four of the Ten Commandments.

A. Thou shalt have no other gods before me; Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image; Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain; Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. — Exodus 20:3-8

103.

Q. According to Deuteronomy 25:17, 18, what method did Amalek use in attacking the nation of Israel which caused God to promise vengeance upon him and his people in latter years?

A. Amalek attacked Israel from the rear where the old people, the sick, and the children were positioned. — Deuteronomy 25:17, 18

104.

Q. In 1 Samuel 15, whom did God command to carry out His vengeance upon the Amalekites for their attack on the nation of Israel in the wilderness?

A. King Saul — 1 Samuel 15:1, 2; Exodus 17:8

105.

Q. What unusual method did God use in causing the armies of Israel to defeat the Amalekites in the wilderness?

A. Moses sat on a stone and held the rod of God high in the air while Aaron and Hur assisted him by holding up his arms when they grew tired. — Exodus 17:12

106.

Q. What did Moses name the altar which he built in honor of Israel's defeat of the Amalekites and what does the name mean?

A. Moses named the altar Jehovah-nissi which meant "the Lord is our help." — Exodus 17:15

107.

Q. What were the names of Moses' two sons?

A. Gershom and Eliezer — Exodus 18:3, 4

108.

Q. Concerning what subject did Moses' father-in-law offer him advice?

A. Concerning Moses' judging of the people of Israel which was becoming a burden to him — Exodus 18:13-27

397.

Q. What aspect of our relationship with our fellow man did Jesus say must be straight before God will forgive our sins?

A. We must ourselves be willing to forgive others before God will forgive us. — Mark 11:26

398.

Q. In regard to Jesus' cleansing of the Temple in the Gospel of Mark, what did Jesus say that God had intended to be the purpose of the Temple, and what did He say that the Jews had actually made it?

A. God intended the Temple to be a house of prayer for all nations, but the Jews had made it a den of thieves. — Mark 11:17

399.

Q. In response to the question which the Jewish leaders asked Jesus about His authority, what question did He ask them which they could not answer?

A. He asked them about the baptism of John. — Mark 11:27-33

400.

Q. Jesus' parable of the vineyard is apparently based upon what similar Old Testament passage?

A. It seems to be based upon Isaiah's parable of the vineyard in Isaiah 5. — Mark 12:1-12; Isaiah 5:1-7

401.

Q. In the parable of the vineyard in Mark 12, what did the husbandmen do to the vineyard owner's son when he was sent to them to collect the fruit of the vineyard?

A. They killed the son and cast him out of the vineyard. — Mark 12:8

402.

Q. What controversial question did the Pharisees and the Herodians get together to ask Jesus about?

A. The question was, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" — Mark 12:13, 14

X 403.

Q. What Jewish sect asked Jesus a question about whose wife a woman would be in the resurrection who was married at different times to seven brothers?

A. The Sadducees — Mark 12:18-27

X 404.

Q. What two gross errors did Jesus say that the Sadducees made when they did not believe in the resurrection?

A. They did not know the Scriptures nor the power of God. — Mark 12:24

405.

Q. Why did Jesus say that the woman who had cast only two mites into the Temple treasury had actually cast in more than all the rest?

A. Others had given out of their abundance, while she had given out of her need all that she had. — Mark 12:41-44

406.

Q. What are the two main subjects discussed in the Olivet Discourse in Mark 13?

A. The destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 and the second coming of Christ — Mark 13

407.

Q. Give the three different places where the Olivet Discourse may be found in the Gospels.

A. The Olivet Discourse may be found in Matthew 24, 25; in Mark 13; and in Luke 21. — Matthew 24, 25; Mark 13; Luke 21.

X 408.

Q. In the Olivet Discourse in Mark 13, what prophet did Jesus mention who had prophesied the "abomination of desolation"?

A. Daniel — Mark 13:14

97.

Q. What two provisions did God make for the food needs for the Children of Israel in the wilderness?

A. He supplied manna for bread and quail for meat. — Exodus 16:13-15

98.

Q. What happened when certain greedy individuals gathered more than the prescribed amount of manna each day?

A. The leftover manna bred worms and stank. — Exodus 16:20

99.

Q. What special instructions did God give for gathering manna on the sixth day of the week in preparation for the Sabbath on the next day?

A. They were to gather twice as much manna for each person on the sixth day so that they would have food for the Sabbath as well. — Exodus 16:22

100.

Q. What was the purpose of the pot of manna which God commanded Moses to preserve?

A. It was to be a testimony for future generations to remind them of the great things which the Lord had done for Israel. — Exodus 16:33, 34

101.

Q. What was the name of the place where Israel fought her first battle with Amalek?

A. Rephidim — Exodus 17:8

102.

Q. The battle of Israel with Amalek in Exodus 17 seems even more important when we realize Amalek was what relation to the Israelites?

A. Amalek was a direct descendant of Esau, the brother of Jacob. — Exodus 17:8; Genesis 36:12

91.

Q. Name the two major differences in the dancing of the women of Israel in Exodus 15 and the modern-day dance.

A. (1) The dancing of the women of Israel was to the praise and glory of the Lord. (2) The dancing of Israel involved one sex only. — Exodus 15:20, 21

92.

Q. What was the name of the first wilderness which the Israelites entered after crossing the Red Sea?

A. The wilderness of Shur — Exodus 15:22

93.

Q. What caused the Children of Israel to murmur against Moses at Marah?

A. Because the waters they found were bitter and unfit to drink — Exodus 15:23, 24

94.

Q. What was the name of the remarkable and wonderful place where the Children of Israel found twelve wells of water and seventy palm trees?

A. Elim — Exodus 15:27

95.

Q. What was the name of the second wilderness area where the Israelites came after leaving Egypt and before coming to Sinai?

A. The wilderness of Sin — Exodus 16:1

96.

Q. About how long did the supply of food which the Israelites had brought out of Egypt last them before they began to get hungry in the wilderness?

A. About 45 days — Exodus 16:1-3

409.

Q. What three groups or individuals did Jesus say did not know the time of His second coming while He was here on the earth?

A. The three groups were men, angels, and the Son of Man Himself. — Mark 13:32

410.

Q. How much was the ointment worth which Mary of Bethany poured on the head of Jesus to anoint Him for burial?

A. Three hundred pence or about fifty-one dollars — Mark 14:5

411.

Q. What two Jewish feasts were being observed at the time of the trial and crucifixion of Jesus Christ?

A. The Feast of the Passover and of Unleavened Bread — Mark 14:12

412.

Q. In the observance of the Lord's Supper, what do the bread and the wine symbolize?

A. The bread symbolizes the body of Christ; the wine symbolizes the blood of Christ. — Mark 14:22-24

413.

Q. When Jesus prayed for "this cup" to pass from Him in the garden of Gethsemane, what did He mean by "this cup"?

A. He referred to an agonizing death which would involve the sinless Son of God bearing all the sins of all the world upon Him. — Mark 14:32-41

414.

Q. During the trial of Jesus, what statement which Jesus had made during His ministry did two false witnesses misinterpret and use against Him?

A. They accused Him of saying that He would destroy the Temple in Jerusalem and raise it up again in three days. — Mark 14:58

415.

Q. What was the name of the man whom Pilate offered to release in place of Jesus?

A. Barabbas — Mark 15:7

416.

Q. What was the name of the man who was compelled to bear the cross of Christ?

A. Simon a ~~Cyrenian~~ — Mark 15:21

417.

Q. What were the names of the sons of the man who was compelled to bear the cross of Christ, who were apparently known to Mark as Christians?

A. Alexander and Rufus — Mark 15:21

418.

Q. What is the meaning of the phrase which Jesus shouted from the cross, "Eloi, Eloi, la'ma sa-bach'tha-ni"?

A. The phrase means "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me," and is quoted from Psalm 22:1. — Mark 15:34; Psalm 22:1

419.

Q. What are the names of the three women Mark mentioned as coming to the tomb of Jesus early on the resurrection morning?

A. Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of ~~Jesus~~, and Salome — Mark 16:1

James

420.

Q. After the resurrection of Christ, to whom did He first appear?

A. To Mary Magdalene — Mark 16:9

85.

Q. What two means did the Lord use in guiding the Children of Israel by day and night?

A. A cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night — Exodus 13:21

86.

Q. When Pharaoh and his armies started out to follow the Children of Israel after they had fled Egypt, what special vehicle did they have which showed that they were a great military nation?

A. They had chariots. — Exodus 14:7

87.

Q. When the pillar of the cloud stood between the Egyptians and the Israelites at the Red Sea, what was the difference in the appearance of the cloud to the Egyptians and to the Israelites?

A. To the Israelites the cloud gave light but to the Egyptians the cloud gave darkness. — Exodus 14:20

88.

Q. What instrument of nature did God use in parting the waters of the Red Sea for the Children of Israel?

A. He used a strong east wind. — Exodus 14:21

89.

Q. What did Moses lead the Children of Israel in doing immediately after their successful crossing of the Red Sea?

A. He led them in a song of praise to the Lord. — Exodus 15:1

90.

Q. Who led the women of Israel in a dance of praise before the Lord after Israel's successful crossing of the Red Sea?

A. Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron — Exodus 15:20

79.

Q. What was the number of the fighting men of Israel who went out of the land of Egypt at the exodus?

A. About six hundred thousand — Exodus 12:37

80.

Q. Exactly how long had the Israelites been under the bondage of Egypt when they fled the land of Egypt under Moses?

A. They had been there four hundred and thirty years. — Exodus 12:40

81.

Q. What one requirement for the sacrifice of the Passover lamb does the Apostle John point out as being specifically fulfilled in the death of Christ on the cross?

A. The requirement that not a bone of him should be broken. — Exodus 12:46; John 19:36

82.

Q. What was the name of the month when Israel came out of Egypt, and what month is it approximately equivalent to on our calendar?

A. The name of the month was Abib, and it is approximately equivalent to our April. — Exodus 13:4

83.

Q. What route to Canaan did God command Moses to avoid because He did not want the Israelites to immediately face war upon their escape from Egyptian bondage?

A. The route which led through the land of the Philistines — Exodus 13:17

84.

Q. Being true to an old promise, whose bones did Moses take with him when he left the land of Egypt with the Israelites?

A. The bones of Joseph — Genesis 50:25; Exodus 13:19

421.

Q. According to the Apostle Paul in Romans 1, what part of Jesus' life and ministry especially "declared him to be the son of God with power"?

A. His resurrection — Romans 1:4

422.

Q. To what Old Testament verse does Paul refer in Romans 1:17 when he quotes, "The just shall live by faith"?

A. This is a quotation from Habakkuk. — Romans 1:17; Habakkuk 2:4

423.

Q. What Old Testament passage does Paul quote in Romans 1:17 which became Martin Luther's favorite verse and the key to the Protestant Reformation?

A. "The just shall live by faith," Habakkuk 2:4. — Romans 1:17; Habakkuk 2:4

424.

Q. In Romans 1 what universal twofold witness of God does Paul say leaves the heathen condemned and without excuse?

A. The testimony of conscience and the testimony of nature — Romans 1:19-21

425.

Q. In Romans 1:24, 26, and 28, Paul describes what three steps by which a nation becomes heathen?

A. God gives them over to: uncleanness, vile affections, and, finally, to a reprobate mind. — Romans 1:24, 26, 28

426.

Q. What is the order of both God's judgment upon the wicked as well as His rewards to the righteous?

A. The order of both judgment and rewards will be to the Jew first and also to the Greek. — Romans 2:9, 10

427.

Q. According to Paul's evaluation in Romans 2:28, 29, what is a true Jew?

A. A true Jew is one who is so with the proper attitude toward God inwardly in his heart, not merely a matter of an outward ceremony such as circumcision. — Romans 2:28, 29

428.

Q. If Jews also are sinners and in need of salvation just like Gentiles, what benefit does Paul say that one has in being a Jew?

A. The main benefit is that to the Jews God's revelation to men was first committed. — Romans 3:2

429.

Q. In Romans 3:8, what evil doctrine does Paul say that he had been falsely accused of teaching?

A. The doctrine which said, "Let us do evil, that good may come." — Romans 3:8

430.

Q. Paul's descriptive characterization of the wicked in Romans 3:9-18 comes mainly from what two Old Testament chapters?

A. From Psalm 14 and Isaiah 59 — Romans 3:9-18; Psalm 14:1-3; Isaiah 59:7, 8

431.

Q. In Romans 4, what two Old Testament characters does Paul refer to in order to prove his doctrine of salvation by grace through faith?

A. To Abraham and to David — Romans 4:1-8

432.

Q. Quote the passage which Paul uses in Romans 4:3 to show how that Abraham was saved by faith rather than works.

A. "... Abraham believed God and it was counted unto him for righteousness" — Romans 4:3; Genesis 15:6

74

73.

Q. According to Exodus 12:12, what seems to have been the main purpose for the ten plagues upon the land of Egypt?

A. To show the powerlessness of the false gods of Egypt in contrast with the power of the God of Israel — Exodus 12:12

74.

Q. What act of the Israelites protected them against the tenth plague on Egypt, the death of the firstborn?

A. The blood of the sacrificial lamb applied to the door post of their houses protected them from the death angel. — Exodus 12:13

75.

Q. What feast of Israel was instituted in connection with the Feast of the Passover?

A. The Feast of Unleavened Bread — Exodus 12:14-20

76.

Q. How long did the Feast of Unleavened Bread last?

A. Seven days — Exodus 12:15

77.

Q. How extensive was the plague of the firstborn upon the land of Egypt?

A. It was so extensive it is said that "... *there was not a house where there was not one dead.*" — Exodus 12:30

78.

Q. Give the New Testament reference and the name of the apostle who represents Jesus as our Passover lamb.

A. The Apostle Paul in 1 Corinthians 5:7

67.

Q. Give the four descriptive words which show the gradual increase in strength of the ten plagues upon the land of Egypt.

A. The first three plagues were repulsive, the second group was painful, the third group was appalling, the final plague was overwhelming.

68.

Q. What famous feast of Israel was instituted in connection with the death plague of the firstborn?

A. The Feast of the Passover — Exodus 12:11

69.

Q. On what day of the first month was the Passover lamb to be taken and shut up?

A. The tenth day of the month — Exodus 12:3

70.

Q. On what day of the first month was the Passover lamb to be killed?

A. On fourteenth day of the month — Exodus 12:6

71.

Q. Give the four qualifications which were listed for the Passover sacrifice.

A. (1) It must be without blemish. (2) It must be a male. (3) It must be under one year of age. (4) It must be either a sheep or a goat. — Exodus 12:5

72.

Q. What was to be the manner of their dress when the Israelites partook of the Passover meal and why?

A. They were to eat the Passover meal fully dressed and prepared for travel to show their willingness to obey God's commandment. — Exodus 12:11

433.

Q. According to Paul's argument in Romans 4, why was circumcision not necessary for salvation in the case of Abraham?

A. Paul points out that Abraham was saved by grace through faith before he was ever circumcised. — Romans 4:9-12

434.

Q. In Romans 5:1, what does the Apostle Paul point out as the pleasing result of one who has been justified by faith?

A. He has peace with God. — Romans 5:1

435.

Q. In Romans 5:6-8 what one outstanding thing does Paul point out about the death of Christ for us?

A. Paul points out that Jesus died for us when we were wicked sinners, not when we were good men. — Romans 5:6-8

436.

Q. To what does Paul point to show that sin reaped its result even before the law was given?

A. He points to the fact that death reigned from Adam to Moses. — Romans 5:14

437.

Q. According to Romans 5:20, for what purpose was the Old Testament law given?

A. The law was given to make the offense abound, that is, to make a man realize that he is a sinner. — Romans 5:20

438.

Q. What does Paul teach as one of the main purposes of Christian baptism?

A. Paul points out that Christian baptism symbolizes our identification with Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection. — Romans 6:1-10

439.

Q. In Romans 6:1-10 what argument does Paul offer that Christians should live a life of obedience and righteousness?

A. Paul argues that, if Christians have been identified with Christ's death through baptism, they have also been identified with His resurrection. — Romans 6:1-10

440.

Q. According to Romans 6:23, what is the wages of sin and what is the gift of God?

A. The wages of sin is death; the gift of God is eternal life. — Romans 6:23

441.

Q. In Romans 7:1-6, what does Paul use as a comparison to our being dead to the law through the death of Christ?

A. Paul compares our deadness to the law through Christ to the legal freedom of a woman to remarry after her husband is dead. — Romans 7:1-6

442.

Q. In Romans 7:15-25, what does Paul declare to be the cause of the continuous struggle which he had in doing that which was right?

A. Paul says that the cause is the sinful nature which was still in him. — Romans 7:17

443.

Q. In Romans 8:9, what does the Apostle Paul say is necessary for all true Christians to have?

A. The Spirit of Christ, that is the Holy Spirit — Romans 8:9

444.

Q. Paul says that Christians have "... received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father." What does the word "Abba" mean?

A. "Abba" is the Aramaic word for "Father," which means that Paul repeats the word father twice here in different languages. — Romans 8:15

61.

Q. The plagues of hail and locusts were specifically directed to what aspect of the land of Egypt?

A. Their crops — Exodus 9:25; 10:12

62.

Q. How long did the plague of darkness last upon the land of Egypt?

A. Three days — Exodus 10:22

63.

Q. Immediately after the plague of darkness, what compromise did Pharaoh make in regard to the request of Moses?

A. Pharaoh said that he would now allow all of the Israelites to go into the wilderness but not their flocks and herds. — Exodus 10:24

64.

Q. Name two things which morally justified the Israelites in taking valuables from the Egyptians when they were about to leave on the exodus.

A. (1) They took the valuables at God's commandment. (2) The valuables were taken for wages actually owed the Israelites by the Egyptians for their long years of servitude. — Exodus 11:1-3

65.

Q. Name the tenth and greatest plague which God sent upon the land of Egypt.

A. The death of the firstborn — Exodus 11:5

66.

Q. What time of the day or night did the plague of the firstborn take place?

A. Midnight — Exodus 11:4

55.

Q. Give the New Testament reference where Exodus 9:16 is quoted in relation to God's purpose for Pharaoh.

A. The reference is quoted in Romans 9:17. — Exodus 9:16

56.

Q. In several of the plagues, what did God do to show Pharaoh that the plagues were not a mere coincidence?

A. He separated between Egypt and the land of Goshen where the Israelites were and did not allow the plague to touch Goshen. — Exodus 9:26

57.

Q. In connection with which one of the ten plagues on Egypt did Pharaoh's servants beg him to let the Israelites go lest the land of Egypt be destroyed?

A. In relation to the plague of locusts — Exodus 10:7

58.

Q. Just before the plague of locusts was sent upon the land of Egypt, what compromise did Pharaoh offer to Moses' request?

A. Pharaoh offered to let only the men go into the wilderness. — Exodus 10:11

59.

Q. Name the seventh, eighth, and ninth plagues which God poured out upon the land of Egypt through Moses.

A. The plague of hail, the plague of locusts, and the plague of darkness — Exodus 9:23, 10:12, 21

60.

Q. Name the instruments of nature which God used to bring the plague of locusts upon Egypt and then take it away again.

A. He used the east wind to bring the plague and the west wind to take it away. — Exodus 10:13, 19

445.

Q. According to Romans 8:23, what will be the ultimate manifestation of our adoption as Sons of God?

A. The redemption of our bodies — Romans 8:23

446.

Q. According to Romans 8:26, what help does the Christian have in his prayer life?

A. He has the help of the intercession of the Holy Spirit in his prayer life. — Romans 8:26

447.

Q. In Romans 9:3 what statement does Paul make which shows the desire he had to see his own people saved?

A. That he would be willing to be lost himself if by it he could save Israel — Romans 9:3

448.

Q. What two Old Testament illustrations does Paul refer to in demonstrating the sovereignty of God over all men?

A. He refers to God's choice of Jacob over Esau and to God's dealing with Pharaoh of Egypt. — Romans 9:10-18

449.

Q. In Romans 10, what two Old Testament writers does the Apostle Paul quote as having prophesied God's turning from Israel to the Gentiles?

A. He quotes Moses and Isaiah. — Romans 10:19-21

450.

Q. From what tribe of Israel did the Apostle Paul come?

A. He was from the tribe of Benjamin. — Romans 11:1

451.

Q. Who in the New Testament was known as the "Apostle of the Gentiles"?

A. The Apostle Paul — Romans 11:13

452.

Q. What figure does Paul use to contrast Israel's relation with God to the Gentiles' relation with God?

A. Paul refers to Israel as the natural branches, and to the Gentiles as branches from a wild olive tree which have been grafted in. — Romans 11:13-20

453.

Q. In Romans 11, what is Paul referring to when he says, "For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance"?

A. Paul is here referring to the future salvation of the nation of Israel according to God's Old Testament promise. — Romans 11:26-29

454.

Q. What three steps does Paul give whereby Christians may find the perfect will of God for their lives?

A. (1) Present your bodies a living sacrifice; (2) be not conformed to this world; (3) be transformed by the renewing of the mind. — Romans 12:1, 2

455.

Q. Name the seven different gifts which Paul mentions in Romans 12:6-8 which are possessed by different Christians.

A. Prophecy, ministry, teaching, exhortation, giving, ruling, showing mercy — Romans 12:6-8

456.

Q. In Romans 13:1-7, what important subject does Paul discuss which is very relevant to modern-day problems?

A. Here Paul discusses the Christian's obligation to be subject to the civil law and government which God has ordained. — Romans 13:1-7

49.

Q. Name the plagues of Egypt which the magicians were able to reproduce.

A. Only the first two, the plague of turning the water to blood and the plague of the frogs — Exodus 7:22 and 8:7

50.

Q. What amazing confession did the magicians of Egypt make after they were unable to reproduce the third plague?

A. Their confession was, "This is the finger of God" — Exodus 8:19

51.

Q. What was the name of the place in Egypt where the Children of Israel lived?

A. The land of Goshen — Exodus 8:22

52.

Q. As the plagues grew worse on the land of Egypt, what was the first compromise which Pharaoh proposed to Moses after the plague of flies?

A. He was willing to permit the Children of Israel to offer sacrifices to their God in the land of Egypt. — Exodus 8:25

53.

Q. Name the fourth, fifth, and sixth plagues on Egypt in order.

A. The plague of flies, the plague of murrain on the cattle, and the plague of boils on man and beast — Exodus 8:24; 9:3, 8, 9

54.

Q. What material element did God command Moses and Aaron to use in bringing the plague of boils on the land of Egypt?

A. They were to use the ashes of the furnace. — Exodus 9:8

43.

Q. What is the modern-day name of the river which was turned to blood in the first plague of Moses on Egypt?

A. The Nile River

44.

Q. Apparently how long did the first plague of the water turned to blood last?

A. Seven days — Exodus 7:25

45.

Q. Does the statement which the Lord makes, "I will harden Pharaoh's heart," teach the doctrine of arbitrary predestination, that is the doctrine that only certain chosen men can be saved while all others are condemned?

A. No. It simply teaches that when men continue to reject God, God also rejects them and eventually seals them in their rebellion. — Exodus 7:3

46.

Q. Give the two statements in relation to Pharaoh of Egypt which imply that God may seal a man's doom who continues in rebellion against Him.

A. The two statements are: (1) "And I will harden Pharaoh's heart . . ." (2) " . . . he hardened his heart . . ." — Exodus 7:3; 8:15

47.

Q. What material element did God command Moses and Aaron to use in producing the plague of lice?

A. The dust of the land — Exodus 8:16

48.

Q. What was the first plague which the magicians of Egypt were unable to reproduce?

A. The third, the plague of lice — Exodus 8:18

457.

Q. In Romans 13:9, by what general command does Paul sum up the last six of the ten commandments?

A. He sums them up in the words, "... Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." — Romans 13:9

458.

Q. What general principle does Paul point out in Romans 14 concerning our use of Christian liberty?

A. That we should never do anything that would hurt other Christians, even if the thing in question would not harm us — Romans 14:21

459.

Q. According to Romans 15:20, what was the principle which the Apostle Paul followed in determining where to go to preach the gospel?

A. Paul's principle was to preach in places where the gospel had never been preached before. — Romans 15:20

460.

Q. In Romans 15, the Apostle Paul said that he would like to stop by and visit the church at Rome on his way to preach in what other country?

A. Spain — Romans 15:24, 28

461.

Q. What is the name of the woman whom the Apostle Paul commends to the church at Rome who is apparently to deliver the letter to the church and what church was she from?

A. Phebe, from the church at Cenchrea — Romans 16:1

462.

Q. Quote Exodus 3:14

A. "And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you." — Exodus 3:14

463.

Q. Quote Exodus 4:11

A. "And the LORD said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? or who maketh the dumb, or deaf, or the seeing, or the blind? have not I the LORD?" — Exodus 4:11

464.

Q. Quote Exodus 33:14

A. "And he said, My presence shall go *with thee*, and I will give thee rest." — Exodus 33:14

465.

Q. Quote Judges 21:25

A. "In those days *there was* no king in Israel: every man did *that which was* right in his own eyes." — Judges 21:25

466.

Q. Quote Psalm 1:1

A. "Blessed *is* the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." — Psalm 1:1

467.

Q. Quote Psalm 2:12

A. "Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish *from* the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed *are* all they that put their trust in him." — Psalm 2:12

468.

Q. Quote Psalm 4:8

A. "I will both lay me down in peace, and sleep: for thou, LORD, only makest me dwell in safety." — Psalm 4:8

80

37.

Q. What were the names of Moses' father and mother?

A. Amram and Jochebed — Exodus 6:20

38.

Q. Give the names of the four sons of Aaron.

A. Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar — Exodus 6:23

39.

Q. How old was Moses and how old was Aaron when they began their pleadings with Pharaoh to let the Children of Israel go?

A. Moses was 80 years old and Aaron was 83 years old. — Exodus 7:7

40.

Q. In spite of the fact that the magicians of Egypt were able to reproduce the miracle of turning the rod to a serpent, what happened to show the superiority of Moses and Aaron?

A. Their rod swallowed up the rods of the magicians. — Exodus 7:12

41.

Q. As Moses prepared to bring the first of the ten plagues on Egypt, where did the Lord command him to go to meet Pharaoh?

A. He was to meet him at the brink of the river. — Exodus 7:15

42.

Q. Name the first three plagues against the nation of Egypt in order.

A. The river turned to blood, the frogs, and the lice — Exodus 7:20; 8:6, 16

31.

Q. When the Lord smote Moses with an apparently serious disease on his way back to Egypt, how was he freed of this terrible disease?

A. By his wife Zipporah carrying out the rite of circumcision on their son, a rite which was apparently repulsive to her. — Exodus 4:25

32.

Q. What was Pharaoh's first response to Moses' request for him to allow the Children of Israel to go into the wilderness?

A. His first response was to add to their already heavy work load because they were too idle. — Exodus 5:6-9

33.

Q. How did Pharaoh make the work load of the Israelites heavier after Moses' first request to him?

A. By requiring them to gather their own straw which had before been furnished to them, while at the same time expecting the same "tale" (quota) of bricks from them each day. — Exodus 5:6-9

34.

Q. What did Pharaoh's taskmasters do when the Children of Israel failed to meet their quota of bricks after they had to gather their own straw?

A. They beat the officers or leaders of the Children of Israel. — Exodus 5:14

35.

Q. In speaking to Moses, by what name did God say that He had appeared to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and by what name did He say that He had not appeared to them?

A. God said that He had appeared to them by the name "God Almighty," but not by the name "Jehovah." — Exodus 6:3

36.

Q. What were the names of the three sons of Levi?

A. Gershon, Kohath, and Merari — Exodus 6:16

469.

Q. Quote Psalm 9:17

A. "The wicked shall be turned into hell, *and* all the nations that forget God." — Psalm 9:17

470.

Q. Quote Psalm 14:1

A. "The fool hath said in his heart, *There is* no God. They are corrupt, they have done abominable works, *there is* none that doeth good." — Psalm 14:1

471.

Q. Quote Psalm 16:11

A. "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence *is* fulness of joy; at thy right hand *there are* pleasures for evermore." — Psalm 16:11

472.

Q. Quote Psalm 17:15

A. "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." — Psalm 17:15

473.

Q. Quote Psalm 19:14

A. "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O LORD, my strength, and my redeemer." — Psalm 19:14

474.

Q. Quote Psalm 23:1

A. "The LORD *is* my shepherd; I shall not want." — Psalm 23:1

475.

Q. Quote Psalm 24:1

A. "The earth *is* the LORD's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." — Psalm 24:1

476.

Q. Quote Psalm 37:25

A. "I have been young, and *now* am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, not his seed begging bread." — Psalm 37:25

477.

Q. Quote Psalm 42:1

A. "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." — Psalm 42:1

478.

Q. Quote Psalm 55:22

A. "Cast thy burden upon the LORD, and he shall sustain thee: he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved." — Psalm 55:22

✓ 479.

Q. Quote Psalm 66:18

A. "If I regard iniquity in my heart, the Lord will not hear *me*." — Psalm 66:18

480.

Q. Quote Psalm 84:10

A. "For a day in thy courts *is* better than a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." — Psalm 84:10

25.

Q. When God told Moses that His name was "I AM THAT I AM" what did He mean?

A. This referred to the name "Jehovah" which is God's personal name. — Exodus 3:14

26.

Q. What was the first request which God told Moses to make to Pharaoh?

A. A request to allow the Israelites to go three days' journey into the wilderness to offer sacrifices to their God. — Exodus 3:18

27.

Q. Give the last two excuses which Moses gave to the Lord at the burning bush.

A. The fourth excuse was Moses' claim of the lack of eloquence, and the fifth excuse was an unwilling submissiveness to God. — Exodus 4:10, 13

28.

Q. What three signs of authority did God give to Moses to convince the people of Israel that the Lord had sent him?

A. The rod turning to a serpent, his hand becoming leprous, and water turning to blood. — Exodus 4:2, 3, 6, 9

29.

Q. When Moses continued to insist that he was not qualified to be God's spokesman before Pharaoh, whom did God send to be his spokesman?

A. His brother Aaron — Exodus 4:14

30.

Q. Why did the Lord mysteriously meet Moses on the way back to Egypt and seek to slay him?

A. Apparently because of Moses' disobedience in not having circumcised his son as a sign of the Abrahamic Covenant. — Exodus 4:24-26

19.

Q. What was the mountain that was called the mountain of God where Moses saw the angel of the Lord?

A. Horeb — Exodus 3:1

20.

Q. By what unusual method did God appear to Moses in the desert of Midian?

A. He appeared in a burning bush which was not consumed. — Exodus 3:2

21.

Q. Name six of the groups who were descendants of Ham whom God promised to drive out of the land of Canaan before the Children of Israel.

A. The Canaanites, the Hittites, the Amorites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites. — Exodus 3:8

22.

Q. Moses replied to God's call to lead the Children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage by giving a series of excuses. How many excuses did he give in all?

A. Five — Exodus 3:11-4:13

23.

Q. What were the first two excuses which Moses gave when the Lord called him to lead Israel out of Egyptian bondage?

A. The first excuse related to Moses' ability when he said, "Who am I," and the second excuse related to Moses' message when he asked to know God's name. — Exodus 3:11, 13.

24.

Q. When Moses asked God for His name at the burning bush, what did the Lord reply?

A. "I AM THAT I AM" — Exodus 3:14

481.

Q. Quote Psalm 100:1

A. "Make a joyful noise unto the LORD, all ye lands." — Psalm 100:1

482.

Q. Quote Psalm 107:2

A. "Let the redeemed of the LORD say so, whom he hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy." — Psalm 107:2

483.

Q. Quote Psalm 111:10

A. "The fear of the LORD is the beginning of wisdom: a good understanding have all they that do *his commandments*: his praise endureth for ever." — Psalm 111:10

484.

Q. Quote Psalm 119:11

A. "Thy word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee." — Psalm 119:11

485.

Q. Quote Psalm 119:18

A. "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." — Psalm 119:18

486.

Q. Quote Psalm 119:89

A. "For ever, O LORD, thy word is settled in heaven." — Psalm 119:89

487.

Q. Quote Psalm 119:105

A. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." — Psalm 119:105

488.

Q. Quote Psalm 122:1

A. "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the LORD." — Psalm 122:1

489.

Q. Quote Psalm 126:6

A. "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves *with him*." — Psalm 126:6

490.

Q. Quote Psalm 133:1

A. "Behold, how good and how pleasant *it is* for brethren to dwell together in unity!" — Psalm 133:1

491.

Q. Quote Psalm 139:23, 24

A. "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: And see if *there be any* wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting." — Psalm 139:23, 24

492.

Q. Quote Mark 1:17

A. "And Jesus said unto them, Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men." — Mark 1:17

13.

Q. What caused Moses to flee the land of Egypt?

A. Because he had killed an Egyptian who was persecuting a Hebrew brother and had hidden his body in the sand, and he was afraid he would be found out and punished. — Exodus 2:11-15

14.

Q. When Moses fled Egypt because of his fear of Pharaoh, where did he go?

A. To the land of Midian — Exodus 2:15

15.

Q. In the Book of Exodus, Moses' father-in-law is given two names. What are these two names?

A. Reuel and Jethro — Exodus 2:18; 3:1

16.

Q. What was the name of Moses' wife?

A. Zipporah — Exodus 2:21

17.

Q. What was the name of Moses' first son?

A. Gershom — Exodus 2:22

18.

Q. What office did Jethro, father-in-law of Moses, hold?

A. He was the priest of Midian. — Exodus 3:1

7. ✓

Q. Exodus 1 mentions three attempts by Pharaoh, king of Egypt, to stop the growth of the nation of Israel. Name the first attempt.

A. The sore affliction and the heavy work under the taskmasters. — Exodus 1:11

8. ✓

Q. Exodus 1 records three attempts by Pharaoh, king of Egypt, to stop the population increase of the Children of Israel. Name the second attempt.

A. He commanded the Hebrew midwives to kill all the male children born to the Hebrew women. — Exodus 1:15, 16

9. ✓

Q. Exodus 1 records three attempts by Pharaoh, king of Egypt, to stop the population increase of the Children of Israel. Name the third attempt.

A. Pharaoh commanded all of his people to cast every male Hebrew child into the river. — Exodus 1:22

10. ✓

Q. From which of the twelve tribes of Israel did Moses and Aaron come?

A. The tribe of Levi — Exodus 2:1-10

11. ✓

Q. How long did Moses' mother hide him from the Egyptians before she had to make other arrangements?

A. Three months — Exodus 2:2

12. ✓

Q. When Pharaoh's daughter found the infant Hebrew baby lodged in the reeds of the river, why did she name him Moses?

A. Because the name indicated that she drew him out of the water. — Exodus 2:10

493.

Q. Quote Mark 2:17

A. "When Jesus heard *it*, he saith unto them, They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick: I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." — Mark 2:17

494.

Q. Quote Mark 5:19

A. "Howbeit Jesus suffered him not, but saith unto him, Go home to thy friends, and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee, and hath had compassion on thee." — Mark 5:19

495.

Q. Quote Mark 6:4

A. "But Jesus said unto them, A prophet is not without honour, but in his own country, and among his own kin, and in his own house." — Mark 6:4

496.

Q. Quote Mark 8:36

A. "For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" — Mark 8:36

497.

Q. Quote Mark 10:14

A. "But when Jesus saw *it*, he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God." — Mark 10:14

498.

Q. Quote Mark 11:24

A. "Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive *them*, and ye shall have *them*." — Mark 11:24

499.

Q. Quote Mark 12:17

A. "And Jesus answering said unto them, Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's. And they marvelled at him." — Mark 12:17

500.

Q. Quote Mark 13:32

A. "But of that day and *that* hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father." — Mark 13:32

501.

Q. Quote Mark 16:15

A. "And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." — Mark 16:15

502.

Q. Quote Romans 1:16

A. "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." — Romans 1:16

503.

Q. Quote Romans 1:20

A. "For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse." — Romans 1:20

504.

Q. Quote Romans 3:23

A. "For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." — Romans 3:23

1.

Q. What is the name often given to the first five books of the Bible in which Exodus is found?

A. The Pentateuch

2.

Q. What is the meaning of the name Exodus?

A. The name refers to the act of going out of something.

3.

Q. What is the chief subject of the Book of Exodus?

A. The chief subject is the exit of the Children of Israel from more than 400 years of Egyptian bondage.

4.

Q. According to Exodus, what was the total number of people who came down to Egypt with Jacob?

A. 70 — Exodus 1:5

5.

Q. According to the Book of Exodus, what caused the Children of Israel to fall into disfavor with Pharaoh, the king of Egypt?

A. There arose a king who did not know of Joseph or care about his people. — Exodus 1:8

6.

Q. What were the names of the two treasure cities which the Israelites built for Pharaoh, king of Egypt?

A. Pithom and Raamses — Exodus 1:11

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505.

Q. Quote Romans 5:1

A. "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." — Romans 5:1

506.

Q. Quote Romans 5:12

A. "Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." — Romans 5:12

507.

Q. Quote Romans 6:23

A. "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." — Romans 6:23

508.

Q. Quote Romans 8:1

A. "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." — Romans 8:1

509.

Q. Quote Romans 8:28

A. "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose." — Romans 8:28

510.

Q. Quote Romans 10:9, 10

A. "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." — Romans 10:9, 10

511.

Q. Quote Romans 12:1, 2

A. "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, *which is* your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what *is* that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." — Romans 12:1, 2

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