

## Questions on Chronicles.

1. What is the title of Chronicles in the Hebrew Bible? Where does Chronicles appear in the Hebrew Canon? Why? What is the title of the book in the LXX?
2. When was Chronicles likely written? What shows this to be so? What had happened between the time of Kings and Chronicles?
3. Why is not Israel (Northern Kingdom) mentioned in Chronicles? On whom does the writer center attention?
4. What are some of the theological emphases in Chronicles? Into what two-fold division does I Chronicles fall? II Chronicles?

## Ezra and Nehemiah

1. Why does the author believe that Ezra and Nehemiah were originally one book? Do you agree?
2. Why is the material in these books invaluable to us? (i.e. from historical standpoint).
3. What is supposed to be the source material for these books?
4. With what event does Ezra begin? What is traced in the book? How does the book of Ezra end? What is the obvious link between Ezra and Chronicles? What is the relation between the theme of each?
5. What position in the royal house of Artaxerxes did Nehemiah hold? For what purpose was he granted a leave of absence from this position? What position did he hold while in Jerusalem? What feat of accomplishment is he credited with?
6. What was Ezra's accomplishment in the book of Nehemiah?
7. What took place during the time that Nehemiah returned to Persia? What did he do upon return back to Jerusalem the second time?
8. How is Ezra's personality described? How was he regarded by the older Jews? What special work is attributed to him? How much do the Scriptures indicate about him in this regard?
9. Describe Nehemiah's personality. Was he a preacher or a layman? How does he conclude the book which bears his name?
10. Into what two divisions does the Book of Ezra fall? What three divisions are there to the book of Nehemiah?

## Esther

1. To what period of history does Esther belong? Was the king who was the central royal figure in the book living when the book was written? What does this imply about authorship? Why could not have Mordecai have written the book?
2. What kind of man was Ahasuerus (Xerxes)?
3. What are the two so-called "problems" about this book? What suggestions does the author make as to why the Name of God is not mentioned in Esther?
4. If God's Name is not mentioned, are there any religious elements to be found in the book at all? What?
5. What spiritual level of the nation is reflected in the book?
6. Amid what kind of circumstances has the book held special comfort to the Jews in later times? What special name did they call it?
7. What three-fold division is there in the book?

## QUESTIONS ON I AND II KINGS

1. At what point was the book of Kings divided into two parts: Was it divided in a logical place? What designations are added in the Authorized Version?
2. What sources of materials are reflected in the Book of the Kings?
3. In what fixed pattern does the writer present the accounts of the Kings? What was the writer's evident purpose in writing Kings? By what standards of judgment does he evaluate the history he presents?
4. To whom does Jewish tradition attribute the authorship of Kings? What prophetic passage bears a similarity of language to a particular part of the history in Kings? What are we to conclude about the question of authorship?
5. How would you describe the purpose of Kings? How are the kings of Judah judged? Whom does God continually hold up as the ideal? Whose act stamps the character of the reigns of the kings in the North bringing condemnation to them?
6. Into what main division does I Kings fall? II Kings?
7. What period of time is covered by Kings?
8. What are the two thrones in view throughout Kings? Explain. Who represented Jehovah during this period? What is the general character of man's throne during this period?
9. What is the meaning of Solomon's name? What contest was staged for the throne before David's death? Who was first in line according to age? How was the matter settled? How did the "clergy" side up in this contest?
10. How old was David when he died? What instructions did he leave with Solomon at this point? What series of removals took place as soon as Solomon took the throne and why?
11. Where did Solomon have his dream in Chapter 3? What notable choice did he make? What is the substance of Chapter 4? How do David's and Solomon's reign respectively illustrate Christ's two advents?
12. Who was the principle contractor in the building of the temple? How long did it take? What second edifice was built at the same time? What was unusual about the building of the temple? What spiritual significance is seen in this fact?
13. Who was the Hiram of chapter 7? What was his special work?
14. At what feast was the temple dedicated? On what special year? Why was this especially significant? Describe the grand procession. What was the visible sign of the Divine acceptance? What is noteworthy about Solomon's prayer on this occasion? How did it begin? How many petitions did it contain. Where is an answer given to them? On what occasion did Solomon have a second vision of the Lord? What is the significance of this vision? Why were its warnings at this point so timely?
15. Describe some of Solomon's other accomplishments from chapters 9 and 10. What was wrong about his horses in 10:26? His marriage in 11:1? Why did he likely have so many wives? What was the result? (11:3) What punishment is outlined in 11:9-13? What three "adversaries were raised up, 11:14-40? Why?
16. What surface reasons contributed to the division of the kingdom after Solomon's death? What was the real reason for it? Who was Solomon's successor? What political mistake did he make?
17. Who was Jeroboam? What position did he hold in Solomon's government? Where did he flee and why? What occasioned his return? What was his political policy? Why did he institute bovine (calf) worship? Where did he likely get the idea? What was represented by the calves? When had this been done before in Israel's history?
18. What three changes in the religion did he institute in Israel? Who else made a fatal mistake along this line? What epithet followed him throughout the remainder of the book?
19. What two prophets warned him (chapters 13 and 14)? What mistake did the first of these prophets make?
20. Which kingdom was superior materially? In what ways? Spiritually? How shown? What were the results of this difference?
21. What happened to Rehoboam in chapters 14?

22. Why was Abijah's name changed to Abijam?
23. How would you characterize the reign of Asa of Judah?
24. Who was Jeroboam's son? What happened to him? How was prophecy fulfilled in this instance? (ch. 14:10,11)
25. Who was raised up to bring Jeroboam's house to an end? How did he do himself?
26. Did Zimri get away with usurping the throne from Elah? (Baasha's son) What was said about Elah at the time of his murder by Zimri?
27. Who was the general of the army who marched in and seized the throne from Zimri? Did all the people accept this general as king? By what reason did he establish his reign, however? What famous city did he found? What was unusual about the site of this city? What was the meaning of its name?
28. How would you characterize Ahab in comparison to the other kings of Israel? What factor no doubt accounts for the character of his reign? Describe his wife. Why did Naboth refuse to sell Ahab his vineyard? What judgment was pronounced upon Ahab at this point?
29. What prophet entered the picture during Ahab's reign? What about his background? What New Testament personality is he associated with? How are they alike? What was the purpose behind the contest at Carmel with the prophets of Baal? Why was fire chosen as the criterion of superiority? What is the next mount near which he appears? What is the third mount on which he appeared in the Gospels. How long did he fast at Sinai? Who else fasted for the same length of time in that same area?
30. How did Ahab's end come about? What southern king made a near-fatal mistake by joining him on this occasion?
31. Who was Ahaziah? What befell him in II Kings chapter 1? Whom did he attempt to consult about his sickness? Who commissioned Elijah to intercept his messengers? What thrice repeated judgment befell those sent out to apprehend him? How do these circumstances suggest another scene in Revelation 11:5,6?
32. What request did Elisha make of Elijah? What condition did Elijah stipulate and why? How many recorded miracles did each perform? How do the series of events at the close of Elijah's life suggest those at the close of our Lord's earthly life? What is suggested by the descension of Elijah's mantle as he was taken up?
33. Identify the following kings:
  - (1) Ahab's second son who reigned after his brother Ahaziah died, chapter 3 (II Kings).
  - (2) Jehoshaphat's son who married Athaliah (note that he has the same name as the king in the north at this time).
  - (3) A army general who was raised up in the north to cut off the house of Ahab and to exterminate Baalism, Chapters 9 and 10.
  - (4) The wicked queen ruler in the south who married Jehoshaphat's son, Joram Chapter 11.
  - (5) The son of this wicked queen who was crowned at age of seven and guided by his uncle Jehoida, the high priest, Chapter 12.
  - (6) The son of Jehu in the North during whose reign the Lord raised up a "savior" to deliver Israel from border oppression by the Syrians, 13:1-9.
  - (7) The son of the above-mentioned king who rebuilt the army of Israel and retook cities lost to Syria. Elisha rebuked him for claiming only three victories, 13:10-25.
  - (8) The son of Jehoahaz of Judah - a generally good king but did not continue with a perfect heart as he started, Chapter 14.
  - (9) The king in Israel under whose long reign Israel enjoyed great strength and material prosperity - "peace, prosperity, and progress". Chapter 14.
  - (10) The king in Judah whose reign was simultaneously characterized by peace and prosperity. He invaded office of priesthood and suffered leprosy, Chapter 15.

- (11) Last king line of Jehu (North) reigned only six months- then slain and line of Jehu came to an end just as prophet said it would (cf. 10:30) - Chapter 15
  - (12) The usurper king in Israel. Retained the the throne only one month: "reigned a full month"; Chapter 15
  - (13) Who was the army commander who in turn, murdered this usurper and seized the throne himself, reigning 10 years? What passage in Hosea described this period?
  - (14) What powerful military king joined with Syria against Judah? Chapter 15. (cf. Isaiah Chapter 7)
  - (15) Why did Jotham (South))serve mostly as a co-regent with his father, Uzziah? What happened to Uzziah?
  - (16) How would you characterize Ahaz of Judah?
  - (17) What resume is given in the first half of chapter chapter 17? Who was the last king of the Northern Kingdom? What did he do that occasioned the death blow? What happened to Israel? What were the people called who lived in the land afterwards? Why did the Jews so despise them? Where is this illustrated in the New Testament?
  - (18) How would you characterize Hezekiah's reign? What inversion of events is to be noted in chapters 19 and 20? Did Hezekiah live up to the responsibility of his healing? What unholy alliance did he make, 20:12-21? What was the result? How was he and Jerusalem rescued from the near-fatal consequences?
  - (19) If Hezekiah was a godly king, what about his son, Manasseh? How long did he reign (this is an unusual feature about him). What does tradition assign to him in relation to Isaiah?
  - (20) How is Manasseh's wickedness shown in the naming of his son, Amon? What was the general character of Amon's reign?
  - (21) For what are we to remember Josiah, chapters 22-23. What was the book of the Law? What effect did its discovery have upon the nation? How old a man was Josiah when this took place? Was he of C.A. age? What happened to him in the end?
  - (22) What happened to Josiah's son, Jehoahaz? 23:30-34. Who was replaced on the throne in his place? What was this king's attitude towards Jeremiah? cf. Jer. 22:18,19; 36:30.
  - (23) What was unusual about Jehoiachin's treatment as a political prisoner by Babylon? 24:6-17, cf. with 25:27-30. What curse was placed upon his posterity by Jeremiah (22:s0). Why does this rule out Joseph as being Christ's father? (argues for virgin birth of Christ from genealogical standpoint).
  - (24) Who was the last king of Judah? By whose authority was he placed on the throne? What political mistake did he make (as did Hoshea of Israel in the end)? What happened to him?
34. Who was placed as governor over Jerusalem after the fall of the nation? What was this man's attitude towards Jeremiah? What was his political policy? What happened to him shortly? cf. 25:22-26.
  35. List the two dates which mark invasions and final fall of the North. List the three installments marking the fall of the south. Why did not Nebuchadnezzar destroy Jerusalem all at once? What fact shows the smouldering coals of rebellion in Judah even after the fall of Jerusalem? How did Nebuchadnezzar deal with it?
  36. How long was this captivity of the Southern Kingdom to last? How is this number of years connected with the observance of the Sabbatic years? What had the people failed to do. cf. II Chron. 36:20,21. What present-day parallel can be found to match this development?
  37. In conclusion, what was unusual about the manner in which Judah was exiled in relation to the way in which Israel was exiled? What accounts for the difference?

## QUESTIONS ON I AND II SAMUEL

1. Originally into how many parts were the Books of Samuel divided? Why do they bear Samuel's name?
2. Why could Samuel himself not have been the author of the whole of these books?
3. What sources of material are reflected in the books of Samuel?
4. Why is Samuel said to be a "transition book"?
5. Into what three divisions does I Samuel divide itself? Around whom does II Samuel center? Into what three divisions does II Samuel fall?
6. What about Samuel's parentage in Ch. 1? What unusual condition existed in regard to Hannah? Who was her "adversary" (1.6)? With what other song in the Bible is Hannah's song to be compared? How does it gather up the chief values of the book?
7. Where is the first mention of the "Anointed" (Messiah) in the Bible? In what context?
8. What is the description of the priesthood in chs. 2,3? What three-fold punishment is foretold? From what three sources did Eli receive warnings?
9. What was wrong with Israel's use of the ark in Ch. 4? What resulted?
10. What five reasons stand behind the demand for a king? Samuel's reaction? God's reaction? Had any provision been made in the law for a king? Outline provision.
11. By what four steps or stages did Saul ascend to the throne? (chs.9-12) By what three steps did he fall from the throne? (chs. 13-15).
12. What is typically significant about David's anointing? His victory over Goliath. In David's life of exile what picture do we see of Christ? During this same time what is the progressive state with Saul?
13. Cite several Psalms which David wrote during his exile experiences. What is reflected of this period in Ps. 23?
14. Did the witch of Endor really bring Samuel to Saul? Explain. What inconsistency did Saul reveal in this incident? What violation of the Law?
15. Under what circumstances was Saul killed? Why did he commit suicide? Why did the Philistines so divide and display the bodies and armour?

### II Samuel

16. What three-fold preparation had David gained for kingship?
17. Comment on his lamentation over Saul and Jonathan? (Ch.I)
18. Where was David first anointed king? Who among Saul's family was made to be a contender? Who instigated this development?
19. What was David's estimate of Abner? Under what circumstances did Joab murder him? What curse did David place upon Joab?
20. Who murdered Ish-bosheth and with what motive? How did David react? What does this reveal of David's character?
21. At what point was David anointed king over all Israel? What was his first act?
22. How do you account for Uzzah's death when transporting the ark to Jerusalem?
23. Outline the elements of God's Covenant with David in Ch.7? How did the revelation of this Covenant (promise) come about? What had David denied to do?
24. Who was Mephibosheth? What is illustrated in David's act of kindness to him? How was David's act of kindness requited in Ch. 10? The result?
25. What was David's great sin? What three Psalms reflect his feelings of remorse? In what way was there ever a parallel in the national history of Israel?
26. What four-fold penalty did David pay for his sin? How did two of his sons repeat the adultery and another two his murder?
27. In what light did David view Absalom's conspiracy? Shimei's cursing? How as Ahithophel's counsel defeated? Ch. 14.
28. Which tribe pulled back in calling David back to the throne? Why was this a special disappointment to him?
29. What accounted for Sheba's rebellion? Who was Sheba?
30. Why were Saul's sons (grandchildren) slain (ch.21)? What lessons are illustrated?
31. What two passages summarize the whole of the book? What Psalms should be studied in connection with them?
32. What great mistake did David make in ch. 24? Who instigated it? (I Chr.21:1) What was sinful about what David did? When had God commanded it before? What is suggested by the last scene in this chapter?

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13. Outline the seven oppressions in Judges?
14. Why were they sent by God?
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17. What is the subject of Chap. 1, and how does this review appropriately preface the Book?
18. Who was the "Angel of the Lord" in Chap. 2, and what was His Mission? When had He appeared before?
19. What was the reaction of the people to His visit and what did they call the place of visit?
20. Why is the passage on 2:6-23 so important for understanding the whole of Judges? Does not this passage explain the Angelic warning just given? (Note: the whole book of Judges is an unfolding of the summary contained here).
21. What is the nature of the "evil which the children of Israel did in the sight of the Lord" as recorded here?
22. Who was Baal? Meaning of the name? Why would Israel be tempted to worship this deity? Has he any mention in the N.T.? In the light of his function according to idea held by Canaanites, what significant connection is there here with Deut. 11:14?
23. Who was Asteroth? What characterized her worship? Of what principle in nature was she the personification?
24. What was the expression of God's reaction to all this? (2:14). The consequential judgment (vs.15)? The manifestation of grace (vs.16)? The recurring pattern of history during the days of the Judges (vss.18-20)?
25. How is the third chapter prefaced? In the permissive will of God is the divine purpose served by this prevailing situation? (Note: vss.6,7, which form an explanatory link between this condition and Israel's apostasies.)
26. Who was the first Judge? Who was the oppressor? Any details of war? How long did he rule?
27. Who was second Judge? The oppressor? What interesting fact is mentioned concerning Ehud? Any spiritual lesson from this? How do you explain the atrocities of war in this case?
28. Who was the third Judge? The Oppressor? What instrument for war is unique in this case?
29. Who were Deborah & Barak respectively? Where did they carry on their acts of deliverance?
30. How do you explain the act of Jael (who was not an Israelite) toward Sisera, Canaanite general?
31. From what oppression was Gideon's deliverance brought about? Who was the "Angel of the Lord" 6:11? How was Gideon like Moses? After his call what was his first act 6:25-32. To what was his name changed and what was the meaning of his new name?
32. ~~What lesson is afforded by the manner in which he selected his army and defeated the enemy.?~~

33. Why were the men of Ephraim 'peeved' following this victory?
34. Who was Abimilech in relation to Gideon? What ignoble ordeal is stamped upon his record?
35. What kind of background did Jephthah have? Who was the enemy at this time? How do you explain his vow?
37. Which four Judges are ranked among the apostolic worthies of the O.T. in Hebrews Chapter 11?
38. Who were Ibzan, Elon and Abdon?
39. With what other judge was Samson a contemporary? Of what tribe was he? Who were the oppressors at this time in the southwest? In the northeast (cf. Ch.10)?
40. What was unusual about his birth? (Give 3 parallels which point forward to Jesus' birth. What is meant by the fact that he was a Nazarite?)
41. What is the explanation for his marriage in Ch.14?
42. Why did he seek revenge on the Philistines by burning their harvest, Ch.15? How did he proceed to do this?
43. What accounts for his unusual strength (cf.Ch.15:14)? What is remarkable about the feat described in 15:15?
44. What occasioned his final arrest in Ch.16?
45. What was symbolized by the cutting of his hair? (cf. Num.6:9).
46. Do you find any parallels between Samson and the Church (particularly the description of Laodicea, Rev. 3:14-18)?
47. What is the purpose of the stories contained in the appendix? (Chs. 17-21)
48. What 3 levels of life are illustrated therein?
49. What recurring refrain runs throughout this section which epitomizes the times?

QUESTIONS ON RUTH.

1. Why do some scholars claim that Ruth was written in post exilic time?
2. What section of the Hebrew Bible do the Jews assign the Book of Ruth?
3. To which early books does the style of Ruth more closely correspond than to the post-exilic books of Ezra-Nehemiah?
4. What are the four divisions to the book? How does it outline normal Christian experience?
5. What is the purpose of the Book?
6. How would you answer the assertion that Ruth is only fiction?
7. To what period of history does Ruth belong?
8. What period of time is covered by events in the Book?
9. With what other book should the book be studied?
10. What meaning is to be found in the following names: Elimelech; Naomi; Mahlon; Chilion; Ruth; Bethlehem-Judah?
11. What circumstances occasioned Elimelech's sojourn? Of what significance were these circumstances in the light of Deut.28:1,12?
12. What do you know about Moab? Its origin and estimate by Jews (cf. Gen.29;Deu.23:3)
13. Were any religious laws involved in the marriage of Elimelech's sons?
14. Why did Naomi discourage Ruth from accompanying her back to Bethlehem?
15. What ancient custom is reflected in Naomi's words in 1:11? (cf.Gen.38:11 with De.25)
16. What spiritual lessons do you find in Ruth's decision 1:16,17? (cf.Mt.10:37;II Cor 5:17).
17. What surprise was expressed by the Bethlehemites over Naomi when she returned? (1:19). Whom does she represent in her reply (cf. De.28:65).
18. By what provision of the law did Ruth go into the fields to glean, Ch.2.? (cf.Deu.29,21; Lev.19:9,10)? What special privilege did Ruth seek in this connection?
19. Did Ruth know whose field she came upon? What recognition did Naomi make here? What responsibilities developed upon a goel (kinsman Redeemer)?
20. By what gesture did Ruth confront Boaz with the fact of his responsibilities? Did he accept the appeal? By what token did he so indicate?
21. Why could not Boaz exercise his position as a goel immediately?
22. Describe the legal procedure outlined in Ch.4. Where did it take place? Why ten witnesses? On what basis did the other kinsman refuse to exercise his option?
23. What is the significance of this genealogy with which the book closes? Whose name constitutes chief value of the book?

1. What is the purpose of the book of Joshua?
2. What is to be said about the authorship of the book?
3. What are the four main divisions of the book?
4. With what book in the N.T. is Joshua to be studied and why?
5. What is the substance of Chapter One? What commission and promise was given him?
6. What is the meaning of Joshua's name?
7. With what was his promised success linked? What Psalm is based upon this passage?
8. What purpose was to be served by sending the two spies to Jericho? Was this a gesture of unbelief? Compare it with the previous venture of sending out spies.
9. Why did these spies go to Rahab's house? How do you account for her character? For what is she commended in the N.T.?
10. How did Rahab enter the Messianic line.
11. What was the significance of the scarlet line in her window, militarily, spiritually?
12. In the crossing of the waters of the Jordan, at what point did the waters part?
13. What is typified by the crossing of the Jordan?
14. What two memorials were erected afterwards? What was their purpose?
15. What two rites were observed after Israel came into the land?
16. What change in menu occurred at this point?
17. Who was the "Captain of the Lord's host" in chapter five? What was His mission?
18. Who gave instructions for the conquest of Jericho? Describe the procedure as carried out by the Israelites. Describe the results. How do you explain this incident?
19. What accounted for Israel's defeat before Ai? What was the size of Ai? What was the size of the Hebrew army? What means was used to determine who the offender among Israel was? What disobedience had he done? What punishment meted?
20. What clever bit of strategy did Joshua employ in the conquest of Ai?
21. From what point in the land did Joshua direct his military campaigns after Ai? What is significant about this location?
22. What command of Moses was carried out at Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim, ch. 8.
23. What was Israel's failure in the compact with Gibeon, chapter 9? What guile did the Gibeonites employ? Why did Joshua fall for it? Did he honor the compact? What position among the Israelites was assigned to the Gibeonites as a result? What prophecy by Noah was beginning to be fulfilled?
24. At what point did Joshua's conquest of southern Palestine take place? What precipitated this battle? (10:1-5.
25. What supernatural assistance was given Joshua in the battle of Beth-horon?
26. What incident was cited from the "book of Jasher"? What was the book of Jasher?
27. How do we account for the miracle of causing the sun to stand still, 10:22-15? cf. v.14.
28. Where did the northern battle of Palestine take place, chapters 11 and 12?
29. What implements of war appear in use for the first time in chapter 11? What emphasis is made regarding the enemy, v.4 (ch. 11)? What encouragement is given Joshua? vv.6,7? Why did God command that Joshua destroy the horses and chariots, 11:9? Cf. Ps. 20:7-9.
30. What is the purpose of Chapter 12 in relation to the conquest? How many kings were conquered in the two campaigns west of the Jordan? 12:7-24.
31. What territories were listed as not yet conquered in chapter 13?
32. How was the land divided? What two purposes were served by this method?
33. What revision was made for the tribe of Levi, chapter 14? Why was Caleb given a private inheritance?
34. Why were the tribes of Judah and those representing Joseph given their land first?
35. Where was the tabernacle to be located? Why?
36. What rebuke did Joshua give the seven tribes, ch. 18? What steps did he take to correct this condition?
37. What was the purpose of the cities of refuge? Where were they located? What spiritual significance do they represent? What is remarkable about the cities allotted to the priests? What misunderstanding arose in chapter 22?
38. Outline Joshua's two farewell addresses in chapters 23 and 24. Where were they delivered and for what purpose?



QUESTIONS ON THE BOOK OF JUDGES.  
(Text and Lectures)

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9. Who were Deborah & Barak respectively? Where did they carry on their acts of deliverance?
10. How do you explain the act of Jael (who was not an Israelite) toward Sisera, Canaanite general?
11. From what oppression was Gideon's deliverance brought about? Who was the "Angel of the Lord" 6:11? How was Gideon like Moses? After his call what was his first act? 6:25-32. To what was his name changed and what was the meaning of his new name?
12. What lesson is afforded by the manner in which he selected his army and defeated the enemy.?

QUESTIONS ON JUDGES

Cont'd....2.

33. Why were the men of Ephraim 'peevied' following this victory?
34. Who was Abimilech in relation to Gideon? What ignoble ordeal is stamped upon his record?
35. What kind of background did Jephthah have? Who was the enemy at this time? How do you explain his vow?
37. Which four Judges are ranked among the apostolic worthies of the O.T. in Hebrews Chapter 11?
38. Who were Ibzan, Elon and Abdon?
39. With what other judge was Samson a contemporary? Of what tribe was he? Who were the oppressors at this time in the southwest? In the northeast (cf. Ch.10)?
40. What was unusual about his birth? (Give 3 parallels which point forward to Jesus' birth. What is meant by the fact that he was a Nazarite?)
41. What is the explanation for his marriage in Ch.14?
42. Why did he seek revenge on the Philistines by burning their harvest, Ch.15? How did he proceed to do this?
43. What accounts for his unusual strength (cf.Ch.15:14)? What is remarkable about the feat described in 15:15?
44. What occasioned his final arrest in Ch.16?
45. What was symbolized by the cutting of his hair? (cf. Num.6:9).
46. Do you find any parallels between Samson and the Church (particularly the description of Laodicea, Rev. 3:14-18)?
47. What is the purpose of the stories contained in the appendix? (Chs. 17-21)
48. What 3 levels of life are illustrated therein?
49. What recurring refrain runs throughout this section which epitomizes the times?

QUESTIONS ON RUTH.

1. Why do some scholars claim that Ruth was written in post exilic time?
2. What section of the Hebrew Bible do the Jews assign the Book of Ruth?
3. To which early books does the style of Ruth more closely correspond than to the post-exilic books of Ezra-Nehemiah?
4. What are the four divisions to the book? How does it outline normal Christian experience?
5. What is the purpose of the Book?
6. How would you answer the assertion that Ruth is only fiction?
7. To what period of history does Ruth belong?
8. What period of time is covered by events in the Book?
9. With what other book should the book be studied?
10. What meaning is to be found in the following names: Elimelech; Naomi; Mahlon; Chilion; Ruth; Bethlehem-Judah?
1. What circumstances occasioned Elimelech's sojourn? Of what significance were these circumstances in the light of Deut.23:1,12?
2. What do you know about Moab? Its origin and estimate by Jews (cf. Gen.19;Deu.23:3).
3. Were any religious Laws involved in the marriage of Elimelech's sons?
4. Why did Naomi discourage Ruth from accompanying her back to Bethlehem?
5. What ancient custom is reflected in Naomi's words in 1:11? (cf.Geb.38:11 with De.25:5)
6. What spiritual lessons do you find in Ruth's decision 1:16,17? (cf.Mt.10:37; II Cor. 5:17).
7. What surprise was expressed by the Bethlehemites over Naomi when she returned? (1:19). Whom does she represent in her reply (cf. De.28:65).
8. By what provision of the law did Ruth go into the fields to glean, Ch.2.? (cf.Deu.24: 19,21; Lev.19:9,10)? What special privilege did Ruth seek in this connection?
9. Did Ruth know whose field she came upon? What recognition did Naomi make here? What responsibilities developed upon a goel (kinsman Redeemer)?
10. By what gesture did Ruth confront Boaz with the fact of his responsibilities? Did he accept the appeal? By what token did he so indicate?
1. Why could not Boaz exercise his position as a goel immediately?
2. Describe the legal procedure outlined in Ch.4. Where did it take place? Why ten witnesses? On what basis did the other kinsman refuse to exercise his option?

## QUESTIONS ON I AND II SAMUEL

1. Originally into how many parts were the Books of Samuel divided? Why do they bear Samuel's name?
2. Why could Samuel himself not have been the author of the whole of these books?
3. What sources of material are reflected in the books of Samuel?
4. Why is Samuel said to be a "transition book"?
5. Into what three divisions does I Samuel divide itself? Around whom does II Samuel center? Into what three divisions does II Samuel fall?
6. What about Samuel's parentage in Ch. 1? What unusual condition existed in regard to Hannah? Who was her "adversary" (1.6)? With what other song in the Bible is Hannah's song to be compared? How does it gather up the chief values of the book?
7. Where is the first mention of the "Anointed" (Messiah) in the Bible? In what context?
8. What is the description of the priesthood in chs. 2,3? What three-fold punishment is foretold? From what three sources did Eli receive warnings?
9. What was wrong with Israel's use of the ark in Ch. 4? What resulted?
10. What five reasons stand behind the demand for a king? Samuel's reaction? God's reaction? Had any provision been made in the law for a king? Outline provision.
11. By what four steps or stages did Saul ascend to the throne? (chs. 9-12) By what three steps did he fall from the throne? (chs. 13-15).
12. What is typically significant about David's anointing? His victory over Goliath. In David's life of exile what picture do we see of Christ? During this same time what is the progressive state with Saul?
13. Cite several Psalms which David wrote during his exile experiences. What is reflected of this period in Ps. 23?
14. Did the witch of Endor really bring Samuel to Saul? Explain. What inconsistency did Saul reveal in this incident? What violation of the Law?
15. Under what circumstances was Saul killed? Why did he commit suicide? Why did the Philistines so divide and display the bodies and armour?

### II Samuel

16. What three-fold preparation had David gained for kingship?
17. Comment on his lamentation over Saul and Jonathan? (Ch. I)
18. Where was David first anointed king? Who among Saul's family was made to be a contender? Who instigated this development?
19. What was David's estimate of Abner? Under what circumstances did Joab murder him? What curse did David place upon Joab?
20. Who murdered Ish-bosheth and with what motive? How did David react? What does this reveal of David's character?
21. At what point was David anointed king over all Israel? What was his first act?
22. How do you account for Uzzah's death when transporting the ark to Jerusalem?
23. Outline the elements of God's Covenant with David in Ch. 7? How did the revelation of this Covenant (promise) come about? What had David denied to do?
24. Who was Mephibosheth? What is illustrated in David's act of kindness to him? How was David's act of kindness requited in Ch. 10? The result?
25. What was David's great sin? What three Psalms reflect his feelings of remorse? In what way was there ever a parallel in the national history of Israel?
26. What four-fold penalty did David pay for his sin? How did two of his sons repeat the adultery and another two his murder?
27. In what light did David view Absalom's conspiracy? Shimei's cursing? How as Ahithophel's counsel defeated? Ch. 14.
28. Which tribe pulled back in calling David back to the throne? Why was this a special disappointment to him?
29. What accounted for Sheba's rebellion? Who was Sheba?
30. Why were Saul's sons (grandchildren) slain (ch. 21)? What lessons are illustrated?
31. What two passages summarize the whole of the book? What Psalms should be studied in connection with them?
32. What great mistake did David make in ch. 24? Who instigated it? (I Chr. 21:1) What was sinful about what David did? When had God commanded it before? What is suggested by the last scene in this chapter?

QUESTIONS ON I and II KINGS.

1. At what point was the book of kings divided into two parts? Was it divided in a logical place? What designation are added in the Authorized Version?
2. What sources of materials are reflected in the Book of the Kings?
3. In what fixed pattern does the writer present the accounts of the Kings? What was the writer's evident purpose in writing Kings? By what standards of judgments does he evaluate the history he presents?
4. To whom does Jewish tradition attribute the authorship of Kings? What prophetic passage bears a similarity of language to a particular part of the history in Kings? What are we to conclude about the question of authorship?
5. How would you describe the purpose of Kings? How are the kings of Judah judged? Whom does God continually hold up as the ideal? Whose act stamps the character of the reigns of the kings in the North bringing condemnation to them?
6. Into what main division does I Kings fall? II Kings?
7. What period of time is covered by Kings?
8. What are the two thrones in view throughout kings? Explain. Who represented Jehovah during this period? What is the general character of man's throne during this period?
9. What is the meaning of Solomon's name? What contest was staged for the throne before David's death? Who was first in line according to age? How was the matter settled? How did the "clergy" side up in this contest?
10. How old was David when he died? What instructions did he leave with Solomon at this point? What series of removals took place as soon as Solomon took the throne and why?
11. Where did Solomon have his dream in Chap. 3? What notable choice did he make? What is the substance of Chap. 4? How do David's and Solomon's reign respectively illustrate Christ's two advents?
12. Who was the principle contractor in the building of the temple? How long did it take? What second edifice was built at the same time? What was unusual about the building of the temple? What spiritual significance is seen in this fact?
13. Who was the Hiram of chapter 7? What was his special work?
14. At what feast was the temple dedicated? On what special year? Why was this especially significant? Describe the grand processional. What was the visible sign of the Divine acceptance? What is noteworthy about Solomon's prayer on this occasion? How did it begin? How many petitions did it contain. Where is an answer given to them? On what occasion did Solomon have a second vision of the Lord? What is the significance of this vision? Why were its warnings at this point so timely?
15. Describe some of Solomon's other accomplishment from Chs. 9, 10? What was wrong about his horses in 10:25? His marriage in 11:1? Why did he likely have so many wives? What was the result? (11:3) What punishment is outlined in 11:9-13? What three "adversaries were raised up, 11:14-40? Why?
16. What surface reasons contributed to the division of the kingdom after Solomon's death? What was the real reason for it? Who was Solomon's successor? What political mistake did he make?
17. Who was Jeroboam? What position did he hold in Solomon's government? Where did he flee and why? What occasioned his return? What was his political policy? Why did he institute bovine (calf) worship? Where did he likely get the idea? What was represented by the calves? When had this been done before in Israel's history?
18. What three changes in the religion did he institute in Israel? Who else made a fatal mistake along this line? What epithet followed him throughout the remainder of the book?
19. What two prophets warned him (chs. 13, 14)? What mistake did the first of these prophets make?
20. Which kingdom was superior materially? In what ways? Spiritually? How shown? What were the results of this difference?
21. What happened to Rehoboam in chs. 14?
22. Why was Abijah's name changed to Abijam?
23. How would you characterize the reign of Asa of Judah?
24. Who was Jeroboam's son? What happened to him? How was prophecy fulfilled in this instance? (cf. 14:10, 11).
25. Who was raised up to bring Jeroboam's house to an end? How did he do himself?
26. Did Zimri get away with usurping the throne from Elah? (Baasha's son?) What was said about Elah at the time of his murder by Zimri?

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26. Did Zimri get away with usurping the throne from Elah? (Baasha's son) What was said about Elah at the time of his murder by Zimri?
27. Who was the general of the army who marched in and seized the throne from Zimri? Did all the people accept this general as king? By what reason did he establish his reign, however? What famous city did he found? What was unusual about the site of this city? What was the meaning of its name?
28. How would you characterize Ahab in comparison to the other kings of Israel? What factor no doubt accounts for the character of his reign? Describe his wife. Why did Naboth refuse to sell Ahab his vineyard? What judgment was pronounced upon Ahab at this point?
29. What prophet entered the picture during Ahab's reign? What about his background? What New Testament personality is he associated with? How are they alike? What was the purpose behind the contest at Carmel with the prophets of Baal? Why was fire chosen as the criterion of superiority? What is the next mount near which he appears? What is the third mount on which he appeared in the Gospels. How long did he fast at Sinai? Who else fasted for the same length of time in that same area?
30. How did Ahab's end come about? What southern king made a near-fatal mistake by joining him on this occasion?
31. Who was Ahaziah? What befell him in II Kings chapter 1? Whom did he attempt to consult about his sickness? Who commissioned Elijah to intercept his messengers? What thrice repeated judgment befell those sent out to apprehend him? How do these circumstances suggest another scene in Revelation 11:5,6?
32. What request did Elisha make of Elijah? What condition did Elijah stipulate and why? How many recorded miracles did each perform? How do the series of events at the close of Elijah's life suggest those at the close of our Lord's earthly life? What is suggested by the descension of Elijah's mantle as he was taken up?
33. Identify the following kings:
  - (1) Ahab's second son who reigned after his brother Ahaziah died, chapter 3 (II Kings).
  - (2) Jehoshaphat's son who married Athaliah (note that he has the same name as the king in the north at this time).
  - (3) A army general who was raised up in the north to cut off the house of Ahab and to exterminate Baalism, Chapters 9 and 10.
  - (4) The wicked queen ruler in the south who married Jehoshaphat's son, Joram Chapter 11.
  - (5) The son of this wicked queen who was crowned at age of seven and guided by his uncle Jehoida, the high priest, Chapter 12.
  - (6) The son of Jehu in the North during whose reign the Lord raised up a "savior" to deliver Israel from border oppression by the Syrians, 13:1-9.
  - (7) The son of the above-mentioned king who rebuilt the army of Israel and retook cities lost to Syria. Elisha rebuked him for claiming only three victories, 13:10-25.
  - (8) The son of Jehoash of Judah - a generally good king but did not continue with a perfect heart as he started, Chapter 14.
  - (9) The king in Israel under whose long reign Israel enjoyed great strength and material prosperity - "peace, prosperity, and progress". Chapter 14.
  - (10) The king in Judah whose reign was simultaneously characterized by peace and prosperity. He invaded office of priesthood and suffered leprosy, Chapter 15.

QUESTIONS ON I & II KINGS CONT'D Page 3.

- (19) If Hezekiah was a godly king, what about his son, Manasseh? How long did he reign (this is an unusual feature about him). What does tradition assign to him in relation to Isaiah?
- (20) How is Manasseh's wickedness shown in the naming of his son, Amon? What was the general character of Amon's reign?
- (21) For what are we to remember Josiah, chs. 22-23. What was the book of the Law? What effect did its discovery have upon the nation? How old a man was Josiah when this took place? Was he of C.A. age? What happened to him in the end?
- (22) What happened to Josiah's son, Jehoahaz? 23:30-34? Who was replaced on the throne in his place? What was this king's attitude towards Jeremiah? cf. Jer. 22: 18,19; 36:30.
- (23) What was unusual about Jehoiachin's treatment as a political prisoner by Babylon? 24:6-17, cf. with 25:27-30. What curse was placed upon his posterity by Jeremiah (22:30). Why does this rule out Joseph as being Christ's father? (argues for virgin birth of Christ from genealogical standpoint).
- (24) Who was the last king of Judah? By whose authority was he placed on throne? What political mistake did he make (as did Hoshea of Israel in the end)? What happened to him?
34. Who was placed as governor over Jerusalem after the fall of the nation? What was this man's attitude towards Jeremiah? What was his political policy? What happened to him shortly? cf. 25:22-26.
35. List the two dates which mark invasions and final fall of the North. List the three installments marking the fall of the south. Why did not Nebuchadnezzar destroy Jerusalem all at once? What fact shows the smouldering coals of rebellion in Judah even after the fall of Jerusalem? How did Nebuchadnezzar deal with it?
36. How long was this captivity of the Southern Kingdom to last? How is this number of years connected with the observance of the Sabbatic years? What had the people failed to do. cf. 2 Chron. 36:20,21. What present-day parallel can be found to match this development?
37. In conclusion, what was unusual about the manner in which Judah was exiled in relation to the way in which Israel was exiled? What accounts for the difference?

## OUTLINE OF THE KINGS

### I Kings

- Ch. 12 - Rehoboam - Kingdom divided under him. Was son of Solomon. Revolt of 10 tribes was outwardly against his taxation policy. (cf. 11:11,31.)
- Ch. 12:25-33 - Jeroboam - (Israel) First king of Israel. Instituted "calf worship"
- Ch. 15 - Abijam (Judah) Rehoboam's son - a brief reign - bad mostly.
- 15:9-24 - Asa (Judah) a long reign - generally good. Also told in II Chron. 14.
- 15:25-31 -- (Israel) Jeroboam's son - a brief reign - marked end of Jeroboam's house.
- 15:33 to 16:6 - Baasha's - (Israel) reigned 24 years - Walked in sins of Jeroboam.
- 16:8 -- Elah (Israel) -- soon of Baasha - assassinated during a drunken spree.
- 16:9-22 - Zimri (Israel) a conspirator - slain by General Omri in retaliation .
- 16:23-28 - Omri (Israel) - An army general who seized throne. Built Samaria.
- 16:29-34 (Israel) - Ahab - married to Jezebel. One of most wicked of Israel's kings.
- 22:40 - Ahaziah (Israel) son of Ahab. Wicked - note also II Kings ch. 1.
- 22:41 - Jehoshaphat (Judah) a good king - though entered alliance with Ahab.

### II Kings.

- Ch. 3  
Jehoram (Israel) brother of Ahaziah and son of Ahab - wicked like father.
- 8:16-23 - Jehoram of Judah (different person) son of Jehoshaphat - married to Athaliah - daughter of Omri - died of a horrible disease. cf. Chr. ch. 21.
- 3:25-30 - Another Ahaziah (Judah) cf. II Chr. 22:1-9 - son of Jehoram of Judah and grandson of Jehoshaphat. Reigned only one year - killed by Jehu. Note v. 7.
- Chs. 9, 10 - Jehu (Israel) - reigned 28 years - a ruthless army general raised up to exterminate house of Ahab and Baalism from the land of Israel.
- Ch. 11. - Athaliah (Judah) reigned 6 years - a terrifying woman ruler - daughter of Jezebel - almost exterminated house of David in southern kingdom.
- Ch. 12 - Jehoash (Judah) cf. II Chr. 24. Crowned when only 7 years old - guided by uncle, Jehoiada, the high priest - a good king until death of his uncle.
- Ch. 13. Jehoahaz (Israel) co-regent part of time with his father Jehu - much harassed by Syrians . Note v. 5 - "Savior" was Adad-nirari of Assyria. who dealt Syria (Israel's oppressor) a smashing blow relieving the nation.
- 13:10-25 - Jehoash (Israel) rebuilt Israel's armies - retook cities lost to Syria. Elisha died when he was king. Note his failure to exercise faith for more than three victories.
- Ch. 14 - Amaziah - (Judah) cf. II Chr. 25) a fairly good king.
- Ch. 14 - Jeroboam II (Israel) reigned 41 years) a time of peace, prosperity, progress.
- Ch. 15 Azariah or Uzziah (Judah) II Chr. 26. A time of like prosperity in south.
- 15:8-12 - Zechariah (Israel) reigned 6 months - last in line of Jehu, cf. 10:30.
- 15:13-15 (Israel) Shallum -- reigned only 1 month - the usurper against Zechariah.
- 15:14 - (Israel) Commander of army who murdered Shallum the usurper - ruled 10 years
- 15:23-26 - Pekahiah (Israel) reigned two years. Was assassinated.
- 15:27-31 Pekah (Israel) powerful military officer - Joined Syria to attack Judah.
- 15:32-38 - Jotham (Judah) cf. II Chr. 27. reigned mostly with father, Uzziah (who was stricken with leprosy).
- Ch. 16 - Ahaz (Judah) cf. 2 Chr. 28 - wicked - unbelieving. cf. Isaiah ch. 7.
- Ch. 17 - Hoshea (Israel) last of kings of Israel) ruled 9 years - made secret alliance with Egypt - this brought the final blow from Assyria.
- Chs. 8-20 - Hezekiah (Judah) II Chr. 29 - ruled 29 years - a generally good king.
- Ch. 21 - Manasseh (Judah) 2 Chr. 33 -- won of Hezekiah - but one of wickedest of all kings of south - reigned 55 years - traditions says he had Isaiah sawn asunder. cf. Heb. Ch. 11.
- 21:19-25 - Amon - II Chr. 33:21 - 2 years - very wicked - continuation of father's reign.
- Chs. 22-23 - Josiah -- one of two best kings of Judah - noted for era of revival.
- 23:30-34 Jehoahaz (Judah) II Chr. 36:1 - reigned but 3 months - deposed by Egypt.
- 23:34-34:7 - Jehoiakim cf. II Chr. 36:5 - wicked - bitter enemy of Jeremiah.
- 24:6-17 - Jehoiachin (Jeconiah or Coniah) reigned 3 months. Note Jer. 22:30 - his
- 24:17 to 25:7 - Zedekiah - cf. II Chr. 36:11 - placed by Nebuchadnezzar - rebelled.

## Questions on Chronicles.

1. What is the title of Chronicles in the Hebrew Bible? Where does Chronicles appear in the Hebrew Canon? Why? What is the title of the book in the LXX?
2. When was Chronicles likely written? What shows this to be so? What had happened between the time of Kings and Chronicles?
3. Why is not Israel (Northern Kingdom) mentioned in Chronicles? On whom does the writer center attention?
4. What are some of the theological emphases in Chronicles? Into what two-fold division does I Chronicles fall? II Chronicles?

## Ezra and Nehemiah

1. Why does the author believe that Ezra and Nehemiah were originally one book? Do you agree?
2. Why is the material in these books invaluable to us? (i.e. from historical standpoint).
3. What is supposed to be the source material for these books?
4. With what event does Ezra begin? What is traced in the book? How does the book of Ezra end? What is the obvious link between Ezra and Chronicles? What is the relation between the theme of each?
5. What position in the royal house of Artaxerxes did Nehemiah hold? For what purpose was he granted a leave of absence from this position? What position did he hold while in Jerusalem? What feat of accomplishment is he credited with?
6. What was Ezra's accomplishment in the book of Nehemiah?
7. What took place during the time that Nehemiah returned to Persia? What did he do upon return back to Jerusalem the second time?
8. How is Ezra's personality described? How is he regarded by the older Jews? What special work is attributed to him? How much do the Scriptures indicate about him in this regard?
9. Describe Nehemiah's personality. Was he a preacher or a layman? How does he conclude the book which bears his name?
10. Into what two divisions does the Book of Ezra fall? What three divisions are there to the book of Nehemiah?

## Esther

1. To what period of history does Esther belong? Was the king who was the central royal figure in the book living when the book was written? What does this imply about authorship? Why could not have Mordecai have written the book?
2. What kind of man was Ahasuerus (Xerxes)?
3. What are the two so-called "problems" about this book? What suggestions does the author make as to why the Name of God is not mentioned in Esther?
4. If God's Name is not mentioned, are there any religious elements to be found in the book at all? What?
5. What spiritual level of the nation is reflected in the book?
6. Amid what kind of circumstances has the book held special comfort to the Jews in later times? What special name did they call it?
7. What three-fold division is there in the book?