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| 6. a b c d e | 36. a b c d e | 66. a b c d e | 96. a b c d e | 126. a b c d e |
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| 12. a b c d e | 42. a b c d e | 72. a b c d e | 102. a b c d e | 132. a b c d e |
| 13. a b c d e | 43. a b c d e | 73. a b c d e | 103. a b c d e | 133. a b c d e |
| 14. a b c d e | 44. a b c d e | 74. a b c d e | 104. a b c d e | 134. a b c d e |
| 15. a b c d e | 45. a b c d e | 75. a b c d e | 105. a b c d e | 135. a b c d e |
| 16. a b c d e | 46. a b c d e | 76. a b c d e | 106. a b c d e | 136. a b c d e |
| 17. a b c d e | 47. a b c d e | 77. a b c d e | 107. a b c d e | 137. a b c d e |
| 18. a b c d e | 48. a b c d e | 78. a b c d e | 108. a b c d e | 138. a b c d e |
| 19. a b c d e | 49. a b c d e | 79. a b c d e | 109. a b c d e | 139. a b c d e |
| 20. a b c d e | 50. a b c d e | 80. a b c d e | 110. a b c d e | 140. a b c d e |
| 21. a b c d e | 51. a b c d e | 81. a b c d e | 111. a b c d e | 141. a b c d e |
| 22. a b c d e | 52. a b c d e | 82. a b c d e | 112. a b c d e | 142. a b c d e |
| 23. a b c d e | 53. a b c d e | 83. a b c d e | 113. a b c d e | 143. a b c d e |
| 24. a b c d e | 54. a b c d e | 84. a b c d e | 114. a b c d e | 144. a b c d e |
| 25. a b c d e | 55. a b c d e | 85. a b c d e | 115. a b c d e | 145. a b c d e |
| 26. a b c d e | 56. a b c d e | 86. a b c d e | 116. a b c d e | 146. a b c d e |
| 27. a b c d e | 57. a b c d e | 87. a b c d e | 117. a b c d e | 147. a b c d e |
| 28. a b c d e | 58. a b c d e | 88. a b c d e | 118. a b c d e | 148. a b c d e |
| 29. a b c d e | 59. a b c d e | 89. a b c d e | 119. a b c d e | 149. a b c d e |
| 30. a b c d e | 60. a b c d e | 90. a b c d e | 120. a b c d e | 150. a b c d e |

either
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Scores: _____
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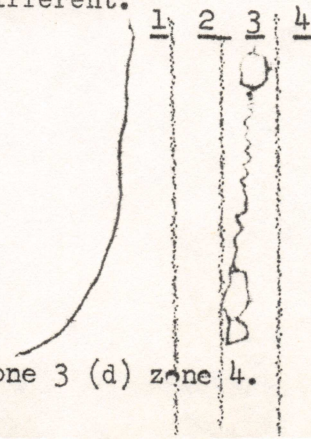
COURSE Bi Geog EXAM NO. #1

NAME Key

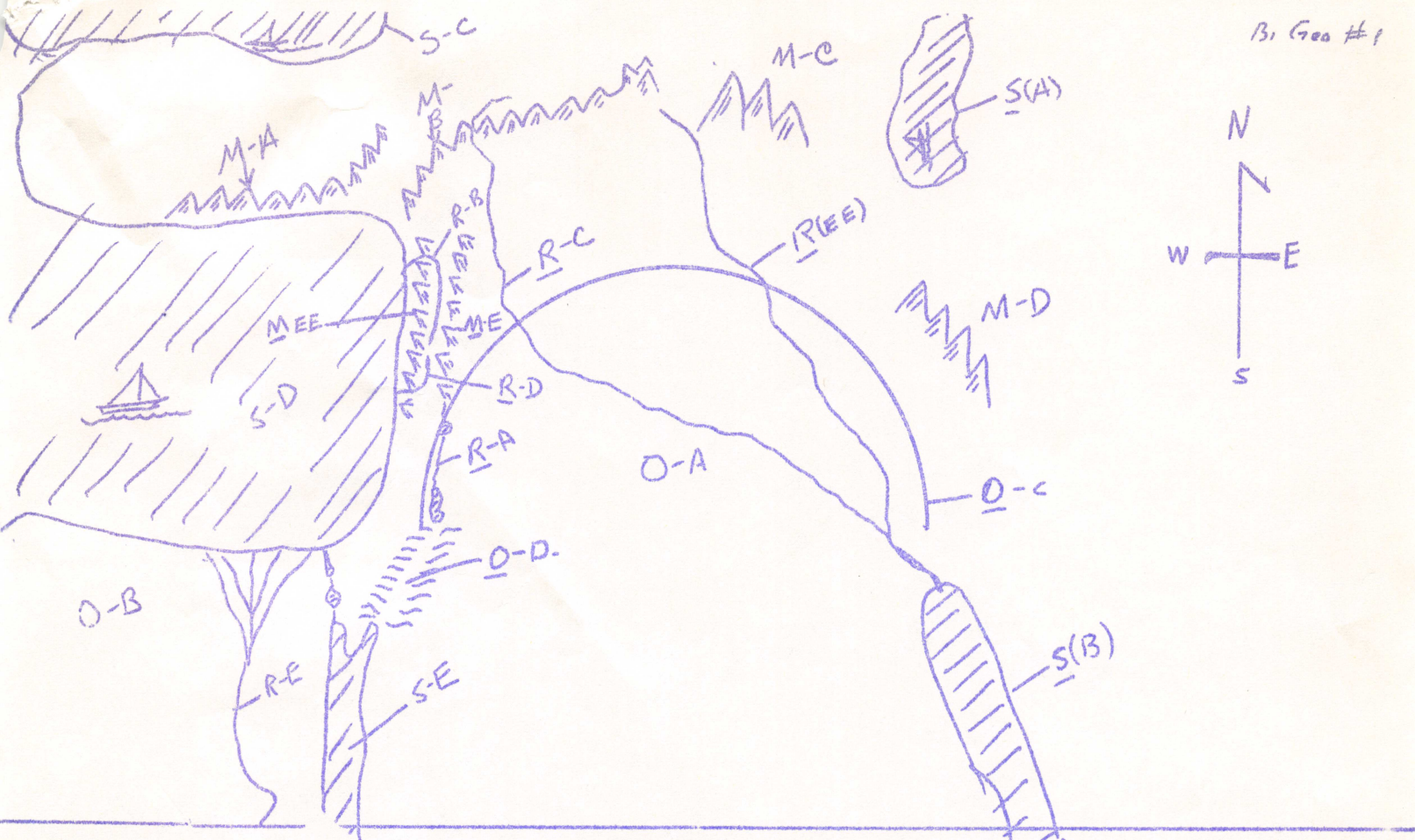
BOX NUMBER 21

1. Our word "geography" means literally (a) cartography (b) geology (c) "to describe the earth."
2. That branch of geography which has to do with the form, size and movements of the earth is (a) mathematical (b) physical (c) political (d) economic - geography.
3. That branch which deals with climate, atmospheric pressure, temperature, weather is which of the above?
4. That branch which deals with migrations of man over earth's surface is which?
5. The people who "pioneered" in geographical thought and whose studies still form much of the basis of modern geography were (a) Romans (b) Greeks (c) Hebrews (d) Babylonians.
6. Eratosthenes will be remembered as (a) real founder of scientific geography (b) One who discovered climatic zones (c) first cartographer.
7. Palestine is aptly called a "microcosm". This means (a) it is of small size (b) is important in its location (c) is a self-contained small world of considerable geographic variety.
8. Palestine's influence on the western world is most pronounced in area of (a) philosophy science (b) religion (c) industry.
9. How important is a concept of geography to understanding the Bible? (a) has little bearing on understanding the Bible (b) some bearing (c) very much bearing (d) no bearing.
10. Palestine is a part of the "Fertile Crescent". This denotes (a) part of Moslem world, symbol of which is the crescent (b) is part of the cultivated land area watered by streams forming crescent-like in eastern Mediterranean basin (c) denotes shore of Mediterranean Sea.
11. Culturally Palestine's ties were with (a) Egypt (b) Fertile Crescent (c) Caucasus (d) Greece and Rome.
12. Palestine's situation in relation to trade routes of the ancient world is best described as being (a) "off the beaten path" (b) vitally linked with major routes (c) some what related.
13. Palestine's sea coast contained many deep harbors for sea commerce (a) true (b) false.
14. The topography within the land itself made for (a) natural and distinct divisions (b) strong centralization and urbanization of life (c) neither of these.
15. The eastern river in the Mesopotamian valley is (a) Hiddekel (b) Tigris (c) Euphrates.
16. The western river rising in the eastern Taurus range is (a) Orontes (b) Jordon (c) Euphrates.

17. The famous river rising in the Lebanon and flowing north and thence to the Sea at Syrian Antioch was (a) Jordan (b) Abana (c) Leontes (d) Orontes.
18. The Nile ranks among drainage systems of the world (a) 1st (b) 6th (c) 10th in areas drained.
19. What feature about the Nile contributed to famine or food production? (a) its algae content (b) mineral content (c) yearly inundation.
20. At the center of ^{the} this land mass, in which events of the O. T. took place, is (a) fertile crescent (b) Palestine (c) Arabian desert.
21. The mountain range rising on the high plateau country between the Caspian and Black Seas is (a) Zagros (b) Taurus (c) Lebanon (d) none of these.
22. The world's largest inland body of water in (a) Mediteranean (b) Black Sea (c) Caspian Sea.
23. The mountains separating the Mesopotamian Valley from the eastern highland country are: the (a) Taurus (b) Lebanon (c) Arrarat (d) Zagros Mountains.
24. The mountains at the western edge of the Fertile Crescent forming the water shed from which issue the four rivers watering the Eastern Mediterranean strip are (a) Zagros (b) Lebanon (c) Taurus (d) Caucasus.
25. The highland country southeast of the Black Sea was known as (a) Babylon (b) Armenia (c) Persia.
26. In relation to the fertile Crescent Media was located to the (a) NW (b) SE (c) West (d) NE
27. The empire in the Mesopotamian Valley occupying the upper part of the valley in ancient times was (a) Babylonia (b) Assyria (c) Sumer (d) Persia (e) Hittites.
28. The Empire occupying lower part of the valley was which of above?
29. The Hittite empire of ancient times occupied an area now known as (a) Turkey (b) Lebanon (c) Israel.
30. Syria may be described as occupying a land area (a) East of Jordan (b) East of the Anti-Taurus Range (c) the Sinai Penninsula.
31. The land of Palestine takes its name from (a) ancient Hebrews (b) ancient Philistines (c) Egypt (d) Philippi.
32. Phoenicia geographically denotes (a) area east of Galilee (b) coastal strip running north of Bay of Acre (c) south coast of Palestine extending towards Egypt.
33. The climatic composition of Palestine may be described as (a) uniform (b) markedly different and variant within the land (c) moderately different.
34. Note the map to the right and classify the climate of area zone 3 as follows (a) temperate (b) sub-tropical.
35. Classify the climate of zone 2 in the same manner.
36. Classify zone 4 as to rain-fall: (a) moist (b) arid (c) moderate rainfall.
37. The most rain would fall in (a) zone 1 (b) zone 2 (c) zone 3 (d) zone 4.



38. Palestine falls into how many natural geographical divisions? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four.
39. The coastal plain is broken by what famous mountain range? (a) Carmel (b) Sinai (c) Gilboa (d) Ebal (e) Nebo.
40. The Hill country naturally divides into how many divisions? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four.
41. The hill country zone is interrupted by what famous plain or valley? (a) Sharon (b) Jordan (c) Megiddo (d) Esdraelon (e) Philistine Plain.
42. The Jordan Valley holds the distinction of being the world's (a) highest valley (b) widest valley (c) lowest elevation.
43. The area east of the Jordan Valley known as "Trans-Jordan" can be described as (a) high plateau country (b) valley country (c) high mountains, rugged.
44. It is sub-divided into how many natural divisions? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four (e) five.
45. The sub-divisions of the Trans-Jordan country are created by (a) mountains (b) lakes (c) rivers.
46. How many major highways traversed the length of Palestine? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four.
47. The "water-parting" route followed (a) coast (b) central mountain zone (c) area east of Jordan (d) Jordan valley.
48. The "King's Highway" followed (a) coast (b) central mountain zone (c) area east of Jordan (d) Jordan valley.
49. The highway which connected Mesopotamia with the rich mining country of the Arabah was which of the above?
50. The "crossroads" of the highway system of ancient Palestine was at (a) Galilee (b) Meggiddo (c) Carmel.



MAP PROBLEM

To show a double ee
place circle in column
to right of e on answer
sheet.

From among the S series (seas)
shown on the map identify the following:

- 51. Persian Gulf
- 52. Black Sea
- 53. Red Sea
- 54. Mediterranean Sea
- 55. Caspian Sea

From among the M series (mountains)
shown on the map identify the following:

- 56. Zagros Mountains
- 57. Taurus Mountains
- 58. Lebanon
- 59. Anti-Lebanons
- 60. Anti-Taurus

From among the R series (rivers)
shown on the map, identify the
following:

- 61. Jordan
- 62. Euphrates
- 63. Tigris
- 64. Orontes
- 65. Leontes
- 66. Nile

From among the O series (miscellaneous)
items on the map identify the follow-
ing:

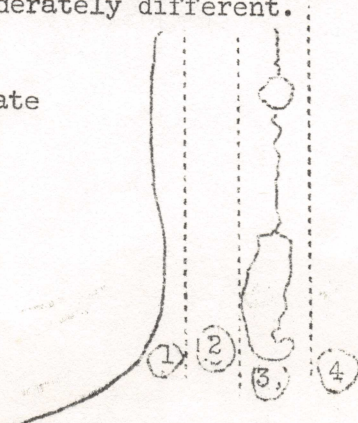
- 67. Arabian Desert
- 68. Sahara Desert
- 69. Fertile Crescent
- 70. The Araba (ditch of)

Exam No. 1 - Bible Geography

USE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET

1. Our word "geography" means literally (a) cartography (b) geology (c) "to describe the earth."
2. That branch of geography which has to do with the form, size and movements of the earth is (a) mathematical (b) physical (c) political (d) economic - geography.
3. That branch which deals with climate, atmospheric pressure, temperature, weather is which of the above? (b)
4. That branch which deals with migrations of man over earth's surface is which? (c)
5. The people who "pioneered" in geographical thought and whose studies still form much of the basis of modern geography were (a) Romans (b) Greeks (c) Hebrews (d) Babylonians.
6. Eratosthenes will be remembered as (a) real founder of scientific geography (b) One who discovered climatic zones (c) first map-maker.
7. Palestine is aptly called a "microcosm". This means (a) it is of small size (b) is important in its location (c) is a self-contained small world of considerable geographic variety.
8. Palestine's influence on the western world is most pronounced in area of (a) philosophy science (b) religion (c) industry.
9. How important is a concept of geography to understanding the Bible? (a) has little bearing on understanding the Bible (b) some bearing (c) very much bearing (d) no bearing.
10. Palestine is a part of the "Fertile Crescent." This denotes (a) is part of Moslem world, symbol of which is the crescent (b) is part of the cultivated land area watered by streams forming crescent-like in eastern Mediterranean basin (c) denotes shore of Mediterranean Sea.
11. Culturally Palestine's ties were with (a) Egypt (b) Fertile Crescent (c) Caucasus.
12. Palestine's situation in relation to trade routes of the ancient world is best described as being (a) "off the beaten path" (b) vitally linked with major routes (c) semi-related.
13. The geography and topography of Palestine contributed towards (a) detachment from rest of world (b) intense integration (c) neither.
14. Palestine's sea coast contained many deep harbors for sea commerce (a) true (b) false.
15. The topography within the land itself made for (a) natural distinct divisions (b) strong centralization and urbanization of life (c) neither of these.
16. The eastern river in the Mesopotamian valley is (a) Hiddekel (b) Tigris (c) Euphrates.
17. The western river rising in the eastern Taurus range is (a) Orontes (b) Jordon (c) Euphrates.
18. The famous river rising in the Lebanon and flowing north and thence to the Sea at Syrian Antioch was (a) Jordan (b) Abana (c) Leontes (d) Orontes.
19. The Nile ranks among drainage systems of the world (a) 1st (b) 6th (c) 10th in areas drained.

20. What feature about the Nile contributed to famine or food production? (a) its algae content (b) mineral content (c) yearly inundation.
21. The events of the O.T. if any take place within the bounds of four great bodies of water. Which of the following is NOT one of them. (a) Indian ocean (b) Persian Gulf (c) Black Sea (d) Caspian (e) Mediterranean (f) Red Sea.
22. At the center of this land mass is (a) fertile crescent (b) Palestine (c) Arabian desert.
23. The mountain range rising from the high plateau country between the Caspian and Black Seas is (a) Zagros (b) Taurus (c) Lebanon (d) none of these.
24. The world's largest inland body of water is (a) Mediterranean (b) Black Sea (c) Caspian Sea.
25. The mountains separating the Mesopotamian Valley from the eastern highland country are: (a) Taurus (b) Lebanon (c) Arrarat (d) Zagros.
26. The mountains at the western edge of the Fertile Crescent forming the water shed from which issue the four rivers watering the Eastern Mediterranean strip are (a) Zagros (b) Lebanon (c) Taurus (d) Caucasus.
27. The highland country southeast of the Black Sea was known as (a) Babylon (b) Armenia (c) Persia.
28. Media was (a) located to the northwest (b) southeast (c) west perimeter of the Fertile Crescent.
29. The empire in the Mesopotamian Valley occupying the upper part of the valley in ancient times was (a) Babylonia Proper (b) Assyria (c) Sumer.
30. Continuing same question -- that Empire occupying lower part of the valley was which of above? (c)
31. The Hittite empire of ancient times occupied an area now known as (a) Turkey (b) Lebanon (c) Israel.
32. Syria may be described as occupying a land area (a) East of Jordan (b) East of the Anti-Taurus Range (c) the Sinai Peninsula.
33. The land of Palestine takes its name from (a) ancient Hebrews (b) ancient Philistines (c) Egypt.
34. Phoenicia geographically denotes (a) area east of Galilee (b) coastal strip running north of Bay of Acre (c) south coast of Palestine extending towards Egypt.
35. The climatic composition of Palestine may be described as (a) uniform (b) amazingly different and variant within the land (c) moderately different.
36. Note the map to the right and classify the climate of area zone 3 as follows (a) temperate (b) frigid (c) sub-tropical.
37. Classify the climate of zone 2 in same manner. (d)
38. Classify Zone 1 in same manner. (e)
39. Classify zone 4 with respect to rain-fall: (a) moist (b) arid (c) moderate rainfall.



40. The most rain would fall in which zone? above. a
41. Palestine falls into how many natural geographical divisions? (a) one (b) two (c) three d four.
42. The coastal plain is broken by what famous mountain range? a Carmel (b) Sinai (c) Gilboa.
43. The Hill country naturally divides into how many divisions? (a) one (b) two c three (d) four.
44. The hill country zone is interrupted by what famous plain or valley? (a) Sharon (b) Jordan c Megidde d Esdraelon.
45. The Jordan Valley holds the distinction of being world's (a) highest valley (b) widest c lowest elevation.
46. The area east of the Jordan Valley known as "Trans-Jordan" can be described as a high plateau country (b) valley country (c) high mountains, rugged.
47. It is sub-divided into how many natural divisions (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four e five.
48. The sub-divisions of the trans-Jordan country are created by (a) mountains (b) lakes c rivers.
49. How many major highways traversed the length of Palestine? (a) one (b) two c three (d) four.
50. The "water-parting" route followed (a) coast b hill country of central Palestine (c) Jordan Valley.
51. The "King's Highway" followed (a) coast (b) central mountain zone c area east of Jordan (d) Jordan valley.
52. The highway which connected Mesopotamia with the rich mining country of the Arabah was which of the above? c
53. In the table of the nations the descendants of Japheth settled in which zone? (a) south (b) central c northern.
54. The descendants of Ham settled in which of the above? a
55. The descendants of Shem settled in which of the above? b
56. In the main the descendants of Japheth settled around what body of water? (a) Red Sea (b) Persian Gulf c Eastern Mediterranean.
57. In the main, the descendants of Ham settled around what body of water? (a) Persian Gulf (b) Mediterranean coast c Red Sea (d) Black Sea.
58. In the main, the descendants of Shem settled (a) around Black Sea b in the Fertile Crescent (c) around the Red Sea.
59. The progenitor of the Greeks was (a) Gomer (b) Madai c Javan (d) Asshur.
60. The progenitor of the people who settle Palestine before the conquest of the Hebrews was (a) Mizraim (b) Joktan (c) Javan (d) Gomer e Canaan.

- 61. Egypt was denoted by -- (a) Joktan (b) Ashur (c) Javan (d) Mizraim.
- 62. Arabia by (a) Joktan (b) Asshur (c) Javan (d) Mizraim.
- 63. The Hebrews desc: from (a) Arpachashad (b) Elam (c) Canaan (d) Javan.
- 64. Among empires of the Fertile Crescent the earliest peoples living in city-states dominating the area in which located was (a) Akkad (b) Summer (c) Babylonia (d) Assyria.
- 65. The middle-valley empire second in order of antiquity was (a) Assyria (b) Summer (c) Akkad.
- 66. The ancient Hittites were located in what modern geographic identity? (a) Israel (b) Turkey (c) Greece.
- 67. Mitanni denoted a non-Semitic people occupying what part of the Fertile Crescent? (a) lower end east (b) lower end west (c) middle of the crescent near ancient Haran.
- 68. The powerful military empire centered in ancient Nineveh was (a) Babylonia (b) Assyria (c) Mitanni (d) Hittites.
- 69. The New-Babylonian Empire arose and fell co-incidentally with (a) exile of Israel (b) exile of Judah (c) neither.
- 70. The famous prince of Anshan who made Persia an empire was (a) Cyrus (b) Nabopolassar (c) Tiglath-pileser.
- 71. Abraham's journey commences in what famous ancient city? (a) Haran (b) Shechem (c) Ur.
- 72. He traversed the Fertile Crescent to what extent? (a) full orb from east end to west (b) west half (c) east one half only.
- 73. The city in which Abraham finally settled and was buried was (a) Schechem (b) Jerusalem (c) Hebron (d) Beer-Sheba.
- 74. Sodom and Gomorrah are identified with what locale? (a) Jordan Valley (b) North end of Dead Sea (c) south edge of Dead Sea.
- 75. Beer-sheba represented what in the geography of the Holy Land? (a) exact southern border (b) south-most inhabited point in the land (c) Border town between Egyptian frontier.
- 76. Isaac's journeys were (a) full length of the Fertile Crescent (b) east end of the Crescent (c) Middle section or of the Fertile Crescent (d) Western end of the Crescent only.
- 77. Jacob's travels on the Crescent range (a) full extent of the Crescent (b) from southwest end to the middle of the Crescent (c) had no contact with the Fertile Crescent.
- 78. Of the three highways traversing Palestine which of the following did Jacob NOT use? (a) Coastal highway (b) Water-parting route (c) Trans-Jordan route.

Identification

From among letters on Map A representing mountains, identify the following:

- 79. Mountains of Ararat γ
- 80. Zagros Mountains α
- 81. Taurus Range γ
- 82. Lebanon Range α
- 83. Anti Lebanon range γ

From among the letters denoting seas on the map identify the following:

- 84. Persian Gulf δ
- 85. Caspian Sea γ
- 86. Mediterranean Sea α
- 87. Black Sea γ
- 88. Red Sea α

From among the letters denoting rivers, identify the following:

- 89. Tigris γ
- 90. Euphrates α
- 91. Jordan α
- 92. Orontes α
- 93. Nile α

From among letters representing locations of ancient peoples identify the following:

- 94. Sumerians α
- 95. Babylonians β
- 96. Assyrians γ
- 97. Hittites δ
- 98. Canaanites ϵ

From among the letters representing ancient lands, identify the following:

- 99. Media α
- 100. Persia γ
- 101. Canaan ϵ
- 102. Babylonia γ
- 103. Egypt γ

On the ethnographic map identify the following (designate Zone 1-a; zone 2-b; zone 3-c).

- 104. Descendants of Shem β
- 105. Descendants of Japheth α
- 106. Descendants of Ham γ

From locations in Zone 1 identify following:

- 107. Magog α
- 108. Gomer γ
- 109. Togarmah β
- 110. Javan ϵ
- 111. Tiras δ

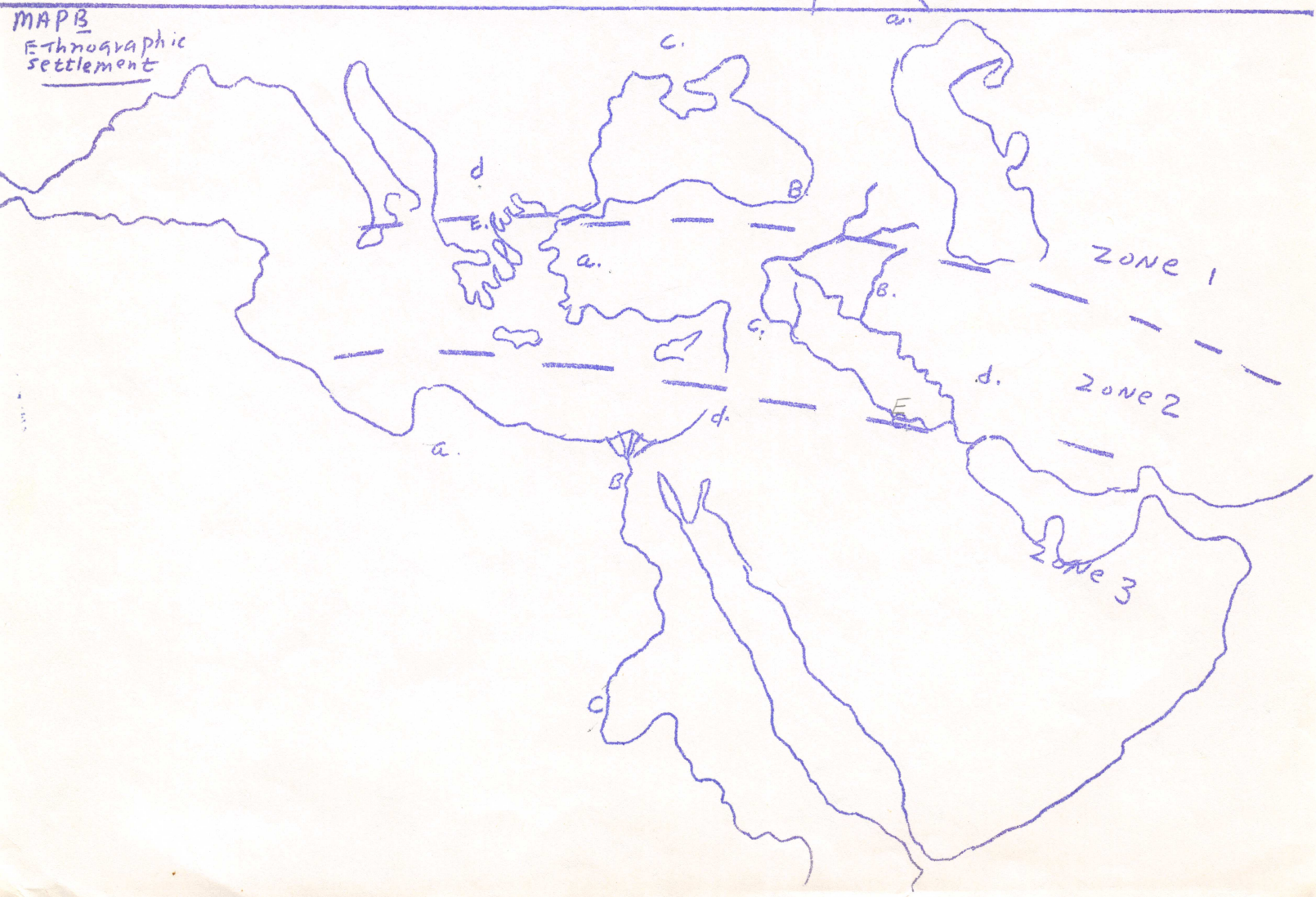
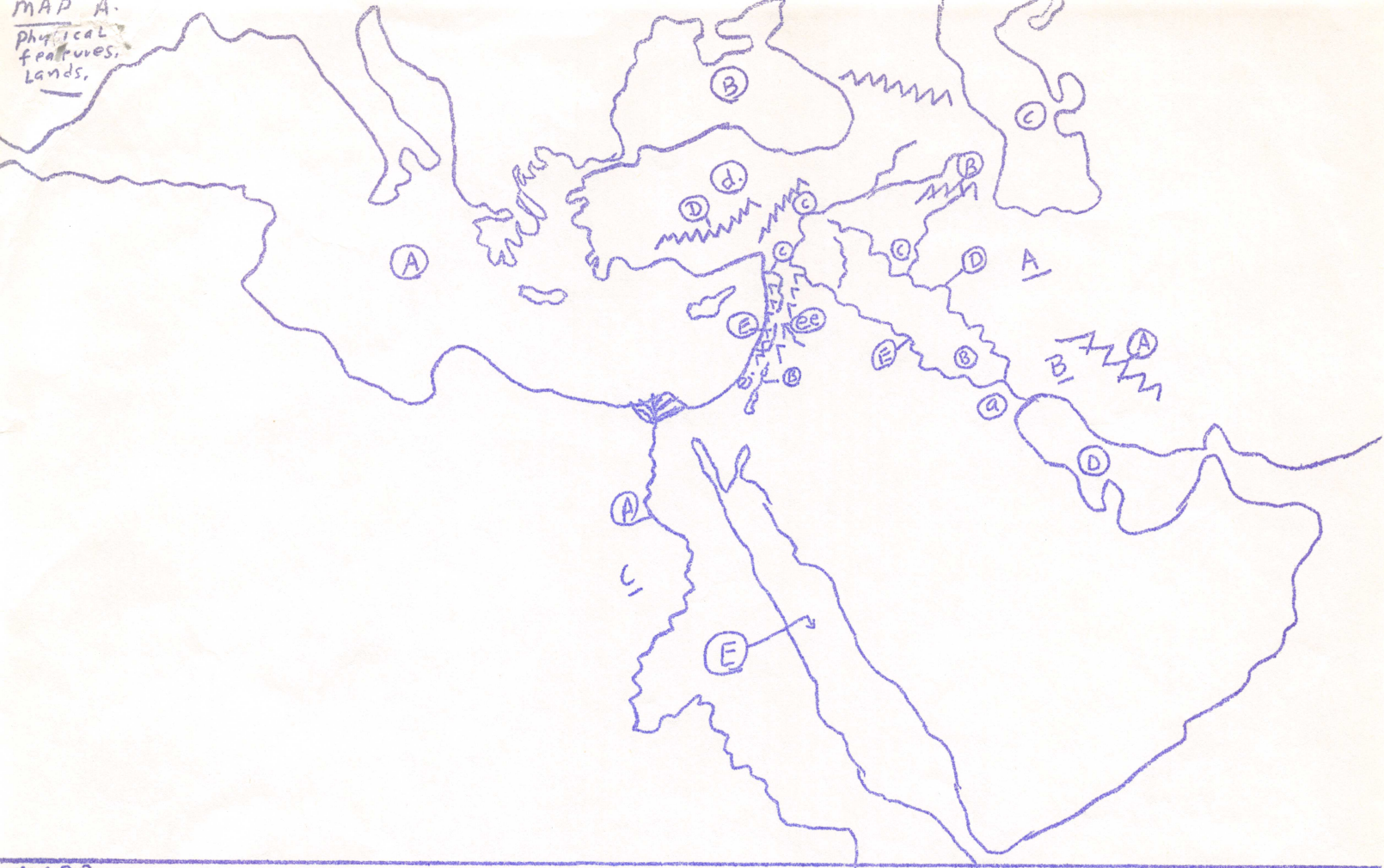
From locations in Zone 2 identify following:

- 112. Elam δ
- 113. Asshur β
- 114. Aram γ
- 115. Lud α
- 116. Arpachad ϵ

From Zone 3 identify the following:

- 118. Cush α γ
- 119. Mizraim β
- 120. Canaan. δ

117. Identify from above letters, family from whom the Hebrews descended. ϵ



Study questions: -- Bible Geography

1. Divided kingdom. In the political disintegration of Solomon's kingdom what five political units broke away from Israel's centralized control. Trace them geographically.
2. Following the secession of the ten tribes, what three powers in the eastern Mediterranean were in a three-cornered contest for supremacy. Map them.
3. Trace the geography of the transcolonization of the Northern Kingdom after it fell. What situation produced the "Samaritans"? Where did the Samaritan population center?

- Judah Alone:
1. Point out the political influences affecting foreign policy in Judah in the time of Hezekiah. How does the geography of Palestine contribute to the "swinging back and forth" of political allegiances at this time?
 2. What was Manasseh's political philosophy or policy? Where would he stand on the "Better red than dead" slogan? Describe the geographical proximities of the international powers affecting his actions.
 3. Who led in Judah's last revival before judgment fell? Again, point out the geographical implications of the political conditions local and remote, which led to Josiah's death.
 4. Outline the several stages by which the end of the southern kingdom took place. What two great powers were in contest for political allegiance of Judah?

- Exile and Restoration:
1. Trace the rise and fall of the Neo Babylonian Empire and show how this precise period of time is related to Israel's history.
 2. Describe the Persian Empire and its influence upon the history of Israel. Who were the five Persian kings of the period, and what part did each play in relation to Israel?
 3. Describe the "Hellenistic" age and the influence it had upon Israel. What famous leader made Greece a world empire? What happened after his death? Point out the boundaries of his empire. How were the Jews treated by the Ptolemies? By the Seleucids? What precipitated the Maccabean Revolt?
 4. Characterize the Roman era. Point out the five stages of advance by which Rome took control of the ancient world. When did Palestine come under Rome's control?

- N.T. Palestine:
1. What were the three divisions or provinces west of the Jordan in N.T. times? Describe the territory included in each. What is denoted by "Perea? By the Decapolis?
 2. What famous political leader gained control of Palestine just before birth of Christ? How did he gain it? Describe his character.
 3. When he died how was his kingdom divided up? What is a tetrachy? Name and outline the geographic bounds of the four tetrachies following breaking up of the Herodian kingdom.
 4. What were procurators? Why were they brought in? Who was most famous of them?
 5. How did Herod Agrippa I happen to gain a "kingdom"? Point out boundaries? What happened to him? What political story was repeated at his Death?

- Life of Christ:
1. Point out the six places related to the birth and pre-ministry life of Christ, and indicate what event took place in each.
 2. Point out the seven points connected with His Galilean Ministry and what happened in each.
 3. Describe the geographical locales of the seven places in his later ministry and what happened in each.

- Early Apostolic History:
1. Describe the geography of the seven cities connected with the early apostolic era of the Christian church and why is each significant in growth of Church.
 2. Outline the five journeys recorded in Acts as to persons taking them, and describe geographical coverage of each.
 3. Describe "Asia Minor" for size, topography, and provincial divisions. Why is it significant in the history of the early Christian church?
 4. Describe the 3 major legs of Paul's first missionary journey. Within Asia Minor what six steps did his journey take?
 5. What are the two major stages of the second missionary journey. Describe the seven points covered the European segment of the journey. What distinguished "Europe" from "Asia" in geography?
 6. Where did Paul's third missionary journey center? Trace the "outgoing" steps of the journey and then the "return" journey. Where did he end up?
 7. What precipitated Paul's voyage to Rome? Trace his steps from Jerusalem to Rome? Where in Palestine did he remain for two years before going to Rome? Why did he go to Rome? Trace his voyage to Rome.

- Churches of Revelation: Where were the seven Churches of Revelation. Describe the geographical proximity of them in terms of the highway network on which they were situated.

LIBRARY

Topic and issue

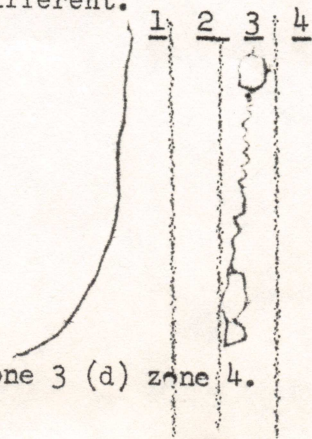
Yemen - 3/64
Lebanon - 4/58
Boyer: Jerusalem-Rome 12/56
Petra - Dec 55
Greece Oct 33
Egypt Nov 55
Darius - Persia Dec 50
Baktieri - Zagros Mtns Mar 47
Turkey Jan 39
Palestine Oct 46
Arabia Jul 56
Arabia Nov 53
Tiberan - Nov 53
Baghdad - Jan 59
Sinai - Dec 48
Sinai - Jan 64
Nile - Oct 63
Euphrates Mar 61
Palestine - Dec 47
Solomon's mines - Feb 44
Jordan River Dec 44
Acrean - Dec 58
Roman way - Nov 46
Egypt - Oct 41
Beyond Jordan Dec 47
Rome - Per 57
Palestine Apr 34
Jericho - Dec 51
Jericho De 53
Crusader lands - Dec 54
Iran-Iraq - Mar 46
Road of Crusaders - Dec 33
Iran - Jan 61
Anatolia (Turkey) Jul 48
Trans-Jordan Dec 64
Cappadocia - Dec 39
Petra - Feb 35
Augustus - Oct 38
Tutankhamun - Oct 63
Nile - Apr 40
Turkey - Jan 58
Yemen - Nov 47
Syrian hills - Jul 33
Jordan - Dec 52
Jerusalem - Apr 59
Cyprus - Jun 56
Cyprus - 52
Iran - Jun 52

Bombs over Bible lands: Aug 41
Changes: Bible lands Dec 38
Ancient Mesopotamia - Jan 51
Greece - May 44
Jerusalem - Dec 64
Athens - Jul 63
Bedouin life: Bible lands Jan 37
River Jordan - Dec 40
Petra - Feb 35
Persian Gulf - Mar 47
Crete - Nov 53
Saudi Arabia - Oct 45
Holy Land - Dec 50
Classic lands - Mar 40
Syria - Lebanon - Dec 46
O.T. times - Dec. 57

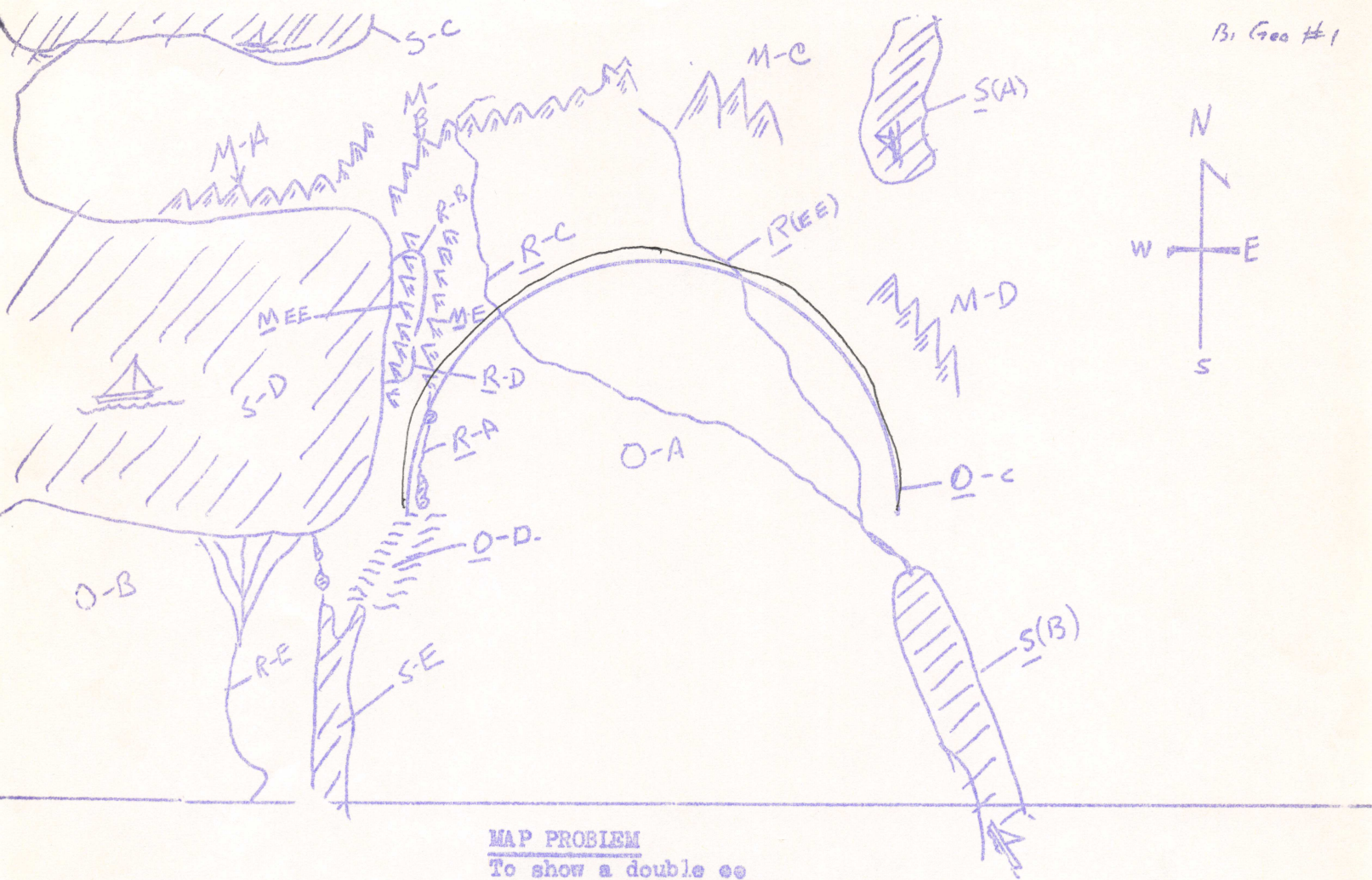
* * * * *

1. Our word "geography" means literally (a) cartography (b) geology (c) "to describe the earth."
2. That branch of geography which has to do with the form, size and movements of the earth is (a) mathematical (b) physical (c) political (d) economic - geography.
3. That branch which deals with climate, atmospheric pressure, temperature, weather is which of the above?
4. That branch which deals with migrations of man over earth's surface is which?
5. The people who "pioneered" in geographical thought and whose studies still form much of the basis of modern geography were (a) Romans (b) Greeks (c) Hebrews (d) Babylonians.
6. Eratosthenes will be remembered as (a) real founder of scientific geography (b) One who discovered climatic zones (c) first cartographer.
7. Palestine is aptly called a "microcosm". This means (a) it is of small size (b) is important in its location (c) is a self-contained small world of considerable geographic variety.
8. Palestine's influence on the western world is most pronounced in area of (a) philosophy science (b) religion (c) industry.
9. How important is a concept of geography to understanding the Bible? (a) has little bearing on understanding the Bible (b) some bearing (c) very much bearing (d) no bearing.
10. Palestine is a part of the "Fertile Crescent". This denotes (a) part of Moslem world, symbol of which is the crescent (b) is part of the cultivated land area watered by streams forming crescent-like in eastern Mediterranean basin (c) denotes shore of Mediterranean Sea. ^{shape}
11. Culturally Palestine's ties were with (a) Egypt (b) Fertile Crescent (c) Caucasus (d) Greece and Rome.
12. Palestine's situation in relation to trade routes of the ancient world is best described as being (a) "off the beaten path" (b) vitally linked with major routes (c) some what related.
13. Palestine's sea coast contained many deep harbors for sea commerce (a) true (b) false.
14. The topography within the land itself made for (a) natural and distinct divisions (b) strong centralization and urbanization of life (c) neither of these.
15. The eastern river in the Mesopotamian valley is (a) Hiddekel (b) Tigris (c) Euphrates.
16. The western ^{mesopotamian} river rising in the eastern Taurus range is (a) Orontes (b) Jordon (c) Euphrates.

17. The famous river rising in the Lebanons and flowing north and thence to the Sea at Syrian Antioch was (a) Jordan (b) Abana (c) Leontes (d) Orontes.
18. The Nile ranks among drainage systems of the world (a) 1st (b) 6th (c) 10th in areas drained.
19. What feature about the Nile contributed to famine or food production? (a) its algae content (b) mineral content (c) yearly inundation.
20. At the center of ~~this~~ ^{the} land mass, in which events of the O. T. took place, is (a) fertile crescent (b) Palestine (c) Arabian desert.
21. The mountain range rising on the high plateau country between the Caspian and Black Seas is (a) Zagros (b) Taurus (c) Lebanons (d) none of these.
22. The world's largest inland body of water in (a) Mediteranean (b) Black Sea (c) Caspian Sea.
23. The mountains separating the Mesopotamian Valley from the eastern highland country are: the (a) Taurus (b) Lebanons (c) Arrarat (d) Zagros Mountains.
24. The mountains at the western edge of the Fertile Crescent forming the water shed from which issue the four rivers watering the Eastern Mediterranean strip are (a) Zagros (b) Lebanons (c) Taurus (d) Caucasus.
25. The highland country southeast of the Black Sea was known as (a) Babylon (b) Armenia (c) Persia.
26. In relation to the fertile Crescent, Media was located to the (a) NW (b) SE (c) West (d) NE
27. The empire in the Mesopotamian Valley occupying the upper part of the valley in ancient times was (a) Babylonia (b) Assyria (c) Sumer (d) Persia (e) Hittites.
28. The Empire occupying lower part of the valley was which of above?
29. The Hittite empire of ancient times occupied an area now known as (a) Turkey (b) Lebanon (c) Israel.
30. Syria may be described as occupying a land area (a) East of Jordan (b) East of the Anti-Taurus Range (c) the Sinai Penninsula.
31. The land of Palestine takes its name from (a) ancient Hebrews (b) ancient Philistines (c) Egypt (d) Philippi.
32. Phoenicia geographically denotes (a) area east of Galilee (b) coastal strip running north of Bay of Acre (c) south coast of Palestine extending towards Egypt.
33. The climatic composition of Palestine may be described as (a) uniform (b) markedly different and variant within the land (c) moderately different.
34. Note the map to the right and classify the climate of area zone 3 as follows: (a) temperate (b) sub-tropical.
35. Classify the climate of zone 2 in the same manner.
36. Classify zone 4 as to rain-fall: (a) moist (b) arid (c) moderate rainfall.
37. The most rain would fall in (a) zone 1 (b) zone 2 (c) zone 3 (d) zone 4.



38. Palestine falls into how many natural geographical divisions? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four.
39. The coastal plain is broken by what famous mountain range? (a) Carmel (b) Sinai (c) Gilboa (d) Ebal (e) Nebo.
40. The Hill country naturally divides into how many divisions? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four.
41. The hill country zone is interrupted by what famous plain or valley? (a) Sharon (b) Jordan (c) Megiddo (d) Esdraelon (e) Philistine Plain.
42. The Jordan Valley holds the distinction of being the world's (a) highest valley (b) widest valley (c) lowest elevation.
43. The area east of the Jordan Valley known as "Trans-Jordan" can be described as (a) high plateau country (b) valley country (c) high mountains, rugged.
44. It is sub-divided into how many natural divisions? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four (e) five.
45. The sub-divisions of the Trans-Jordan country are created by (a) mountains (b) lakes (c) rivers.
46. How many major highways traversed the length of Palestine? (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four.
47. The "water-parting" route followed (a) coast (b) central mountain zone (c) area east of Jordan (d) Jordan valley.
48. The "King's Highway" followed (a) coast (b) central mountain zone (c) area east of Jordan (d) Jordan valley.
49. The highway which connected Mesopotamia with the rich mining country of the Arabah was which of the above?
50. The "crossroads" of the highway system of ancient Palestine was at (a) Galilee (b) Megiddo (c) Carmel.



MAP PROBLEM

To show a double ee
place circle in column
to right of e on answer
sheet.

From among the S series (seas)
shown on the map identify the following:

51. Persian Gulf
52. Black Sea
53. Red Sea
54. Mediterranean Sea
55. Caspian Sea

From among the M series (mountains)
shown on the map identify the following:

56. Zagros Mountains
57. Taurus Mountains
58. Lebanon
59. Anti-Lebanon
60. Anti-Taurus

From among the R series (rivers)
shown on the map, identify the
following:

61. Jordan
62. Euphrates
63. Tigris
64. Orontes
65. Leontes
66. Nile

From among the O series (miscellaneous)
items on the map identify the follow-
ing:

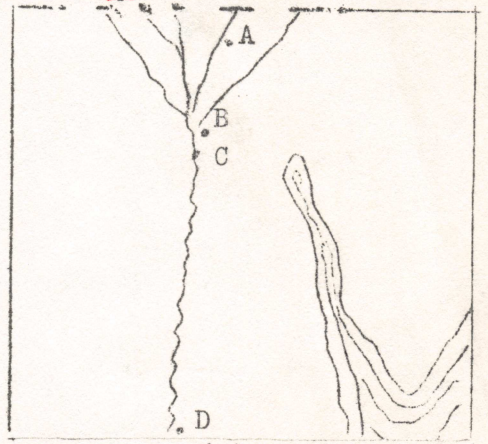
67. Arabian Desert
68. Sahara Desert
69. Fertile Crescent
70. The Arabah (ditch of)

note: whenever NO's are used in reference to multiples convert to letters 1=A, 2=B, 3=C, 4=D, 5=E.

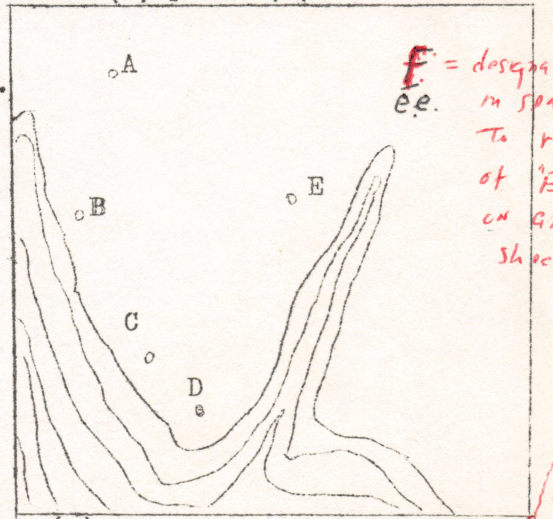
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY - Test No. 2

9

1. Egypt was settled by the descendants of (a) Ham (b) Shem (c) Japheth.
2. What best describes the habitable portion of Egypt? (a) broad plain (b) mountainous country with fertile valleys (c) a river valley 2-30 miles wide traversing desert plateau.
3. The Old Kingdom era of Egypt produced which of the following? (a) canals (b) Pyramids (c) world conquest.
4. Israel's Exodus took place in which era? (a) Old Kingdom (b) Middle Kingdom (c) New Kingdom.
5. The capital of the country in the famous Pyramid era was (a) Memphis (b) Alexandria (c) Thebes.
6. The capital when Israel left in the Exodus was ^{up} ~~down~~ river at (a) Thebes (b) Alexandria (c) Raamses.
7. On the map locate by ^{Letter} ~~number~~ the city of Thebes. *D*
8. Do same for city of Raamses *A*
9. Do same for Memphis. *C*
10. The modern city of Cairo was located near: (a) Alexandria (b) Thebes (c) Memphis.
11. Locate the famous store-city built Hebrew slave labor. *A*



12. Israel was located in the part of the country called (a) Abyssinia (b) Thebes (c) the Delta.
13. What best describes the Sinaitic Penninsula? (a) desert (b) plain (c) rolling hills (d) rugged mountain and wilderness country.
14. On the map locate by number the Wilderness of Shur. *A*
15. Locate the Wilderness of Paran *E*
16. Locate the Wilderness of Etham *B*
17. Locate the area of Mount Sinai. *D*
18. The Arabah is (a) a mountain range (b) a gorge of rift (c) a famous plain - extending from the south end of Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba.
19. Locate the "Arabah" on the map by ^{closest Letter} ~~number~~. *(A)*

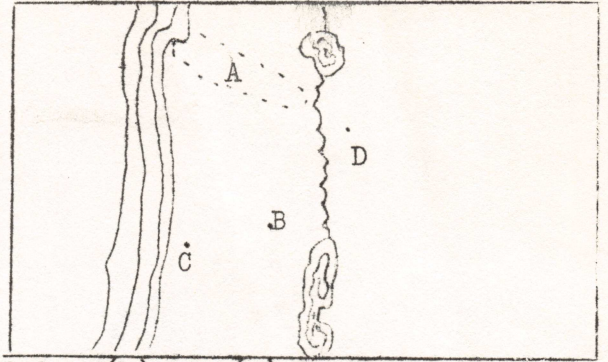


20. Edom represents the descendants of (a) Jacob (b) Lot (c) Esau in patriarchal history.
21. The land of Edom occupied a mountain range denoted by the name (a) Mt. Sier (b) Mt. Ephraim (c) Mt. Moriah.
22. This land would best be described as (a) mountainous Canyon country (b) rolling hills (c) plains country.

A. B. C. D. E

- 2
23. A "wilderness" according to Hebrew usage of the word denoted (a) wooded country (b) cattle country or grazing country (c) deserts.
 24. What people refused to allow Israel to cross through their country? (a) Moab (b) Edom (c) Jebusites.
 25. The famous "rose red" city of the Edomites was (a) Bozrah (b) Ezion-geber (c) Sela or Petra.
 26. The Exodus started from Rameses located (a) on east side of the Delta (b) Middle Delta (c) West Delta.
 27. Why did not the Israelites take the shortest route to Palestine? Because of: (a) highway conditions (b) climate conditions (c) military reasons.
 28. The front ~~ier~~ route to Palestine was garrisoned by fortresses under command of (a) Egypt (b) Hyksos (c) Hittites.
 29. The body of water through which Israel was miraculously brought by supernatural intervention is properly known as (a) "Red Sea" (b) "Sea of Reeds" (c) "Water-parting" route.
 30. The first stage of the Exodus took the Israelites to what point? (a) Sinai (b) Kadesh-Barnea (c) Plains of Moab (d) Sea of Reeds (e) Red Sea.
 31. The second stage of the Exodus took them to what point? A
 32. The third stage to which point? B
 33. The fourth stage to which point. C
 34. The scene of the 30 years' wandering was in which of the five wilderness areas of the Peninsula? (a) Shur (b) Etham (c) Sin (d) Paran (e) Zin.
 35. Jebel Musa denotes the point at which the following event took place during the Exodus: (a) attempted entrance into Palestine through south (b) Quails (c) Giving of Law (e) Bitter Water.
 36. It is said that some of the earliest human remains yet discovered anywhere were found in Palestine near (a) Mt. Carmel (b) Esdraelon (e) Galilee (d) Jerusalem.
 37. A characteristic of many of the "im" peoples described in the Bible as inhabiting the land of Palestine before the Canaanites came was (a) high degree of civilization (b) unusually large physical stature (c) military strength.
 38. The "giants" of the spies' report (Number 13) were (a) Rephaim (b) Zuzim (c) Anakim.
 39. The aboriginal people of whom Og was a remnant (De. 3:11) were (a) Rephaim (b) Zuzim (c) Avim.
 40. The aboriginal cave dwelling people who occupied the country later taken over by descendants of Esau south of Dead Sea were (a) Horim (b) Rephaim (c) Avim (d) Zuzim.
 41. The tribes of people occupying the lands at the time of the conquest by Joshua have been collectively called the "ite" people. They were descendant of which of Noah's grandsons (a) Shem (b) Ham (c) Canaan (d) Japheth.

42. On the map identify by area letter the habitat of the Canaanites. *A*



43. Do same for the Philistines *C*

44. Do the same for the Jebusites. *B*

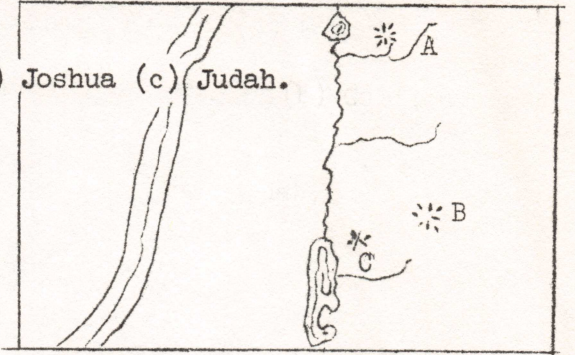
45. Do same for Amorites, most powerful of the "ite" people. *D*

46. The Moabites and Ammonites were descendants of (Abraham (b) Lot (c) Esau.

47. Their habitat may generally be described as (a) western Palestine (b) Galilean area (c) East of Jordan and south and east of Dead Sea.

48. The eastern campaign was conducted by (a) Moses (b) Joshua (c) Judah.

49. The Major battle in the eastern campaign in which Og was defeated was at Edrei. Locate on map by number. *A*



50. The southern battle in the eastern campaign took place at Jahaz. Locate on map. *C*

51. The western conquest had how many ^{general thrusts} campaigns? (a) one (b) two (c) three.

52. The first campaign across the Jordan was designed (a) to defeat tribes in south (b) split land in half preventing a solid federation of all tribes (c) simply to establish a "beach-head" in the land.

53. The formidable "east gate" of the land was (a) Shechem (b) Jerusalem (c) Jericho (d) Ai.

54. After initial battles under Joshua were fought, what famous central city became scene of a religious ceremony? (a) Jericho (b) Bethel (c) Shechem. (d) Shiloh.

55. The "southern campaign" took place at (a) Jerusalem (b) Shechem (c) Beth-Horon.

56. The battle was continued in what famous valley breaking down out of the mountains towards the plain of the sea to the west? (a) Rephaim (b) Esdraelon (c) Ajalon.

57. After an all-night march Joshua and his forces "fell" upon the encampment of the northern enemies at (a) Esdraelon (b) Megiddo (c) Lake Merom, north of Galilee.

58. The "mopping up" campaign was to be carried out on what plan? (a) continued combined forces under single military leadership (b) by individual tribes (c) by communities.

59. The land parcels on the east of the Jordan were assigned under (a) Joshua (b) Moses (c) Abraham (d) David.

East side A.

60. On the map Parcel No. 1 was assigned to (a) Manasseh (b) Gad (c) Reuben (d) Judah.

61. On the map, Parcel No. 2 was assigned to which of the above? *B*

62. On the map Parcel No. 3 was assigned to which of above? *C*

63. On the west side of the Jordan, Identify the parcel assigned to Judah (southern zone). *C*

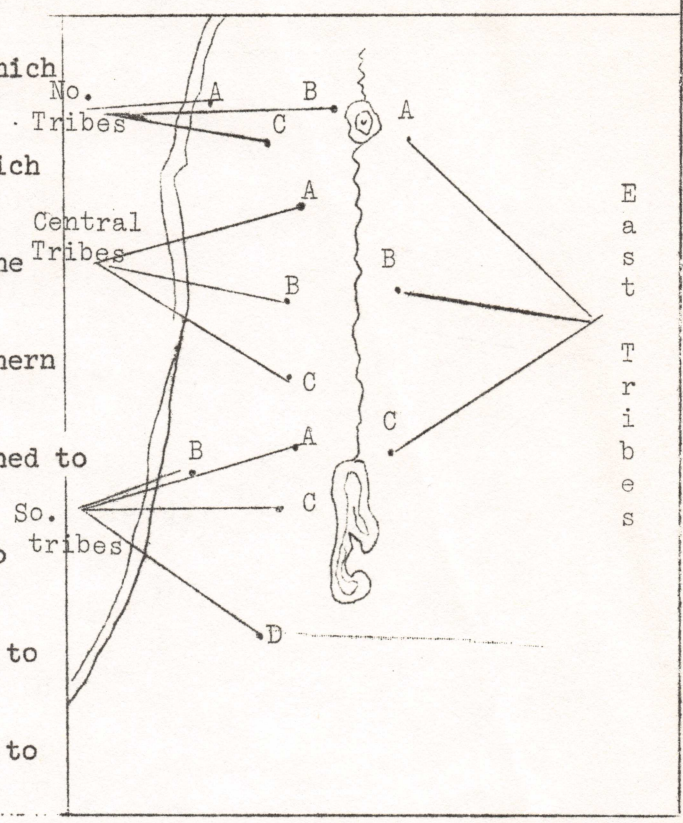
64. Identify parcel assigned to Benjamin (southern zone). *A*

65. In the central zone, identify parcel assigned to Ephraim. *C*

66. Identify in central zone parcel assigned to Issachar. *A*

67. In northern zone, identify parcel assigned to Asher. *A*

68. In northern zone, identify parcel assigned to Naphtali. *B*



69. The cities of Refuge were located (a) in southern zone (b) central zone (c) three on both sides of Jordan.

70. Cities of the Levites (48) were (a) all in southern zone (b) all in central zone around tabernacle (c) scattered throughout all the land.

71. The cities of the Priests (13) were (a) scattered throughout all the land (b) all in central zone around tabernacle (c) all in southern zone.

72. What is remarkable about the latter arrangement? (a) prophetically foresees removal of national sanctuary to Jerusalem (b) provides for eventuality of the secession of ten tribes from Davidic rule (c) no significance. (examine carefully!)

73. The seven oppressions of Israel in the days of the Judges came from what sources? (a) general invasion of entire land from North (b) from varying perimeter points surrounding all main borders of the country (c) from infiltration from within.

74. The oppressor nations were prophetically described in Judges by what symbol? (a) "thorns in their sides" (b) viscious animals (c) cruel taskmasters like in Egypt.

75. The deliverer in each instance marshalled forces (a) from nation as a whole (b) from the tribe especially harassed (c) by neither.

76. The Mesopotamian oppression came from what direction? (a) north (b) south (c) southeast.

77. The Philistine oppression came from (a) north (b) south (c) southwest (d) east.

78. The Ammonite oppression came from (a) north (b) south (c) east.

79. The royal city of Saul was (a) Gilgal (b) Gibeah (c) Hebron. (d) Jerusalem.

80. This city was practically a suburb of (a) Shechem (b) Hebron (c) Jerusalem.
81. Saul's 7 wars primarily reached in what direction from Israel? (a) north (b) south (c) east (d) west (e) all directions.
82. Saul's pursuit of David took place in what region of the country? (a) north (b) coastal area - due west (c) in the wilderness area south of Jerusalem.
83. The pursuit country was especially favorable to David because (a) close to Philistines (b) close to Moab (c) nature of topography and David's familiarity with it.
84. David's first seven years as king were administered from (a) Gibeah (b) Jerusalem (c) Hebron.
85. The famous fortress-city as yet taken by Israel in David's time was (a) Megiddo (b) Bethsan (c) Jerusalem (d) Bethlehem.
86. David's foreign conquests were primarily (a) new and different from those accomplished by Saul (b) a re-subjugation of peoples attempting to throw off Israel's control during the change in administration from Saul to David (c) David made no wars.
87. David expanded the borders of Israel from what famous river in the north to what famous land mark in the south as provided by covenant grant to Abraham? (select two) (a) Orontes (b) Yarmuk (c) Wady El Arish (d) Euphrates (e) Nile River.
88. Among the reverses David suffered during the "calamity" era of his reign was the attempted overthrow by Absalom to take the throne. This struggle was settled in what battle area? (a) Jerusalem suburbs (b) Galilean area (c) Transjordan area near Mahanaim
89. David established what city as both the religious and civil capital of land? (a) Hebron (b) Shiloh (c) Gilgal (d) Jerusalem.
90. Solomon's copper industry was located where? (a) Jerusalem (b) Ezion Geber on Gulf of Aqaba (c) Jericho.
91. His chariot cities were mainly located on a parallel of what famous valley? (a) Rephaim (b) Esdraelson (c) Sharon (d) Jordan valley.
92. His maritime trade centered where? (a) Acco (b) Caesarea (c) Ezion-Geber - a spot today important to modern Israel as a port-town.