

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

1. The central force in the life of the Hebrews was
- strong kings.
  - powerful judges.
  - monotheism, the belief in one God.
  - the charismatic leadership of Moses.
  - polytheism, the worship of several gods.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 26  
God: One, Sovereign, Transcendent, Good

2. According to the authors, the spiritual ancestors of Western civilization were
- Mesopotamia and Egypt.
  - Rome and Parthia.
  - Greeks and Hebrews.
  - Celtic and Germanic tribes.
  - Sumeria and Babylonia.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 23  
The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

3. Which of the following Biblical stories was derived from Mesopotamian sources?
- The Exodus
  - The crossing of the Red Sea
  - The journey from Canaan to Egypt
  - The Garden of Eden and the Flood
  - The wandering of the Jews in the Sinai desert for forty years

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 24  
Early Hebrew History

4. The achievements of Solomon include the
- building of a mighty army.
  - defeat of the Philistines.
  - defeat of the Chaldeans.
  - construction of a royal palace and a temple.
  - defeat of the Persians.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 25  
Early Hebrew History

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

5. The Hebrew tribal confederation probably united under a single king in response to the
- Philistine invasion.
  - Assyrian invasion.
  - Egyptian captivity.
  - increasing complexity of Hebrew society after about 1000 B.C.
  - Babylonian invasion.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 24  
Early Hebrew History

6. Under which of the following kings did Israel reach the height of its political power and prosperity?
- Samuel
  - David
  - Solomon
  - Saul
  - Jehoshaphat

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 25  
Early Hebrew History

7. The Philistines who invaded Canaan in the early twelfth century B.C. probably came from
- the Aegean Islands and the coast of Asia Minor.
  - Mesopotamia.
  - the Western Mediterranean.
  - Persia.
  - Palestine.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 24  
Early Hebrew History

8. What was the darkest moment in the history of the Hebrews?
- The Babylonian captivity
  - The Persian captivity
  - The defeat by the Assyrians
  - The Egyptian conquest
  - The Syrian conquest

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 25  
Early Hebrew History

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

9. The Jews became a dispersed people after which of the following conquests?

- a. The Babylonian captivity
- b. The Roman conquest
- c. The Persian conquest
- d. The Assyrian conquest
- e. The Egyptian conquest

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 25  
Early Hebrew History

10. *Torah* originally meant

- a. feast.
- b. instruction.
- c. tribe.
- d. ritual.
- e. seven books.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 25  
Early Hebrew History

11. Which of the following pairs do *not* consist of related terms?

- a. Tanak and New Testament
- b. Leviticus and Torah
- c. Torah and Pentateuch
- d. Exodus and Egypt
- e. Hebrews and monotheism

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 24-26  
Early Hebrew History

12. How does the author connect Hebrew religion with the ultimate rise of a scientific worldview in Western cultures?

- a. By noting that the Hebrews did not regard nature in and of itself as divine
- b. By describing early Hebrew contributions to astronomy and mathematics
- c. By asserting that the Hebrews created the world's first phonetic writing system
- d. By noting early Hebrew advances in irrigation technology
- e. By noting the Hebrew regard for God as fully sovereign

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 27  
God: One, Sovereign, Transcendent, Good

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

13. Unlike the Greeks, the Hebrews were not philosophers. This means they were concerned with all the following *except*
- God's will, not human intellect.
  - abstract thought.
  - the feelings of the heart, not the power of the mind.
  - righteous behavior.
  - God and the creation of everything.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 27

God: One, Sovereign, Transcendent, Good

14. How did the Hebrew view of history differ from that of the Mesopotamians and the Egyptians?
- The Hebrews kept careful records of their past, while the Egyptians and Mesopotamians did not.
  - Egyptians and Mesopotamians believed that God intervened in history, while the Hebrews did not.
  - While the Jews saw human history as a process leading to a goal, the Mesopotamians and Egyptians saw history as a repetition of events experienced by their ancestors.
  - The Mesopotamians and the Egyptians shared the same history as the Hebrews.
  - Egyptians and Mesopotamians had unique events that kept the past alive and vital, while the Hebrews did not have any.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 30

The Hebrew Idea of History

15. Moses led the Hebrews out of Egypt
- after the Babylonian captivity.
  - at the start of the Diaspora.
  - upon the death of Ramses.
  - and into a period of wandering in the Sinai.
  - after the Assyrian invasion.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 24

Early Hebrew History

16. Jewish history is marked by spiritually inspired persons called
- prophets.
  - kings.
  - judges.
  - teachers.
  - apostles.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*REFERENCES:* p. 31  
The Prophets

17. The kingdom of Israel split into Israel and Judah after the death of Solomon owing to
- Judah's refusal to resist the Assyrian invasion.
  - Solomon's onerous taxes and his favoritism toward Judah, the southern part of the kingdom.
  - Solomon's failure to designate a successor.
  - conflicts over water rights.
  - Israel's refusal to accept Solomon's designated successor.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 25  
Early Hebrew History

18. Which of the following was *not* a prophet?
- Solomon
  - Amos
  - Hosea
  - Isaiah
  - Jeremiah

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 31  
Prophets

19. The Hebrews' vision of their deity was that God
- was found in nature, a type of pantheism.
  - was omnipotent and spiritual and had entered into a Covenant with the Hebrew people.
  - was spiritual and all powerful but disinterested in humanity, except for the Hebrews.
  - reigned in a dualistic power struggle with satanic forces.
  - created humans to be his slaves.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 28  
The Covenant and the Law

20. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?
- Amos and Judea
  - Jeremiah and Chaldea
  - Hosea and Israel
  - Isaiah and Jerusalem
  - Jeremiah and Jerusalem

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*REFERENCES:* p. 31  
The Prophets

21. Which of the following statements does NOT accurately portray Hebrew beliefs and attitudes toward the use of images?

- a. Humans are created in God's own image.
- b. Images are used to represent Gods of other cultures.
- c. Only prophets have the power to depict an image of the Supreme Being.
- d. Images cannot portray or symbolize ethics.
- e. Worshipping images of kings or generals is associated with false Gods.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 29  
The Covenant and the Law

22. An analysis of the role of Hebrew women shows that

- a. they were never consulted for their wisdom or holiness.
- b. particular women were occasionally considered prophets.
- c. women were designated as property of their husbands until the time of Christ.
- d. Judith was remembered as a warning about the fate of adulterers.
- e. women could inherit property from husbands even where there was a male heir.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 30  
The Covenant the Law

23. Women in the ancient Hebrew society

- a. were considered equal to their husbands, but not to their fathers.
- b. were able to divorce husbands for desertion.
- c. never inherited property.
- d. were considered as competent witnesses in court.
- e. could not be beaten or abused by their husbands

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 30  
The Convenant and the Law

24. The author asserts that the Hebrew tribes originally came from

- a. Egypt.
- b. the Aegean Islands.
- c. the Indus River Valley.
- d. Mesopotamia.
- e. Palestine.

*ANSWER:* d

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 24  
Early Hebrew History

25. Judith and Deborah are remembered as
- mothers of the ancient patriarchs.
  - women who found the baby Moses cast adrift on a river.
  - wives of foreign rulers who urged their husbands to let the Hebrews return to their own land.
  - prophetesses and leaders of their communities.
  - women who could not testify in court as competent witnesses.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 30  
The Covenant and the Law

26. The conquest of Judah by the Chaldeans in 586 B.C. is known in history as the
- Assyrian conquest.
  - Babylonian captivity.
  - Sumerian conquest.
  - Egyptian enslavement.
  - Roman conquest.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 25  
Early Hebrew History

27. Which of the following was present during the siege of Jerusalem in the early sixth century B.C.?
- Amos
  - Hosea
  - Jeremiah
  - Ezekiel
  - Isaiah

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 31  
The Prophets

28. During the age of classical or literary prophecy
- Hebrews were wandering in the Sinai Peninsula.
  - prophets responded to problems in Israel's social structure.
  - small farmers, as well as large landholders, lived comfortably.
  - Israel was still a tribal society.
  - there was no class distinction between the wealthy and the poor.

*ANSWER:* b

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 31  
The Prophets

29. According to the Hebrews, the characteristics of being a unique nation or a "chosen people" included all of the following EXCEPT

- a. the Law of the Torah (God's Law) provided Hebrews with guidelines for proper behavior.
- b. Hebrews were endowed with a greater ethical awareness and human spirit than other people's codes.
- c. the Hebrew people was subject to other nation's cultural mores and laws.
- d. the people of Israel would set an example of morality and justice for all other nations and peoples.
- e. over time, traditional written law has to be reinterpreted to adjust to changing times.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 29  
The Covenant and the Law

30. According to the text, the eighth-century prophets prophesied during a time of

- a. religious upheaval.
- b. social distress and moral confusion.
- c. Assyrian invasion.
- d. failure of the Hebrews to discipline their slaves.
- e. social progress and moral uprightness.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 31  
The Prophets

31. All of the following explain the Hebrews' regard to God as fully sovereign *except*

- a. he ruled all and was subject to nothing.
- b. his existence and power did not derive from a pre-existing realm.
- c. no realm of being preceded God in time or surpassed him in power.
- d. he is eternal and omnipotent.
- e. he does not have a supreme will.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 27  
God: One, Sovereign, Transcendent, Good

32. The Western idea of progress is synonymous with all of the following *except*

- a. the Hebrew vision of a messianic age.
- b. a golden age of peace and social justice.
- c. the idea that people can build a more just society.
- d. the idea that there is a reason to be hopeful about the future.
- e. the idea that it is impossible to reform modern society.



## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 33  
The Legacy of the Ancient Jews

33. The great value that westerners place on the individual derives in part from the

- a. ancient Egyptians
- b. ancient Hebrews.
- c. Sumerians.
- d. Babylonians.
- e. Assyrians.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 33  
The Legacy of the Ancient Jews

### Key Terms

**Instructions:** Please define the following key terms. Show Who? What? Where? When? Why Important?

34. Canaan

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

35. Chaldeans

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

36. Abraham

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

37. Yahweh

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

38. Exodus

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

39. Deborah

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

40. Dead Sea Scrolls

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*POINTS:* 1

41. King Cyrus

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

42. Monotheism

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

43. Babylonian captivity

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

44. Amos

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

45. Moses

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

46. Israel

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

47. The Law

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

48. Babylon

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

49. Tanak

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

50. David

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

51. Saul

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

52. prophets

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

53. Jerusalem

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

54. Solomon

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

**Instructions:** Please use this outline map of the Near East to answer the question(s).

### THE NEAR EAST



55. On the map of the Near East, locate the original home of the Hebrews. Delineate with arrows the wanderings of the Hebrews to the land of Canaan and Egypt; the Exodus; and the later reentry into Canaan. Next to each of these areas, note the historical date of the event.

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

56. On a map of the Mid East transform the following ancient sites, from Chapter Two to their corresponding modern states or nations. For accuracy, shade and identify whenever necessary

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*POINTS:* 1

57. On a map of the Near East identify the following natural geographical features: Sinai Peninsula, Red Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Arabian Peninsula, and Dead Sea.

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

58. Hebrew religious contributions were significant to the development of the West. How did the leadership of Moses and the admonitions of prophets influence Hebrew religious beliefs?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

59. Comment on the Hebrew concept of freedom and explain whether Hebrew beliefs supported or diminished the concept of individual freedom.

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

60. Did the Hebrews offer the world a specific view of law and of the purpose of history?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

61. Describe how the Hebrew people were tested in history. How did these trials illustrate the strength of the Hebrews and their faithfulness to the Covenant?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

62. In what ways were the concepts of the Hebrew religion far in advance of other religions of its time? What type of obligation did the Hebrew religion impose on its adherents?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

63. Discuss some ways that Hebrew views of social justice and individualism would be similar to contemporary thought.

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

64. Discuss the view that the Hebrews were noted by their Prophets.

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

65. The Hebrew leader that lead them in their Exodus was

- a. Abraham
- b. Moses
- c. Solomon
- d. David
- e. Adam

*ANSWER:* b

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 24  
Early Hebrew History

66. Explain the debate among historians over the Hebrew account of slavery and escape from Egypt?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

67. David and Solomon were

- a. father and son
- b. brothers
- c. enemies
- d. allies against Egyptian rule
- e. supporters of Saul

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 25  
Early Hebrew History

68. The first Hebrew King was

- a. David
- b. Solomon
- c. Saul
- d. Moses
- e. Joseph

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Early Hebrew History  
p. 24

69. Describe the role of women in Hebrew society. How did it compare to other Near Eastern societies?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

70. How did the Hebrew messianic tradition help create modern concepts of progress?

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

71. Chosen People

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

72. social justice

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

*POINTS:* 1

73. Sinai Desert

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

74. Philistines

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

75. Torah

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

76. Kingdom of Judah

*ANSWER:* Answer not provided.

*POINTS:* 1

77. The prophets viewed the disparity between rich and poor

- a. as a necessary distinction in all societies
- b. as the fault of the Chaldeans
- c. as religious sins that would ruin Israel
- d. as God's punishment on the lazy
- e. as God's reward for the righteous

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 31  
The Prophets

78. Which prophet stated that "the word of God will stand forever."

- a. Isaiah
- b. Jeremiah
- c. Ezekial
- d. Amos
- e. Malachia

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* p. 31  
The Prophets

79. The theme of parochialism in Hebrew thought

- a. stressed the needs and destiny of a chosen people
- b. demonstrated a concern for all people
- c. rejected the tribal outlook of the Near East

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 02—The Hebrews: A New View of God and the Individual

- d. borrowed myths from the Chaldeans
- e. replaced the universalism of the Egyptians

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 31  
The Prophets

80. Universalism offset parochialism by
- a. embracing the Philistines as fellow children of God
  - b. showing a concern for all humanity
  - c. expanding Hebrew science to astrology
  - d. rejecting the elitism of the desert prophets
  - e. teaching a strict adherence to Hebrew law

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 31  
The Prophets

81. Which statement does not accurately describe the Hebrew's relationship with Canaan
- a. Hebrews migrated from Mesopotamia to Canaan
  - b. Some Hebrews moved from Canaan to Egypt
  - c. Philistines were invited to join Hebrews in Canaan
  - d. Hebrew reunification in Canaan happened immediately
  - e. Hebrews may have wandered in the Sinai Peninsula before reaching Canaan

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 24  
Early Hebrew History

82. The Torah includes all of these books *except*
- a. Genesis
  - b. Exodus
  - c. Ecclesiastes
  - d. Numbers
  - e. Leviticus

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: p. 25  
Early Hebrew History