

1. WONDER In the name wonder, the astonishment which the work produces upon the beholders is transferred to the work itself. It only touches the outside of the matter. Therefore it is remarkable (as Origen has noted) that this name wonders is never used alone, but always in connection with some other name such as "signs and wonders". Ref. Acts xiv.3; Rom. xv.19; Matt.xxiv.24; Heb. ii.4. Its purpose would seem to be that it acts as a summons to men to open their eyes to the spiritual appeal (behind the miracle) which is about to be addressed to them.

2. SIGN The miracle is also referred to as a sign. This implies a token or indication of the near presence and working of God--a sign that God is working. In this word the ethical purpose of the miracle comes to the front. The sign is a pledge of something more than itself--it is often the seal of power set to the person who accomplishes them, the proof of the person's authority who does them. Examples:

1. The early disciples--"The Lord confirming the word with signs following,"(Mark xvi.20; Acts xiv.3; Heb.ii.4).
2. The question of the Jews--"What sign shewest thou? (Jno.ii.18)
3. Paul speaks of himself as having "the signs of an apostle" (2 Cor. xii.12).
4. When God sends Moses to deliver Israel He furnishes him with signs to serve credentials that he is God's ambassador.

3. A sign is not always a miracle, although it is many times associated with miracles in the Scriptures. For example, the Angels give to the shepherds for a sign their finding of the Child wrapt in swaddling clothes in a manger. (Compare Luke ii.12; to Exod. iii.12.)

3. POWERS OR MIGHTY WORKS Here the cause gives its name to the effect. Originally the power dwells in the divine messenger--thus the Messenger was one with the power with which he was equipped of God. Therefore Christ was in the highest sense "The great Power of God" (Acts viii.10). But then, by an easy transition, the word comes to signify the exertions or separate manifestations of this power. Hence we have the word powers in the plural, although the same word is now translated in our Version "wonderful works" (Matt. vii.22), and now "mighty works" (Matt. xi.20; Mark vi.14; Luke x.13), and still more frequently, "miracles" (Acts ii.22;xix.11;1Cor.wii.10,28; Gal.iii.5.

The three terms thus far mentioned above occur three times in connection with one another (Acts ii.22; 2Cor. xii.12; 2 Thess. ii.9) although in a different order on each occasion. Although the use of the word "wonder" is not used in the passage in Mark ii.1-12 narrating the healing of the paralytic, all three aspects represented by these terms are illustrated: The healing of the paralytic was a wonder, for they who beheld it "were all amazed" it was a power, for the man at Christ's word "arose, took up his bed, and went forth before them all"; it was a sign, for it gave token that One greater than men was among them, and it stood in connection with a higher fact of which it was the seal and sign--that they might "know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins."

4. WORKS Used very frequently in the Gospel of John. (v.36;vii.21;x.25,32,38;xiv.11,12;xv.24;cf.Matt.xi.2). The frequent use of this word suggests that the miraculous is only the ordinary form of working with Christ. Therefore He must, out of necessity of His higher being, put forth these works greater than man's. The great miracle is the Incarnation; all else follows naturally. It is no wonder that He whose name is "Wonderful (Isa.ix.6) does works of wonder; the only wonder would be if He did them not. The sun in the heavens is itself a wonder; but it is not a wonder that, being what it is, it rays forth its rays of light and heat. These miracles are the fruit after its kind which the divine tree brings forth; and may, with a deep truth, be styled the works of Christ, with no further addition or explanation.

COMPLETION. (Write answers on separate answer sheet).

The three Synoptic Gospels are: (1), (2), and (3).

The Book of Acts and the Epistles give us an (4) of the facts; whereas the (5) set forth the facts themselves.

Most New Testament scholars believe that behind the synoptic records there is a common document known as (6)

The three motives which gave rise to the necessity for written records of our Lord's life are (7), (8), and (9)

That hypothesis which declares that partially all of the synoptic Gospels can be divided into sections which allow for classification into certain definite groups is known as (10)

That our Gospels were written in a time of superb historical composition is evidenced by the activity of Jewish authors writing in the field of history. A most notable Jewish historian of this time was (11)

The preface of Luke's Gospel certainly implies that he undertook to write a (12) and since his Gospel does not essentially differ from the other Gospels, it is evident that they had the same purpose in mind.

List the order in which it is generally believed that the synoptic Gospels were written--(13) (14) (15).

There are only (16) detailed accounts of the circumstances surrounding our Lord's entrance into the world that have any historic value at all, namely--(17) and (18)

The direct male line of Jesus extended over (19) generations covering (20) years. This was necessitated by a promise which God made to (21)

The Angel, when speaking to Joseph, revealed points of information by Divine foreknowledge concerning Jesus, namely--(22) and (23).

The birthplace of Jesus was foretold (24) B.C. by (25).

That the time of the nativity Mary and Joseph were living (26) miles from Bethlehem in the Lill-town of (27).

One of the proofs of Matthew authorship in the first two chapters of his Gospel is his quotation of no less than (28) accompanied by the regular Matthew formula which factors add strength to the historicity of the account of the (29)

One factor which removes the possibility of the Messiah's birth today is that no Jews have lived in Bethlehem for the last (30) years.

The superstitious metaphysical belief of the Hindus is called (31).

Although it has no direct bearing on the Virgin Birth of Christ, the idea of an egg cell developing without fertilization is called (32)

If the prophet who prophesied Christ's birthplace had been guessing, he no doubt would have chosen (33) as the city.

The favorite theory regarding Christ's birth with rationalists is (34).

Dr. D. M. Blair, formerly the Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of London, points out Luke's competence in the field of (35).

Dr. Scott, Professor of Greek in Northwestern University, points out his competence as a (36) man.

List five supernatural elements in the Gospel records of Christ's birth (which are dwelt upon in the text)--(37) (38) (39) (40) (41).

The argument which points to the absence of fundamental teaching of the Virgin Birth in Mark, John and the Epistles is called (42)

Whatever the physical nature of the star of the magi was, its purpose was to serve as (43).

As Dr. G. Campbell Morgan points out, the two-fold work of the Holy Spirit in the Virgin Birth of Christ was (44) and (45)

Indicate the extent of your text book reading in Chapter II (Historical Trustworthiness of Gospels)--(46); in Chapter III (Virgin Birth) (47).

ANSWER SHEET - Exam 2- Christology W52-53 (Chapt. II-III).

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SCORE: Possible _____
Less _____
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NAME _____
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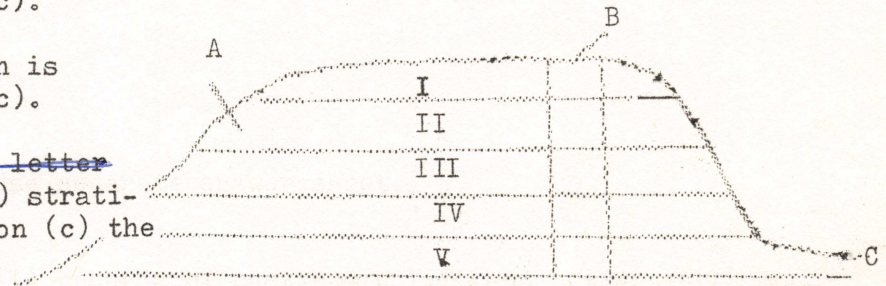
- Aitken, Martin J., Physics and Archaeology
Albright, W.F., Recent Discoveries in Bible Lands.
Albright, From the Stone Age to Christianity
Adams, J. McKee, Ancient Records and the Bible
Barton, Geo., Archaeology and the Bible.
Blaklock, E., Out of the Earth
Bruce, F.F., Second Thoughts on the Dead Sea Scrolls.
Burrows, Millar, The Dead Sea Scrolls
Brownlee, Wm. H., The Meaning of the Qumran Scrolls
Caiger, Stephen L., Bible and Spade
Finnegan, Jack, Light from the Ancient Past.
Free, J. P., Archaeology and Bible History
Huffman, J.A., Stones Cry Out
Kinnaman, J. O., Diggers for Facts
Martston, Sir Chas., The Bible Comes Alive.
Merston, Sir Chas., New Bible Evidence.
Owen, George F., Archaeology and the Bible
Rimmer, Harry, Crying Stones
Thompson, J.A., Bible and Archaeology
Unger, M., Archaeological Discoveries
Williams, Walter G., Archaeology in Biblical Research
Wright, G. Ernest, Biblical Archaeology
Vos, Howard, An Introduction to Bible Archaeology
Pfeiffer, Charles F., The Dead Sea Scrolls.
Lazor, Wm. S., Amazing Dead Sea Scrolls.

Books on Cultural Background

- Bowen, Through Bowen Linsen with Bible in Hand
Freeman, James M., Handbook of Bible Manners and Customs
Geikie, J.C., Hours with the Bible
Jamieson, Robert Eastern Manners of the N.T.
Jamieson, Robert, Eastern Manners of the O. T.
Mackie, Geo. Bible Manners and Customs
Rice, E.W., Orientalisms.
Van Lennep, H.J., Bible Lands, Customs and Manners
Miller, Madeline, Encyclopedia of Bible Life.
Thompson, the Book and the Land.

Exam No. 1 - O. T. Archaeology (Use separate answer sheet.)

1. Archaeology is the study of (1) records of past human life and activity (b) "monuments of the past" (c) all material remains of past human life.
2. The data by which archaeology interprets the past comes solely from inscriptional materials of the past. (a) true (b) false.
3. Our word archaeology was coined by (a) Hebrews (b) Greeks (c) Babylonians.
4. The word archaeology literally denotes (a) relics (b) excavations (c) words relating to ancient things.
5. A tell is (a) a layer of occupation (b) an excavational plan (c) plot of ground (d) a mound or hill in which an ancient city is buried.
6. The most common and reliable means of dating ancient remains in the Near East is through (a) Carbon-14 (b) Dendro-chronology (c) pottery.
7. The diagram to the right represents (a) pottery specimen (b) a natural topographical uplift (c) a tell.
8. A layer of occupation is denoted by the letter: (a) (b) or (c).



9. A cut known as a trial trench is shown by letter (a) (b) or (c).
10. The numerative indicia under letter ~~"A"~~ denotes (a) elevation (b) stratigraphy or layers of occupation (c) the excavational grid.
11. If neolithic iron-age and bronze-age remains were present in this tell, those of strata No. 1 would more likely be (a) bronze-age remains (b) iron age (c) neolithic.
12. The predominant reason why cities become buried is (a) shifting sand (b) earthquake (c) the repeated cycle of destruction and rebuilding.
13. A "grid" in excavational work serves what purpose? (a) fence (b) locale identification for identifying objects on the field map (c) measurements.
14. Much archaeological work in the 19th century was in the category of (a) scientific work (b) explorations (c) treasure hunts.
15. Why is pottery a reliable means of chronological identification? (a) often bore dates (b) yields to C-14 analysis so readily (c) reflects so well human social characteristics of the people who made it from beginning of human occupation.
16. Carbon-14 dating works on the principle that (a) carbon content of a remains can be measured (b) radio activity in plant and animal matter is residual and can be measured (c) refers to carbon ink used on ostraca.
17. The half-life of Carbon-14 is established at (a) 2,500 years (b) 5,600 years (c) 10,000 years.
18. The accuracy of C-14 dating is (a) undisputably established (b) highly uncertain (c) widely accepted within limits of two to three thousand years.

19. The Behistun Inscription was the key to (a) ancient Egyptian writing (b) understanding purpose of Babylonian ziggurate (c) ancient Babylonian cuneiform writing.
20. The Rosette Stone was the key to (a) Egyptian writing hieroglyphics (b) cuneiform (c) Sinaitic alphabetic writings.
21. Arch interest existed long before the time of the Greeks (a) T (b) F.
22. The 7th century B.C. Assyrian king known for his interest in archaeological remains was (a) Nebadnezzar (b) Napoleon (c) Ashurbnaipal.
23. Which of the following words denotes a house in Arabic? (a) Ain (b) En (c) Beit (d) Nahr.
24. Which of the following terms denotes a dry river bed? (a) Ain (b) Nahr (c) Tell (d) Wady.
25. A product of human workmanship especially of simple primitive art is (a) a monument (b) papyrus (c) interment (d) artifacts.
26. A tall sedge from which the ancient Egyptians made a writing material was called (a) parchment (b) codex (c) papyrus
27. Stratigraphy is a (a) the excavations of mounds (b) drawings (c) study of a given period by the study of remains related to the same period of time.
28. Typology in archaeology denotes (a) relation between forms of objects (b) symbols (c) art.
29. The name C. J. Rich is associated with the beginnings of archaeology in (a) Egypt (b) Palestine (c) Mesopotamia.
30. The name of Prof. Robinson is associated with (a) excavational methods (b) Egypt (c) beginning of the scientific identification of ancient sites.
31. The name of Sir Flinders Petrie is associated with the development of (a) excavational methods (b) methods of identifying sites (c) typology in archaeology.
32. The only function of archaeology in relation to the Bible is confirmation (a) true (b) false.
33. Seriation dating is based primarily on (a) tree rings (b) pollen beds (c) C-14 (d) pottery.
34. The two methods of dating objects in Near East archaeology are (select two): (a) Dendro-chronology (b) pollen analysis (c) glacial varves (d) Flourine (e) potassium-argon (f) pottery (g) Carbon-14.
35. Broken pieces of pottery used as writing material are (a) scarabs (b) parchment (c) papyrus (d) ostraca.
36. The Egyptian charm in the form of a beetle and bearing the seal of the ruling Pharoah was (a) mummy (b) sarcophagus (c) ostraca (d) scarab.
37. Earliest forms of writing were (a) picto-graphs (b) seals (c) cuneiform (d) alphabetic writing.
38. Ancient languages became "dead" because (a) too difficult (b) shift of ~~new~~ world power (c) language drift within the language.

39. A "dead" language is (a) Greek (b) Hebrew (c) Egyptian hieroglyphics (d) Aramaic.
40. The Behistun Rock inscription was ⁱⁿ (a) one language (b) two languages (c) three languages.
41. The Rosetta Stone inscriptions were in (a) one language (b) two languages (c) three languages.
42. "Tells" are mentioned in the Bible in the Book of (a) Revelation (b) Genesis (c) Joshua - and the meaning of them is illuminated by modern archaeology.
43. The discovery of the destruction of Shiloh is an example of how archaeology (a) confirms Scripture (b) supplements Scripture (c) illumines Scripture, according to Unger.
44. Discoveries concerning Belshazzar bear what functional relationship to Daniel chapter 5? (a) confirmation (b) illumination (c) supplementation, according to the author.
45. What word or term in the following list best describes the nature of the Old Testament as to its source? (a) research document (b) Hebrew folklore (c) inspired revelation of God to man.


1. Give the five major tasks of the adolescent, the achieving of which causes his problems.
2.
 - a) What are the problems of adolescence related to the home?
 - b) What are the problems of adolescence in relation to school?
 - c) What problem concerns adolescents the least?
 - d) What is their keenest personal-social problem?
3. ~~ask~~ Discuss physical development in the following aspects:
 - a) What causes development to take place.
 - b) How development is controlled.
 - c) The factor of heredity in development.
4. Discuss physical development in the following aspects:
 - a) Comparison of rate of development in boys and girls.
 - b) Rate of growth in relation to pubescence.
 - c) Rate of growth in relation to terminal size.
5.
 - a) What are the problems of adolescence that are related to growth?
 - b) What are the problems of adolescence related to the physiological changes?
6.
 - a) Discuss how the emotions of an adolescent differ from the emotions of childhood.
 - b) What are the general fears of an adolescent?
 - c) What modern practice aggravates these fears?
7.
 - a) Define intelligence.
 - b) Define IQ.
 - c) What is the usual measure for intelligence?
 - d) Evaluate the worth or validity of that measure.
8.
 - a) Discuss the relation of mental growth to physical growth.
 - b) Discuss the relation of environment to mental growth.

COPY


9 JUDGMENTS

	SUBJECTS	TIME	PLACE	BASIS	RESULT	SCRIPTURE REF.
Earth's Hosts	1 Wicked dead	Close of millenium	Great White Throne	Works	Cast into Lake of Fire	Rev 20:11-15
	2 Nations	Revelation of Christ before Millenium	On earth "Valley of Jehoshaphat"	Treatment of the Jew	Offending nations destroyed	Matt 25:31-46 Joel 3:1,2
	3 Israel	Great tribulation	Palestine around Jerusalem	Rejection of God 1 Sam 8:7	Christ to be accepted as Messiah	Ezek 20:34-38 Dan 12:1, Zech 12:10
Satanic Hosts	4 Beast & False Prophet	Before Millenium	Armedgeddon	Rebellion	Cast into Lake of Fire	Rev 19:19
	5 Fallen Angels	After Millenium	Great day	Rebellion	Cast into Lake of Fire	Jude 6 2 Peter 2:4
	6. Satan	After Millenium	By Jerusalem	Rebellion	Cast into Lake of Fire	Rev 20:7-10
The Church	7 Christians as "sinners saved by grace"	A. D. 30	Calvary	Christ bore penalty of our sins	Justification of believers	John 5:24 Gal 3:13 II Cor 5:21 I Peter 2:24
	8 Christians as "Sons"	In this present life	In our hearts	Confession of our sins	Forgiveness & restoration	I Cor 11:31,32 I John 1:9 I John 2:1
	9 Christians as "Servants"	After Rapture	Judgment seat of Christ	Works	Loss - if works are burnt Reward - if works stand the test Crown of	II Cor 5:10


Calvary



Rapture



Revelation



Great White Throne

Church Age

Millenium

1. Life James 1:12
Rev 2:10

2. Glory I Peter 5:4

3. Rejoicing I Thes 2:19,20

4. Righteousness 2 Tim 4:8

5. Incorruptible Crown I Cor 9:25-27

NORTHWEST BIBLE COLLEGE

TROPICAL DISEASES

Exam III

1. Give the 10 points among general measures for control of diseases which have a common source of infection as the stools of infected persons or carriers.

True or false

1. Bacilliary dipentery is caused by the Endamoeba hystalytica. _____
2. The mode of transmission in Typhus or Jail fever is body or head lice. _____
3. A disease ending in lysis is one that ends suddenly and with a rapid drop in temperature. _____
4. A person who is dehydrated requires an excessive amount of fluids. _____
5. A complication of Cholera is Anemia. _____
6. Cholera is especially prevalent in India. _____
7. A high fever with a slow pulse is noted in Typus. _____
8. There is a characteristic exanthum noted in Bacilliary Dysentery. _____
9. Cholera is characterized by acute colicky pains, diarrhea, vomiting and rapid dehydration. _____
10. The incubation period of Amebic Dysentery is 2-8 days. _____
11. The portal of entry in thyoid fever is the skin. _____
12. The nursing care of Bacilliary Dysentery is similar to that of Typhoid fever. _____
13. Paratyphoid is similar to Typhoid fever except that it is more severe. _____
14. The average incubation period of Typhus is 12 days. _____
15. Tympanitis is distention of the abdomen with has or air. _____
16. Bed or pressure sores may be prevented by having the patient lie very still. _____
17. Vaccination will prevent Typhoid fever. _____
18. The source of infection of Cholera is the blood of an infected person. _____
19. The source of infection of Amebic or Bacilliary Dysentery is the feces of an infected person or carrier. _____
20. Laboratory examination is not necessary to differentiate Bacilliary from Amebic Dysentery. _____

12. Between what distances from the screen and beyond what viewing angle (in degrees) is the seating unsatisfactory when a beaded screen is used?
13. Which is higher, the brightness ration for metallic screens or for beaded screens?
How high might it be?
_____ . _____ .
14. Brightness ratio for matte type screens is never more than _____ to _____.
15. Matte type screens provide nearly equal picture brightness for all spectators, being, on the average, _____ per cent at a 30-degree angle.

* * * *

I. Write in the space provided at the left the correct answer to each of the following:

1. _____ If a student receives an "Incomplete" in a course, what is the specified time during which the work may be made up before it automatically becomes an "F".
- 2.a. _____ Incompletes are given only in cases of absences due to what two reasons.
b. _____
- 3.a. _____ If a student is enrolled in a three-hour ^{course} (a) what is the maximum number of times he may be tardy without affecting his grade (b) the number of times absent (unexcused).
b. _____
4. a. _____ For what two reasons only will absence be excused?
b. _____

II. CORRECT PROCEDURE Write in the space at the left the correct person, place or time which relates to correct procedure in each of the following conditions:

5. _____ If a student is absent from school whom should he notify and before what time of the day?
6. _____ If a student wishes to arrange for a social gathering?
7. _____ If on any occasion a lady and a gentleman student wish to keep company?
8. _____ If a student leaves his place of employment?
- 9.a. _____ If a student wishes to withdraw from a course he must secure whose permission? (2 persons) Failure to follow this procedure will result in what grade?
b. _____
10. _____ If a student wishes to carry more than 15 credits per quarter?
11. _____ If a lady student wishes permission to be escorted home by a gentleman?
12. _____ If a student has a grievance against another student whom should he first consult?
13. _____ If a student withdraws from school?
14. _____ When a student wishes permission to absent himself from his boarding place over-night.
15. _____ A student should consult whom before securing homes in which to work?

III. Answer the following by writing yes or no in the space at the left.

16. _____ May a student graduate if his accounts with the college are not paid in full?
17. _____ Are the rules of the school involved when a student contracts a charge account with a business firm?
18. _____ May students attend churches other than those of their own denomination?
19. _____ Are students permitted to borrow money or personal property from fellow students?
20. _____ May a student seek to influence another person to change his place of church attendance?

ATTENDANCE STATEMENT: Examination Week During examination week regular class-room attendance could not be taken; however each student is to sign a statement that he or she was in full clock attendance during examination week. Please write this statement on the reverse side of this sheet. This record is a VA requirement.

Question Booklet

0. F. Historical Books - Final -- Write on answer sheets only.
1. According to Jewish tradition, the author of Kings was (a) Jeremiah (b) Ezra (c) Samuel.
 2. The purpose of Kings is (a) to show establishment of the monarchy/ (b) to show how the nation flourished under the monarchy/c. to fill in history.
 3. The voice of God during this period was mainly through /a. priests /b. the Urim and the Thummim /c. prophets /d. judges /e. scribes.
 4. The person held up as God's ideal among the kings: /a. Solomon /b. David /c. Josiah.
 5. The pattern of conduct for the Northern kings was set by: /a. Rehoboam /b. Solomon /c. David /d. Jeroboam.
 6. The temple was built in about /a. 7 yrs. /b. 13 yrs. /c. 20 yrs.
 7. Solomon's craftsmen on the temple were mainly from: /a. Israel /b. Egypt /c. Syria.
 8. The dedication (temple) took place at /a. Passover /b. Pentecost /c. Feast of Tabernacles.
 9. The divine acceptance was indicated by /a. voice /b. cloud of light /c. fire from heaven.
 10. Solomon's prayer contains praise followed by petitions numbering /a. 3 /b. 7 /c. 12.
 11. The nature of the petitions has to do with /a. nation in times of future distress /b. nation in times of present distress /c. past failures of the nation.
 12. Solomon's downfall stems from what two prohibitions in the Deuteronomic code: /a. Military exploits /b. foreign marriages /c. wealth by oppression /d. splendour of his court.
 13. The taxation policy such as was followed by Solomon fulfills a prophetic statement concerning the nature of the monarchy given by /a. Joshua /b. Moses /c. Samuel /d. Elijah.
 14. (Identification of kings of north)
First king of Israel at division of kingdom: instituted self-worship "causing Israel to sin" -- /a. Rehoboam /b. Ahab /c. Jeroboam I /d. Jeroboam II /e. Zimri.
 15. The builder of Samaria: a. Jehu /b. Ahab /c. Omri.
 16. Noted for wickedness - married daughter of Tyrian Baalite priest: /a. Jeroboam I /b. Omri /c. Ahab.
 17. Wicked queen-ruler of Israel: /a. Athalish /b. Jezebel /c. Reheh.
 18. The king under whose reign Israel reached peak of prosperity and expansion: /a. Jehu /b. Jeroboam I /c. Jeroboam II. d. Uzziah /e. Solomon.
 19. The king anointed by Elijah to destroy house of Ahab and to exterminate Baalim: /a. Zimri /b. Jeroboam II /c. Hezekiah /d. Jehu

21. Last of northern kings. Secret alliance with Egypt triggered Assyrian march which brought end of the nation: /a. Zediah /b. Hoshea /c. Uzziah.

Kings of the South

22. Adopted oppressive taxation policy causing revolt: /a. Solomon/b. Jeroboam/c. Hezekiah/d. Uzziah/e. Rehoboam.
23. Judah reached its peak in expansion and prosperity of his reign. He made error of invading the office of the priesthood: /a. Manasseh/b. Ahaz/c. Jeroboam
24. One of Judah's best kings. Was saved by God from Assyrians: /a. Hezekiah/b. Josiah /c. Zedekiah.
25. Another of Judah's best kings. Book of Law found in his reign: /a. Jehu/b. David /c. Uzziah/d. Josiah/e. Jehoiachin.
26. Last king of Judah - carried captive when Jerusalem was burned: /a. Josiah/b. Jehoniah /c. Zedekiah.

Prophets of the time

27. Appeared on scene in days of Ahab - a time of apostasy: /a. Elisha /b. Elijah /c. Micah/d. Isaiah/e. Amos.
28. The prophet who restrained Rehoboam when he wanted to fight Israel: /a. Amos /b. Jonah /c. Isaiah.
29. The prophet who prophesied against Jeroboam's altar: /a. unnamed men of God /b. Elijah /c. Amos.
30. Prophesied contrary to Ahab's wishes just before Ahab and Jezebel went to battle against Syria: /a. Micah/b. Jonah/c. Elijah.
31. Elijah's successor: /a. Unnamed men of God /b. Amos /c. Isaiah/d. none of these.

General questions:

32. Judah out-lasted Israel by /a. 100 yrs. /b. 135 yrs. /c. 70 yrs.
33. In Israel there were how many dynasties: /a. 1 /b. 5 /c. 7 /d. 9 /e. 10.
34. In Judah the singular Davidic dynasty was prophesied in /a. Abrahamic Covenant /b. Solomon's dream /c. Davidic Covenant /d. David's patriarchal blessing.
35. It is likely that Jeroboam's idea involving bovine worship came from /a. Tyre /b. Jerusalem /c. Egypt /d. Babylon /e. Assyria.
36. It is apparent that he set up worship centers in Dan and Bethel for /a. religious reasons /b. political reasons /c. economic reasons.
37. Jeroboam in all probability did not intend that the calf images should be a direct representation of Jehovah: /a. true /b. false.
38. The condemnation by which rulers in the north were condemned involved an act on the part of /a. Solomon /b. Rehoboam /c. Jeroboam /d. Ahab /e. Ozi.

535
480
1015

- 39. Chronicles in the Hebrew Bible is placed in the/a. Law /b. writings/c. prophets.
- 40. Chronicles were written /a. end of exile/b. before exile/c. during the exile.
- 41. The theme of Chronicles is/a. political /b. the temple/c. neither.
- 42. Nehemiah was/a. a preacher/ b. a layman/ c. a scribe/d. priest
- 43. The prophetic books belonging to the post exilic period are/a. Jeremiah/b. Ezekiel /c. Malachi/d. Haggai/e. Zechariah.
- 44. Chronologically Esther belongs/a. before Ezra/b. between Ezra and Nehemiah/c. after Neh.
- 45. The theme of Ezra and Nehemiah is/a. restoration/b. judgment/c. politics.
- 46. The key idea in Esther is/a. political preservation/b. providence of God/c. restoration.
- 47. What happens in Esther/a. has great bearing/b. no particular bearing on ^{SEQUENCE or} what is recorded in Ezra and Nehemiah.
- 48. The prophetic book which diagnoses the cause and nature of the exile more than any other is/a. Jeremiah/b. Zechariah /c. Haggai.
- 49. The prophetic type which depicts the restoration of the nation and which finds fulfillment in Ezra and Nehemiah is/a. the potter and the clay/b. the basket of summer fruit/c. the plumbline.
- 50. There were/a. one/b. two/c. three returns of the Jews after the exile.

Important dates:

- 51. The establishment of the monarchy:/a. 1500 B.C./b. 1100 B.C./c. 900 B.C.
- 52. The conquest of Palestine by Joshua:/a. 1400 B.C./b. 1200 B.C./c. 1100 B.C.
- 53. The division of the monarchy: /a. 1033/b. 933/c. 833 (all dates B.C.).
- 54. If the exodus took place 480 yrs. before the commencement of work on the Solomonic temple it means that the exodus would be dated at:/a. 1441 B.C./b. 1290 B.C./c. 1100 B.C.
- 55. The date of the fall of the northern kingdom:/a. 821 B.C./b. 721 B.C./c. 621 B.C.
- 56. The date of the fall of the southern kingdom:/a. (destruction of Jerusalem)-- 796 B.C. /b. 886 B.C./c. 586 B.C.
- 57. The date of Cyrus' decree permitting Jews' return:/a. 636 B.C./b. 536/c. 436 B.C.
- 58. The date of restoration of the temple: /a. 616 B.C./b. 516/c. 416 B.C.

Special references to literary materials:

- 59. A national book of heroes in Israel:/a. Book of Jasher/b. Chronicles/c. Vulgate.
- 60. Greek version of O.T.:/a. Vulgate/b. Septuagint/c. Hagiographa.

- ✦
61. A non-canonical record concerning David's reigns/a. Bk. of Jasher/b. Song of Bow/c. Chron. of King David.
 62. David's elogy over Saul and Jonathan/a. Song of Bow/b. Song of Deborah/k of Jasher.
 63. O.T. designation for Pentateuch/a. Pentateuch/b. Book of Law/c. Chronicles.
 64. A song celebrating victory over Sisera/a. Song of Bow/b. Song of Hannah/c. Song of Deborah.
 65. A non-canonical record of monarchs in Judah/a. LXX/b. Acts of Salomon/c. Chronicles of Kings of Judah/d. II Chronicles.
 66. Jewish designation for section of Bible containing certain books other than those of Moses and the prophets/a. Pentateuch/b. former prophets/c. the writings.
 67. The Jews placed books in the prophets on basis of/a. who wrote them /b. whether or not they contained predictions.
 68. Hannah's doxology contains elements similar to/a. Ps. 23 /b. Jacob's prophecy /c. Mary's Magnificat.

Significant sites:

69. Israel's first encampment west of Jordan/a. Aittin /b. Jericho /c. Gilgal.
70. First civil center in land/a. Gilgal /b. Shechem /c. Jerusalem.
71. First religious center of land/a. Jerusalem /b. Bethel /c. Shiloh.
72. Site of decisive battle in southern campaign of conquest/a. Bath-Horon/b. Shechem/c. Merom.
73. Site of decisive battle in northern campaign/a. Jericho /b. Merom/c. Gibeah.
74. Site where David was first anointed king/a. Jerusalem/b. Shechem/c. Hebron.

Significant passages to remember:

75. Davidic Covenant/a. Gen. 15 /b. Exodus 19/c. I Kings 7/d. II Sam. ch. 7.
76. Formula for success in conquest of land/a. Deut. ch. 17/b. Josh. 1:8 vt /c. Lev. 1.
77. Pentateuchal code providing for Israel's King/a. Deut. 17/b. Lev. ch. 1/ Jud. ch. 2.
78. A genealogical note culminating in David/a. Ruth 4:22/b. Ezra. ch. 2./c. Neh. ch. 7.
79. David's Psalms of remorse/a. Ps. 23 /b. 51/c. 103/d. 32 e. Ps. 151.
80. Epitomizes story of Israel's 7 cycles of apostasy in Judges/a. Jud. ch. 2./b. Ruth 1:1 /c. Jud. Ch. 19.

Non-Israelitish Rulers
and personages.

81. Assyrian ruler who invaded Israel in 734 B.C. in what is called the "Galilean" Captivity:
/a. Tiglath-pileser/b. Cyrus/c. Nebuchadnezzar.
 82. Persian king whose decree of repatriation fulfilled Isaiah's prophecy 200 years before:
/a. Darius /b. Xerxes/c. Cyrus.
 83. Babylonian king who subjugated the southern kingdom, burning Jerusalem to the ground in the end:/a. Sennacherib/b. Hazael/c. Nebuchadnezzar/d. Necho
 84. The Syrian king anointed by Elimeas as instrument of chastisement of Israel:/a. Jehu /b. Sennacherib/c. Hazael.
 85. Sidonian god of vegetation, rain and storms:/a. Baal /b. Ashtoroth /c. El.
 86. Sidonian goddess of fertility:/a. Wingal/b. Chemosh/c. Ashtoroth.
 87. Fish-god of the Philistines:/a. Dagon/b. Chemosh/c. El.
 88. Egyptian deities which are supposed to have furnished Jeroboam I with his concept of the calf-images:/a. Isis and Knevis/b. Aton and Anon/c. Ra and Horus.
 89. Deity of the Mesbites:/a. Chemosh/b. Baal/c. El.
- General questions:
90. The period of the judges extends roughly:/a. 300 yrs. /b. 200 yrs./c. 100 yrs.
 91. The deliverers or judges not infrequently had handicaps or were equipped with naturally insignificant instruments with which to accomplish their deliverances./a. T/b. F.
 92. The sign of the covenant, circumcision, had been neglected by Israel until they entered the land./a. True/b. False.
 93. Rahab became a member of the Messianic line./a. True/b. False.
 94. Two significant prophecies having to do with the captivity and the repatriation of the Jews following the ~~passive~~- exile are:/a. Gen. 31:5/b. Jer. 25:11-14/c. Zech. 4:6/d. Isa. 45:1-4.
 95. According to 2 Chron 36:20, 21, the 70 years' captivity is related to:/a. general disobedience/b. idolatry/c. failure of people to give land its sabbaths (sabbatical year rests).
 96. A unique feature about the book of Esther is:/a. no mention of God /b. its authorship/c. its story of preservation.
 97. More than one-half of the O.T. is occupied with historical passages./a. true/b. false.
 98. The Hebrews were the first people in the ancient world to have a sense of history./a. true /b. false.
 99. In the Hebrew Bible all of the historical books are in the "writings"./a. true/b. false.
 100. The historical books are particularly revelatory of God working in redemption through:
a/ the Law /b. guiding and intervening acts /c. words.

101. The meaning of "Jeshua" is (a). "Yehesh is Saviour" (b). "Jehovah" (c) "anointed."
102. The word "judges" (shophetim) means (a) civil magistrate, (b) saviors, (c) to repent.
103. The Hagiographa refers to (a) Law, (b) former prophets, (c) Talmud (d) the writings- denoting a part of the Jewish Bible.
104. Samuel is a translation book. (a) T. (b) F.
105. As a result of divine judgment upon the house of Eli the high-priesthood transferred from the house of Abiathar to Eleazar. (a) T. (b) F.
106. The capture of Jerusalem from the Jebusites is connected with the reign of (a) Saul, (b) David, (c) Solomon, (d) Hezekiah.
107. The Urim and the Thummim refers to (a) Jewish Law, (b) Divine Revelation through the priest, (c) temple furniture.
108. Which of the following books can be established as to authorship with reasonable certainty: (a) Joshua, (b) Judges, (c) Kings, (d) Ezra (e) Chronicles.
109. Some believe that Ezra and Nehemiah were originally one book. (a) T. (b) F.
110. The civil and religious leadership respectively during the first return were vested in which of the following? (a) Ezra, (b) Haggai, (c) Zechariah, (d) Zerubbabel, (e) Joshua.
111. The civil and religious leadership during the second period of post-exilic history were vested in which of the following? (a) Malachi, (b) Ezra, (c) Nehemiah, (d) Haggai.
112. Ezra became leader of the "Great Synagogue". (a) T. (b) F.
113. Ruth is held by some to be post-exilic. (a) T. (b) F.
114. The story in Esther involves primarily Jews in Jerusalem. (a) T. (b) F.
115. Chronicles (a) precedes, (b) was written at same time, (c) was written later than- Kings.
116. Kings reflects a prophetic point of view. (a) T. (b) F.
117. Chronicles follows the history of (a) Israel only, (b) both Israel and Judah, (c) Judah only.
118. A priestly point of view is reflected in (a) Kings, (b) Chronicles, (c) Samuel.
119. Bible reading: Check the following only if you have completely read the books: (a) I Kings, (b) II Kings, (c) Ezra, (d) Nehemiah, (e) Esther.

120. Text readings: Check the following only if you have completely read these chapters in the text: (a) On 1st and 2nd Kings, (b) On 1st and 2nd Chronicles, (c) On Ezra-Nehemiah, (d) On Esther.

- I. Original Divisions of the Old Testament Scriptures:
 1. Name the three (3) original Divisions.
 2. Quote the verse, and give the reference, where Christ refers to these Divisions.
- II. Discuss the Old Testament "Apocrypha."
- III. The "Lost Books" of the Old Testament:
 1. Name five (5)
 2. Nature and purport
- IV. How was the Canon of the Bible settled?
- V. Name ten(10) Symbols of the Bible, and tell wherein each is a Symbol.
- VI. Name, and explain, three (3) theories of Inspiration.
- VII. Witness to Inspiration--Testimony of the Spade.
- VIII. Witness to Inspiration--Testimony of the Scriptures.
- IX. Witness to Inspiration--Testimony of Christ.
- X. Explain the following apparent contradictions:
 1. Purchase of Ornan's threshingfloor.
 2. Four (4) different account of the Gospels.
 3. Two (2) accounts of the "Sermon on the Mount."

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

TRUE OR FALSE-- In the blank before the statement write "T" if the statement is true; "F" if the statement is false or partly false.

1. The Mediterranean Sea is the western boundary of Palestine.
2. The cedars of Solomon's temple came from Lebanon.
3. Gilboa is the highest mountain in Palestine.
4. God gave the Ten Commandments from Mount Carmel.
5. The great desert east of Palestine is known as Arabia.
6. Mesopotamia means "between the lands".
7. Abraham originally came from Ur of the Chaldees.
8. Moses saw the Promised Land from Mount Nebo.
9. There are three main geographical divisions in Palestine.
10. Nazareth was Jesus' headquarters through most of his ministry.
11. Jonah sailed from Joppa when fleeing from the Lord's command.

NAME THE PLACE--FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT NAME.

1. David's first capital; burial place of many patriarchs.
2. The northernmost city of Palestine.
3. The southernmost city of Palestine.
4. Bitter waters were made sweet here.
5. Water came out of the rock here.
6. The small sea around which Jesus had much of his ministry while here on earth.

MULTIPLE CHOICE--Choose the answer which best completes the sentences.

1. The King of Tyre who helped David and Solomon was: (a) Hiram; (b) Nebuchadnezzar; (c) Herod.
2. The capital of the northern kingdom of Israel was: (a) Samaria; (b) Sidon; (c) Cana.
3. The Coastline of the land of Palestine is: (a) 120 miles; (b) 250 miles; (c) 180 miles.

MATCHING TEST-- In the blank before each item in column "A" write the letter before the statement in column "B" which best describes or defines the term in column "A".

- | "A" | "B" |
|---------------------------|--|
| 21. <u> </u> Jericho | a. Closely connected with Samson's life. |
| 22. <u> </u> Gaza | b. The "City of Palm Trees" |
| 23. <u> </u> Balaam | c. A wicked king. |
| 24. <u> </u> Balak | d. The successor to Moses. |
| 25. <u> </u> Joshua | e. A false prophet |

NAME: _____

(Last)

(First)

WAYS OF UNDERSTANDING GOD'S WORD (By: J. Robert Ashcroft)

EXAMINATION

True or False.

In the blank before each statement write the letter "T" if the statement is true; write the letter "F" if the statement is false.

- ___ 1. Great strength for Christian living lies in feeding on the Word of God.
- ___ 2. The Word of God is unimportant in the area of faith healing.
- ___ 3. Just as Aaron was a mouthpiece for Moses, so holy men were mouthpieces of the Holy Ghost.
- ___ 4. The process of the acceptance of the present Scripture is known as the forming of the canon.
- ___ 5. Palestine was a land approximately 140 miles from north to south, from Dan to Beersheba.
- ___ 6. Nights were divided into four watches consisting of three hours each.
- ___ 7. A dispensation is a period of time in which God manages His affairs in a prescribed manner.
- ___ 8. We are presently living in the dispensation of the Church and looking forward to the Millennium, the next dispensation.
- ___ 9. While the Bible contains history, prophecy, and letters, it does not contain any books of a poetic nature.
- ___ 10. The first four books of the New Testament are called "Gospels" which mean good news.
- ___ 11. To understand portions of Scripture, it is never important to learn who the author is and what can be known about him.
- ___ 12. Special phrases which indicate change of thought in Paul's epistle to the Corinthians are "Now concerning" and "Now as touching".
- ___ 13. Some words which were used in the time of the King James translation of Scripture are no longer used in the same sense.
- ___ 14. The word "Selah" has been explained as a musical term denoting a pause in the poetry for the purpose of reflecting on what has gone before.
- ___ 15. Persons, places, and things are used as types in the Scriptures.
- ___ 16. A parable is an earthly story with a heavenly meaning.
- ___ 17. One of the uses of the concordance is to help the Bible student locate Scriptures.

WAYS OF UNDERSTANDING GOD'S WORD (By: J. Robert Ashcroft)

- ___ 18. The Bible dictionary and encyclopedia provide the Bible student with definitions of difficult words and valuable information about persons, places and things mentioned in Scripture.
- ___ 19. The first skill to be developed in studying a literary gem like the Bible is observation, the ability to "see".
- ___ 20. Thoughts and words of the Bible should be interpreted in the light of identification, definition, and relationships.

Missing Words:

Supply the missing word for the blank in each sentence.

1. Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the _____.
2. One form of study of the Bible divides the Bible into seven periods of time sometimes referred to as _____.
3. The historical portions of God's Word deal with the actions of men while the _____ sections tell how men felt.
4. The poetical Book which is a treatise on human suffering is _____.
5. The books which contain the observations on the Books of the Bible by spiritual leaders of the past are known as _____.

THE SPIRIT HIMSELF, by Ralph M. Riggs.

EXAMINATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE. In the blank at the extreme left write the letter of the word or group of words which finishes the statement correctly.

- ___ 1. The greatest of all the gifts of the Spirit is (a) wisdom (b) miracles (c) prophecy.
- ___ 2. The Holy Spirit is primarily (a) an influence (b) a person (c) a principle.
- ___ 3. The most frequent of the power gifts of the Spirit is (a) tongues (b) discerning of spirits (c) healing.
- ___ 4. The Holy Spirit in the local church should be evidenced by (a) only the gifts of the Spirit (b) only the fruits of the Spirit (c) a variety of operations so that all may take part.
- ___ 5. The initial physical evidence of the baptism in the Spirit is (a) tongues (b) prophecy (c) the working of miracles.

TRUE or FALSE. In the blank before each statement write the letter "T" if the statement is true; write the letter "F" if the statement is false.

- ___ 1. The Holy Spirit is also referred to as the Spirit of Christ.
- ___ 2. The Holy Spirit is never mentioned in the Old Testament.
- ___ 3. John the Baptist prophesied the Spirit's coming.
- ___ 4. Only those who have received the Baptism in the Spirit have any contact with the Holy Spirit.
- ___ 5. All New Testament believers received the Baptism in the Holy Spirit immediately after salvation.
- ___ 6. The terms "baptize", "fill" and "receive" are all used with reference to the experience of the Baptism in the Holy Spirit.
- ___ 7. The Baptism in the Holy Spirit is sometimes referred to as an anointing.
- ___ 8. Water is used as a symbol or type of the Holy Spirit.
- ___ 9. Since people are more intelligent today, supernatural gifts are not needed.
- ___ 10. An important purpose of the Baptism in the Spirit is power to witness.
- ___ 11. Faith is necessary if one is to receive the Baptism in the Holy Spirit.
- ___ 12. The gifts of the word of wisdom and the word of knowledge are the same.
- ___ 13. The gift of the word of wisdom never brings personal guidance.
- ___ 14. The gift of the discerning of spirits could be helpful in exposing modern false doctrine.
- ___ 15. The Bible speaks of gifts of healings (plural).
- ___ 16. Faith is the greatest of the gifts of power.
- ___ 17. The gift of miracles is not necessary for a full realization of the power of the Holy Spirit in the church.
- ___ 18. The gift of prophecy is given primarily to foretell the future.
- ___ 19. Tongues edify no one unless they are interpreted.
- ___ 20. The ministry of the Holy Spirit will cease when Christ returns.

TRUE OR FALSE

- ___ 1. The Acts was written in 70 A.D.
- ___ 2. Historically The Acts is of little value since so many details are left out by the writer.
- ___ 3. During the "Waiting Days" before the coming of the Holy Spirit, Mary, Jesus' mother, is seen praying with the rest.
- ___ 4. The wind as an emblem of the Holy Spirit would have little significance.
- ___ 5. One of the key Old Testament references to which Peter referred in his message on the Day of Pentecost was Joel 2:28-32.
- ___ 6. The man at the gate "Beautiful" had been lame ten years.
- ___ 7. The Pharisees believed there was no resurrection.
- ___ 8. Ananias and Sapphira agreed together to keep back part of the price for which they sold a possession.
- ___ 9. The testimony, "You have filled Jerusalem with your doctrine," can be attributed to the high priest.
- ___ 10. The charge leveled against Stephen was very similar to the charge leveled against Jesus.
- ___ 11. Each time persecution occurred it hindered the progress of the Church.
- ___ 12. The Philip who ministered in Samaria was one of the seven deacons chosen.
- ___ 13. After his Damascus road experience Saul was blind for four days.
- ___ 14. It is clear from the visions of Cornelius and Peter that God sent Peter to preach to the Gentiles at Caesarea.
- ___ 15. The historical or geographical divisions of the Acts hinted at in Acts 1:8 are as follows: In Jerusalem - Chapters 1:1 to 8:4; In Judea and Samaria - Chapters 8:4 to 12:25; The uttermost parts - Chapters 12:25 to 28:31.