

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSIVE BIBLE EXAM
DR. CHÁVEZ’S COURSES

INTRO TO BIBLE, PENTATEUCH, AND PROPHETS

Choose the *best* answer.

1. The Jewish canon of Scripture is divided into
 - a. Four parts: Pentateuch, Historical Books, Wisdom books and Prophets
 - b. Three parts: Pentateuch, Former Prophets and Latter Prophets
 - c. Three parts: Torah, Prophets and Writings
 - d. Three parts: Pentateuch, Wisdom Books and Prophets.
2. The four great eighth-century prophets are
 - a. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel and Ezekiel
 - b. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel
 - c. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Hosea
 - d. Hosea, Amos, Isaiah and Micah
3. The Former Prophets are also known as
 - a. The Deuteronomic History
 - b. Samuel, Jeremiah, Baruch and Daniel
 - c. The prophets who were replaced by the Latter Prophets
 - d. Joshua, Samuel, Jeremiah and Baruch
4. The Book of Isaiah is divided into
 - a. Two parts: First and Second (or “Deutero”) Isaiah
 - b. Three parts: First, Second and Third Isaiah
 - c. Four parts: First, Second, Third Isaiah and the Apocalypse of Isaiah

- d. Each of the above can be a reasonable division of the book
5. The prophet Jeremiah prophesied in
- The sixth century B.C.E.
 - The seventh century B.C.E.
 - The seventh and sixth centuries B.C.E.
 - It is debated in which centuries he prophesied
6. Important Church documents regarding the Bible are
- Lumen gentium, Gaudium et spes* and *Mater et Magistra*
 - Dei Verbum, The Jewish People and their Sacred Scriptures in the Christian Bible, and The Interpretation of the Bible in the Church*
 - a and also *Humani generis*
 - Pontifical Instruction Regarding Biblical Hermeneutics and Mystici Corporis*
7. *Divino afflante Spiritu* is
- An encyclical of Pope John XXIII
 - An encyclical of Pope Pius XII
 - An encyclical of Pope Paul VI
 - An expression which refers to the doctrine of inspiration
8. The Former Prophets has been described as a story
- “from Egypt to Egypt”
 - “from Moses to Josiah”
 - which starts with the conquest of the Promised Land and ends with the distribution of the Land among the Twelve tribes
 - a and b above
9. The Latter Prophets
- are what Christians usually simply call the “Prophets”

- b. have been edited to provide messianic hope, without exception
- c. are Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the Twelve
- d. all of the above

10. The Pentateuch

- a. is also known as the Torah
- b. is the story from Genesis to the occupation of the Holy Land
- c. is the story from creation to Moab
- d. a and c but not b

11. The Book of Deuteronomy

- a. is the last book of the Pentateuch
- b. features Moses speaking throughout the years
- c. features Moses speaking, but only during one day
- d. a and c but not b

12. In the Jewish reckoning of Scripture

- a. Daniel is not listed in the division called “the Prophets”
- b. The Former Prophets are four books
- c. The Latter Prophets are four books
- d. all of the above

13. The Pentateuch

- a. has a happy ending
- b. ends on a note of waiting
- c. leads into the Deuteronomic History
- d. b and c but not a

14. The doctrine of inspiration
- a. is a work still in progress
 - b. states that God is the author of Scripture
 - c. states that both God and human beings are authors of Scripture
 - d. all of the above
15. Jesus referred to his Bible, the Jewish Bible
- a. as the Law, the Prophets and the Psalms
 - b. as the Law, the Prophets and the New Testament
 - c. as encompassing a period of bloodshed from Abel to Zechariah
 - d. a and c but not b
16. The central book of the Pentateuch
- a. is Leviticus
 - b. is a priestly book
 - c. this is a specious question that cannot be answered
 - d. a and b but not c
17. The Great Day of Atonement
- a. is also called Yom Kippur
 - b. is considered by many scholars to lie at the center of the Pentateuch
 - c. is considered by many scholars to lie at the center of Leviticus
 - d. all of the above
18. The Great Day of Atonement
- a. took place every Jubilee
 - b. took place once a year
 - c. was legislated but never celebrated

- d. took place once a year and was also the day when the Jubilee was to be celebrated
19. Daniel is among the prophets
- a. in the canon of the Septuagint
 - b. in the Gospel of Matthew
 - c. in the Gospel of John
 - d. a and b but not c
20. The Servant poems or “songs”
- a. are found in the Book of Isaiah
 - b. are found in Deutero-Isaiah
 - c. are found in the chapters following Isaiah 40
 - d. all of the above
21. Hosea was a contemporary of
- a. Amos but not Isaiah
 - b. both Amos and Isaiah
 - c. Amos, Isaiah and Micah
 - d. the time of Hosea’s life and ministry are highly debated
22. Josiah’s reform
- a. took place in 622/621
 - b. was a “Deuteronomic” reform
 - c. was undone when he died
 - d. all of the above
23. The Pentateuch
- a. devotes a surprisingly small amount of space to what happens in Sinai
 - b. devotes a very large amount of space to what happens in Sinai

- c. contains two different traditions regarding what occurred in Sinai
 - d. more than one of the above is correct
24. What is contained in Genesis through Kings has been called
- a. The Law and the Prophets
 - b. the greatest story even told
 - c. the “primary history”
 - d. this is not a recognized division of the Bible
25. Haggai is a contemporary of
- a. Habakkuk
 - b. Zephaniah
 - c. Zerubbabel
 - d. Zechariah and Zerubbabel
26. Ezra and Nehemiah
- a. were reformers
 - b. are often called the founders of Judaism
 - c. it is disputed that they ever existed
 - d. a and b but not c
27. Ezekiel
- a. prophesied in the seventh century
 - b. prophesied in the early part of the Babylonian Exile in the fifth century
 - c. prophesied in the latter part of the Babylonian Exile in the fifth century
 - d. prophesied in the early part of the Babylonian Exile in the sixth century
28. Priests and Levites
- a. are two names for the same thing

- b. derived from different groups and traditions
 - c. all priests were Levites but not all Levites were priests
 - d. b and c but not a
29. The creation accounts in Genesis are
- a. two, the original version and the edited version
 - b. three, the original version, the edited version and the redacted version
 - c. two, attributed respectively to P and J
 - d. three, attributed respectively to J, D and P
30. The *sôd* refers to
- a. The soil of Israel
 - b. the divine council
 - c. The deity 'El and his sons
 - d. b and c but not a
31. Prophets in Israel
- a. were all holy men and women who suffered greatly for telling the truth
 - b. were mostly in it for the money
 - c. oftentimes had a bad reputation
 - d. b and c but not a
32. Jeremiah
- a. was a prophet in the Deuteronomic tradition
 - b. was a prophet in the Zadokite priestly tradition
 - c. was a contemporary of Isaiah and Ezekiel
 - d. was a strong supporter of the Jerusalem Temple
33. The journey of Israel through the desert after leaving Egypt

- a. is divided into twelve steps, in one tradition
 - b. is historically a very complicated one to reconstruct
 - c. is divided into forty stages, in one tradition
 - d. all of the above
34. The end of the Book of Exodus is significant because
- a. the Exodus is over
 - b. the divine dwelling-place is constructed
 - c. God comes down in a cloud
 - d. b and c but not a
35. The end of the Book of Genesis is significant because
- a. God has finished his creation
 - b. all the earth is populated
 - c. the Israelites are in Egypt
 - d. a and b but not c
36. The Book of Numbers
- a. is called “In the Desert” in the Jewish tradition
 - b. is called “Numbers” because of the census taken
 - c. ends on a happy note: Israel repents and can now enter the Holy Land led by Moses
 - d. a and b but not c
37. The “Holiness Code” is found
- a. throughout the Pentateuch
 - b. only in the Book of Exodus
 - c. only in the Book of Leviticus
 - d. only in the Book of Numbers

38. The Book of Numbers

- a. has two principal parts, one at Sinai and one of journeying through the desert
- b. has two principal parts, one of order and one of increasing disorder
- c. there is no way to distinguish parts in this mostly repetitive book
- d. a and b but not c

39. Abraham in Genesis

- a. becomes a large landowner but is not rich
- b. becomes rich but not a large landowner
- c. becomes both rich and a large landowner
- d. is neither rich nor a landowner

40. The Israelites in the Pentateuch

- a. are happy because they finally come to possess the Holy Land
- b. are unhappy because only a few will get to possess the Holy Land
- c. can be described as simple resident aliens, not as owners of the Land
- d. b and c but not a

41. Malachi

- a. is the last prophet
- b. is the last of the Former prophets
- c. is the last book of the Jewish canon
- d. is the last of the Former prophets but the first of the Latter Prophets

42. The Book of Revelation has in common with the Book of Genesis that

- a. both contain a reference to Jerusalem
- b. both contain a reference to a curse
- c. both contain a reference to the tree of life

d. b and c but not a

43. The following approximate dates are basically correct:

a. Abraham 1700, David 500, Hezekiah 200

b. Abraham 2000, David 800, Hezekiah 300

c. Abraham 1700, David 1000, Hezekiah 700

d. Abraham 1200, David 850, Hezekiah 600

44. The Babylonian Exile of the Jews

a. Lasted about 400 years

b. Was a time when circumcision, the Sabbath and kosher laws became very important

c. Is dated from about 587 to 538 B.C.E.

d. b and c but not a