

Old Testament Multiple Choice Quizzer Questions

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Answer Format:

B:B:Gn:1 = Correct Answer=B;

Level: B= Beginning level; [I=Intermediate; A=Advanced];

Gn=Genesis; 1= Chapter 1

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Genesis Multiple Choice Questions

(B=Beg.; I=Intermed.; A=Adv.)

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Genesis 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What two things did God create in the beginning (Gen. 1:1)?

- A. The light and the darkness
- B. The heavens and the earth
- C. The land and the sea
- D. The world and the stars

B:B:Gn:1

2. What was the Spirit of God doing initially before the 7 days of creation began (Gen. 1:2)?

- A. Breathing life on the land
- B. Sweeping over the earth like a wind
- C. Speaking to the waters
- D. Hovering over the waters

D:B:Gn:1

3. On the first day after God made the light, what two things did He separate (Gen. 1:4)?

- A. Land and the sea
- B. The light on the earth and the light of His presence
- C. Light and darkness
- D. The sun and moon

C:I:Gn:1

4. The sequence of the "day" and "night" began on what day (Gen. 1:5)?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

A:I:Gn:1

5. After creating the heavens and the earth, what was the first thing God created (Gen 1:3)?

- A. Water
- B. Land
- C. Sky
- D. Light

D:I:Gn:1

6. What did God call the expanse or space He made on the second day to separate the waters above and below (Gen. 1:8)?

- A. Sky/heaven
- B. Oceans/seas
- C. Outer space/stars
- D. Clouds/Vapour

A:B:Gn:1

7. After separating the waters above and below, what happened next to the waters below on day 3 (Gen. 1:9)? The waters were _____

- A. Lifted up as the land rose
- B. Frozen under the heavens
- C. Gathered into one place
- D. Scattered to the ends of the earth

C:A:Gn:1

8. After the waters were fashioned into seas, what appeared on the third day (Gen 1:9)?

- A. The birds and the fish
- B. The mountains tops
- C. The hand of the Lord
- D. The dry land

D:A:Gn:1

9. What was the land to bring forth (Gen. 1:11)?

- A. Plants and animals
- B. Plants and trees
- C. Rocks and hills
- D. Flowing brooks and rivers

B:I:Gn:1

10. What were to mark the seasons and years (Gen 1:14)?

- A. The ocean tides
- B. The stars and heavens
- C. The sun and moon
- D. The plants and animals

C:A:Gn:1

11. What did the "lesser" light rule (Gen. 1:16)?

- A. The sky
- B. The night
- C. The earth
- D. The darkness

B:I:Gn:1

12. The two lights in the sky were made for what purpose (Gen. 1:14)?

- A. To bring light upon the earth
- B. To provide direction for the earth
- C. To aid the separation of the waters
- D. To separate the day from the night

D:A:Gn:1

13. What other animals were made on the same day as the fish (Gen. 1:20)?

- A. Land animals
- B. Plants
- C. Birds
- D. Angels

C:I:Gn:1

14. What blessing or command did God give the fish (Gen. 1:22)?

- A. To fill the waters of the sea
- B. To swim within the bounds of the sea
- C. To eat the plants of the sea
- D. To form families according to their kinds

A:A:Gn:1

15. The land animals were produced according to their _____
(Gen. 1:24)

- A. Likeness
- B. Image
- C. Kinds
- D. habitations

C:B:Gn:1

16. According to what pattern was humankind built (Gen. 1:26)?

- A. The image of God
- B. The dust of the earth
- C. The land animals
- D. The goodness and love

A:B:Gn:1

17. Humankind's first role in creation was described in terms of _____
(Gen. 1:26)

- A. Their worship of God
- B. Their tending the garden
- C. Their caring for the land
- D. Their rule over the animals

D:I:Gn:1

18. God's first blessing on humankind was (Gen. 1:28) _____

- A. To hear and obey
- B. To multiply and rule
- C. To tend the garden and its creatures
- D. To love one another

B:I:Gn:1

19. What did God specifically give humans for food (Gen. 1:29)?

- A. Seed-bearing plants and trees
- B. Plants and animals
- C. Manna from heaven
- D. The fruit from the tree of life

A:A:Gn:1

20. The beasts of the earth and birds were to share what food source with humans (Gen. 1:30)?

- A. Every green plant
- B. The fish of the sea
- C. Anything but eating their own kind
- D. The springs of water on the earth

A:I: :Gn:1

21. The rule of humankind was specifically stated to be over all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 1:28)

- A. Birds of the air
- B. Fish of the sea
- C. Every creature that moves on the ground
- D. The trees of the garden

D:I:Gn:1

22. What common element, other than diet, did the birds of the air and beasts of the earth share with humankind (Gen. 1:30)?

- A. The image of God
- B. The breath of life
- C. The good land that God had made
- D. They were able to move on the earth

B:I:Gn:1

23. After God's creation on each day what did God do?

- A. Saw that what He had made was good
- B. He rested
- C. He commanded the evening and morning to pass
- D. He divided something

A:B:Gn:1

Genesis 2 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What two qualities did God pronounce on the seventh day (Gen. 2:2)?

- A. He blessed it and made it holy
- B. He pronounced it good and holy
- C. He blessed it and pronounced it good
- D. He made its morning holy and its evening blessed

A:A:Gn:2

2. When God originally made the earth, Gen. 2 lists all of the following as not being present EXCEPT (Gen. 2:5f)

- A. No man to till the ground
- B. No shrub of the field
- C. No streams of water
- D. No rain from the sky

C:A:Gn:2

3. God formed humankind from the _____ (Gen. 2:7)

- A. Beasts of the field
- B. Dust of the ground
- C. Water of the sea
- D. From the word of His mouth

B:B:Gn:2

4. When did humankind become a living being/soul (Gen. 2:7)?

- A. When God shaped the human in His image
- B. When God placed the human in the garden
- C. When God took Eve out of Adam's side
- D. When God breathed into the human's nostrils

D:B:Gn:2

5. Where did God put the human that He had made (Gen. 2:8)?

- A. On the dry land that had appeared
- B. On the mountain of the Lord
- C. In the garden of Eden
- D. Between the rivers of life

C:B:Gn:2

6. All of the following were rivers flowing from Eden EXCEPT (Gen. 2:11ff)

- A. Tigris
- B. Euphrates
- C. Pishon
- D. Nile

D:I:Gn:2

7. What was the one tree the human was commanded not to eat (Gen. 2:17)?

- A. The tree of the knowledge of good and evil
- B. The tree of life
- C. The tree of the nations
- D. The tree of wisdom

A:B:Gn:2

8. What two responsibilities did the human have in the garden (Gen. 2:15)?

- A. To work and care for the garden
- B. To plant and weed the garden
- C. To harvest and water the garden
- D. To enjoy and worship in the garden

A:I:Gn:2

9. What did God say was the consequence of eating from the forbidden tree (Gen. 2:17)?

- A. They would be cast out of the garden
- B. They would be cursed
- C. They would die
- D. The garden would perish

C:I:Gn:2

10. Out of what did God make all the animals (Gen. 2:19)?

- A. Out of the sea
- B. Out of the ground
- C. By the word of the Lord
- D. From the plants of the garden

B:I:Gn:2

11. What did Adam give to all the living creatures (Gen. 2:20)?

- A. Food
- B. Water
- C. Names
- D. Blessing

C:B:Gn:2

12. What was the first thing God pronounced "not good" (Gen. 2:18)?

- A. Sin
- B. Darkness
- C. Aloneness
- D. Having to work the garden

C:I:Gn:2

13. What part of Adam did God use to make the woman (Gen. 2:21)?

- A. Heart
- B. Rib
- C. Arm
- D. Head

B:B:Gn:2

14. Why was she named "woman" by Adam (Gen. 2:23)?

- A. Because she was taken out of man
- B. Because she was one with him
- C. Because she was part of him
- D. Because she was a help to him

A:A:Gn:2

15. All of the following are talked about in the creation account as part of the husband-wife bond except (Gen. 2:24)

- A. Leaving father-mother
- B. Being united
- C. Becoming one flesh
- D. Having one mind

D:I:Gn:2

16. What did the man and his wife not feel initially (Gen. 2:25)?

- A. Fear
- B. Anger
- C. Shame
- D. Alone

C:I:Gn:2

Genesis 3 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The serpent was said to be more _____ than the other creatures
(Gen. 3:1)

- A. Tricky/deceptive
- B. Subtle/crafty
- C. Wise/cunning
- D. Evil/wicked

B:I:Gn:3

2. The serpent first addressed (Gen. 3:1)

- A. God
- B. The man
- C. The woman
- D. The animals

C:B:Gn:3

3. The serpent begins his temptation by (Gen. 3:1)

- A. Questioning what God had said
- B. Questioning God's intentions for Adam and Eve
- C. Questioning whether the tree was really evil
- D. Asking if she wanted to be wise

A:A:Gn:3

4. What two things did Eve list to the serpent that were not to be done with the tree in the midst of the garden under the threat of death?
(Gen. 3:3)

- A. Eat and smell it
- B. Cook and eat it
- C. Pick and eat it
- D. Eat and touch it

D:A:Gn:3

5. The serpent told Eve that eating the fruit would (Gen. 3:5)

- A. Make her like God
- B. Give her everlasting life
- C. Allow her to wear clothes
- D. Make her like Adam

A:B:Gn:3

6. What knowledge did the serpent suggest she would gain from eating the forbidden tree (Gen. 3:5)?

- A. Knowledge of all things
- B. Knowledge of how the world was created
- C. Knowledge of good and evil
- D. Knowledge to choose whatever they wanted

C:B:Gn:3

7. Eve was enticed by the fruit of the forbidden tree in all the following ways EXCEPT (Gen. 3:6)

- A. Good for food
- B. Pleasing to the eyes
- C. Desirable to make one wise
- D. Smooth to the touch

D:I:Gn:3

8. When Adam and Eve's eyes were opened by eating the forbidden fruit what did they first realize (Gen. 3:7)?

- A. They were guilty
- B. They were naked
- C. They were going to die
- D. They were alone

B:B:Gn:3

9. How did Adam and Eve first try to make clothes (Gen. 3:7)?

- A. They killed and skinned an animal
- B. They wove flax into a garment
- C. They used beads and shells
- D. They sewed fig leaves together

D:I:Gn:3

10. After they had eaten the forbidden fruit and heard God coming, what did Adam and Eve do (Gen. 3:8)?

- A. They agreed on what to tell God
- B. They ran from his presence
- C. They hid from him among the trees
- D. They killed the serpent and brought it to God

C:B:Gn:3

11. When God called Adam, what reason did Adam give for his hiding (Gen. 3:10)?

- A. Because he was sinful
- B. Because he was afraid
- C. Because he was ashamed
- D. Because he was exploring outside the garden

B:I:Gn:3

12. Who does Adam blame for his eating of the forbidden fruit (Gen. 3:12)?

- A. Eve
- B. The serpent
- C. God
- D. The tree

A:I:Gn:3

13. Who does Eve blame for having eaten the forbidden fruit (Gen. 3:13)?

- A. Adam
- B. The serpent
- C. God
- D. The tree

B:I:Gn:3

14. All of the following were part of the curse on the serpent EXCEPT (Gen. 3:14f)

- A. It will crawl on its belly
- B. It will eat dust
- C. His head will be crushed by the woman's offspring
- D. His back will be broken by the man's foot

D:A:Gn:3

15. The curse on the woman was that she (Gen. 3:16)

- A. Would not be able to have children
- B. Would have to cook food for her husband
- C. Would have to work and care for the garden
- D. Would have pain in childbearing

D:B:Gn:3

16. As a result of the curse the woman's desire would (Gen. 3:16)

- A. Be to her husband
- B. Be against the serpent
- C. Never be satisfied
- D. Be toward the plants and animals

A:I:Gn:3

17. Adam's curse extended to (Gen. 3:17)

- A. The serpent
- B. The ground
- C. The trees
- D. The animals

B:A:Gn:3

18. All of the following were part of the curse on Adam EXCEPT (Gen. 3:17ff.)

- A. The ground would produce thorns
- B. He would eat by the sweat of his brow
- C. He would once again be alone
- D. He would return to the dust from which he was taken

C:I:Gn:3

19. Why did Adam name his wife Eve (Gen. 3:20)?

- A. Because she was the mother of all living
- B. Because she was the one who brought the curse
- C. Because she was bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh
- D. Because she took away his loneliness

A:A:Gn:3

20. How did Adam/Eve receive clothes from God (Gen. 3:21)?

- A. God sewed leaves together for them
- B. God clothed them with a cloud of glory
- C. God made garments of skin from animals
- D. God gave them robes to cover their shame

C:B:Gn:3

21. After the curse, God acknowledged man had indeed become like God in what way (Gen. 3:22)?

- A. In being able to become one with a partner
- B. Knowing good and evil
- C. In being free to make a moral choice
- D. In struggling with life and death

B:I:Gn:3

22. As a result of Adam/Eve's sin, what did God stop them from doing (Gen. 3:22)?

- A. Eating from the tree of knowledge of good and evil
- B. Walking east of the garden of Eden
- C. Coming to meet God
- D. Eating from the tree of life

D:B:Gn:3

23. What did God use to stop Adam and Eve from returning to the garden after they were driven out (Gen. 3:24)?

- A. A cherubim with a flaming sword
- B. A seraphim with a flaming saber
- C. An archangel with a shining sword
- D. A chariot of fire armed by an angel

A:I:Gn:3

Genesis 4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was the first recorded son of Adam and Eve (Gen. 4:1)?

- A. Lamech
- B. Abel
- C. Cain
- D. Seth

C:B:Gn:4

2. What trade did Cain have (Gen. 4:2)?

- A. Kept flocks
- B. Worked the soil
- C. Played the harp and flute
- D. Forged instruments of iron and bronze

B:I:Gn:4

3. What did Abel bring as a sacrifice (Gen. 4:4)?

- A. Fruits of the soil
- B. Fish and birds
- C. Bullocks and cattle
- D. Firstborn of his flocks

D:I:Gn:4

4. What initial response did Cain have to the Lord's not looking with favor on his offering (Gen. 4:5)?

- A. He was angry
- B. He was jealous
- C. He was defensive
- D. He was repentant

A:I:Gn:4

5. God warned Cain that what would be crouching at his door if he did what was wrong (Gen. 4:7)?

- A. Anger
- B. Jealousy
- C. Sin
- D. Murder

C:A:Gn:4

6. Where did Cain kill Abel (Gen. 4:8)?

- A. In a city
- B. On a mountain
- C. In a field
- D. By a river

C:I:Gn:4

7. What was Cain's famous response to God's asking him where Abel was (Gen. 4:9)?

- A. What is that to me?
- B. Am I my brother's keeper?
- C. Seek him and you shall find him
- D. Let the dead bury their dead

B:B:Gn:4

8. What was the curse placed on Cain for killing his brother (Gen. 4:11)?

- A. He was driven from the ground
- B. He was exiled never to see his family again
- C. He was never to raise crops again
- D. His brothers blood would stain his hands forever

A:I:Gn:4

9. Part of Cain's curse was that he would be (Gen. 4:12)

- A. A servant or slave to everyone he would meet
- B. A reminder to all of violence and death
- C. A godless or wicked person
- D. A restless fugitive on the earth

D:I:Gn:4

10. How did God mercifully protect Cain from being killed by others (Gen. 4:15)?

- A. He drove him away from all other people
- B. He shaved Cain's head so people would know not to harm him
- C. He put a mark on Cain so people wouldn't kill him
- D. He told Adam and Eve that they should not seek revenge on Cain

C:A:Gn:4

11. Cain went to the land of Nod which was (Gen. 4:16)

- A. West of Eden
- B. East of Eden
- C. North of Eden
- D. South of Eden

B:A:Gn:4

12. After leaving the presence of the Lord, what was one of the first recorded things Cain built (Gen. 4:17)?

- A. A boat
- B. A tower
- C. A musical instrument
- D. A city

D:A:Gn:4

13. Lamech was the first one recorded to have (Gen. 4:19)

- A. Built a tent
- B. Stolen from his brothers
- C. Married more than one woman
- D. Repented and sought the Lord

C:I:Gn:4

14. Who was the first one listed as playing the harp and flute (Gen. 4:21)?

- A. Jubal
- B. Tubal-Cain
- C. Lamech
- D. Zillah

A:A:Gn:4

15. Who forged tools out of bronze and iron (Gen. 4:22)?

- A. Jubal
- B. Tubal-Cain
- C. Lamech
- D. Zillah

B:A:Gn:4

16. "If Cain is avenged seven times, then _____ is avenged seventy-seven times" (Gen. 4:24)

- A. Jubal
- B. Tubal-Cain
- C. Lamech
- D. Zillah

C:I:Gn:4

17. Who was born in place of Abel (Gen. 4:25)?

- A. Noah
- B. Methuselah
- C. Enoch
- D. Seth

D:B:Gn:4

18. Who was the first one recorded to be the father of those who live in tents and raise livestock (Gen. 4:20)?

- A. Jubal
- B. Tubal-Cain
- C. Lamech
- D. Jabal

D:A:Gn:4

Genesis 5 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Humankind was made in (Gen. 5:1)

- A. The likeness of dust
- B. The likeness of God
- C. The likeness of the animals
- D. The likeness of angels

B:B:Gn:5

2. Which of Adam's children was in his likeness (Gen. 5:3)?

- A. All of his children
- B. Abel
- C. Cain
- D. Seth

D:I:Gn:5

3. Which of the following was NOT part of the common pattern in the genealogy of Gen. 5?

- A. The person lived X years before he had children
- B. The person X lived Y years and died
- C. X was the father of all those that Y (trade: play the harp etc)
- D. The person became the father of (names children)

C:A:Gn:5

4. What was unique about Enoch (Gen. 5:21)?

- A. He played the harp
- B. He made an altar to God
- C. Became the father of sons and daughters
- D. He walked with God

D:B:Gn:5

5. How does Genesis say Enoch completed his life (Gen. 5:24)?

- A. God took him
- B. He returned to the garden of Eden
- C. He went to heaven in a chariot of fire
- D. He slept with his fathers

A:I:Gn:5

6. Who were the first and last fathers in the genealogy in Gen. 5?

- A. Adam and Enoch
- B. Adam and Noah
- C. Adam and Shem
- D. Adam and Methuselah

B:A:Gn:5

7. Who lived the longest in the Gen. 5 genealogy (969 years; Gen. 5:27)?

- A. Enoch
- B. Mahalalel
- C. Seth
- D. Methuselah

D:B:Gn:5

8. Which child in the genealogy of Gen. 5 was named in the hope that he would be a relief from the painful toil of working the ground (Gen. 5:29)?

- A. Enoch
- B. Methuselah
- C. Noah
- D. Seth

C:A:Gn:5

9. Which of the following were not one of the three sons of Noah (Gen. 5:32)?

- A. Jared
- B. Shem
- C. Ham
- D. Japheth

A:I:Gn:5

Genesis 6 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What circumstance was present when the trouble in Noah's day started (Gen. 6:1)?

- A. Humans refused to multiply on the earth
- B. Humans began to increase in number on the earth
- C. Humans built towers to heaven
- D. Humans began to build gardens like Eden on the earth

B:A:Gn:6

2. Who married the beautiful women that was viewed by God as problematic in Noah's day (Gen. 6:2)?

- A. The sons of God
- B. The sons of Cain
- C. The sons of the devil
- D. The sons of the Anakim

A:B:Gn:6

3. Just prior to the flood, God announced that the days of humans would be limited to about _____ (Gen. 6:3)

- A. 70 years
- B. 100 years
- C. 120 years
- D. 200 years

C:I:Gn:6

4. The marriages of Noah's day produced children that were known as (Gen. 6:4)

- A. Anakim of two rivers
- B. Gods of the heavens and earth
- C. Cainites wandering to and fro
- D. Heroes of the legends of old

D:I:Gn:6

5. What was God's emotional response to seeing human's wickedness and hearts inclined to evil in Noah's day (Gen. 6:6)?

- A. He was angry
- B. He grieved
- C. He felt alone
- D. He was curious

B:I:Gn:6

6. What was God's determined response after seeing human's wickedness in Noah's day (Gen. 6:7)?

- A. To cleanse the earth with water
- B. To rain repentance on the earth
- C. To wipe humankind and animals off the earth
- D. To bury the sin in the depths of the sea

C:B:Gn:6

7. After seeing humankind's evil, what was God's attitude toward Noah (Gen. 6:8)?

- A. Noah found favor in God's eyes
- B. Noah was accepted by God
- C. Noah was pronounced "good" by God
- D. Noah was chosen by God

A:B:Gn:6

8. Noah was described as all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 6:9)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Blameless
- C. Walked with God
- D. Wise

D:I:Gn:6

9. In Noah's day, the earth was corrupt and filled with _____ (Gen. 6:11f)

- A. Immorality
- B. Violence
- C. Injustice
- D. Dishonesty

B:I:Gn:6

10. The ark Noah was commanded to build was approximately _____ feet long (Gen. 6:15)

- A. 150
- B. 450
- C. 1500
- D. 5000

B:A:Gn:6

11. How many stories or floors did Noah's ark have (Gen. 6:16)?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

C:I:Gn:6

12. What was God going to establish with those that entered into the ark (Gen. 6:18)?

- A. His blessing
- B. His mercy
- C. His justice
- D. His covenant

D:I:Gn:6

13. Who were NOT explicitly listed as present in the ark (Gen. 6:18)?

- A. Noah's wife
- B. Noah's sons
- C. Noah's grandchildren
- D. Noah's sons' wives

C:A:Gn:6

14. How many animals of each kind was Noah to take on the ark according to the initial instruction of God (Gen. 6:20)?

- A. 2
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 12

A:B:Gn:6

15. All of the following were sons of Noah EXCEPT (Gen. 6:10)

- A. Shem
- B. Enosh
- C. Ham
- D. Japheth

B:B:Gn:6

16. All creatures that had _____ were going to be destroyed by the flood
(Gen. 6:17)

- A. Sin and corruption
- B. Been made from the earth
- C. The breath of life
- D. Been food for humans

C:I:Gn:6

Genesis 7 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Noah was told to enter the ark, what quality did he have as the basis for being spared (Gen. 7:1)?

- A. He was wise
- B. He believed God
- C. He was righteous
- D. He was faithful

C:A:Gn:7

2. How many clean animals was Noah to take onto the ark (Gen. 7:2)?

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. Seven
- D. Ten

C:B:Gn:7

3. What was the reason given for Noah taking the animals on the ark (Gen. 7:3)?

- A. To keep the various kinds of animals alive
- B. To provide them with food on the ark
- C. To save the animals from humankind's evil
- D. To provide animals for sacrificing

A:B:Gn:7

4. How many days did God tell Noah it would rain on the earth (Gen. 7:4)?

- A. Seven days and nights
- B. Forty days and nights
- C. One hundred and fifty days and nights
- D. One and a half years

B:I:Gn:7

5. How old was Noah when the flood came (Gen. 7:6)?

- A. One hundred years
- B. Two hundred years
- C. Five hundred years
- D. Six hundred years

D:A:Gn:7

6. How many people were there on the ark (Gen. 7:13)?

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 14
- D. Over 20

A:I:Gn:7

7. Noah took all creatures that had _____ onto the ark (Gen. 7:15)

- A. The spirit of God
- B. Contact with humankind
- C. The breath of life
- D. Blood

C:I:Gn:7

8. How did Noah get shut into the ark (Gen. 7:16)?

- A. He shut the door as God commanded
- B. He harnessed the animals to pull the door closed
- C. He and his sons shut the door
- D. The Lord shut him in

D:B:Gn:7

9. The waters covered the _____ by at least twenty feet (Gen. 7:20)

- A. Rivers
- B. Cities
- C. Mountains
- D. Trees

C:B:Gn:7

10. Which of the following were not given as part of the group that was destroyed by the flood with every living thing on the face of the earth (Gen. 7:23)?

- A. Fish of the sea
- B. Birds of the air
- C. Humans
- D. Creatures that move on the ground

A:I:Gn:7

11. How long did the waters flood the earth before subsiding (Gen. 7:24)?

- A. One year
- B. One hundred and fifty days
- C. Forty days and nights
- D. One month

B:A:Gn:7

Genesis 8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. God remembered all of the following just before getting the waters of the flood to recede EXCEPT (Gen. 8:1)

- A. Noah
- B. The livestock
- C. All the wild animals
- D. The dry ground

D:A:Gn:8

2. All of the following were involved in the receding of the waters after the flood EXCEPT (Gen. 8:1f)

- A. The springs of the deep were closed
- B. The rivers went back into their courses
- C. The rains ceased
- D. The wind blew over the earth

B:I:Gn:8

3. On what mountains did the ark come to rest after the flood (Gen. 8:4)?

- A. Olives
- B. Nebo
- C. Ararat
- D. Sinai

C:B:Gn:8

4. What bird did Noah first send out that flew back and forth until the waters receded (Gen. 8:7)?

- A. Dove
- B. Hawk
- C. Sparrow
- D. Raven

D:I:Gn:8

5. What bird came back to the ark with an olive leaf (Gen. 8:11)?

- A. Dove
- B. Hawk
- C. Sparrow
- D. Raven

A:I:Gn:8

6. When the bird brought back an olive leaf, what did Noah conclude (Gen. 8:11)?

- A. There was food for the animals to eat
- B. It was safe to leave the ark
- C. The rest of the birds could be released
- D. The waters had receded

D:B:Gn:8

7. What happened on the third attempt at sending out the same bird (Gen. 8:12)?

- A. The bird brought back a leaf
- B. The bird did not return
- C. The bird hovered over the ark
- D. The bird brought back some food

B:I:Gn:8

8. What did God direct Noah and the animals to do after leaving the ark (Gen. 8:17)?

- A. To scatter all over the earth
- B. To worship God only
- C. To multiply in number on the earth
- D. To never mix different kinds of animals again

C:B:Gn:8

9. What was the first thing Noah built after leaving the ark (Gen. 8:20)?

- A. An olive grove
- B. A temple
- C. A vineyard
- D. An altar

D:B:Gn:8

10. How did God respond to Noah's sacrifice after leaving the ark (Gen. 8:21)?

- A. He smelled a pleasing aroma
- B. He saw that it was good
- C. He heard the prayer of Noah
- D. He touched the dry ground

A:I:Gn:8

11. After the flood, God recognized what quality about humankind (Gen. 8:21)?
- A. While he had done evil, humankind repented and turned to God
 - B. The heart of humans was good
 - C. Every inclination of his heart was evil from childhood
 - D. Humans now saw the need for a sacrifice for sin

C:I:Gn:8

12. Immediately after Noah's sacrifice, what did God promise (Gen. 8:21)?
- A. He would cause the rest of the waters to recede
 - B. He would not curse the ground because of human evil
 - C. He would cause the sun to shine on the just and unjust
 - D. He would multiply the animals as He had in the garden of Eden

B:I:Gn:8

13. Immediately after Noah's sacrifice what did God promise would never cease (Gen. 8:22)?
- A. Summer and winter
 - B. Dew and rain
 - C. His unfailing love to humans
 - D. Sun shine and wind

A:I:Gn:8

Genesis 9 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was not part of the blessing God gave Noah after the flood (Gen. 9:1)?

- A. He was to be fruitful and multiply in number
- B. The beasts would fear humankind
- C. Humans could eat moving creatures not just plants
- D. Boats could be built to protect them from future floods

D:I:Gn:9

2. After the flood, humans were allowed to eat meat with one stipulation (Gen. 9:4)

- A. They were not to eat the fat
- B. They were not to eat meat with the lifeblood in it
- C. They were not to eat meat of unclean animals
- D. They were not to eat meat killed by predators

B:I:Gn:9

3. What was the punishment for anyone shedding the blood of a fellow human (Gen. 9:6)?

- A. His blood was to be shed by humans
- B. He was to be banished
- C. He was to be imprisoned forever
- D. He was to offer a sacrifice for forgiveness

A:B:Gn:9

4. God's covenant with Noah and the animals after leaving the ark was that (Gen. 9:11)

- A. God would bless and multiply them
- B. God would send his spirit as a dove on humankind
- C. God would never again cut off all life with a flood
- D. God would forgive the sins of humankind

C:I:Gn:9

5. What was a sign of God's covenant with Noah after the flood (Gen. 9:13)?
- A. The animals would fear humankind
 - B. All rain would be to refresh the earth not to destroy it
 - C. The ark would stay on Ararat forever
 - D. Rainbow in the sky

D:B:Gn:9

6. God said that when he sees the rainbow what will He do (Gen. 9:16)?
- A. Bless humankind and the animals
 - B. Remembers his covenant with Noah
 - C. Stop the rain so as not to destroy again
 - D. Forgive the sins of humankind

B:I:Gn:9

7. All of the following were sons of Noah except (Gen. 9:18)
- A. Shem
 - B. Ham
 - C. Canaan
 - D. Japheth

C:B:Gn:9

8. Which son exposed the nakedness of his father, Noah (Gen. 9:22)?
- A. Shem
 - B. Ham
 - C. Canaan
 - D. Japheth

B:B:Gn:9

9. Who was cursed after Noah awoke from his wine (Gen. 9:25)?
- A. Shem
 - B. Ham
 - C. Canaan
 - D. Japheth

C:I:Gn:9

10. Whose God was blessed by Noah after his wine incident (Gen. 9:26)?

- A. Shem
- B. Ham
- C. Canaan
- D. Japheth

A:A:Gn:9

11. Whose territory would increase as stated in Noah's blessing after his drunkenness (Gen. 9:26)?

- A. Shem
- B. Ham
- C. Canaan
- D. Japheth

D:A:Gn:9

12. What curse came on Canaan after the incident of Noah and the wine (Gen. 9:25)?

- A. He would be a wanderer for all his days
- B. He would be a slave to Shem
- C. He would fear and flee as animals pursued him
- D. He would not be able to be fruitful and multiply

B:I:Gn:9

Genesis 10 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Gomer, Magog, Ashkenaz, Tarshish and other maritime seafarers were descendants of whom (Gen. 10:2ff)?

- A. Shem
- B. Ham
- C. Japheth
- D. Canaan

C:A:Gn:10

2. The founder of Babylon, Nineveh, Akkad was a descendant of whom (Gen. 10:9f)?

- A. Shem
- B. Ham
- C. Japheth
- D. Canaan

B:A:Gn:10

3. Who was the builder of Nineveh (Gen. 10:11)?

- A. Peleg
- B. Gomer
- C. Nimrod
- D. Japheth

C:A: :Gn:10

4. Nimrod was a (Gen. 10:9)

- A. Great warrior before the Lord
- B. A great explorer of the earth
- C. A great sailor of the seas
- D. A mighty hunter before the Lord

D:I:Gn:10

5. Which one of Noah's grandsons populated Sodom, Gaza and Sidon (Gen. 10:19)?

- A. Shem
- B. Ham
- C. Japheth
- D. Canaan

D:B:Gn:10

6. In the time of which descendant of Shem was the earth divided (Gen. 10:25)?

- A. Peleg
- B. Ludites
- C. Gomer
- D. Nimrod

A:A:Gn:10

7. The Philistines came from which of Noah's three sons (Gen. 10:13)?

- A. Shem
- B. Ham
- C. Japheth
- D. Magog

B:A:Gn:10

8. Who was the father of the Hittites, Jebusites, and Amorites (Gen. 10:15)?

- A. Magog
- B. Gomer
- C. Canaan
- D. Nimrod

C:I:Gn:10

Genesis 11 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Prior to the tower of Babel, what did the whole world have in common (Gen. 11:1)?

- A. Sacrificing to angels
- B. Lived in one city
- C. One language
- D. One food source

C:B:Gn:11

2. The tower of Babel was built out of (Gen. 11:3f)

- A. Bricks and cement
- B. Stone and mortar
- C. Stone and tar
- D. Bricks and tar

D:I:Gn:11

3. Why did humankind build the tower of Babel (Gen. 11:4)?

- A. So that they would not be scattered over the earth
- B. So that they could worship their own gods
- C. So that they could become like God
- D. So that a flood would never destroy everyone again

A:B:Gn:11

4. By confusing their language all of the following resulted at Babel EXCEPT (Gen. 11:9)

- A. People were scattered over the face of the earth
- B. People of different languages fought each other
- C. People stopped building the tower
- D. People could not understand each other

B:I:Gn:11

5. Which of Noah's three sons was Abram a descendant of (Gen. 11:10ff)?

- A. Ham
- B. Japheth
- C. Shem
- D. Canaan

C:B:Gn:11

6. Who was Abram's father (Gen 11:31)?

- A. Shelah
- B. Nahor
- C. Peleg
- D. Terah

D:A:Gn:11

7. Abram was Lot's (Gen. 11:31)

- A. Grand father
- B. Uncle
- C. Nephew
- D. Cousin

B:I:Gn:11

8. Where did Abram originally move from (Gen. 11:31)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Nineveh of the Assyrians
- C. Ur of the Chaldees
- D. Babylon of the Akkadians

C:B:Gn:11

9. Abram moved with his father and family to what city where his father died (Gen. 11: 32)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Nineveh
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Haran

D:I:Gn:11

10. Who was the wife of Abram (Gen. 11:31)?

- A. Sarah
- B. Rebekah
- C. Leah
- D. Rachel

A:B:Gn:11

Genesis 12 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Abram was initially commanded to leave all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 12:1)

- A. His possessions
- B. His country
- C. His people
- D. His father's household

A:I:Gn:12

2. In the initial covenant with Abram, God promised all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 12:2)

- A. He would make Abram into a great nation
- B. He would bless Abram
- C. He would give Abram's descendants His law
- D. He would make Abram's name great

C:B:Gn:12

3. When Abram left Haran, who went with him (Gen. 12:4)?

- A. Rebekah
- B. Lot
- C. Melchizedek
- D. His father

B:B:Gn:12

4. Where did Abram build the first altar to God in the land of Canaan (Gen. 12:6)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Galilee
- C. Bethel
- D. Shechem

D:A:Gn:12

5. The great tree of Moreh was in what town (Gen. 12:6)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Galilee
- C. Bethel
- D. Shechem

D:A:Gn:12

6. God first appeared to Abram in the land of Canaan when he was
- A. On the mountain of Gilboah
 - B. By the great tree of Moreh
 - C. By the river Jordan
 - D. On the threshing floor of Araunah

B:A:Gn:12

7. Between what two towns did Abram build an altar and call upon the name of the Lord (Gen. 12:8)?
- A. Bethel and Ai
 - B. Jerusalem and Jericho
 - C. Beersheba and Hebron
 - D. Megiddo and Jezreel

A:A:Gn:12

8. Why did Abram go to Egypt (Gen. 12:10)?
- A. He wanted to trade with the Egyptians
 - B. The Canaanites drove him out
 - C. He found no where to settle among the Canaanites
 - D. There was a famine in the land of Canaan

D:I:Gn:12

9. Why did Abram have his wife say she was his sister in Egypt (Gen. 12:11f)?
- A. He feared getting put into prison
 - B. He knew that the Egyptians respected family bonds more than marriage bonds
 - C. He was afraid they would kill him to get her
 - D. He was trying to protect her from the Egyptians

C:B:Gn:12

10. When the Egyptians saw Sarai's beauty how did they initially respond to Abram (Gen. 12:16)?
- A. They blessed Abram's name
 - B. They gave Abram the choicest land in Egypt
 - C. They tried to give him gold and silver
 - D. They gave him sheep and cattle

D:I:Gn:12

11. What happened when Pharaoh took Sarai into his palace (Gen. 12:17)?
- A. God caused a famine in the land of Egypt
 - B. God caused the sun to darken over the land of Egypt
 - C. God inflicted disease on Pharaoh's household
 - D. God rebuked Abram for lying about his wife

C:I:Gn:12

Genesis 13 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After leaving Egypt, Abram went to what region of Canaan (Gen. 13:1)?

- A. Galilee
- B. Negev
- C. Hill country
- D. Philistine plain

B:A:Gn:13

2. Abram became wealthy in all of the following commodities

EXCEPT (Gen. 13:2)

- A. Livestock
- B. Gold
- C. Jewels
- D. Silver

C:A:Gn:13

3. When Abram returned to the site between Bethel and Ai where he had built an altar, what did he do as he had done before (Gen. 13:4)?

- A. He sacrificed his son
- B. He gave God a tenth of everything God had blessed him with
- C. He circumcised Lot
- D. He called on the name of the Lord

D:I:Gn:13

4. Why did the herdsmen of Lot and Abram quarrel (Gen. 13:6)?

- A. The land could not support both of them
- B. The herdsmen of Lot were stealing sheep
- C. Their herds were getting mixed
- D. Abram was sacrificing Lot's sheep

A:B:Gn:13

5. How did Abram propose to solve the problem of the quarreling herdsmen with Lot (Gen. 13:8)?
- A. All herds would be split evenly
 - B. They would part company
 - C. Lot would return to Haran with his herds
 - D. Melchisedek would be sought out to solve the problem

B:B:Gn:13

6. Why did Lot desire the plain of Jordan (Gen. 13:10)?
- A. It had much pasture
 - B. It was warm
 - C. It was a center for trading
 - D. It was well watered

D:I:Gn:13

7. The Jordan plain Lot sought for himself was likened to what other region (Gen. 13:10)?
- A. The farm land of the Armageddon Valley
 - B. The pasture lands of the Philistines
 - C. The garden of the Lord
 - D. Babylon by the Euphrates river

C:I:Gn:13

8. After leaving Abram, by what city did Lot pitch his tent (Gen. 13:12)?
- A. Jerusalem
 - B. Sodom
 - C. Jericho
 - D. Shechem

B:B:Gn:13

9. The sin of the men of Sodom was against whom (Gen. 13:13)?
- A. The Lord
 - B. Themselves
 - C. Lot
 - D. Their neighbors

A:I:Gn:13

10. After Lot left Abram, what did God promise Abram (Gen. 13:14)?

- A. Herds beyond counting
- B. A son born of Sarai
- C. All the land he could see
- D. A descendent who would rule

C:B:Gn:13

11. After Lot left Abram, God told Abram his descendants would be as many as _____ (Gen. 13:16)

- A. The waves of the sea
- B. The cattle on a thousand hills
- C. Sand of the sea
- D. The dust of the earth

D:B:Gn:13

12. After Lot left Abram, Abram settled by the great trees of Mamre which are by what town (Gen. 13:18)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Hebron
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Beersheba

B:A:Gn:13

Genesis 14 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Kedolaomer was king of what city or region (Gen. 14:1)?

- A. Sodom
- B. Salem
- C. Admah
- D. Elam

D:A:Gn:14

2. Kedolaomer attacked kings from what city (Gen. 14:2)?

- A. Sodom
- B. Salem
- C. Admah
- D. Elam

A:I:Gn:14

3. The Valley of Siddim that had been subjected by Kedolaomer, is by which sea (Gen. 14:3)?

- A. Sea of Galilee
- B. Mediterranean Sea
- C. Salt Sea
- D. Red Sea

C:I:Gn:14

4. Kings from all of the following cities were aligned against Kedolaomer EXCEPT (Gen. 14:8)

- A. Sodom
- B. Shinar
- C. Gomorrah
- D. Admah
- E. Zoar

B:A:Gn:14

5. In the Valley of Siddim, what natural phenomena impacted how the war with Kedolaomer turned out (Gen. 14:10)?

- A. The caves
- B. The river
- C. The tar pits
- D. The trees

C:I:Gn:14

6. Who did Kedorlaomer carry off from Sodom (Gen. 14:12)?

- A. Lot
- B. Shem
- C. Sarai
- D. Melchizedek

A:B:Gn:14

7. When a messenger came from the battle with Kedorlaomer, he reported the defeat to Abram who was identified as _____ (Gen. 14:13)?
- A. The Chaldean
 - B. The Jew
 - C. The servant of the most high
 - D. The Hebrew

D:I:Gn:14

8. Where was Abram living when he went after Kedorlaomer (Gen. 14:13)?
- A. By the brook of Jerusalem
 - B. By the great trees of Mamre
 - C. By the well at Beersheba
 - D. By the plain of Bethlehem

B:I:Gn:14

9. How many of Abram's servants rallied to defeat Kedorlaomer (Gen. 14:14)?
- A. 232
 - B. 56
 - C. 318
 - D. 1,000

C:A:Gn:14

10. Abraham's initial pursuit of Kedorlaomer was as far as and beyond which two cities (Gen. 14:14f)?
- A. Dan and Damascus
 - B. Sodom and Gomorrah
 - C. Jerusalem and Bethlehem
 - D. Bethel and Ai

A:A:Gn:14

11. Melchizedek was the king of _____ who met Abram after his battle with Kedorlaomer (Gen. 14:17)

- A. Bethel
- B. Sodom
- C. Mamre
- D. Salem

D:B:Gn:14

12. Melchisedek met Abram after his battle with Kedorlaomer with what (Gen. 14:18)

- A. Bread and water
- B. Bread and wine
- C. Wine and meat
- D. Olive oil and figs

B:B:Gn:14

13. All of the following helped Abram in his battle against Kedorlaomer EXCEPT (Gen. 14:24)

- A. Aner
- B. Eschol
- C. Mamre
- D. Melchizedek

D:A:Gn:14

14. Melchizedek blessed Abram in whose name (Gen. 14:19)?

- A. LORD Almighty
- B. God of his fathers
- C. God Most High
- D. LORD God

C:A:Gn:14

15. The king of Sodom said he only wanted _____ back and Abram could keep the rest (Gen. 14:21)

- A. The gold
- B. The people
- C. The herds
- D. His servants

B:I:Gn:14

16. Abram, in response to the King of Sodom, identified God as (Gen. 14:22)

- A. The Creator of heaven and earth
- B. The God of the covenant
- C. The God Almighty
- D. Lord Jehovah

A:A:Gn:14

17. Abram would accept nothing from the King of Sodom because (Gen. 14:23)

- A. He did not want the goods because they were taken by violence
- B. He did not want the goods because they were unclean
- C. He did not want it ever to be said the King of Sodom made him rich
- D. He did not want the King of Sodom to boast of his being the victor

C:I:Gn:14

18. Abram accepted only what from the hand of the King of Sodom after his victory over Kedorlaomer (Gen. 14:24)?

- A. Only Lot and his family
- B. Only that which would be sacrificed to God
- C. Only some water from the spring at Jericho
- D. Only what his men had eaten

D:I:Gn:14

19. How much did Abram give to Melchizedek after the battle with Kedorlaomer (Gen. 14:20)?

- A. A third
- B. A fourth
- C. A tenth
- D. A half

C:I:Gn:14

Genesis 15 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When God appeared to Abram in a vision, God likened himself to a (Gen. 15:1)

- A. Rock
- B. Fire
- C. Shield
- D. Sword

C:A:Gn:15

2. Abram responded to God's vision saying what was the major problem to the fulfillment of God's covenant with him (Gen. 15:2)?

- A. That he owned no land
- B. That he was childless
- C. That other nations were cursing not blessing him
- D. That his flocks were dying in the famine

B:B:Gn:15

3. In response to God's vision, who did Abram say was in line to inherit his estate (Gen. 15:2)?

- A. Hagar of Egypt
- B. Melchizedek of Salem
- C. His nephew Lot
- D. Eliezar of Damascus

D:I:Gn:15

4. In the vision, God promised Abram's descendants would be as many as

- A. The stars of the sky
- B. The dust of the earth
- C. The waves of the sea
- D. Locusts

A:B:Gn:15

5. How did Abram respond to God's promise of countless descendants (Gen. 15:6)?

- A. He wept
- B. He laughed
- C. He believed
- D. He worshipped

C:I:Gn:15

6. On what basis was Abram counted righteous (Gen. 15:6)?

- A. He wept with Sarah
- B. He laughed because of his age
- C. He believed God
- D. He worshipped God

C:B:Gn:15

7. God told Abram to cut a heifer in two in response to what question that Abram had asked (Gen. 15:8)?
- A. How he could know he would inherit the land?
 - B. How he could know he would have a child?
 - C. How he could know his seed would be as the dust?
 - D. How he could know Sarai would bear a child?

A:A:Gn:15

8. What three animals did God request be cut in two in Abram's vision (Gen. 15:9)?
- A. An ox, heifer and sheep
 - B. A goat, heifer and ram
 - C. A goat, sheep and dove
 - D. A sheep, goat and dove

B:A:Gn:15

9. After Abram cut the animals in two what did he do when God spoke to him (Gen. 15:12)?
- A. He prayed
 - B. He meditated on God's promises to him
 - C. He was ready to offer his servant on the altar
 - D. He fell into a deep sleep

D:I:Gn:15

10. God told Abram his descendants would be enslaved for how long (Gen. 15:13)?
- A. 100 years
 - B. 200 years
 - C. 300 years
 - D. 400 years

D:I:Gn:15

11. Why would Abram's descendants leave Canaan and return many years later (Gen. 15:16)?
- A. His descendants would have to multiply somewhere else
 - B. God would use them to judge other nations
 - C. The sin of the Amorites had not reached its full measure
 - D. If they stayed in Canaan the iniquity of the Edomites would corrupt his descendants

C:I:Gn:15

12. God promised Abram that when his descendants left slavery they would (Gen. 15:14)
- A. Leave with great possessions

- B. Leave believing in God as Abram had
- C. Return after God had destroyed those living in Canaan
- D. Leave that country as kings and priests over the earth

A:I:Gn:15

13. What passed between the two pieces of the animals Abram cut in two (Gen. 15:17)?

- A. A sword of the Lord
- B. A smoking fire pot
- C. A rock on which the covenant was written
- D. Abram himself walked between the pieces

B:B:Gn:15

14. The cutting of the animals in two and the passing between the parts was a way God made a _____ with Abram (Gen. 15:18)

- A. Deal
- B. Prediction
- C. Alliance
- D. Covenant

D:B:Gn:15

15. What other river did God give as the boundary of the land promised to Abram besides the Euphrates (Gen. 15:18)?

- A. The Nile
- B. The Jordan
- C. The river of Egypt
- D. The Litani

C:I:Gn:15

16. Which was not one of the "ites" and "tites" God mentioned as currently living in the promised land to Abram after his cutting the animals (Gen. 15:20)?
- A. Canaanites
 - B. Edomites
 - C. Hittites
 - D. Jebusites
 - E. Amorites

B:A:Gn:15

Genesis 16 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Hagar was originally from what region (Gen. 16:1)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Canaan
- C. Egypt
- D. Haran

C:I:Gn:16

2. Who suggested that Abram should have a child with Hagar (Gen. 16:1f)?

- A. Hagar
- B. Sarai
- C. Abram
- D. The Lord

B:B:Gn:16

3. What was Hagar's response when she found out she was with child (Gen. 16:4)?

- A. She despised Sarai
- B. She feared Sarai
- C. She loved Abram
- D. She loved the child

A:I:Gn:16

4. How did Sarai treat Hagar after she was with child (Gen. 16:6)?

- A. She loved Hagar as a sister
- B. She would not speak to Hagar
- C. She despised Abram
- D. She mistreated Hagar

D:B:Gn:16

5. Where did the angel of the Lord find Hagar (Gen. 16:7)?

- A. Near a tree in the mountains
- B. Near a spring in the desert
- C. Near a river in the desert
- D. Near the road to Egypt

B:I:Gn:16

6. The angel of the Lord told Hagar to _____ when she initially fled from Sarai (Gen. 16:9)

- A. Return and give Abram a son
- B. Stay in the desert until the child was born
- C. Return and submit to Sarai
- D. Go to Lot's house

C:I:Gn:16

7. The angel told Hagar to name her child _____ because the Lord had heard her (Gen. 16:11)

- A. Ishmael
- B. Naphtali
- C. Abimelech
- D. Isaac

A:B:Gn:16

8. Hagar's son was likened to what animal by the angel (Gen. 16:12)?

- A. A horse
- B. A donkey
- C. A bird
- D. A lion

B:A:Gn:16

9. What attitude would characterize how Hagar's son would relate to people (Gen. 16:12)?

- A. Love
- B. Justice
- C. Fear
- D. Hostility

D:I:Gn:16

10. Hagar named the water where the angel found her Beer Lahai because she said _____ (Gen. 16:14)

- A. God has heard my cry and given me a son
- B. God has avenged me of the wrong done against me
- C. I have now seen the One (God) who sees me
- D. I have found life in the house of my master

C:A:Gn:16

11. How old was Abram when Hagar gave birth to their son (Gen. 16:16)?

- A. 75
- B. 86
- C. 98
- D. 104

B:A:Gn:16

Genesis 17 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When God was confirming the covenant with Abram, how did God identify himself (Gen. 17:1)?

- A. Lord God
- B. God of hosts
- C. God Almighty
- D. Lord Jehovah

C:A:Gn:17

2. Abram's name was changed to Abraham meaning he would (Gen. 17:5)

- A. Be a father of many nations
- B. Be a father of a multitude
- C. Be God's chosen one
- D. Be a father of many sons

A:B:Gn:17

3. What land did God give Abraham as part of His everlasting covenant with him (Gen. 17:8)?

- A. The land of the Amorites
- B. The land of Canaan
- C. The land of his fathers
- D. The land between the rivers

B:B:Gn:17

4. What was to be the sign of the covenant between God and Abraham (Gen. 17:11)?

- A. Abraham was to offer a sacrifice to God
- B. Abraham was to build an altar to God
- C. Abraham was to refuse to eat anything unclean
- D. Abraham was to circumcise himself and his household

D:B:Gn:17

5. Each new born male in Abraham's household was to be circumcised on what day (Gen. 17:12)?

- A. First
- B. Seventh
- C. Eighth
- D. Fortieth

C:I:Gn:17

6. Sarai's name was changed to Sarah symbolizing she would be the _____ (Gen. 17:16)

- A. The mother of nations
- B. The matriarch of Israel
- C. The mother of a multitude

D. The blessed one
A:I:Gn:17

7. After God told Abraham Sarah would have a son, what was Abraham's response (Gen. 17:17)?

- A. He cried
- B. He shook his head
- C. He was silent
- D. He laughed

D:I:Gn:17

8. God said Abraham and Sarah's child would be named _____ (Gen. 17:19)

- A. Ishmael
- B. Moriah
- C. Isaac
- D. Jacob

C:B:Gn:17

9. After Abraham's request, God gave Ishmael all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 17:20)

- A. He would increase his numbers
- B. He would inherit the land
- C. He would become a great nation
- D. He would be the father of 12 rulers

B:I:Gn:17

10. How old was Abraham when he was circumcised (Gen. 17:25)?

- A. 100
- B. 99
- C. 90
- D. 75

B:A:Gn:17

11. Who was listed as circumcised with Abraham (Gen. 17:25)?

- A. Eliezer of Damascus
- B. Lot
- C. Isaac
- D. Ishmael

D:A:Gn:17

Genesis 18 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where did Abraham meet the three divine visitors (Gen. 18:1)?

- A. By the great trees of Mamre
- B. On the mountains of Jerusalem
- C. In a valley by Bethlehem
- D. By a well at Beersheba

A:A:Gn:18

2. Abraham offered the three visitors water to wash (Gen. 18:3)

- A. Their hands
- B. Their faces
- C. Their feet
- D. Their necks

C:I:Gn:18

3. Abraham asked Sarah to get what for the three divine visitors (Gen. 18:6)?

- A. Wine
- B. Bread
- C. Meat
- D. Milk

B:A:Gn:18

4. Where was Sarah when the three divine visitors asked Abraham about her (Gen. 18:9)?

- A. In the field
- B. Under a tree
- C. By a well
- D. In the tent

D:I:Gn:18

5. When the divine visitors told Abraham that Sarah would have a son, how did Sarah respond when she overheard that (Gen. 18:12)?

- A. She laughed
- B. She cried
- C. She pondered in her heart
- D. She believed

A:B:Gn:18

6. When the three divine visitors left Abraham, to what city did they head (Gen. 18:16)?

- A. Beersheba
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Sodom
- D. Bethlehem

C:B:Gn:18

7. The divine visitor announced that Abraham was chosen for what reason (Gen. 18:19)?
- A. So he will be a model of those who believe in God
 - B. So his children will keep the way of the Lord by doing right
 - C. So his children may remember the Lord all their days
 - D. So God may bring glory to Himself among the nations

B:A:Gn:18

8. When the divine visitors told Abraham what they were about to do to Sodom, what was Abraham's objection (Gen. 18:23)?
- A. That they should spare Lot his nephew
 - B. That they should consider the children of Sodom
 - C. That they should be merciful on the wicked of Sodom
 - D. That they should not destroy the righteous with the wicked

D:B:Gn:18

9. When Abraham bartered with the divine visitors for Sodom, how did he refer to himself (Gen. 18:27)?
- A. As only dust and ashes
 - B. As only dust and wind
 - C. As only flesh and blood
 - D. As one made in the image of God

A:I:Gn:18

10. The divine visitors finally acknowledged they would not destroy the city of Sodom if they could find _____ righteous (Gen. 18:33)
- A. 5
 - B. 10
 - C. 20
 - D. 50

B:I:Gn:18

11. Abraham's three visitors were later identified by what name (Gen. 18:10)?
- A. God Almighty
 - B. Angel of the LORD
 - C. The son of God
 - D. LORD

D:A:Gn:18

12. After Sarah laughed because she was too old, the divine visitors responded saying (Gen. 18:13)
- A. Is this not what the LORD had promised?
 - B. Is there anything too hard for the LORD?

- C. Is not belief better than sacrifice?
- D. Sarah's son would be called Isaac meaning laughter

B:I:Gn:18

13. Abraham in resisting the divine visitors intentions toward Sodom asked if the Judge of all the earth should not _____ (Gen. 18:25)

- A. Do Right
- B. Show Mercy
- C. Forgive sin
- D. Execute justice

A:B:Gn:18

Genesis 19 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many angels met Lot at Sodom (Gen. 19:1)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Five

B:I:Gn:19

2. Where was Lot sitting when he met the angels who visited Sodom (Gen. 19:1)?

- A. By the city well
- B. By the wall of the city
- C. By the palace of the city
- D. By the gateway of the city

D:A:Gn:19

3. What did Lot initially try to get the angels to do (Gen. 19:2)?

- A. Stay in the city square
- B. Stay outside the walls of the city
- C. Stay at his house
- D. Leave the city

C:B:Gn:19

4. What did Lot feed the angelic visitors of Sodom (Gen. 19:3)?

- A. Bread without yeast
- B. A sacrificial lamb
- C. Milk and honey
- D. Olives and figs

A:A:Gn:19

5. The men of Sodom demanded that Lot bring the visitors out so that they could (Gen. 19:5)

- A. Kill them
- B. Have sex with them
- C. Question them
- D. Circumcise them

B:B:Gn:19

6. What alternative did Lot offer the men of Sodom (Gen. 19:8)?

- A. His wife
- B. Himself
- C. Some money
- D. His daughters

D:B:Gn:19

7. How did the angelic visitors defend themselves against the men of Sodom (Gen. 19:11)?

- A. They paralyzed the men
- B. They caused them to have leprosy
- C. They blinded the men
- D. They caused lightning to strike in their midst

C:B:Gn:19

8. Lot's sons-in-law would not leave Sodom because (Gen. 19:14)

- A. They thought he was joking
- B. They owned too much property in Sodom
- C. They wanted to stay with their friends
- D. They thought God was merciful and would never destroy the city

A:I:Gn:19

9. The angelic visitors told Lot to flee to what place that Lot objected to (Gen. 19:17)?

- A. A near by city
- B. The mountains
- C. A cave
- D. To the plain of Jericho

B:I:Gn:19

10. What happened when Lot's wife looked back on Sodom (Gen. 19:26)?

- A. She was smitten with blindness
- B. She got leprosy
- C. She fell into a deep crevice and died
- D. She turned into a pillar of salt

D:B:Gn:19

11. When Abraham looked over the area of Sodom after its destruction, what did he see (Gen. 19:28)?

- A. A blazing fire
- B. A cloud of dust
- C. Smoke rising
- D. Birds of prey circling overhead

C:I:Gn:19

12. Why did Lot settle in a cave rather than in the city of Zoar (Gen. 19:30)?

- A. Because he was afraid to go to Zoar
- B. Because he feared his daughters would be abused
- C. Because the people of Zoar were no better than those of Sodom
- D. God told him to go to the cave instead of Zoar

A:A:Gn:19

13. How did Lot's daughters conceive children (Gen. 19:33)?

- A. They married the men of Zoar
- B. They got their father drunk
- C. They had children from their husbands in Sodom
- D. They were sent back to marry those of Abraham's household

B:I:Gn:19

14. What two groups of peoples came from Lot's daughters (Gen. 19:36f)?

- A. Edomites and Amorites
- B. Philistines and Amalekites
- C. Edomites and Jebusites
- D. Moabites and Ammonites

D:A:Gn:19

Genesis 20 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Abimelech, who had sent for Sarah, was the King of what city (Gen. 20:2)?

- A. Beersheba
- B. Gaza
- C. Arad
- D. Gerar

D:A:Gn:20

2. In what region did Abraham meet Abimelech (Gen. 20:1)?

- A. Galilee
- B. Philistine plain
- C. Negev
- D. Sinai

C:I:Gn:20

3. What stopped Abimelech from violating Sarah (Gen. 20:3)?

- A. God sent a prophet to him
- B. God warned him in a dream
- C. God made all who touched Sarah die
- D. God warned him from a burning bush

B:B:Gn:20

4. When talking to Abimelech, God called Abraham (Gen. 20:7)

- A. His servant
- B. A priest of God most high
- C. A prophet
- D. A man of God

C:I:Gn:20

5. What was Abraham to do so that Abimelech's people would not die (Gen. 20:7)?

- A. Pray for him
- B. Offer a sacrifice for him
- C. Wash his hands
- D. Circumcise him

A:I:Gn:20

6. When Abimelech asked Abraham why he had had Sarah say she was his sister, Abraham replied all the following EXCEPT (Gen. 20:11)
- A. He thought there was no fear of God in the place
 - B. He feared they would kill him for Sarah
 - C. She actually was his sister
 - D. He knew Abimelech had a large harem

D:B:Gn:20

7. Sarah and Abraham shared what in their ancestry (Gen. 20:12)?
- A. The same mother
 - B. The same father
 - C. The same grand-father
 - D. They were cousins, their father's were brothers

B:I:Gn:20

8. What did Abimelech give to Sarah after returning her to Abraham (Gen. 20:16)?
- A. Sheep and goats
 - B. 100 pieces of gold
 - C. 1,000 shekels of silver
 - D. Bread and wine

C:A:Gn:20

9. What judgment had God put on Abimelech and his people because of his taking of Sarah (Gen. 20:17)?
- A. He has closed every womb in his house
 - B. He had caused a plague to come on them
 - C. He had dried up all his wells
 - D. He had caused his children to die

A:B:Gn:20

10. God warned Abimelech so he would not sin against _____ (Gen. 20:6)
- A. Sarah
 - B. Abraham
 - C. God
 - D. Abimelech's family

C:I:Gn:20

Genesis 21 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was the name of Abraham's son born to Sarah (Gen. 21:2)?

- A. Jacob
- B. Ishmael
- C. Isaac
- D. Abimelech

C:B:Gn:21

2. When did Abraham circumcise his son (Gen. 21:3)?

- A. The third day
- B. The seventh day
- C. The eighth day
- D. The twelfth day

C:I:Gn:21

3. How old was Abraham when his son by Sarah was born (Gen. 21:5)?

- A. 100
- B. 75
- C. 110
- D. 90

A:B: :Gn:21

4. What did Sarah say her son brought her and everyone who hears of it (Gen. 21:6)[-- this is also what his name means]?

- A. Joy
- B. Laughter
- C. Strength
- D. Praise

B:B:Gn:21

5. What was Sarah's response to Ishmael's mocking of her son (Gen. 21:9)?

- A. She told Abraham that Hagar and Ishmael should be killed
- B. She told Abraham that Hagar and Ishmael should be sold as slaves
- C. She told Abraham he should do what is right in his eyes with Ishmael and Hagar
- D. She told Abraham to get rid of Hagar and Ishmael

D:I:Gn:21

6. What promise did God make to both Abraham and Hagar concerning Ishmael (Gen. 21:13)?

- A. He would live in the desert
- B. He would become a nation
- C. He would be an adversary to all his brothers
- D. He would be blessed

B:B:Gn:21

7. Where did Hagar and Ishmael wander after they left Abraham (Gen. 21:14)?

- A. The wilderness of Beersheba
- B. The hill country of Hebron
- C. The desert of Arabia
- D. The region by the Salt Sea

A:A:Gn:21

8. Where did Hagar put Ishmael when she thought he was going to die (Gen. 21:15)?

- A. Beside an altar
- B. In the gateway of a city
- C. Under some bushes
- D. Under the shade of a rock

C:I:Gn:21

9. When God opened Hagar's eyes what did she see (Gen. 21:19)?

- A. An oasis
- B. A well
- C. A fountain
- D. A stream

B:I:Gn:21

10. Who made a treaty with Abraham and received seven lambs (Gen. 21:22ff)?

- A. Abimelech and Phicol
- B. Melchizedek and Abimelech
- C. Lot and Melchizedek
- D. Og and Sihon

A:A:Gn:21

11. Why was Beersheba given that name (Gen. 21:32)?
- A. Because the well was dug deep
 - B. Because God provided the well
 - C. Because it was a gift from Abimelech to Abraham
 - D. Because it was a well where they made an oath

D:A:Gn:21

12. Phicol was from what region (Gen. 21:32)?
- A. Land of the Amalekites
 - B. Land of the Amorites
 - C. Land of the Philistines
 - D. Land of Egypt

C:A:Gn:21

13. What did Abraham do when he called on the name of the Lord at Beersheba after his alliance with Phicol (Gen. 21:33)?
- A. Poured water on a rock
 - B. Planted a tree
 - C. Built an altar
 - D. Set up a stone

B:A:Gn:21

Genesis 22 Multiple Choice Questions

1. To what mountains did God tell Abraham to take Isaac when he was testing Abraham (Gen. 22:2)?

- A. Sinai
- B. Negev
- C. Moriah
- D. Galilee

C:I:Gn:22

2. When God tested Abraham, he asked him to (Gen. 22:2)

- A. Offer Isaac up as a burnt offering
- B. Circumcise Isaac on the eighth day
- C. Let Isaac roam in the desert for 40 days
- D. Give God a tenth of everything he owned

A:B:Gn:22

3. Abraham responded to God's test by doing all the following EXCEPT (Gen. 22:3)?

- A. Fell down in dust and ashes
- B. Saddled his donkey
- C. Cut wood for the fire
- D. Took two servants with him

A:A:Gn:22

4. During the testing of Abraham, what did Isaac ask (Gen. 22:7)?

- A. Why are we doing this?
- B. Where is the lamb?
- C. Where is the altar?
- D. Where are we going?

B:B:Gn:22

5. When Abraham arrived at the place of testing, he did all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 22:9)

- A. Built an altar
- B. Arranged the wood on the altar
- C. Prayed to God
- D. Reached out his hand and knife to slay his son

C:I:Gn:22

6. Who called, stopping Abraham from offering up Isaac (Gen. 22:11)?

- A. Gabriel
- B. Michael the arch angel
- C. The LORD from a bush
- D. The angel of the LORD

D:I:Gn:22

7. What did the angel of the LORD come to know about Abraham after he went to offer up Isaac (Gen. 22:12)?

- A. That he believed in God
- B. That he feared God
- C. That he loved God
- D. That he obeyed and was righteous

B:A:Gn:22

8. In the testing of Abraham, what provided a solution (Gen. 22:13)?

- A. A lamb by a well
- B. A scapegoat caught in the rocks
- C. A ram caught in the bushes
- D. A one year old lamb

C:B:Gn:22

9. What did Abraham name the place of his testing with Isaac (Gen. 22:14)?

- A. "The LORD will provide"
- B. "The mercy of the LORD endures forever"
- C. "The love of the LORD"
- D. "The house of God"

A:I:Gn:22

10. After Abraham's testing, God reiterated all of the following promises of the covenant EXCEPT (Gen. 22:16ff)

- A. His descendants would multiply as the stars
- B. He would be counted as righteous
- C. He would take possession of the cities of his enemies
- D. He would be a blessing to all nations

B:I:Gn:22

11. By whom did the angel of the LORD swear when reiterating the covenantal promises to Abraham after his testing (Gen. 22:16)?
- A. By God Almighty
 - B. By the LORD who provides
 - C. By myself, the LORD
 - D. By God who sees

C:A:Gn:22

12. Which brother of Abraham had eight sons by Milcah (Gen. 22:20)?
- A. Haran
 - B. Lot
 - C. Terah
 - D. Nahor

D:A:Gn:22

Genesis 23 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How old was Sarah when she died (Gen. 23:1)?

- A. 100
- B. 113
- C. 127
- D. 133

C:A:Gn:23

2. What is the other name for the town of Kiriath Arba where Sarah died (Gen. 23:2)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Beersheba
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Hebron

D:I:Gn:23

3. What was Abraham's response after the death of Sarah (Gen. 23:2)?

- A. Wept over her
- B. Tore his clothes
- C. Silence in his tent
- D. Worshipped God

A:I:Gn:23

4. From what group of people did Abraham attempt to buy a burial site for Sarah (Gen. 23:3)?

- A. Ammonites
- B. Hittites
- C. Jebusites
- D. Philistines

B:A:Gn:23

5. Abraham, when going to buy the tomb for Sarah, described himself as a _____ (Gen. 23:3)

- A. A Prince or chief among them
- B. An alien and stranger
- C. Sojourner and traveller
- D. A trader and merchant

B:I:Gn:23

6. From whom did Abraham seek to buy a burial site for Sarah (Gen. 23:8)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Nahor
- C. Ephron
- D. Sihon

C:I:Gn:23

7. What was the name of the cave where Sarah was buried (Gen. 23:9)?

- A. Moriah
- B. En Gedi
- C. Naharim
- D. Macheplah

D:B:Gn:23

8. Where was Abraham when he purchased the cave for Sarah's burial (Gen. 23:10)?

- A. In a field
- B. In the city gate
- C. Before the throne
- D. In the marketplace

B:I:Gn:23

9. The cave for Abraham to bury Sarah was originally offered to him at what price (Gen. 23:11)?

- A. Free as a gift
- B. 10 shekels of silver
- C. 100 shekels of silver
- D. The person would not sell it at any cost

A:B:Gn:23

10. What was the final price Abraham agreed to pay for the field and cave where he would bury Sarah (Gen. 23:14)?

- A. 10 shekels of silver
- B. 100 shekels of silver
- C. 400 shekels of silver
- D. 800 shekels of silver

C:A:Gn:23

11. The field/cave that Abraham bought to bury Sarah is near what place (Gen. 23:17)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Beth-zur
- C. Arad
- D. Mamre

D:A:Gn:23

12. Mamre is near what town (Gen. 23:19)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Hebron
- C. En Gedi
- D. Beersheba

B:I:Gn:23

Genesis 24 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who did Abraham send to get a wife for Isaac (Gen. 24:2)?

- A. His chief servant
- B. His chief maid servant
- C. His nephew Lot
- D. A hired messenger

A:I:Gn:24

2. How did the one who went to find a wife for Isaac swear (Gen. 24:2)?

- A. He raised his right hand to the Lord
- B. He setup a memorial stone
- C. He put his hand under Abraham's thigh
- D. He put his hand on Abraham's heart

C:A:Gn:24

3. What criteria did Abraham give in the search for a wife for Isaac (Gen. 24:4)?

- A. She be a daughter of Abraham's relatives
- B. She not be a Canaanite
- C. She be a virgin
- D. She be a believer in the LORD

B:I:Gn:24

4. On what condition was the one sent to find Isaac a wife released from his oath (Gen. 24:8)?

- A. If the woman was unwilling to marry Isaac
- B. If the woman was already married
- C. If her family had already promised her to someone else
- D. If the woman was unwilling to return with him

D:I:Gn:24

5. Who was Rebekah's grandfather and Abraham's brother (Gen. 24:10)?

- A. Terah
- B. Lot
- C. Nahor
- D. Laban

C:A:Gn:24

6. At what time do women draw water (Gen. 24:11)?

- A. In the morning
- B. Toward evening
- C. At mid-day
- D. At night

B:I:Gn:24

7. What criterion did the one looking for Isaac's wife use to identify which woman the Lord had selected for Isaac (Gen. 24:14)?

- A. She had to offer to water his camels
- B. She had to offer him a drink
- C. She had to invite him home
- D. She had to have her face veiled

A:B:Gn:24

8. What gifts did the one searching for Isaac's wife give Rebekah along with the gold bracelets (Gen. 24:22)?

- A. A gold ring for her finger
- B. A gold slipper
- C. A gold nose ring
- D. A gold crown for her head

C:A:Gn:24

9. What was Laban's relationship to Rebekah (Gen. 24:29)?

- A. An uncle
- B. A father
- C. A cousin
- D. A brother

D:B:Gn:24

10. Who was Abraham convinced would go with the one searching for Isaac's wife making the journey successful (Gen. 24:40)?

- A. The Lord himself
- B. The Spirit of the most high
- C. The Lord's presence
- D. The Lord's angel

D:I:Gn:24

11. Where did the one searching for Isaac's wife meet Rebekah (Gen. 24:42)?

- A. By a spring
- B. By a river
- C. By the sea
- D. By a falls

A:B:Gn:24

12. How did Rebekah draw water (Gen. 24:46)?

- A. With a bucket
- B. With a water skin
- C. With a jar
- D. With a dipper

C:I:Gn:24

13. Bethuel was what relationship to Rebekah (Gen. 24:15)?

- A. Uncle
- B. Father
- C. Brother
- D. Grand-father

B:A:Gn:24

14. Who accompanied Rebekah as she went to Abraham's household (Gen. 24:59)?

- A. Her uncle
- B. Her father
- C. Her nurse
- D. Her brother

C:I:Gn:24

15. To whom did the one searching for Isaac's wife give costly gifts for Rebekah (Gen. 24:53)?

- A. Her mother and brother
- B. Her father and mother
- C. Her grandmother and father
- D. Her uncle and father

A:A:Gn:24

16. Where was Isaac when he met Rebekah for the first time (Gen. 24:62)?

- A. In the wilderness of Beersheba
- B. In a valley by Arad
- C. In the hills of Hebron
- D. In the Negev near Beer Lahai Roi

D:A:Gn:24

17. When Rebekah saw she was going to meet Isaac what did she do (Gen. 24:65)?

- A. She covered her feet
- B. She covered herself with a veil
- C. She jumped off the camel and ran to meet him
- D. She gave him a cup of water

B:B:Gn:24

18. Rebekah helped comfort Isaac from what grief (Gen. 24:67)?

- A. The loss of his father
- B. Not having a brother or sister
- C. The loss of his mother
- D. The loss of his servant

C:I:Gn:24

Genesis 25 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After Sarah died, who did Abraham take as his wife (Gen. 25:1)?

- A. Dedan
- B. Jokshan
- C. Keturah
- D. Hagar

C:I:Gn:25

2. Abraham divided his estate in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Gen. 25:5)

- A. Left everything he owned to Isaac
- B. Gave the other sons his herds
- C. Gave gifts to the sons of his other wife and concubines
- D. Sent the other sons away to the east

B:A:Gn:25

3. Hagar was originally from what country or city (Gen. 25:12)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Haran
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Damascus

A:I:Gn:25

4. How old was Abraham when he died, old and full of years (Gen. 25:7)?

- A. 155
- B. 185
- C. 135
- D. 175

D:A:Gn:25

5. Who buried Abraham (Gen. 25:9)?

- A. Isaac
- B. Ishmael
- C. Ishmael and Isaac
- D. All his sons

C:B:Gn:25

6. In what cave was Abraham buried (Gen. 25:9)?

- A. Machpelah
- B. Dedan
- C. Kedemah
- D. Hadad

A:B:Gn:25

7. Ephron, who sold the burial cave to Abraham, was from what group of people (Gen. 25:10)?

- A. Edomites
- B. Hittites
- C. Jebusites
- D. Egyptians

B:I:Gn:25

8. Ishmael's descendants were characterized as _____ (Gen. 25:18)

- A. Desert merchants
- B. Builders of cities
- C. Craftsmen in silver and gold
- D. Living in hostility toward their brothers

D:I:Gn:25

9. How old was Isaac when he married Rebekah (Gen. 25:20)?

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 50

C:A:Gn:25

10. Rebekah was originally from what region (Gen. 25:20)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Padan Aram
- C. Damascus
- D. Ugarit

B:I:Gn:25

11. What national group did Rebekah come from (Gen. 25:20)?

- A. Aramean
- B. Hittite
- C. Jebusite
- D. Assyrian

A:A:Gn:25

12. What did Isaac do when faced with Rebekah's barrenness (Gen. 25:21)?

- A. He gave her gifts
- B. He offered a sacrifice to the Lord
- C. He prayed
- D. He had a dream from God

C:I:Gn:25

13. When Rebekah inquired of the Lord about the babies jostling, what did she learn about her children (Gen. 25:23)?

- A. The one would be a mighty hunter
- B. The older would serve the younger
- C. The one would be red haired
- D. The twins would fight forever

B:B:Gn:25

14. Rebekah and Isaac named the first child Esau because (Gen. 25:25)

- A. He was older and stronger
- B. God had told them what to name him
- C. He was kicking at his brother
- D. His whole body was covered with hair

D:B:Gn:25

15. Rebekah and Isaac named the second child Jacob because (Gen. 25:26)

- A. He was grabbing his brother's heel
- B. He was the son of the promise
- C. He was the one to whom the birthright would be given
- D. He was the smooth

A:B:Gn:25

16. When Esau grew up, what qualities was he noted for (Gen. 25:27)?

- A. He was a successful farmer
- B. He was a trader
- C. He became a skillful hunter
- D. He was a skillful craftsman

C:I:Gn:25

17. Why did Isaac love Esau (Gen. 25:28)?

- A. Because Esau looked like him
- B. Because he had a taste for wild game
- C. Because he served his father faithfully
- D. Because he was strong

B:I:Gn:25

18. Jacob was described as (Gen. 25:27)

- A. A tricky man sneaking about
- B. A loud man seeking to deceive
- C. A gentle man farming his fields
- D. A quiet man staying by the tents

D:I:Gn:25

20. Why is Esau called Edom (Gen. 25:30)?

- A. Because of the red stew he desired
- B. Because he was hairy at birth
- C. Because he despised his birthright
- D. Because his father favored him

A:I:Gn:25

21. What did Jacob desire from Esau in payment for his red stew (Gen. 25:31)?

- A. The blessing of his father
- B. All his inheritance
- C. The birthright
- D. 50 shekels of silver

C:B:Gn:25

Genesis 26 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Isaac went to Abimelech during a famine. What was his nationality (Gen. 26:1)?

- A. Edomite
- B. Amelekite
- C. Philistine
- D. Egyptian

C:A:Gn:26

2. During the famine where did the LORD forbid Isaac to go (Gen. 26:2)?

- A. Haran
- B. Egypt
- C. Sinai
- D. Jordan

B:I:Gn:26

3. All of the following covenant promises were restated to Isaac EXCEPT (Gen. 26:3)

- A. Descendants as numerous as the stars
- B. All the lands where he was dwelling
- C. Offspring that would be a blessing to all nations
- D. The recipients of God's law

D:B:Gn:26

4. What contributing factor did God say influenced His making a covenant with Abraham (Gen. 26:5)?

- A. Abraham obeyed God's decrees
- B. Abraham believed God
- C. Abraham worshipped God
- D. Abraham left Babylon as God had commanded him

A:I:Gn:26

5. To what city of Abimilech did Isaac go when there was a famine (Gen. 26:6)?

- A. Beersheba
- B. Hebron
- C. Gerar
- D. Gaza

C:A:Gn:26

6. When Abimelech's men asked about Isaac's wife Rebekah, how did Isaac respond (Gen. 26:7)?

- A. He fled to the next town
- B. He said she was his sister
- C. He said she was his servant

D. He said she had a curse on her
B:B:Gn:26

7. After what incident did Abimelech confront Isaac saying he had discovered Rebekah was his wife (Gen. 26:8)?
- A. After he had spied Isaac caressing Rebekah
 - B. After his men had discovered they had had a child
 - C. After one of Isaac's servants told the king
 - D. After God warned him in a dream

A:B:Gn:26

8. When Isaac planted his crops during the famine in Abimelech's territory, how much did he reap (Gen. 26:12)?
- A. Twelve-fold
 - B. Fifty-fold
 - C. One hundred-fold
 - D. Two hundred-fold

C:A:Gn:26

9. What did the Philistines of Isaac's time do to the wells that Abraham had dug (Gen. 26:15)?
- A. They poisoned them
 - B. They ran them dry
 - C. They fought over them
 - D. They filled them up

D:I:Gn:26

10. When Isaac dug wells in the valley of Gerar how did the Philistines respond (Gen. 26:20ff)?
- A. They poisoned them
 - B. They ran them dry
 - C. They fought over them
 - D. They filled them up

C:I:Gn:26

11. The well that Isaac dug and named "Now the LORD has given us room and we will flourish in the land." was named _____ (Gen. 26:22)
- A. Esek
 - B. Rehoboth
 - C. Sitnah
 - D. Lo-ruhamah

B:A:Gn:26

12. In what town did Isaac build an altar, after the LORD appeared to him (Gen. 26:23)?
- A. Beersheba
 - B. Hebron
 - C. Gerar
 - D. Gaza

A:I:Gn:26

13. Who was the commander of Abimelech's forces (Gen. 26:26)?
- A. Aram
 - B. Achish
 - C. Sihon
 - D. Phicol

D:A:Gn:26

14. Abimelech, after realizing the LORD was blessing Isaac, wanted what from Isaac (Gen. 26:28)?
- A. A gift
 - B. A treaty
 - C. Taxes
 - D. Protection from the Egyptians

B:I:Gn:26

15. After Isaac granted Abimelech his request and dug a well called Shibah, what was the town named (Gen. 26:33)?
- A. Hebron
 - B. Gerar
 - C. Beersheba
 - D. Gaza

C:A:Gn:26

16. Esau married a woman of what nationality (Gen. 26:34)?
- A. Philistine
 - B. Hittite
 - C. Edomite
 - D. Amalekite

B:I:Gn:26

Genesis 27 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What physical problem did Isaac have when he wanted to bless his son (Gen. 27:1)?

- A. Not able to see
- B. Not able to hear
- C. Not able to walk
- D. Not able to remember

A:B:Gn:27

2. What did Isaac request in order to give his blessing (Gen. 27:2)?

- A. A lamb roasted the way he liked it
- B. A young goat prepared the way he liked it
- C. Wild game prepared the way he liked it
- D. Some bread and wine

C:B:Gn:27

3. Who overheard Isaac's intention to give Esau the blessing (Gen. 27:5)?

- A. Jacob
- B. Rebekah
- C. His servant
- D. Rebekah's handmaid

B:B:Gn:27

4. What meat was Jacob instructed to take to his father in order to receive the blessing (Gen. 27:9)?

- A. Some bread and wine
- B. Two sheep roasted as his father liked
- C. Two young pigeons
- D. Two young goats from the flock

D:I:Gn:27

5. What difference between Jacob and Esau did Jacob fear would lead his father to discover the plot to steal the blessing (Gen. 27:11)?

- A. Esau was red haired and Jacob dark
- B. Esau was strong and Jacob was weak
- C. Esau was hairy and Jacob smooth
- D. Esau was smelled like a hunter and Jacob like a farmer

C:B:Gn:27

6. How did Jacob deceive his father's touch (Gen. 27:16)?

- A. He wore goatskins on his hands
- B. He stood at a distance so his father could not touch him
- C. He carried Esau's bow
- D. He covered himself with sheep's wool

A:B:Gn:27

7. What accompanied Jacob's kiss of his father that confirmed and resulted in his getting the blessing (Gen. 27:27)?

- A. The weapons he carried were Esau's
- B. The wine was Esau's
- C. His voice sounded like Esau
- D. The smell of Esau's clothes

D:I:Gn:27

8. Isaac blessed the fields of Jacob with (Gen. 27:28)

- A. Much rain
- B. Heaven's dew
- C. Salt on his enemy's fields
- D. Springs of water

B:A:Gn:27

9. Isaac blessed Jacob in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Gen. 27:28ff)

- A. He would be lord over his brothers
- B. Those that blessed him would be blessed
- C. His children would number as the stars
- D. His fields would produce abundant grain

C:A:Gn:27

10. What was Isaac's response when Esau came in with the meat to receive his blessing (Gen. 27:33)?

- A. He trembled violently
- B. He was extremely angry
- C. He bowed his head in silence
- D. He tore his clothes

A:I:Gn:27

11. Esau, having lost his father's blessing to Jacob, condemned Jacob's name as meaning _____ (Gen. 27:36)

- A. Heel grabber
- B. Betrayer
- C. Blessed by God
- D. Deceiver

D:I:Gn:27

12. Isaac's blessing on Esau said he would live (Gen. 27:40)?

- A. By the spices of the earth
- B. By the sword
- C. By hunting and fishing
- D. As a merchant for his brother

B:B:Gn:27

13. In Isaac's blessing on Esau he said Esau's descendant's would eventually (Gen. 27:40)

- A. Conquer Jacob
- B. Kill the descendants of Jacob
- C. Through off Jacob's yoke
- D. Break the shackles of Jacob's rule

C:I:Gn:27

14. What did Esau plan to do to Jacob after he stole the blessing (Gen. 27:41)?

- A. Kill him after his father died
- B. Sell him as a slave after his father died
- C. Put him in a pit when his mother wasn't around
- D. Make Jacob his slave after his father died

A:B:Gn:27

15. To whom did Rebekah seek to send Jacob after he stole the blessing (Gen. 27:43)?

- A. Nahor, his relative
- B. Lot, his uncle
- C. Haran, her uncle
- D. Laban, her brother

D:B:Gn:27

16. With whom did Rebekah have trouble (Gen. 27:46)?

- A. Esau's Edomite wives
- B. Esau's Hittite wives
- C. The servants of Isaac
- D. Esau's Egyptian wives

B:I:Gn:27

Genesis 28 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Before Isaac sent Jacob away, what one command did he give him (Gen. 28:1)?

- A. To remember the ways of the LORD
- B. Not to marry a Canaanite woman
- C. Not to go into the land of the Philistines
- D. Not to forsake the law of the LORD

B:I:Gn:28

2. Isaac sent Jacob to the house of Rebekah's father, who was _____ (Gen. 28:2)

- A. Laban
- B. Lot
- C. Bethuel
- D. Terah

C:A:Gn:28

3. Laban was Jacob's _____ (Gen. 28:2)

- A. Uncle
- B. Cousin
- C. Grand-father
- D. Brother-in-law

A:B:Gn:28

4. Isaac, when wishing Jacob good-bye, hoped God would give specifically what aspect of the Abrahamic blessing to Jacob (Gen. 28:4)?

- A. The Messiah would come through him
- B. That he would be a blessing to all peoples
- C. That his descendants would find rich pasture
- D. He would possess the land

D:I:Gn:28

5. Laban was of what national or regional tribal identity (Gen. 28:5)?

- A. Arabic
- B. Edomite
- C. Aramean
- D. Egyptian

C:A:Gn:28

6. To what region did Isaac send Jacob (Gen. 28:6)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Paddan Aram
- C. Edom
- D. Ammon

B:I:Gn:28

7. Realizing his parents did not like his Canaanite wives, Esau married a woman who was a descendant of _____ (Gen. 28:9)

- A. Laban
- B. Ishmael
- C. Melchizedek
- D. Pharaoh

B:I:Gn:28

8. When Jacob left Isaac to go to Laban, what town did he set out for (Gen. 28:10)?

- A. Haran
- B. Tyre
- C. Damascus
- D. Beersheba

A:I:Gn:28

9. In Jacob's vision what/who were ascending and descending on the stairway to heaven (Gen. 28:12)?

- A. Family members
- B. Animals
- C. Angels
- D. People with trumpets

C:B:Gn:28

10. When Jacob saw the stairway to heaven all of the following Abrahamic covenantal promises were reiterated to him EXCEPT (Gen. 28:14)

- A. Seed would multiple as the dust
- B. The land would be his
- C. His line would last forever
- D. Through him all peoples would be blessed

C:B:Gn:28

11. After Jacob's stairway to heaven dream, in what two ways did he identify the place where he slept (Gen. 28:17)?

- A. House of God and temple of the most high
- B. House of God and gate of heaven
- C. Highway to heaven and gate of the most high
- D. House of God and His earthly footstool

B:B:Gn:28

12. When Jacob had his stairway to heaven dream, what did he use as a pillow as he slept (Gen. 28:18)?

- A. A stone
- B. A lamb
- C. His pack
- D. The earth

A:B:Gn:28

13. What did Jacob call the place where he had his stairway to heaven dream (Gen. 28:19)?

- A. Beersheba
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Bethel

D:B:Gn:28

14. What was the place where Jacob had his stairway to heaven dream formerly called, before Jacob renamed it (Gen. 28:19)?

- A. Hazor
- B. Luz
- C. Laish
- D. Lachish

B:A:Gn:28

15. Jacob said God would be his God if the LORD did all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 28:20f)

- A. Give him food to eat
- B. Provide him with clothes to wear
- C. Provide him with a wife
- D. Bring him back to this place

C:A:Gn:28

16. What did Jacob say would be God's house (Gen. 28:22)?

- A. The pillar he set up
- B. The mountain on which he slept
- C. The bush near where the dream took place
- D. The threshing floor on which he slept

A:A:Gn:28

17. Jacob promised that if he returned to the place of his dream he would give God how much of his possessions (Gen. 28:22)?
- A. A third
 - B. A tenth
 - C. A half
 - D. Everything he owned

B:I:Gn:28

Genesis 29 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Jacob arrived in Paddan Aram, what stopped the sheep from being watered at the well (Gen. 29:2)?

- A. A tree
- B. A stone
- C. A guard
- D. A shepherd

B:I:Gn:29

2. When Jacob arrived in Paddan Aram, he asked the shepherds if they knew Laban the grandson of _____ (Gen. 29:5)

- A. Bethuel
- B. Lot
- C. Nahor
- D. Terah

C:A:Gn:29

3. Who did Jacob first meet at the well in Paddan Aram (Gen. 29:9)?

- A. Rachel
- B. Leah
- C. Laban
- D. Terah

A:B:Gn:29

4. How did Laban greet Jacob (Gen. 29:13)?

- A. Embraced and anointed him with oil
- B. Washed his feet and blessed him
- C. Shook his hand and washed his feet
- D. Kissed and embraced him

D:I:Gn:29

5. How many years did Jacob agree to work for Rachel (Gen. 29:18)?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 7
- D. 10

C:B:Gn:29

6. Who was the first cousin Jacob actually married (Gen. 29:23)?

- A. Rachel
- B. Leah
- C. Rebekah
- D. Milcah

B:B:Gn:29

7. How long after Jacob's first marriage did he have to wait in order to marry Laban's second daughter (Gen. 29:27)?

- A. A week
- B. A year
- C. Seven years
- D. Ten years

A:I:Gn:29

8. Laban gave which servant girl with Leah (Gen. 29:24)?

- A. Milcah
- B. Zilpah
- C. Bilhah
- D. Hagar

B:I:Gn:29

9. Laban gave which servant girl with Rachel (Gen. 29:29)?

- A. Milcah
- B. Zilpah
- C. Bilhah
- D. Hagar

C:I:Gn:29

10. Why did the LORD open Leah's womb (Gen. 29:31)?

- A. Because she was the older
- B. Because she revered the LORD
- C. Because she was Jacob's first wife
- D. Because she was not loved

D:B:Gn:29

11. Leah had all of the following sons EXCEPT (Gen. 29:32ff)

- A. Levi
- B. Benjamin
- C. Reuben
- D. Judah

B:I:Gn:29

12. Who was Leah's firstborn (Gen. 29:32)?

- A. Levi
- B. Benjamin
- C. Reuben
- D. Judah

C:I:Gn:29

13. Which of Leah's children was named with the statement "This time I will praise the LORD" (Gen. 29:35)?

- A. Levi
- B. Benjamin
- C. Reuben
- D. Judah

D:A:Gn:29

14. What characteristic did Leah have (Gen. 29:17)?

- A. She had weak eyes
- B. She was beautiful in form
- C. She was dark skinned
- D. She was fair haired

A:I:Gn:29

Genesis 30 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Rachel saw that she was bearing no children, how did she respond to Leah (Gen. 30:1)?

- A. Anger
- B. Sadness
- C. Jealousy
- D. Ridicule

C:B:Gn:30

2. Who was Rachel's maid servant that she gave to Jacob to bear her sons (Gen. 30:3)?

- A. Zilpah
- B. Milcah
- C. Asenath
- D. Bilhah

D:I:Gn:30

3. Who was the first son of Rachel's maid servant whose name reflected "God has vindicated me" (Gen. 30:6)?

- A. Dan
- B. Judah
- C. Joseph
- D. Zebulun

A:A:Gn:30

4. Who was Leah's maid servant that she gave to Jacob to bear her sons (Gen. 30:9)?

- A. Zilpah
- B. Milcah
- C. Asenath
- D. Bilhah

A:I:Gn:30

5. Who found plants in a field that Rachel wanted to obtain (Gen. 30:14)?

- A. Judah
- B. Levi
- C. Simeon
- D. Reuben

D:A:Gn:30

6. What did Leah give Rachel, bartering for a night with Jacob (Gen. 30:15)?

- A. Sheep
- B. Spotted branches of an acacia tree
- C. Mandrake plants
- D. 30 shekels of silver

C:B:Gn:30

7. What was the name of Leah's daughter (Gen. 30:21)?

- A. Tamar
- B. Dinah
- C. Miriam
- D. Zipporah

B:I:Gn:30

8. Who was Rachel's first son (Gen. 30:23)?

- A. Joseph
- B. Dan
- C. Benjamin
- D. Judah

A:B:Gn:30

9. What did Laban say he had learned about Jacob by divination (Gen. 30:27)?

- A. That God was giving Jacob the land
- B. That Jacob's descendants would multiply as the stars
- C. That the LORD was protecting Jacob
- D. That the LORD had blessed Laban on account of Jacob

D:I:Gn:30

10. What kind of animals did Jacob receive from Laban as payment for his service (Gen. 30:32)?

- A. All black goats
- B. All white sheep
- C. All dark lambs
- D. All the speckled cows

C:I:Gn:30

11. What trick did Jacob attempt to use to get the spotted sheep (Gen. 30:37f)?

- A. Different colored rocks in the fields
- B. Spotted blankets placed by their beds
- C. Allowed them to eat only grass near the spring
- D. Peeled tree branches in the watering troughs

D:I:Gn:30

12. Which animals did Jacob mate to be his own (Gen. 30:42)?

- A. The strongest
- B. The healthiest
- C. The fastest
- D. The heaviest

A:I:Gn:30

13. Besides sheep and goats, Jacob also increased in what two types of animals (Gen. 30:43)?

- A. Horses and cows
- B. Donkeys and camels
- C. Camels and horses
- D. Cows and oxen

B:I:Gn:30

Genesis 31 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What influenced Jacob to return to the land of his father Isaac (Gen. 31:1)?
 - A. Laban threatened to kill him
 - B. Laban was thinking about taking his daughters back from Jacob
 - C. Laban's sons were disturbed over Jacob's taking of Laban's wealth
 - D. Jacob longed to see his father and mother

C:I:Gn:31

2. What inequity did Jacob accuse Laban of as he was leaving Paddan Aram (Gen. 31:7)?
 - A. He changed his wages ten times
 - B. He stole sheep from his flock
 - C. He tricked him into serving for nothing
 - D. He tricked him in his marriage to Rachel

A:B:Gn:31

3. Where had Jacob anointed a pillar and made a vow to God (Gen. 31:13)?
 - A. Beersheba
 - B. Bethel
 - C. Gilead
 - D. Haran

B:I:Gn:31

4. Laban's daughters accused their father of (Gen. 31:15)
 - A. Supporting his sons over them
 - B. Kidnapping them
 - C. Tricking them
 - D. Selling them

D:I:Gn:31

5. Where did Laban catch up with Jacob who had fled from him (Gen. 31:25)?
 - A. Jericho
 - B. Damascus
 - C. Gilead
 - D. Galilee

C:A:Gn:31

6. Laban complained that Jacob had run away secretly not allowing him to (Gen. 31:28)?
 - A. Kiss his daughters and grandchildren good bye
 - B. Give his daughters their inheritance
 - C. Pay Jacob the back wages he owed him

D. Give him the family gods
A:I:Gn:31

7. When Laban said he would have thrown a going away party for Jacob what two musical instruments did he mention (Gen. 31:27)?

- A. Trumpets and cymbals
- B. Harps and tambourines
- C. Drums and flutes
- D. Guitars and violins

B:A:Gn:31

8. Laban complained to Jacob that someone had stolen (Gen. 31:30)

- A. His gold rings
- B. His family tents
- C. His family gods
- D. His sons' camels

C:B:Gn:31

9. How did Rachel hide the items she had stolen from Laban (Gen. 30:35)?

- A. She buried them in her tent
- B. She sat on them
- C. She hid them in a well
- D. She covered them with a sheep skin

B:B:Gn:31

10. Jacob claimed that he had worked for Laban for _____ years
(Gen. 31:38)

- A. 7
- B. 14
- C. 20
- D. 25

C:I:Gn:31

11. What did Laban call Jergar Sahadutha and Jacob called Galeed (Gen. 31:46)?

- A. A well where they made a covenant
- B. A stream that would divide their lands
- C. A child that was born to Leah
- D. A heap of stones where they made a covenant

D:I:Gn:31

12. Jacob and Laban swore by the God of Abraham and the God of _____ (Gen. 31:53)

- A. Isaac
- B. Nahor
- C. The heavens
- D. Laban

B:A:Gn:31

Genesis 32 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who did Jacob meet at Mahanaim (Gen. 32:1)?

- A. Esau
- B. His wives and children
- C. Angels of God
- D. Laban's servants

C:I:Gn:32

2. What report did the messengers that Jacob had sent to announce his return to Esau bring back (Gen. 32:6)?

- A. That Esau was coming to meet Jacob with 400 men
- B. That Esau was still angry at Jacob for stealing the blessing
- C. That Esau was setting a trap to capture Jacob
- D. That Esau was silent when they announced Jacob's coming

A:B:Gn:32

3. What was Jacob's fearful response in preparation of his meeting with Esau (Gen. 32:7)?

- A. He scattered his family and wealth over the hills
- B. He armed his servants
- C. He had his wives and children leave the camp
- D. He divided his people into two groups

D:I:Gn:32

4. In Jacob's prayer to God prior to meeting Esau, he said when he originally crossed the Jordan he only had what (Gen. 32:10)?

- A. The clothes on his back
- B. A staff
- C. A single sheep and goat
- D. Only a covering for his head

B:I:Gn:32

5. In Jacob's prayer to God prior to meeting Esau, which aspect of God's covenantal promise did Jacob remind God of (Gen. 32:12)?

- A. God had promised him the land
- B. God had promised he would be a blessing to all nations
- C. God had promised his descendants would number as the sand
- D. God had promised he would make him wealthy in herds

C:I:Gn:32

6. All of the following were gifts Jacob prepared to send ahead of himself to pacify Esau's anger EXCEPT (Gen. 32:13ff)

- A. Horses
- B. Camels
- C. Goats
- D. Donkeys

A:I:Gn:32

7. The night before Jacob's meeting with Esau, where did Jacob go with his family (Gen. 32:22)?

- A. Across the Jordan river
- B. Across the mountain of Gilead
- C. Across the Dead Sea
- D. Across the stream of Jabbok

D:I:Gn:32

8. When Jacob was wrestling with the "man" all night what did Jacob require before he would let him go (Gen. 32:26)?

- A. A guarantee
- B. A promise
- C. A blessing
- D. A covenant

C:B:Gn:32

9. How did the "man" Jacob wrestled with free himself (Gen. 32:25)?

- A. He paralyzed Jacob's arms
- B. He touched Jacob's hip socket
- C. He twisted Jacob's ankle
- D. He blinded Jacob

B:B:Gn:32

10. What did Jacob ask of the person he wrestled with that was refused (Gen. 32:27)?

- A. Who sent him
- B. Where he came from
- C. To touch him
- D. His name

D:I:Gn:32

11. Jacob named the place of wrestling _____ because he said
"I saw God face to face and yet my life was spared" (Gen. 32:30)?
- A. Bethel
 - B. Rehoboth
 - C. Peniel
 - D. Gilead

C:I:Gn:32

12. As a result of Jacob's wrestling what do the Israelites not do till this day
(Gen. 32:32)?
- A. Limp when they walk
 - B. Eat the hip tendon
 - C. Wrestle at night
 - D. Touch one another on the hip

B:A:Gn:32

13. Esau was living in Seir in the country of _____ (Gen. 32:3)
- A. Ammon
 - B. Gilead
 - C. Negev
 - D. Edom

D:A:Gn:32

14. The one wrestling with Jacob changed Jacob's name to Israel because
Jacob had _____ (Gen. 32:28)
- A. Defeated his brother
 - B. Seen the face of God
 - C. Struggled with God
 - D. Been blessed by God

C:B:Gn:32

Genesis 33 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was with Esau when he met Jacob on his return from Paddan Aram (Gen. 33:1)?

- A. The five kings of Gilead
- B. Two captains of the Philistines
- C. Two hundred camels for gifts
- D. Four hundred of Esau's men

D:B:Gn:33

2. When Jacob's group met Esau on his return from Paddan Aram, who met Esau first (Gen. 33:3)?

- A. Leah and her sons
- B. Rachel and her son
- C. The maidservants and their sons
- D. Jacob himself

D:I:Gn:33

3. As Jacob lined up his wives and children to meet Esau who did he put first (Gen. 33:2)?

- A. Leah and her sons
- B. Rachel and her son
- C. The maidservants and their sons
- D. Jacob himself

C:I:Gn:33

4. Esau met Jacob in a manner that included all of the following actions EXCEPT (Gen. 33:4)

- A. Rejoiced
- B. Threw his arms around him
- C. Kissed him
- D. Wept

A:I:Gn:33

5. When Jacob met Esau on his return from Paddan Aram, he said seeing Esau's face was like seeing what (Gen. 33:10)?

- A. The face of an angel
- B. The face of God
- C. A mighty warrior
- D. The face of an old friend

B:I:Gn:33

6. Jacob refused Esau's offer to accompany him to Esau's home alleging that

- A. He needed to stop for water
- B. His wives were tired and needed a rest
- C. His cattle had nursing young and had to travel slowly
- D. He must first return to Bethel to worship God there

C:I:Gn:33

7. Jacob said he would visit Esau in his home in what region (Gen. 33:16)?

- A. Seir
- B. Gilead
- C. Galilee
- D. Negev

A:A:Gn:33

8. After Esau left where did Jacob build shelters for his livestock (Gen. 33:17)?

- A. Gaza
- B. Gilead
- C. Seir
- D. Succoth

D:A:Gn:33

9. What did Jacob call the altar he set up outside Shechem (Gen. 33:20)?

- A. Peniel
- B. El Elohe Israel
- C. Bethel
- D. Ebenezer

B:A:Gn:33

10. From whom did Jacob purchase a place to put his tent outside Shechem (Gen. 33: 18)?
- A. Abimelech king of the Philistines
 - B. Tamar the princess of the Canaanites
 - C. Hamor the father of Shechem
 - D. Nahor the son of Terah

C:A:Gn:33

Genesis 34 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was the mother of Dinah (Gen. 34:1)?

- A. Rachel
- B. Leah
- C. Zilpah
- D. Bilhah

B:A:Gn:34

2. Shechem was the son of _____ (Gen. 34:2)

- A. Hamor
- B. Bacuth
- C. Abimelech
- D. Mechizedek

A:A:Gn:34

3. What offence did Shechem commit against Israel (Gen. 34:3)?

- A. He violated Jacob's maidservant Bilhah
- B. He stole from Jacob's herds
- C. He took Jacob's wife Leah
- D. He violated Dinah the daughter of Jacob

D:B:Gn:34

4. After hearing of Shechem's offence what was Jacob's initial response (Gen. 34:5)?

- A. He was full of anger
- B. He tore his clothes and put dust on his head
- C. He kept quiet until his sons came home
- D. He wept bitterly

C:I:Gn:34

5. Hamor offered Jacob all of the following if his son would be allowed to marry Dinah, EXCEPT (Gen. 34:8f)

- A. To live in the land and acquire property
- B. To set up altars to Jacob's God
- C. To marry their daughters
- D. To trade in the land

B:I:Gn:34

6. What one requirement did the sons of Jacob ask as a precondition for their intermarrying with the Hivites of Shechem (Gen. 34:15)?
- A. All the males were to be circumcised
 - B. They had to pay Jacob 100 pieces of silver
 - C. They had to hand Shechem over to them
 - D. They had to allow them to intermarry with their daughters

A:B:Gn:34

7. Where did Hamor address the people of his city to get them to intermarry with Jacob (Gen. 34:20)?
- A. The palace
 - B. By the well
 - C. The city gate
 - D. The city wall

C:A:Gn:34

8. Which two sons of Jacob smote the men of Shechem (Gen. 34:25)?
- A. Reuben and Judah
 - B. Asher and Naphtali
 - C. Benjamin and Joseph
 - D. Levi and Simeon

D:I:Gn:34

9. When did Jacob's two sons smite the men from the town of Shechem (Gen. 34:25)?
- A. As soon as they returned from the fields
 - B. Three days after their circumcision
 - C. A week after their sister had been violated
 - D. As they circumcised each of the males of Shechem

B:B:Gn:34

10. How did Jacob react to his sons' slaughter of the Hivites of Shechem (Gen. 34:30)?
- A. He was proud of their defending their sister's honor
 - B. He was angry at them for killing those innocent in Shechem
 - C. He was silent fearing the wrath of his own sons
 - D. He feared he would be attacked when others heard of it

D:I:Gn:34

Genesis 35 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After Shechem, where did God tell Jacob to go and build an altar (Gen. 35:1)?

- A. Hebron
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Bethel
- D. Ramah

C:I:Gn:35

2. In preparation for returning to Bethel Jacob told his family to purify themselves, change their clothes and do what (Gen. 35:2)?

- A. To get rid of their foreign gods
- B. To burn the plunder they had taken from the Shechemites
- C. To repent and believe on the LORD
- D. To prepare the best of their animals for sacrifice

A:B:Gn:35

3. What did Jacob do with his family's earrings (Gen. 35:4)?

- A. Buried them in a cave on Mount Gerizim
- B. Buried them under the oak at Shechem
- C. Burned them at the well of Jacob
- D. Ground them to dust and scattered them in the wind

B:A:Gn:35

4. Why was the place named Allon Bacuth (Gen. 35:8)?

- A. Because there Jacob remembered his promise to God
- B. Because there Rachel died while having a child
- C. Because there Jacob buried his family's foreign gods
- D. Because Deborah, Rebekah's nurse died there

D:A:Gn:35

5. When Jacob returned to Bethel, how did God identify Himself in his blessing to Jacob (Gen. 35:11)?

- A. The LORD (Yahweh)
- B. The God of Bethel
- C. God Almighty (El Shaddai)
- D. The LORD God

C:I:Gn:35

6. God told Israel he should multiply and that nations and _____ would come from his body (Gen. 35:11)

- A. Priests
- B. Kings
- C. A Messiah
- D. A prophet

B:A

7. What did Jacob do to the stone pillar he erected at Bethel in honor of his meeting God there (Gen. 35:14)?

- A. He poured olive oil on it
- B. He offered a ram on it
- C. He bowed before it
- D. He pronounced a blessing on it

A:I:Gn:35

8. What happened as Rachel gave birth near Ephrath (Gen. 35:16)?

- A. She rejoiced
- B. She gave birth to twins
- C. She died
- D. She cried out to the Lord

C:B:Gn:35

9. What name did Rachel give to her son that Jacob renamed Benjamin (Gen. 35:18)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Ben-Asher
- C. Ben-lehem
- D. Ben-Oni

D:I:Gn:35

10. What did Jacob put on Rachel's tomb (Gen. 35:20)?

- A. Flowers
- B. A pillar
- C. A stone from each of his children
- D. An altar to the LORD

B:A:Gn:35

11. Rachel is buried just outside what town (Gen. 35:19)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethel
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Hebron

C:B:Gn:35

12. Who slept with Jacob's concubine Bilhah (Gen. 35:22)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Levi
- C. Esau
- D. Judah

A:I:Gn:35

13. Who was Jacob's first born (Gen. 35:23)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Levi
- C. Judah
- D. Joseph

A:B:Gn:35

14. What is another name for the town of Hebron (Gen. 35:27)?

- A. Ephrath
- B. Migdal Eder
- C. Ein-Gedi
- D. Kiriath-Arba

D:A:Gn:35

15. To whom was Isaac gathered when he died (Gen. 35:29)?

- A. His children
- B. His God
- C. His people
- D. His wife

C:I:Gn:35

16. Who buried Isaac (Gen. 35:29)?

- A. Jacob and his sons
- B. Jacob and Esau
- C. His wife Rebekah
- D. The LORD

B:I:Gn:35

17. What was the town of Bethel formerly called (Gen. 35:6)?

- A. Laish
- B. Mamre
- C. Luz
- D. Kiriath-arba

C:A:Gn:35

Genesis 36 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Esau's wives were from what region (Gen. 36:2)?

- A. Philistia
- B. Canaan
- C. Egypt
- D. Haran

B:I:Gn:36

2. One of Esau's wives was whose daughter (Gen. 36:3)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Pharaoh
- C. Ishmael
- D. Jacob

C:A:Gn:36

3. In what region did Esau settle after separating from Jacob (Gen. 36:8)?

- A. Plains of Moab
- B. Cities of the Dead Sea
- C. Fields of the Negev
- D. Hill country of Seir

D:A:Gn:36

4. Esau is the father of what tribal group (Gen. 36:9)?

- A. Edomites
- B. Ammonites
- C. Amalekites
- D. Moabites

A:I:Gn:36

5. What tribal group of chiefs was living in the region where Esau would eventually settle (Gen. 36:20)?

- A. Ephraimites
- B. Horites
- C. Amorites
- D. Philistines

B:A:Gn:36

6. The kings' list of Esau's descendants all came before what (Gen. 36:31)?

- A. Before there were high places in Israel
- B. Before there were prophets in Israel
- C. Before there were kings in Israel
- D. Before the cities of Sodom were destroyed

C:A:Gn:36

7. Why did Esau separate and move away from his home land in Canaan (Gen. 36:7)?

- A. The land could not support his herds and Jacob's
- B. He found water for his herds outside of Canaan
- C. He began trading with the herdsman of the desert
- D. He resented not receiving the blessing

A:I:Gn:36

Genesis 37 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Joseph was seventeen what did he do against his brothers (Gen. 37:2)?

- A. He brought back a bad report about them
- B. He told his father they were trying to trick him
- C. He tried to steal his father's blessing
- D. He bragged that their father favored him over them

A:I:Gn:37

2. Joseph's first family dream was about (Gen. 37:5)

- A. His receiving a crown as his brothers bowed before him
- B. His father's tents bowing before Joseph's
- C. His brothers' sheaves of grain bowing down to his
- D. His sheep and goats multiplying more than his brothers

C:B:Gn:37

3. Joseph's second family dream was about _____ bowing before him (Gen. 37:9)

- A. Sheep and goats
- B. Sun, moon, stars
- C. The trees
- D. The Mountains

B:B:Gn:37

4. What was Joseph's brothers' response to his family dreams (Gen. 37:11)?

- A. Anger
- B. Disappointment
- C. Mockery
- D. Jealousy

D:I:Gn:37

5. Where did Joseph initially go to find his brothers (Gen. 37:12)?

- A. Dothan
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Shechem
- D. Shiloh

C:A:Gn:37

6. Where did Joseph actually find his brothers grazing their flocks (Gen. 37:17)?

- A. Dothan
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Shechem
- D. Shiloh

A:A:Gn:37

7. Who talked Joseph's brothers out of killing Joseph (Gen. 37:17)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Judah
- C. Isaachar
- D. Reuben

D:I:Gn:37

8. What did Joseph's father give him that showed Joseph was the favorite (Gen. 37:3)?

- A. A fatted calf
- B. His father's staff
- C. A special robe
- D. A gold ring

C:B:Gn:37

9. Where did Joseph's brothers put him to imprison him (Gen. 37:22)?

- A. In a well
- B. In a cistern
- C. Tied him to a tree
- D. In a cave

B:I:Gn:37

10. When Judah saw the _____ traders he suggested Joseph be sold into slavery (Gen. 37:26)

- A. Ishmaelite
- B. Philistine
- C. Egyptian
- D. Hittite

A:I:Gn:37

11. Where were the traders who purchased Joseph as a slave going (Gen. 37:25)?
- A. Haran
 - B. Negev
 - C. Egypt
 - D. Gilead

C:B:Gn:37

12. For how much was Joseph sold as a slave (Gen. 37:28)?
- A. 10 pieces of silver
 - B. 20 pieces of silver
 - C. 10 pieces of gold
 - D. Spices and balm

B:I:Gn:37

13. Which brother tried, and failed, to save Joseph (Gen. 37: 29)?
- A. Benjamin
 - B. Judah
 - C. Isaachar
 - D. Reuben

D:I:Gn:37

14. After selling Joseph into slavery how did Jacob's sons deceive him (Gen. 37:31)?
- A. They dipped Joseph's robe in blood
 - B. They tore Joseph's robe to pieces
 - C. They had a servant report that an animal had killed Joseph
 - D. They said that the Ishmaelites had killed him

A:B:Gn:37

15. What did Jacob put on to show his mourning, thinking Joseph had been killed (Gen. 37:34)?
- A. A black robe
 - B. Joseph's robe
 - C. Sackcloth
 - D. Dust on his head

C:I:Gn:37

16. To whom did the Midianites sell Joseph (Gen. 37:36)?
- A. The Pharoah of Egypt
 - B. Abimelech king of the Philistines
 - C. To the Ismaelites who took him to Egypt
 - D. Potiphar the captain of Pharaoh's guard

D:B:Gn:37

Genesis 38 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was Judah's Adullamite friend that he stayed with (Gen. 38:1)?

- A. Kezib
- B. Abimelech
- C. Hirah
- D. Potiphar

C:A:Gn:38

2. Judah married a woman of what nationality (Gen. 38:2)?

- A. Canaanite
- B. Hittite
- C. Philistine
- D. Midianite

A:I:Gn:38

3. All of the following were Judah's sons EXCEPT (Gen. 38:3f)

- A. Er
- B. Shua
- C. Onan
- D. Shelah

B:I:Gn:38

4. Who was Judah's son's wife (Gen. 38:6)?

- A. Dinah
- B. Elisamah
- C. Shua
- D. Tamar

D:B:Gn:38

5. Who did God put to death for spilling his seed (Gen. 38:10)?

- A. Er
- B. Shua
- C. Onan
- D. Shelah

C:B:Gn:38

6. Which son was Judah hesitant to give to his daughter-in-law (Gen. 38:11)?

- A. Er
- B. Shua
- C. Onan
- D. Shelah

C:I:Gn:38

7. Who died just before the meeting of Judah and Tamar, as Judah was going to shear sheep (Gen. 38:12)?

- A. Er
- B. Judah's wife
- C. Shelah
- D. Jacob

B:I:Gn:38

8. Why did Judah mistake his daughter-in-law for a prostitute (Gen. 38:15)?

- A. She wore red clothes
- B. She uncovered her feet
- C. She took off her head covering
- D. She covered her face

D:I:Gn:38

9. What did Judah's daughter-in-law require as a pledge from Judah (Gen. 38:18)?

- A. His seal
- B. His coat
- C. A gold coin
- D. His sandal

A:I:Gn:38

10. What did Judah offer to pay his daughter-in-law to sleep with her (Gen. 38:17)?

- A. A sheep
- B. A gold coin
- C. A goat
- D. His inheritance

C:I:Gn:38

11. Where was Judah going when he met his daughter-in-law in the entrance to Enaim (Gen. 38:13)?
- A. To visit his sons at Shechem
 - B. To Timnah to shear sheep
 - C. To Bethel to build an altar
 - D. To Gebah to get some water

B:A:Gn:38

12. When Judah found out his daughter-in-law was pregnant what was his initial response (Gen. 38:24)?
- A. To have her stoned
 - B. To exile her to the desert
 - C. To give her her part of the inheritance
 - D. To have her burned to death

D:B:Gn:38

13. After Judah's immorality was exposed, he responded
- A. By saying she had been more righteous than he had
 - B. By condemning her for tricking him
 - C. By acknowledging that it was the will of the LORD
 - D. By giving his final son to her to wed

A:I:Gn:38

14. When Judah's daughter-in-law gave birth to twins how did the mid-wife seek to identify the child that was born first (Gen. 38:28)?
- A. Put the first born on a white sheep skin
 - B. Put Judah's signet ring on the firstborn's hand
 - C. Put a scarlet thread on his wrist
 - D. Circumcised the firstborn immediately

C:I:Gn:38

15. Which of Judah's sons was named because he "had broken out" ahead of his brother (Gen. 38:29)?
- A. Eliah
 - B. Perez
 - C. Shummua
 - D. Zerah

B:A:Gn:38

Genesis 39 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Potiphar was what type of official in Pharaoh's court (Gen. 39:1)?
- A. Scribe
 - B. Cupbearer
 - C. Captain of the guard

D. Palace attendant
C:B:Gn:39

2. Potiphar bought Joseph from the _____ (Gen. 39:1)

- A. Canaanites
- B. Ishmaelites
- C. Edomites
- D. Amorites

B:I:Gn:39

3. Who was with Joseph (Gen. 39:2)?

- A. His brothers
- B. His donkey
- C. His servant
- D. God

D:B:Gn:39

4. Why did the LORD bless Potiphar (Gen. 39:5)?

- A. Because of Joseph
- B. Because of Potiphar's wife
- C. Because Potiphar feared the LORD
- D. Because Potiphar accepted the LORD

A:B:Gn:39

5. Who said to Joseph, "Come to bed with me" (Gen. 39:7)?

- A. Potiphar's servant
- B. Potiphar's concubine
- C. Potiphar's wife
- D. The Pharaoh's daughter

C:B:Gn:39

6. Joseph rejected the immoral offer saying it was a sin against (Gen. 39:9)

- A. His master
- B. Her
- C. God
- D. Himself

C:I:Gn:39

7. What did the woman use as evidence against Joseph when Potiphar returned home (Gen 39:15)?

- A. His pants
- B. His ring
- C. His staff
- D. His cloak

D:B:Gn:39

8. The woman who accused Joseph she said she had _____ to resist his advances (Gen. 39:14)

- A. Pushed him away
- B. Screamed
- C. Called in the guard
- D. Kicked him

B:I:Gn:39

9. How did Potiphar react to the accusations made against Joseph (Gen. 39:19)?

- A. He threw Joseph into prison
- B. He attempted to kill Joseph
- C. He put Joseph in a pit
- D. He did nothing, knowing the allegations were lies

A:B:Gn:39

10. In prison in whose eyes did Joseph find favor (Gen. 39:21)?

- A. God's
- B. The prison warden's
- C. Pharaoh's servant
- D. The other prisoners'

B:I:Gn:39

11. What did the LORD give Joseph, both in Potiphar's house and in prison (Gen. 39:23)?

- A. Mercy
- B. A way to escape the temptation
- C. Victory
- D. Success

D:I:Gn:39

12. Joseph took care of everything in Potiphar's house leaving Potiphar to only need concern himself with what one thing (Gen. 39:6)?

- A. The food he ate
- B. His wife's needs
- C. His service to Pharaoh
- D. The desires of his heart

A:I:Gn:39

Genesis 40 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which two officials did Pharaoh put in prison with Joseph (Gen. 40:1)?

- A. Cupbearer and scribe
- B. Cupbearer and magician
- C. Cupbearer and baker
- D. Baker and magician

C:B:Gn:40

2. What did the two people Pharaoh put in prison have at the same time (Gen. 40:5)?

- A. A sleepless night
- B. Sickness
- C. A vision
- D. A dream

D:B:Gn:40

3. Why were both men Pharaoh put in prison sad (Gen. 40:8)?

- A. They were put in prison unjustly
- B. They had no one to interpret their dream
- C. Their families had no one to support them
- D. There was a famine in the land

B:B:Gn:40

4. Joseph told the two prisoners that the interpretations of dreams belonged to whom (Gen. 40:8)?

- A. God
- B. Magicians
- C. Wise men
- D. Him (Joseph)

A:I:Gn:40

5. What did the cupbearer see in front of him (Gen. 40:10)?

- A. A basket
- B. A vine
- C. A rock
- D. A river

B:I:Gn:40

6. What did the three branches in the dream stand for (Gen. 40:12)?

- A. Three years
- B. Three months
- C. Three days
- D. Three hours

C:I:Gn:40

7. In the dream what did the cupbearer do with the grapes (Gen. 40:11)?

- A. Ate them
- B. Put them whole into Pharaoh's mouth
- C. Gave them to Pharaoh on a platter
- D. Squeezed them into Pharaoh's cup

D:B:Gn:40

8. What request did Joseph make to the cupbearer in prison (Gen. 40:14)?

- A. To get him the key of the prison
- B. To remember Joseph to Pharaoh
- C. To tell Potiphar that Joseph was innocent
- D. To remember that Joseph was the one who could interpret dreams

B:I:Gn:40

9. What were on the head of the baker in the prison dream (Gen. 40:16)?

- A. Three loaves of bread
- B. Three pounds of flour
- C. Three baskets of bread
- D. Three pieces of unleavened bread

C:I:Gn:40

10. In the dream what ate the baker's bread (Gen. 40:17)?

- A. Pharaoh
- B. The priests
- C. Worms
- D. The birds

D:I:Gn:40

11. When did the Pharaoh fulfill Joseph's interpretation of the prison dreams (Gen. 40:20)?

- A. On his birthday
- B. On the first day of the new year
- C. At the harvest celebration
- D. At a war victory celebration

A:A:Gn:40

12. How did the chief baker die (Gen. 40:22)?

- A. He was killed by the sword
- B. He was thrown into the river
- C. He was hanged
- D. He was shot with an arrow

C:A:Gn:40

13. Who forgot Joseph in prison after he was released (Gen. 40:23)?

- A. The baker
- B. The cupbearer
- C. The scribe
- D. The magician

B:I:Gn:40

Genesis 41 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How long did the cupbearer forget Joseph in prison (Gen. 41:1)?

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Three Years
- D. Seven Years

B:A:Gn:41

2. In Pharaoh's first dream, what animals did he see as he was standing by the Nile River (Gen. 41:2)?

- A. Seven camels
- B. Seven sheep
- C. Seven cows
- D. Seven fish

C:B:Gn:41

3. What scorched the seven thin heads of grain in Pharaoh's second dream (Gen. 41:6)?

- A. The east wind
- B. The desert sun
- C. The sand
- D. Drying up of the Nile river

A:I:Gn:41

4. What two groups of people did Pharaoh initially send for to interpret his dreams (Gen. 41:8)?

- A. Astrologers and diviners
- B. Counselors and prophets
- C. Captains and his cupbearer
- D. Wise men and magicians

D:I:Gn:41

5. When the cupbearer was telling Pharaoh about Joseph's abilities with dreams, he identified him as a _____ (Gen. 41:12)

- A. Canaanite
- B. Hebrew
- C. Ishmaelite
- D. Jew

B:I:Gn:41

6. When Pharaoh told Joseph he had heard that Joseph could interpret the dreams, how did Joseph respond (Gen. 41:16)?
- A. He said that he could interpret it because God was with him
 - B. He asked why his wise men could not interpret it
 - C. He said he could not, but God would interpret it
 - D. He said he would have to listen to the dreams before interpreting them

C:I:Gn:41

7. What did Joseph tell Pharaoh the seven good heads of grain represented (Gen. 41:24)?
- A. God's blessing on Egypt
 - B. Seven sons of Pharaoh
 - C. Seven nations over which Pharaoh would rule
 - D. Seven good years

D:B:Gn:41

8. From the dreams what did Joseph tell Pharaoh would ravage the land of Egypt (Gen. 41:30)?
- A. A famine
 - B. A locust plague
 - C. Invaders from the north
 - D. The drying up of the Nile river

A:B:Gn:41

9. How much did Joseph suggest Pharaoh save each year in order to prepare for the time of lacking in Egypt (Gen. 41:34)?
- A. One third
 - B. One quarter
 - C. One half
 - D. One fifth

D:A:Gn:41

10. Pharaoh, after hearing Joseph's interpretation of his dreams and plans for Egypt, concluded that Joseph was all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 41:38)

- A. A wise man
- B. One in whom the spirit of God was
- C. A worshipper of the true God
- D. Discerning

C:I:Gn:41

11. Pharaoh dressed Joseph in all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 41:42)

- A. A crown for his head
- B. Signet ring
- C. Fine linen robes
- D. Gold chain around his neck

A:I:Gn:41

12. What name did Pharaoh give to Joseph (Gen. 41:45)?

- A. Ephraim-Asenath
- B. Ptahhotep-Re
- C. Amenemope-Luz
- D. Zaphenath-Paneah

D:A:Gn:41

13. Who was Joseph's wife (Gen. 41:45)?

- A. Paneah daughter of Pharaoh
- B. Asenath daughter of Potiphera
- C. Potiphar daughter of Eliakim
- D. Hathor daughter of Re

B:I:Gn:41

14. Which of Joseph's sons was identified with "God made me forget all my trouble" (Gen. 41:51)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Isaachar
- C. Manassah
- D. Asher

C:A:Gn:41

15. Which of Joseph's sons was identified with "God made me fruitful in the land of my suffering" (Gen. 41:52)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Isaachar
- C. Manassah
- D. Asher

A:A:Gn:41

16. What did all the surrounding countries seek to buy from Joseph in Egypt (Gen. 41:57)?

- A. Water
- B. Grain
- C. Meat
- D. Vegetables

B:I:Gn:41

17. One of the ways Pharaoh honored Joseph was to make him ride a (Gen. 41:43)

- A. Chariot
- B. White horse
- C. In Pharaoh's carriage
- D. On Pharaoh's horse

A:I:Gn:41

18. How old was Joseph when he came into Pharaoh's service (Gen. 41:46)?

- A. 25
- B. 30
- C. 35
- D. 40

B:A:Gn:41

19. Joseph two sons born in Egypt were (Gen. 41:51f)

- A. Ephraim and Benjamin
- B. Ephraim and Manasseh
- C. Joshua and Asher
- D. Gad and Simeon

B:B:Gn:41

20. Joseph's father-in-law was (Gen. 41:45)

- A. A magician of Pharaoh
- B. A scribe of Ramases
- C. A priest of On
- D. A captain of Pharaoh's army

C:I:Gn:41

Genesis 42 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where did Jacob's ten sons go to buy grain (Gen. 42:3)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Egypt
- C. Damascus
- D. Arabia

B:B:Gn:42

2. Which of the brothers did not go to buy grain (Gen. 42:4)?

- A. Levi
- B. Judah
- C. Benjamin
- D. Reuben

C:B:Gn:42

3. Why did Jacob not send one of the brothers to buy grain (Gen. 42:4)?

- A. He feared harm would come to him
- B. He thought his brothers would kill him
- C. He wanted him to help him at home
- D. He wanted to keep at least one son for the inheritance

A:I:Gn:42

4. How did the brothers greet Joseph when they came to buy grain (Gen. 42:6)?

- A. They kissed his hand
- B. They knelt before him three times as they approached him
- C. They took off their hats in respect
- D. They bowed with their faces to the ground

D:I:Gn:42

5. Where did the brothers say they were from when trying to buy grain (Gen. 42:7)?

- A. The land of the Philistines
- B. The land of Israel
- C. The land of Canaan
- D. The land of the Hebrews

C:I:Gn:42

6. Joseph, disguising himself, accused his brothers who were trying to buy grain of trying to do what (Gen 42:9)?

- A. Not give him a fair price for the grain
- B. Spy out the land
- C. Steal grain
- D. Causing Egypt to starve by buying grain there

B:B:Gn:42

7. After putting his brothers in jail for three days, how did Joseph say he would determine whether they were true (Gen. 42:19)?

- A. They would have to bring their father to Egypt
- B. They would have to pay him in silver coins
- C. They would have to bring him some grapes from their home
- D. They would have to bring their youngest brother to Egypt

D:B:Gn:42

8. The brothers, having trouble buying grain, saw the difficulty as punishment for what other event (Gen. 42:21)?

- A. Their treatment of Joseph
- B. Their sin against God
- C. Their deception of their father
- D. Their killing of the Shechemites

A:I:Gn:42

9. Which brother had tried to convince the others not to sin against Joseph when they plotted against him (Gen. 42:22)?

- A. Levi
- B. Judah
- C. Simeon
- D. Reuben

D:I:Gn:42

10. Which brother did Joseph keep imprisoned in Egypt to guarantee that his brothers would return (Gen. 42:24)?

- A. Levi
- B. Judah
- C. Simeon
- D. Reuben

C:A:Gn:42

11. Why did the brothers who asked for grain not discover it was Joseph speaking to them (Gen. 42: 23)?

- A. Because his head was shaved
- B. Because he spoke to them through an interpreter
- C. Because he put a veil over his face
- D. Because he changed his voice

B:I:Gn:42

12. What was Joseph's response when his brothers seeking to buy grain described their former treatment of him not knowing he was listening (Gen. 42:24)?

- A. He was angry
- B. He was happy they realized their injustice
- C. He forgave them
- D. He wept

D:I:Gn:42

13. When the brothers left with grain what did Joseph put in their sacks (Gen. 42:25)?

- A. His signet ring
- B. Double the grain they had purchased
- C. Each man's silver
- D. His royal cup

C:B:Gn:42

14. When the brothers discovered what was in their sacks what was their response (Gen. 42:28)?

- A. They trembled wondering what God had done to them
- B. They rejoiced realizing God's blessing on them
- C. They wondered what it all could mean
- D. They hid the money from their father after they returned

A:I:Gn:42

15. Who offered his sons as a guarantee in return for taking Benjamin to get grain (Gen. 42:37)?

- A. Levi
- B. Judah
- C. Simeon
- D. Reuben

D:A:Gn:42

Genesis 43 Multiple Choice Questions

1. As the sons of Israel made a second trip to Egypt who guaranteed Benjamin's safety (Gen. 43:9)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Judah
- C. Levi
- D. Simeon

B:A:Gn:43

2. Jacob recommended they take all of the following on their second trip to get grain from Egypt EXCEPT (Gen. 43:11)?

- A. Honey
- B. Spices
- C. Olives
- D. Almonds

C:A:Gn:43

3. Jacob recommended they take how much silver for the second trip to get grain from Egypt (Gen. 43:12)?

- A. The same as they took the first trip
- B. Double that they took the first trip
- C. Triple that they took the first trip
- D. They add gold on the second trip

B:B:Gn:43

4. When Joseph's brothers arrived with Benjamin on the second trip how did Joseph respond (Gen. 43:16)?

- A. He had them eat with him in his house
- B. He had them thrown into prison
- C. He made them wait three days
- D. He gave them twice the grain they wanted

A:I:Gn:43

5. When the brothers explained to Joseph's steward about the silver in their sacks how did the steward respond (Gen. 43:23)?
- A. His master was generous and had given it to them
 - B. He suspected them of being spies and stealing the silver
 - C. He threatened to throw all of them into prison
 - D. He said the God of their father had put the money in the sack

D:I:Gn:43

6. On the second trip to Egypt what was one of the first things Joseph asked his brothers about (Gen. 43:27)?
- A. Their mother
 - B. Their father
 - C. How they were faring in Canaan
 - D. About their missing brother

B:B:Gn:43

7. When Joseph saw Benjamin, on the brothers second trip to Egypt, how did he respond (Gen. 43:30)?
- A. He wept privately
 - B. He wept publicly
 - C. He gave his brother a special robe
 - D. He put a gold chain on his brother's neck

A:B:Gn:43

8. In what order did Joseph seat his brothers when they ate with him (Gen. 43:33)?
- A. Youngest to oldest
 - B. Eldest to youngest
 - C. According to who their mother was
 - D. Alphabetically

B:A:Gn:43

9. Why did Joseph serve his brothers dinner by himself (Gen. 43:32)?
- A. Because he wanted just his family in the room
 - B. Because the Hebrews refused to eat with Egyptians
 - C. Because it was detestable for the Egyptians to eat with Hebrews
 - D. Because Joseph ordered them out of the room

B:I:Gn:43

10. At dinner, on the brothers second trip to Egypt, how did Joseph show his favor to Benjamin (Gen. 43:34)?
- A. He got the double portion of food
 - B. He drank from Joseph's silver cup
 - C. He was seated at Joseph's right hand
 - D. He got five times as much as the other brothers

D:A:Gn:43

11. Joseph's steward had them wash _____ before they meet with Joseph for dinner (Gen. 43:24)
- A. Their hands
 - B. Their heads
 - C. Their feet
 - D. Their faces

C:I:Gn:43

Genesis 44 Multiple Choice Questions

1. On the second trip to Egypt what was put in the grain sack of Benjamin (Gen. 44:1)?

- A. Joseph's signet ring
- B. Joseph's gold plate
- C. Joseph's silver crown
- D. Joseph's silver cup

D:B:Gn:44

2. When Joseph's steward ran after Joseph's brothers, he told them the item that was stolen was used for what purpose (Gen. 44:5)?

- A. For Divination
- B. To offer sacrifices to the gods
- C. To show Pharaoh's blessing
- D. For Pharaoh's cupbearer

A:I:Gn:44

3. The brothers acknowledged that the one having stolen Joseph's special item would be (Gen. 44:9)

- A. Joseph's slave
- B. Thrown into prison
- C. Killed
- D. Have his hand cut off

C:I:Gn:44

4. When Joseph's special cup was found in Benjamin's sack, how did the brothers respond (Gen. 44:13)?

- A. They sprinkled dust on their heads
- B. They tore their clothes
- C. They wept out loud
- D. They trembled in fear

B:B:Gn:44

5. What did Joseph decide concerning the brothers who had not stolen the cup (Gen. 44:17)?
- A. They were to be his slaves
 - B. They were to be put in prison for 7 years
 - C. They were to repay the silver seven times over
 - D. They were free to return to their father

D:I:Gn:44

6. Who explained to Joseph that Benjamin was the only son left of his mother and that it would kill Jacob if Benjamin did not return (Gen. 44:18)?
- A. Reuben
 - B. Simeon
 - C. Judah
 - D. Levi

C:A:Gn:44

7. Who offered himself so that Benjamin could return to his father after the cup was found (Gen. 44:33)?
- A. Reuben
 - B. Simeon
 - C. Judah
 - D. Levi

C:A:Gn:44

8. One of the brothers explained to Joseph that if Benjamin did not return what would be the response of Jacob (Gen. 44:13)?
- A. He would die in sorrow
 - B. He would come down and rescue him
 - C. He would kill himself
 - D. He would not eat until Benjamin returned

A:B:Gn:44

Genesis 45 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In order to prepare for Joseph's telling his brothers who he was, what did Joseph order first (Gen. 45:1)?

- A. Each brother be given a silver cup
- B. Special coats be brought for his brothers
- C. All his attendants to leave
- D. No one report this matter to Pharaoh

C:I:Gn:45

2. When Joseph revealed himself to his brothers in Egypt how did they react initially (Gen. 45:3)?

- A. They were terrified
- B. They were angry
- C. They were humbled
- D. They were overjoyed

A:B:Gn:45

3. When Joseph revealed himself to his brothers in Egypt how many years were left in the famine (Gen. 45:6)?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 7

D:A:Gn:45

4. To whom did Joseph attribute his being sent to Egypt, after he revealed himself to his brothers (Gen. 45:7)?

- A. Ishmaelites
- B. God
- C. His brothers
- D. His father

B:B:Gn:45

5. When he revealed himself to his brothers, Joseph said he was sent to Egypt for what purpose (Gen. 45:7)?
- A. To bring his family in the land of plenty in Egypt
 - B. To fulfill the word of the Lord given to Abraham
 - C. To save his family's lives from the famine
 - D. To Abraham's seed multiply as the stars of heaven

C:I:Gn:45

6. How did Joseph characterize his relationship to Pharaoh when he revealed himself to his brothers in Egypt (Gen. 45:8)?
- A. He was Pharaoh's father
 - B. He was Pharaoh's chief advisor
 - C. He was Pharaoh's chief diviner
 - D. He was Pharaoh's son

A:I:Gn:45

7. What area did Joseph suggest his brothers and father could live when they came to Egypt (Gen. 45:10)?
- A. The land of Paran
 - B. The land of Sinai
 - C. The land of the Nile
 - D. The land of Goshen

D:I:Gn:45

8. Whom did Joseph weep over and embrace first of all his brothers (Gen. 45:14)?
- A. Reuben
 - B. Benjamin
 - C. Judah
 - D. Levi

B:B:Gn:45

9. When Pharaoh found out that Joseph's brothers had arrived, he offered all of the following from Egypt EXCEPT (Gen. 45:18f)
- A. The best of the land of Egypt
 - B. Carts to carry his father down to Egypt
 - C. The best of the land of Egypt
 - D. A silver chains and a gold ring for Joseph's father

D:A:Gn:45

10. What was Jacob's first response when the brothers told him Joseph was alive in Egypt (Gen. 45:26)?
- A. Jacob rejoiced
 - B. Jacob bowed his head and wept
 - C. Jacob did not believe them
 - D. Jacob readied himself to go to Egypt

C:B:Gn:45

11. How did Joseph show his favor of Benjamin as the brothers left to return to their father Jacob (Gen. 45:22)?
- A. He gave Benjamin a coat of many colors
 - B. He gave Benjamin 5 sets of clothes
 - C. He gave Benjamin his signet ring
 - D. He gave Benjamin his staff

B:A:Gn:45

Genesis 46 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Jacob set out for Egypt to meet Joseph, where did he stop and offer a sacrifice (Gen. 46:1)?

- A. Hebron
- B. Bethel
- C. Beersheba
- D. Kadesh Barnea

C:A:Gn:46

2. When Jacob set out from Egypt, God told Jacob in a dream what would happen to his family in Egypt (Gen. 46:3)?

- A. They would become a great nation there
- B. He would make them prosperous there
- C. He would return to the land of Canaan
- D. He would make him a blessing to all nations

A:I:Gn:46

3. Who was Jacob's firstborn (Gen. 46:8)?

- A. Levi
- B. Reuben
- C. Judah
- D. Gad

B:I:Gn:46

4. All of the following were sons of Judah EXCEPT (Gen. 46:12)

- A. Er
- B. Onan
- C. Shelah
- D. Zephon

D:A:Gn:46

5. Who was the mother of Dinah (Gen. 46:15)?

- A. Rachel
- B. Leah
- C. Zilpah
- D. Bilhah

B:A:Gn:46

6. Zilpah was whose handmaid (Gen. 46:18)?

- A. Rachel's
- B. Leah's
- C. Rebekah's
- D. Sarah's

B:A:Gn:46

7. Who were the two sons born to Rachel (Gen. 46:19)?

- A. Judah and Levi
- B. Gad and Asher
- C. Joseph and Benjamin
- D. Judah and Reuben

C:B:Gn:46

8. All of the following were Levi's sons EXCEPT (Gen. 46:11)

- A. Gershon
- B. Kothath
- C. Merari
- D. Jahleel

D:A:Gn:46

9. Who were the two sons of Joseph born in Egypt (Gen. 46:20)?

- A. Haggi and Shuni
- B. Ephraim and Manasseh
- C. Heber and Gershon
- D. Kothath and Merari

B:I:Gn:46

10. How many descendants of Jacob were in Egypt when he came to meet Joseph (Gen. 46:27)?

- A. 66
- B. 70
- C. 75
- D. 90

B:A:Gn:46

11. Where did Joseph end up settling his father and family in Egypt (Gen. 46:28)?

- A. In Giza
- B. In Thebes
- C. In the valley of the kings
- D. In Goshen

D:I:Gn:46

12. What occupation was detestable to the Egyptians (Gen. 46:34)?

- A. Tent makers
- B. Traders
- C. Shepherds
- D. Farmers

C:I:Gn:46

13. Joseph's wife was the daughter of (Gen. 46:20)

- A. Potiphera, the priest of On
- B. Potipher, the captian of Pharaoh's guard
- C. Abimelech, the magician
- D. Amon-Re, Pharaoh's cupbearer

A:I:Gn:46

Genesis 47 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did Pharaoh ask Joseph's brothers (Gen. 47:3)?

- A. How many brothers there were
- B. Where they were from
- C. What their occupation was
- D. How much livestock they brought to Egypt

C:I:Gn:47

2. Where did the brothers request of Pharaoh to settle in Egypt (Gen. 47:4)?

- A. Giza
- B. Thebes
- C. By the Nile
- D. Goshen

D:B:Gn:47

3. What did Pharaoh ask Jacob (Gen. 47:8)?

- A. Where he was from
- B. How old he was
- C. If his father was a shepherd
- D. How many grandchildren he had

B:I:Gn:47

4. What did Jacob do for Pharaoh when they were introduced (Gen. 47:10)?

- A. He blessed Pharaoh
- B. He prayed for Pharaoh
- C. He thanked Pharaoh
- D. He praised Pharaoh

A:I:Gn:47

5. How old was Jacob when he met Pharaoh (Gen. 47:9)?

- A. 110
- B. 120
- C. 130
- D. 150

C:A:Gn:47

6. Into what district in Goshen did Pharaoh direct Jacob (Gen. 47:11)?

- A. Amon-Re
- B. Rameses
- C. Ptah-hotep
- D. Amenemope

B:I:Gn:47

7. After the people of Egypt ran out of money, what did Joseph require of them to purchase grain (Gen. 47:16)?

- A. Silver and gold
- B. Their bodies and lands
- C. All the water of Egypt
- D. Sheep, goats and cattle

D:A:Gn:47

8. What was the last payment Joseph accepted of the people of Egypt in order to buy grain (Gen. 47:18)?

- A. Silver and gold
- B. Their bodies and lands
- C. All the water of Egypt
- D. Sheep, goats and cattle

B:B:Gn:47

9. Whose land did Joseph not buy with the grain (Gen. 47:22)?

- A. Priests
- B. Wisemen
- C. Pharaoh's
- D. The magicians

A:I:Gn:47

10. How much of a tax did Joseph put on the people that was still in place when Genesis was written (Gen. 47:26)?

- A. One tenth
- B. One fifth
- C. One quarter
- D. One third

B:A:Gn:47

11. What did the Israelites do in Goshen (Gen. 47:27)?
 - A. They were faithful to Pharaoh all the days of Joseph
 - B. They traded with the Amalekites
 - C. They increased greatly in number
 - D. They became wealthyC:B:Gn:47

12. As Jacob approached his death how did he make Joseph promise (Gen. 47:29)?
 - A. Made him cross his heart
 - B. Gave him a ring as a promise
 - C. Made raise his right hand to the Lord
 - D. Put his hand under his thighD:I:Gn:47

13. What did Joseph promise Jacob just before he died (Gen. 47:30)?
 - A. That he would bury him with his fathers in Canaan
 - B. That he would not hurt his brothers for what they had done
 - C. That he would remember Jacob and set up a memorial for him
 - D. That he would forgive his brothersA:B:Gn:47

14. How many years did Jacob live in Egypt (Gen. 47:28)?
 - A. 10
 - B. 14
 - C. 15
 - D. 17D:A:Gn:47

15. When Jacob's brothers announced that they were shepherds, what was Pharaoh's response (Gen. 47:6)?
 - A. He said he too was the shepherd of Egypt
 - B. They should be overseers of his livestock
 - C. They should go away from him because shepherds were despised
 - D. They were to stay away from the farmers of EgyptB:I:Gn:47

Genesis 48 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Joseph found out his father was ill in Egypt, who did he take with him to pay a final visit to Jacob (Gen. 48:1)?

- A. His wife and children
- B. He went alone
- C. He, his family and his servants
- D. His two sons

D:I:Gn:48

2. What was the name of Joseph's oldest son (Gen. 48:13)?

- A. Manasseh
- B. Ephraim
- C. Shuni
- D. Serah

A:I:Gn:48

3. What was the name of Joseph's second oldest son (Gen. 48:13)?

- A. Manasseh
- B. Ephraim
- C. Shuni
- D. Serah

B:I:Gn:48

4. When Jacob was reciting his spiritual journey to Joseph in Egypt, he said God had appeared to him at _____ which he renamed Bethel (Gen. 48:3)?

- A. Peniel
- B. Laish
- C. Luz
- D. Beersheba

C:A:Gn:48

5. When Jacob was reciting his spiritual journey to Joseph in Egypt he told Joseph that God had blessed him with all of the following EXCEPT (Gen. 48:4)

- A. The land would be an everlasting possession
- B. He would be buried in the land of his fathers
- C. He would increase in numbers
- D. He would be made into a community of peoples

B:A:Gn:48

6. When Jacob talked to Joseph when he was ill, he said what of Joseph's two sons (Gen. 48:5)?

- A. They would serve his sons
- B. They would be as his own sons in the inheritance
- C. They were Egyptian and would not receive an inheritance
- D. They would fight one another in the future

B:I:Gn:48

7. When Jacob talked to Joseph when he was ill, he said Rachel had been buried near Bethlehem which he called _____ (Gen. 48:7)

- A. Beer La-Roi
- B. Ebenezer
- C. Threshing floor of Araunah
- D. Ephrath

D:A:Gn:48

8. When Joseph took his sons to Jacob for the blessing, which son did Joseph put on Jacob's left hand (Gen. 48:13)?

- A. Manasseh
- B. Ephraim
- C. Shuni
- D. Serah

B:A:Gn:48

9. When Joseph took his sons to Jacob for the blessing, which son did Jacob actually put his left hand on (Gen. 48:13)?

- A. Manasseh
- B. Ephraim
- C. Shuni
- D. Serah

A:A:Gn:48

10. When Jacob went to bless Joseph's sons how did he identify God (Gen. 48:15)?
- A. The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob
 - B. The God of the land of Peniel who delivered me from the hands of my enemies
 - C. The God before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac walked
 - D. The LORD God Almighty who sees me

C:A:Gn:48

11. Which of Joseph's two sons did Jacob put ahead of the other when he blessed them (Gen. 48:20)?
- A. Manasseh
 - B. Ephraim
 - C. Shuni
 - D. Serah

B:I:Gn:48

12. When Jacob was blessing Joseph he said he had taken the ridge land from what group of peoples (Gen. 48:22)?
- A. Amorites
 - B. Philistines
 - C. Amalekites
 - D. Edomites

A:A:Gn:48

13. With what two instruments did Jacob say he had taken the ridge country in Canaan (Gen. 48:22)?
- A. Sword and spear
 - B. Bow and arrow
 - C. Rod and staff
 - D. Sword and bow

D:A:Gn:48

Genesis 49 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Jacob called his sons together to bless them in Egypt, he said he would tell them (Gen. 49:1)

- A. What will happen in the days to come
- B. What each would inherit
- C. What blessing each would get from him
- D. What God would give each of them

A:I:Gn:49

2. In Jacob's blessing, he said Reuben would no longer excel (Gen. 49:4)

- A. Because he did not protect Joseph his brother
- B. Because he slew a man cruelly
- C. Because he defiled his father's bed
- D. Because he had stolen his animals from his brothers

C:I:Gn:49

3. What was the future that was to come on Levi and Simeon (Gen. 49:7)?

- A. They would be fruitful vines
- B. They would be scattered in Israel
- C. They would die by the sword
- D. They would wash their robes in the blood of grapes

B:A:Gn:49

4. Levi and Simeon received their blessing because (Gen. 49:5)

- A. They plotted against their father
- B. They sold their brother into slavery
- C. They dishonored their father
- D. Their swords were weapons of violence

D:I:Gn:49

5. Which of the twelve brothers was said by Jacob to be a lion's cub (Gen. 49:9)?

- A. Dan
- B. Benjamin
- C. Judah
- D. Asher

C:A:Gn:49

6. To which tribe did Jacob say the scepter would not depart until he comes to whom it belongs (Gen. 49:10)?

- A. Judah
- B. Benjamin
- C. Joseph
- D. Gad

A:B:Gn:49

7. Which of the brothers would live by the seashore toward Sidon (Gen. 49:13)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Zebulun
- C. Simeon
- D. Naphtali

B:A:Gn:49

8. Which tribe did Jacob say would submit to forced labor like a donkey between two saddlebags (Gen. 49:14)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Issachar
- C. Asher
- D. Naphtali

B:A:Gn:49

9. Which tribe did Jacob say would provide justice for Israel (Gen. 49:16)?

- A. Judah
- B. Issachar
- C. Dan
- D. Asher

C:A:Gn:49

10. Which brother did Jacob say would be a fruitful vine (Gen. 49:22)?

- A. Levi
- B. Gad
- C. Asher
- D. Joseph

D:A:Gn:49

11. In Jacob's blessing of Joseph he refers to God in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Gen. 49:24)?

- A. The God of Abraham
- B. The Mighty one of Jacob
- C. The Shepherd
- D. The Rock of Israel

A:A:Gn:49

12. Who did Jacob call a ravenous wolf (Gen. 49:27)?

- A. Simeon
- B. Issachar
- C. Benjamin
- D. Naphtali

C:I:Gn:49

13. Jacob requested that his sons bury him in the cave of _____ that Abraham bought in Canaan (Gen. 49:29)

- A. Melchisedek the Jebusite
- B. Abimelech the Philistine
- C. Jethro the priest of Midian
- D. Ephron the Hittite

D:I:Gn:49

14. The field where Jacob desired to be buried was called _____ (Gen. 49:30)

- A. Laish
- B. Machpelah
- C. Ebenezer
- D. Shiloh

B:B:Gn:49

15. The cave where Jacob desired to be buried was located by what town in Canaan (Gen. 49:30)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Bethel
- C. Mamre
- D. Beersheba

C:I:Gn:49

16. When Jacob died to whom was he gathered (Gen. 49:33)?

- A. His people
- B. The God of his fathers
- C. His wives
- D. His sons and daughters

A:I:Gn:49

17. Which of the brothers did Jacob say would be a viper along the path (Gen. 49:17)?

- A. Simeon
- B. Benjamin
- C. Dan
- D. Reuben

C:A:Gn:49

Genesis 50 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Jacob died how did Joseph prepare him for burial (Gen. 50:2)?

- A. Jacob was wrapped in linen
- B. Jacob was embalmed
- C. Jacob was burned and his ashes taken to Canaan
- D. Jacob was placed in a coffin

B:B:Gn:50

2. Who did Joseph ask for permission to go and bury his father in Canaan (Gen. 50:4)?

- A. The captain of the guard
- B. The physicians of Egypt
- C. Pharaoh
- D. His brothers

C:B:Gn:50

3. When they returned to bury Jacob in Canaan, what stayed in Goshen (Gen. 50:8)?

- A. Their children and herds
- B. Their wives and children
- C. Their servants and herds
- D. Nothing

A:I:Gn:50

4. On the return to Canaan to bury Jacob where did they stop seven days to mourn his death (Gen. 50:10)?

- A. The fields of Moab
- B. The well of Beersheba
- C. The spring of Araunah
- D. The threshingfloor of Atad

D:A:Gn:50

5. In what cave was Jacob buried (Gen. 50:13)?

- A. Tekoah
- B. Machpelah
- C. Horeb
- D. Ein Gedi

B:B:Gn:50

6. Near what village is the cave where Jacob was buried (Gen. 50:13)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Ramah
- C. Mamre
- D. Beersheba

C:I:Gn:50

7. What name was given to the place where Joseph wept for Jacob on his return to Canaan by the Jordan (Gen. 50:11)?

- A. Abel Mizraim
- B. Bacuth Jacob
- C. Samah El Shaddai
- D. Laish

A:A:Gn:50

8. After the death of Jacob, Joseph's brothers said that Jacob had requested what of Joseph (Gen. 50:17)?

- A. He deal with his brothers in wisdom
- B. He forgive his brothers
- C. He not enslave his brothers
- D. He continue to provide food to his brothers

B:B:Gn:50

9. When Joseph's brothers approached him after Jacob died, Joseph said, what did God intend for good (Gen. 50:20)?

- A. The death of Jacob
- B. The Pharaoh's decree against them
- C. The harm they had intended to do to Joseph
- D. The famine on the land of Egypt

C:B:Gn:50

10. When Joseph was about to die what did he tell his brothers (Gen. 50:24)?

- A. They would be well cared for in Egypt
- B. That God would send them a deliverer to lead them
- C. That they should not fight one another after his death
- D. They would return to the land promised to Abraham

D:I:Gn:50

11. What oath did Joseph make his brothers swear upon his death bed (Gen. 50:25)?
- A. They would bury him in the cave of Jacob
 - B. They would carry his bones out of Egypt
 - C. They would not forget him but make a memorial for him
 - D. They would care for his sons in Egypt

B:B:Gn:50

12. How many years old was Joseph when he died (Gen. 50:26)?
- A. 100
 - B. 110
 - C. 125
 - D. 150

B:A:Gn:50

13. After Joseph was embalmed in Egypt where was his body placed (Gen. 50:26)?
- A. In a cave
 - B. In a pyramid
 - C. In a coffin
 - D. On a boat in the Nile

C:I:Gn:50

14. Who originally sold the cave where Jacob was buried to Abraham (Gen. 50:13)?
- A. Araunah the Jebusite
 - B. Abimelech the Philistine
 - C. Melchizedek the Amorite
 - D. Ephron the Hittite

D:I:Gn:50

15. Whose children did Joseph see to the third generation (Gen. 50:23)?
- A. Ephraim's
 - B. Israel's
 - C. Benjamin's
 - D. The children of his mother

A:I:Gn:50

16. Whose children were placed on Joseph's knees at their birth (Gen. 50:23)?
- A. Ephraim's
 - B. Manasseh's
 - C. Benjamin's
 - D. Levi's

B:A:Gn:50

Exodus Multiple Choice Questions

(B=Beg; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced)

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Exodus 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many of Jacob's family went down into Egypt (Ex. 1:5)?

- A. 50
- B. 60
- C. 70
- D. 100

C:A:Ex:1

2. As Joseph's generation died, what did the Israelites do in Egypt (Ex. 1:7)?

- A. Worshipped other gods
- B. Multiplied
- C. Became wealthy
- D. Spread out in the land of Egypt

B:B:Ex:1

3. How was the oppressive new king of Egypt identified (Ex. 1:8)?

- A. As one who did not know about Joseph
- B. As one who feared neither God nor man
- C. As one who was hard hearted
- D. As one who served other gods

A:B:Ex:1

4. Besides Pithom, what other city did the Israelites build (Ex. 1:11)?

- A. Amon-Re
- B. Giza
- C. Amarna
- D. Rameses

D:I:Ex:1

5. What did the new King of Egypt fear in regard to the Israelites (Ex. 1:10)?

- A. They would plunder the wealth of Egypt
- B. They would destroy the gods of Egypt
- C. They would join Egypt's enemies in war
- D. They would intermarry with the Egyptians

C:I:Ex:1

6. With what two substances did the Egyptians make the Israelites' lives bitter with hard labor (Ex. 1:14)?

- A. Stone and chisels
- B. Brick and mortar

- C. Yoke and oxen
- D. Sickle and hoe

B:B:Ex:1

7. What did the king command the Hebrew midwives to do (Ex. 1:16)?

- A. Kill all the babies of the Israelites
- B. Throw the Israelite babies into the river
- C. Kill the mothers before they had their babies
- D. Kill all the male Israelite babies

D:B:Ex:1

8. What were the names of the Hebrew midwives (Ex. 1:15)?

- A. Shiphrah and Puah
- B. Ruth and Naomi
- C. Asenath and Potiphar
- D. Zipporah and Miriam

A:A:Ex:1

9. What motivated the midwives to refuse to do what the king of Egypt had commanded them (Ex. 1:17)?

- A. They obeyed the voice of the Lord
- B. They had compassion on the children
- C. They had compassion on the Israelite mothers
- D. They feared God

D:I:Ex:1

10. What excuse did the midwives give the King of Egypt explaining why they let the babies live (Ex. 1:19)?

- A. God had protected the Israelite babies
- B. The Hebrew women gave birth before they got there
- C. The Israelite men protected their babies
- D. The babies were hidden before they arrived

B:B:Ex:1

11. After the midwives, how did Pharaoh seek to kill the Israelite baby boys (Ex. 1:22)?

- A. Bury them in the mud
- B. Not feed them
- C. Throw them into the river
- D. Expose them out on the hillside

C:B:Ex:1

Exodus 2 Multiple Choice Questions

12. Moses' parents were of what tribe in Israel (Ex. 2:1)?

- A. Judah

- B. Levi
- C. Ephraim
- D. Asher

B:I:Ex:2

13. For how many months did Moses' mother hide him (Ex. 2:2)?

- A. 1 month
- B. 2 months
- C. 3 months
- D. 4 months

C:A:Ex:2

14. What was the basket made out of that Moses' mother put him in (Ex. 2:3)?

- A. Papyrus
- B. Bark
- C. Wood
- D. Animal hides

A:I:Ex:2

15. Who watched the basket with baby Moses in it (Ex. 2:4)?

- A. His brother
- B. His mother
- C. His father
- D. His sister

D:B:Ex:2

16. Who discovered Moses in the basket in the Nile River (Ex. 2:5)?

- A. Potiphar's wife
- B. Pharaoh's daughter
- C. Pharaoh's wife
- D. Pharaoh's servant girls

B:B:Ex:2

17. The one finding Moses in the Nile desired that who should rear the young child (Ex. 2:7)?

- A. Her mother
- B. His sister
- C. A Hebrew woman
- D. The Egyptian nurses

C:I:Ex:2

18. Pharaoh's daughter named the baby "Moses" because (Ex. 2:10)

- A. He came to her in the Nile
- B. He was a basket boy
- C. He was delivered from Pharaoh's command

D. She drew him out of the water
D:I:Ex:2

19. Why did Moses kill the Egyptian (Ex. 2:12)?
A. He was beating a Hebrew
B. He was killing a Hebrew
C. He was killing Hebrew babies
D. He was the taskmaster enslaving the Hebrews
A:B:Ex:2

20. When Moses stopped the two Hebrews from fighting, what did they say to him that scared him (Ex. 2:14)?
A. Why did you kill the Egyptian yesterday?
B. We will tell Pharaoh what you did
C. You are not our deliverer
D. Are you going to kill me like you did the Egyptian?
D:I:Ex:2

21. Where did Moses flee to after Pharaoh found out he killed the Egyptian (Ex. 2:15)?
A. The land of Canaan
B. The land of Midian
C. The land of Goshen
D. The land of the Philistines
B:I:Ex:2

22. Whose daughters did Moses aid in watering their flocks (Ex. 2:16)?
A. The priest of Midian
B. The king of the Philistines
C. The judge of Moab
D. The captain of Amalek
A:B:Ex:2

23. The priest of Midian had how many daughters (Ex. 2:16)?
A. 4
B. 7
C. 10
D. 12
B:A:Ex:2

24. Who became Moses' wife (Ex. 2:21)?
A. Dinah
B. Asenath
C. Zipporah
D. Miriam
C:B:Ex:2

25. Moses' son was named _____ because he had become an alien in a foreign land (Ex. 2:22)
- A. Merari
 - B. Kohath
 - C. Jethro
 - D. Gershom

D:I:Ex:2

26. When the Israelites groaned about their slavery in Egypt, what did God remember (Ex. 2:24)?
- A. Their troubles and taskmasters
 - B. His covenant with Abraham
 - C. Moses in the desert
 - D. Joseph

B:B:Ex:2

Exodus 3 Multiple Choice Questions

27. Who was Moses' father-in-law (Ex. 3:1)?
- A. Jethro
 - B. Zipporah
 - C. Asenath
 - D. Abimelech

A:B:Ex:3

28. Moses' father-in-law was a priest for what tribal group (Ex. 3:1)?
- A. Philistines
 - B. Hittites
 - C. Midianites
 - D. Perrizites

C:B:Ex:3

29. What mountain was called the "Mountain of God" (Ex. 3:1)?
- A. Zion
 - B. Horeb
 - C. Hermon
 - D. Tabor

B:B:Ex:3

30. How did the angel of the Lord first appear to Moses (Ex. 3:2)?
- A. In clouds on the mountain top
 - B. In a dream
 - C. As a human being
 - D. In a burning bush

D:B:Ex:3

31. Why did the angel of the LORD command Moses to take off his sandals (Ex. 3:5)?

- A. Because he was to be the servant of the LORD
- B. Because the place was holy ground
- C. Because it was necessary for the LORD to visit Moses
- D. Because the people in Egypt were bare foot

B:BEx:3

32. How did God initially identify himself from the burning bush (Ex. 3:6)?

- A. God of your father
- B. God of all
- C. Lord of heaven and earth
- D. God of Joseph

A:I:Ex:3

33. Why did Moses hide his face after God spoke to him from the bush (Ex. 3:6)?

- A. He realized he was sinful
- B. He humbled himself before God
- C. He was afraid to look at God
- D. He was afraid he was too close to God

C:I:Ex:3

34. All of the following were cited as reasons why God was appearing to Moses in the bush EXCEPT (Ex. 3:7)

- A. He had seen the misery of his people in Egypt
- B. He had witnessed Pharaoh's attempt to kill Israel's children
- C. He had heard them cry out because of their slave drivers
- D. He was concerned about their suffering

B:I:Ex:3

35. God was about to rescue Israel to bring them into a land _____ (Ex. 3:8)

- A. Filled with wheat and barley
- B. Flowing with streams and rivers
- C. Producing olives and figs
- D. Flowing with milk and honey

D:B:Ex:3

36. God, from the bush, lists all the following inhabitants of Canaan EXCEPT (Ex. 3:8)

- A. Philistines
- B. Hittites
- C. Amorites
- D. Jebusites

A:A:Ex:3

37. What was to be a sign that God would be with Moses (Ex. 3:12)?

- A. He would defeat and humble Pharaoh
- B. He would worship God on mount Horeb
- C. He would lead Israel through the Red Sea
- D. His children would multiply as the sand

B:I:Ex:3

38. When Moses asked what God's name was, what most sacred name did God respond with (Ex. 3:14)?

- A. El Shaddai
- B. I am love
- C. I am who I am
- D. The God of your fathers

C:B:Ex:3

39. What was Moses with the elders of Israel to request from Pharaoh (Ex. 3:18)?

- A. They go three days into the desert to offer sacrifices to God
- B. The Egyptians free them to return to the land of Canaan
- C. Pharaoh give them a sabbatical year for their slavery in Egypt
- D. Lambs, so they could offer up a Passover to the Lord

A:I:Ex:3

40. What did God say he would have to do before Pharaoh would let the Israelites leave Egypt (Ex. 3:20)?

- A. Turn the Nile River into blood
- B. Destroy the crops of Egypt in a famine
- C. Soften Pharaoh's heart
- D. Strike the Egyptians with wonders

D:I:Ex:3

41. Who was to ask the Egyptians for their wealth and plunder Egypt (Ex. 3:22)?

- A. The priests of Israel
- B. The women of Israel
- C. The poor of Israel
- D. All Israel

B:A:Ex:3

42. How were the Israelites NOT to leave Egypt (Ex. 3:22)?

- A. Slowly
- B. In unbelief
- C. Empty-handed
- D. With any Egyptians

C:I:Ex:3

Exodus 4 Multiple Choice Questions

43. To which of Moses' objections did God respond by saying "What is that in your hand?" (Ex. 4:2)?

- A. I have never been eloquent
- B. They will ask me what is his [God's] name
- C. Who am I that I should go to Pharaoh?
- D. What if they [Israelites] do not believe me?

D:I:Ex:4

44. When Moses threw his staff on the ground, what did it become (Ex. 4:3)?

- A. A lion
- B. A snake
- C. A lizard
- D. A locust

B:B:Ex:4

45. The LORD gave Moses signs so that the Israelites would believe that the God of all of the following EXCEPT _____ had sent Moses (Ex. 4:5)

- A. Abraham
- B. Isaac
- C. Jacob
- D. Joseph

D:I:Ex:4

46. What belief-causing sign happened when Moses put his hand into his cloak (Ex. 4:6)?

- A. His hand shriveled up
- B. His hand became a mighty sword
- C. His hand became leperous
- D. His hand became hairy

C:B:Ex:4

47. What third miraculous sign did God give Moses to convince the Israelites to believe that he had met with God (Ex. 4:9)?

- A. Nile water becoming blood
- B. Causing the sky to become dark
- C. Dust becoming gnats
- D. Making frogs come out of the Nile

A:B:Ex:4

48. How did God respond to Moses' object that he had never been eloquent in speech (Ex. 4:11)?

- A. God got angry with him

- B. God asked him who made man's mouth
- C. Moses was unable to speak for three days
- D. God asked him if bushes could talk

B:B:Ex:4

49. Moses final objection was to ask God to send someone else. How did God respond to that final objection (Ex. 4:14)?

- A. He said that Aaron the Levite could speak well
- B. He would put his words into Moses' mouth
- C. The bush flared up with tongues of fire
- D. God commanded Moses to go

A:B:Ex:4

50. Who would put words into Aaron's mouth (Ex. 4:15)?

- A. God
- B. The angel of the Lord
- C. Moses
- D. Miriam

C:I:Ex:4

51. Moses would be like what to Aaron when they returned to Egypt (Ex. 4:16)?

- A. A prophet
- B. An angel
- C. A priest
- D. A god

D:I:Ex:4

52. After God's call to Moses at the burning bush, what did Moses tell Jethro was his reason for returning to Egypt (Ex. 4:18)?

- A. He wanted to see if any of his people were still alive
- B. God had commanded him to return
- C. God was going to deliver the Israelites from Egypt
- D. He was going to tell Pharaoh to "let my people go"

A:A:Ex:4

53. What did Moses carry in his hand as he returned to Egypt (Ex. 4:20)?

- A. His son
- B. The scroll of God's word
- C. The staff of God
- D. A flame of fire

C:I:Ex:4

54. Moses was to tell Pharaoh, Israel was God's _____ (Ex. 4:22)

- A. Sheep
- B. Firstborn

- C. Chosen
- D. Servant

B:I:Ex:4

55. As Moses was returning to Egypt, what did Zipporah, his wife, do (Ex. 4:25)?

- A. She cut off her son's foreskin with a flint knife
- B. She rebelled against Moses and returned home
- C. She carried Moses' staff
- D. She brought Moses' son to him for his blessing

A:B:Ex:4

56. Who said "Bridegroom of blood" (Ex. 4:26)?

- A. Miriam
- B. Asenath
- C. Pharaoh's daughter
- D. Zipporah

D:I:Ex:4

57. When Moses performed the sign miracles for the Israelite elders, what was their response (Ex. 4:31)?

- A. They spoke against Moses
- B. They feared what Pharaoh would do to them
- C. They believed
- D. They rejoiced

C:I:Ex:4

58. Who tried to kill Moses as he returned to Egypt (Ex. 4:24)?

- A. Zipporah
- B. Aaron
- C. Pharaoh
- D. God

D:I:Ex:4

59. What did Zipporah touch with her son's foreskin (Ex. 4:25)?

- A. Moses' staff
- B. Moses' feet
- C. Moses' hand
- D. The ground

B:A:Ex:4

Exodus 5 Multiple Choice Questions

60. Moses told Pharaoh that God wanted him to let the Israelites go, so they could (Ex. 5:1)

- A. Return to Canaan

- B. Hold a festival to God in the desert
- C. Leave Egypt with wealth in payment for their slavery
- D. Go to Sinai to receive God's law

B:I:Ex:5

61. For how many days did Moses want Pharaoh to release Israel to go into the desert (Ex. 5:3)?

- A. 3 days
- B. 7 days
- C. 14 days
- D. 21 days

A:A:Ex:5

62. After Moses' initial meeting with Pharaoh, what did Pharaoh command his slave drivers (Ex. 5:6)?

- A. Not to provide food for the Israelites
- B. Not to provide water for the Israelites
- C. Not to provide stone for the Israelites
- D. Not to provide straw for the Israelites

D:B:Ex:5

63. Pharaoh assumed the Israelites were being _____ in asking to go sacrifice to their God (Ex. 5:8)

- A. Rebellious
- B. Hypocritical
- C. Lazy
- D. Deceptive

C:B:Ex:5

64. Moses warned Pharaoh if he did not let the Israelites go he would be struck with what two things (Ex. 5:3)?

- A. Plagues and sword
- B. Famine and revolt
- C. Enemies and thick darkness
- D. Earthquakes and drought

A:A:Ex:5

65. What did the Israelites use the straw for (Ex. 5:14)?

- A. Feeding their animals
- B. Making baskets
- C. Making pyramids
- D. Making bricks

D:B:Ex:5

66. The Israelite brick foremen came back from Pharaoh and said Moses had given Pharaoh what to kill them (Ex. 5:21)?

- A. A stone
- B. A whip
- C. A sword
- D. A rod

C:I:Ex:5

67. When the Israelite foremen did not reach their quota of bricks what happened to them (Ex. 5:14)?

- A. They would be beaten
- B. They would be killed
- C. They would be thrown into the Nile
- D. They would be made to be common laborers again

A:I:Ex:5

Exodus 6 Multiple Choice Questions

68. God said because of his _____, Pharaoh would drive the Israelites out of Egypt (Ex. 6:1)

- A. Mighty hand
- B. Powerful rod
- C. Promise
- D. Faithfulness

A:I:Ex:6

69. God appeared to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob by what name (Ex. 6:3)?

- A. LORD
- B. Ebenezer
- C. God Almighty
- D. The Rider of the clouds

C:I:Ex:6

70. By what name or character did God not make him self known to Abraham (Ex. 6:3)?

- A. LORD
- B. Ebenezer
- C. God Almighty
- D. The Rider of the clouds

A:I:Ex:6

71. When the Israelites cried out because of being enslaved, what did God remember (Ex. 6:5)?

- A. His compassion
- B. His covenant
- C. Pharaoh's evil
- D. Joseph's faithfulness

B:B:Ex:6

72. God said he would redeem the Israelites out of Egypt and they would become his _____ (Ex. 6:7)

- A. Friends
- B. Nation
- C. People
- D. Bride

C:B:Ex:6

73. How did God swear to give the land of Canaan to Abraham (Ex. 6:8)?

- A. With a rock of memorial
- B. By his own name
- C. With fire and smoke
- D. With an uplifted hand

D:I:Ex:6

74. Moses said the Israelites would not listen nor would Pharaoh because (Ex. 6:12)

- A. Pharaoh's heart was hard
- B. Moses spoke with faltering lips
- C. Pharaoh did not believe in God
- D. Moses was despised by his own people

B:B:Ex:6

75. Levi's three sons were all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 6:16)

- A. Uzziel
- B. Kohath
- C. Gershon
- D. Merari

A:A:Ex:6

76. Moses' and Aaron's mother was (Ex. 6:20)

- A. Zipporah
- B. Miriam
- C. Asenath
- D. Jochebed

D:A:Ex:6

77. Moses' and Aaron's father was (Ex. 6:20)

- A. Amminadab
- B. Putiel
- C. Amram
- D. Shaul

C:A:Ex:6

78. Aaron's four sons were all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 6:23)?

- A. Abihu

- B. Uzziel
- C. Nadab
- D. Eliezar
- E. Ithamar

B:A:Ex:6

79. Why did the Israelites not listen to Moses (Ex. 6:9)?

- A. Because they did not believe him
- B. Because it was better to be slaves than die in the desert
- C. Because of their cruel bondage
- D. Because they did not fear God

C:I:Ex:6

80. Who was Israel's firstborn?

- A. Reuben
- B. Levi
- C. Simeon
- D. Judah

A:I:Ex:6

81. From which of Levi's sons was Moses' father descended (Ex. 6:18)?

- A. Uzziel
- B. Kohath
- C. Gershon
- D. Merari

B:A:Ex:6

Exodus 7 Multiple Choice Questions

82. The LORD said that he made Moses like a _____ to Pharaoh (Ex. 7:1)

- A. Friend
- B. Prophet
- C. Priest
- D. God

D:I:Ex:7

83. In Aaron's speaking to Pharaoh on Moses' behalf, Aaron was acting like a _____ to Moses (Ex. 7:2)

- A. Brother
- B. Prophet
- C. Priest
- D. Angel

B:B:Ex:7

84. What was the basic message Aaron was to tell Pharaoh (Ex. 7:2)?

- A. To repent lest a greater judgment come on Egypt
- B. His son would die if he did not release Israel God's son
- C. Let Israel go out of his country
- D. To not harden his heart but have compassion on Israel

C:B:Ex:7

85. God said He would multiply His miracles in Egypt and that he would do what to Pharaoh's heart (Ex. 7:3)?

- A. Harden it
- B. Soften it
- C. Break it
- D. Forgive it

A:B:Ex:7

86. When God stretched out his hand against Egypt, what did God say the Egyptians would know (Ex. 7:5)?

- A. The Israelites were his children
- B. That there were no other Gods
- C. That God made a promise with Israel
- D. That he was the LORD

D:I:Ex:7

87. How old was Moses when he did his first miracle before Pharaoh (Ex. 7:6)?

- A. 40
- B. 80
- C. 90
- D. 120

B:I:Ex:7

88. Aaron was how many years older than Moses (Ex. 7:6)?

- A. One year
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Ten years

B:A:Ex:7

89. When Aaron threw down the staff before Pharaoh what happened (Ex. 7:10)?

- A. It turned the Nile to blood
- B. It cracked the floor in two
- C. It became a snake
- D. It became a fish

C:B:Ex:7

90. How did Aaron's staff respond when the magicians threw down their

staffs (Ex. 7:12)?

- A. It ate them
- B. It scared the others so they fled
- C. It grew larger
- D. It poisoned them

A:B:Ex:7

91. When did Pharaoh usually go out to the Nile waters (Ex. 7:15)?

- A. Evenings
- B. Mid-day
- C. Mornings
- D. At sun set

C:I:Ex:7

92. All of the following happened when Aaron struck the Nile river with the rod EXCEPT (Ex. 7:18)

- A. It turned to blood
- B. The river dried up
- C. The fish died
- D. The Egyptians could not drink it

B:B:Ex:7

93. What happened just before Pharaoh's heart was hardened after seeing the blood in the Nile (Ex. 7:22)?

- A. He prayed to the god of the Nile
- B. He heard his people crying out for water
- C. He threatened Moses with death
- D. His magicians did the same things

D:B:Ex:7

94. How did the Egyptians get drinking water when the Nile was turned to blood (Ex. 7:24)?

- A. They ran the water through straw
- B. They had no water at all
- C. They dug outside the river for water
- D. They sent to Canaan to get water

C:I:Ex:7

Exodus 8 Multiple Choice Questions

95. How many days after the Nile was turned to blood did the Lord strike Egypt with frogs (Ex. 8:1)?

- A. 3 days
- B. 7 days
- C. 14 days
- D. 21 days

B:I:Ex:8

96. Moses warned, frogs would come into what part of Pharaoh's house (Ex. 8:3)?

- A. Kitchen
- B. Living room
- C. Bedroom
- D. Roof of his house

C:I:Ex:8

97. Who stretched out his hands to bring the frogs on Egypt (Ex. 8:6)?

- A. Moses
- B. Miriam
- C. Korah
- D. Aaron

D:B:Ex:8

98. Pharaoh asked Moses to take the frogs away and Moses allowed Pharaoh (Ex. 8:9)

- A. To set the time when the frogs would leave
- B. To set the places where the frogs would leave
- C. To set the place where the frogs would go
- D. To gather the frogs into the Nile

A:I:Ex:8

99. After the frogs died, what did the Egyptians do with them (Ex. 8:14)?

- A. They buried them
- B. They threw them into the Nile
- C. They piled them into heaps
- D. They burned them up

C:I:Ex:8

100. Pharaoh said that if Moses removed the frogs he would do what (Ex. 8:8)?

- A. Leave Egypt forever
- B. Let the Israelites go offer sacrifices to the LORD
- C. Not kill the infants
- D. Destroy his own magicians

B:B:Ex:8

101. In order to bring on the gnats, Moses told Aaron to do what (Ex. 8:16)?

- A. Clap his hands
- B. Strike the rock three times
- C. Lift his staff toward the heavens
- D. Strike the dust of the ground

D:A:Ex:8

102. What plague did the magicians try but were not able to duplicate (Ex. 8:18)?

- A. Frogs
- B. Nile to blood
- C. Gnats
- D. Flies

C:A:Ex:8

103. When the magicians could not duplicate the plague, what conclusion did they bring to Pharaoh (Ex. 8:19)?

- A. This is the finger of God
- B. The LORD alone is God
- C. The LORD's outstretched arm is against us
- D. Let the Israelites go

A:B:Ex:8

104. The gnats came out of what in Egypt (Ex. 8:16)?

- A. The water
- B. The sand
- C. The rain
- D. The dust

D:I:Ex:8

105. Where did Moses announce the plague of the flies to Pharaoh (Ex. 8:20)?

- A. As Pharaoh was seated on his throne
- B. As Pharaoh went to water
- C. As Pharaoh went out to see his land
- D. As Pharaoh came to Goshen

B:I:Ex:8

106. With the coming of the flies, what distinction was made (Ex. 8:22)?

- A. The flies would swarm Pharaoh's palace alone
- B. The flies would bite only Egyptian animals
- C. The flies would last exactly three days
- D. There would be no flies in Goshen

D:B:Ex:8

107. Why did Moses not want to offer sacrifices in Egypt as Pharaoh suggested (Ex. 8:26)?

- A. Because they would still be slaves
- B. God said the sacrifices must take place in Goshen only
- C. Sacrifices were detestable to the Egyptians
- D. Sacrifices to God must be done outside of Egypt

C:I:Ex:8

108. To remove the flies, what did Moses do (Ex. 8:30)?
- A. He prayed to the LORD
 - B. He clapped his hands
 - C. He struck the ground with his rod
 - D. He told Pharaoh when he released Israel the flies would leave

A:I:Ex:8

109. After the flies left, what did Pharaoh do (Ex. 8:31)?
- A. He humbled himself before the LORD
 - B. He refused to let the Israelites go and hardened his heart
 - C. He called his magicians for their counsel
 - D. He ordered the slave drivers to kill the Israelite foremen

B:B:Ex:8

Exodus 9 Multiple Choice Questions

110. Prior to the livestock plague, what did the LORD tell Moses to tell Pharaoh (Ex. 9:1)?
- A. Let my people go so that they may return to Canaan
 - B. Let my people go so that they may worship me
 - C. Let my people go so that they may know that I am the LORD
 - D. Humble yourself before the LORD of all the earth

B:B:Ex:9

111. All of the following animals were smitten as the livestock of Egypt EXCEPT (Ex. 9:3)
- A. Horses
 - B. Donkeys
 - C. Dogs
 - D. Cattle
 - E. Sheep

C:I:Ex:9

112. What was used to trigger the plague of boils (Ex. 9:8)?
- A. The water of the Nile
 - B. The dust of the ground
 - C. Leaves of a tree
 - D. The soot from a furnace

D:I:Ex:9

113. Who was specifically listed as not being able to stand before Moses because of the boils (Ex. 9:11)?
- A. The magicians
 - B. Pharaoh

- C. Pharaoh's captains
- D. The Egyptian children

A:I:Ex:9

114. God said he had raised up Pharaoh for what purpose (Ex. 9:16)?

- A. That his people might know that he had heard their cries
- B. That his name might be proclaimed in all the earth
- C. That he might keep his covenant with Abraham
- D. That the Egyptians might fear the LORD

B:A:Ex:9

115. The hailstorm was going to kill all livestock and people (Ex. 9:19)

- A. In all the land of Egypt
- B. Going to worship at the Nile river
- C. In Pharaoh's court
- D. Left outside in the fields

D:I:Ex:9

116. Who was spared from the hailstorm (Ex. 9:20)?

- A. Those that feared the LORD
- B. Those who hid in the dust
- C. Those that fled to the Israelites for protection
- D. Those that offered a sacrifice to the LORD

A:I:Ex:9

117. Who stretched out his rod to the sky to bring the hail storm (Ex. 9:23)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Moses
- C. Miriam
- D. Pharaoh

B:I:Ex:9

118. Where was the only place in Egypt there was no hail (Ex. 9:26)?

- A. In the desert
- B. By the Nile river
- C. Goshen
- D. Sinai

C:B:Ex:9

119. Immediately after the hail, Pharaoh (Ex. 9: 27)

- A. Hardened his heart
- B. Called for his magicians
- C. Told Moses he would see him no more
- D. Acknowledged he had sinned

D:I:Ex:9

120. During the hail storm, which crops were not destroyed because they ripen later (Ex. 9:32)?

- A. Barley and flax
- B. Grapes and figs
- C. Olives and pomegranates
- D. Wheat and spelt

D:A:Ex:9

121. Which crops did the hail destroy because they had come to head and bloomed (Ex. 9:31)?

- A. Barley and flax
- B. Grapes and figs
- C. Olives and pomegranates
- D. Wheat and spelt

A:A:Ex:9

122. When the hail stopped, who joined Pharaoh in hardening their hearts (Ex. 9:34)?

- A. The Magicians
- B. The scribes
- C. Pharaoh's officials
- D. Pharaoh's servants

C:I:Ex:9

123. God said that by the plague of hail the Egyptians would come to know (Ex. 9:14)

- A. That he was the LORD Almighty
- B. There was no one like him in all the earth
- C. His mighty arm could not be restrained
- D. Moses was his messenger

B:A:Ex:9

Exodus 10 Multiple Choice Questions

124. Just prior to the locust plague, the LORD gave all of the following reasons for hardening Pharaoh's heart EXCEPT (Ex. 10:1f)

- A. That you may know that I am the LORD
- B. That you may tell your children
- C. That I may repay Egypt for enslaving Israel
- D. That I may perform these miraculous signs among them

C:I:Ex:10

125. How would the locusts affect the land of Egypt (Ex. 10:5)?

- A. They would devour all that was left by the hail
- B. They would sting men and beasts

- C. They would fill the land with a stench
- D. They would destroy the cattle of Egypt

A:B:Ex:10

126. In the locust plague, who told Pharaoh he should let the Israelites go (Ex. 10:7)?

- A. Pharaoh's magicians
- B. Pharaoh's officials
- C. The scribes
- D. The priests of Egypt

B:A:Ex:10

127. Just prior to the locust plague, Pharaoh agreed to allow _____ to go hold a festival to the LORD (Ex. 10:11)

- A. The women and children
- B. Israelite families without their flocks
- C. Heads of the tribes
- D. The men alone

D:I:Ex:10

128. How did the LORD bring the locusts into the land of Egypt (Ex. 11:13)?

- A. In the waves of the sea
- B. With the clouds of heaven
- C. By a strong east wind
- D. From the dust of the ground

C:I:Ex:10

129. The locusts were so thick they turned the ground (Ex 10:45)

- A. Brown
- B. Black
- C. Red
- D. Green

B:B:Ex:10

130. After the locust plague, Pharaoh acknowledged (Ex. 10:16)

- A. His heart was hard against the LORD
- B. He had abused the Israelite slaves in Egypt
- C. His country was ruined
- D. He had sinned and needed to be forgiven

D:I:Ex:10

131. What did the LORD use to destroy the locusts (Ex. 10:19)?

- A. The Mediterranean sea
- B. The Red Sea
- C. The desert
- D. The sun

B:I:Ex:10

132. How long did the thick darkness plague cover Egypt (Ex. 10:22)?

- A. One day
- B. Three days
- C. A week
- D. Until Pharaoh repented

B:B:Ex:10

133. After the plague of darkness, Pharaoh said the Israelites could leave but they must leave what behind (Ex. 10:24)?

- A. Their children
- B. Their wives
- C. Their herds
- D. Their money

C:I:Ex:10

134. Why did Moses tell Pharaoh they needed to take their livestock (Ex. 10:25)?

- A. They needed sacrifices to present to God
- B. They were shepherds and the herds would die
- C. God had commanded that all their possessions must go
- D. Pharaoh might steal the livestock if they were left behind

A:B:Ex:10

135. After the plague of darkness, Pharaoh said that the next time he saw Moses (Ex. 10:28)

- A. Egypt would be destroyed
- B. Moses would die
- C. He would destroy the Israelites
- D. He would let the Israelites go

B:B:Ex:10

136. After what plague did Moses say he would never appear before Pharaoh again (Ex. 10:29)?

- A. Darkness
- B. Locusts
- C. Firstborn sons' death
- D. The plague of boils

A:I:Ex:10

Exodus 11 Multiple Choice Questions

137. With the last plague, God instructed the Israelites to ask for what from their neighbors (Ex. 11:2)?

- A. Clothes and sandals
- B. Herds of sheep and goats
- C. Articles of silver and gold
- D. Food and water

C:I:Ex:11

138. Who in Egypt held Moses in high regard besides the people (Ex. 11:3)?

- A. The magicians
- B. Pharaoh's officials
- C. The captain of Pharaoh's guard
- D. The other slaves

B:I:Ex:11

139. What time was the last plague to take place (Ex. 11:4)?

- A. Mid-night
- B. Mid-day
- C. As the sun was setting
- D. As the sun was rising

A:B:Ex:11

140. The last plague on Egypt would be (Ex. 11:5)

- A. The darkness
- B. The Nile turning to blood
- C. The hail storm
- D. The death of the firstborn

D:B:Ex:11

141. Besides the death of humans, in the last plague, what would also suffer loss (Ex. 11:5)?

- A. Firstborn cattle
- B. Firstborn camels
- C. First born donkeys
- D. First born dogs

A:A:Ex:11

142. While there would be loud wailing in Egypt at the last plague, what indicated the tranquility in Israel (Ex. 11:7)?

- A. Each Israelite would rest under his own tree
- B. The rooster would crow
- C. Not a dog would bark
- D. One could hear a pin drop

C:I:Ex:11

143. On the last plague, God said Pharaoh would refuse to listen (Ex. 11:9)

- A. Because he had rebelled against the LORD
- B. So that God's miracles may be multiplied in Egypt

- C. So that God might humble Pharaoh
- D. Because of the oppression of the Israelites

B:I:Ex:11

144. How did Moses leave Pharaoh's presence after his announcement of the last plague (Ex. 11:8)?

- A. Sad over the Egyptians
- B. Fearful
- C. Rejoicing that it was coming to an end
- D. Hot with anger

D:I:Ex:11

Exodus 12 Multiple Choice Questions

145. The Passover was to be held on what month of the Jewish calendar (Ex. 12:2)?

- A. First
- B. Third
- C. Seventh
- D. Twelfth

A:B:Ex:12

146. On what day of the month is the Passover lamb selected (Ex. 12:3)?

- A. First
- B. Seventh
- C. Tenth
- D. Twelfth

C:A:Ex:12

147. If a house was too small to eat a whole lamb, what were they to do (Ex. 12:4)?

- A. Cast the leftovers outside the camp
- B. Share it with a neighbor
- C. Divide it among the clan
- D. Give the extra to the priests

B:I:Ex:12

148. How old was the Passover lamb to be (Ex. 12:5)?

- A. Three years
- B. Two years
- C. One year
- D. Any age

C:A:Ex:12

149. How was the Passover lamb to be cooked (Ex. 12:8)?

- A. Boiled in water
- B. Smoked
- C. Burnt on an altar
- D. Roasted

D:I:Ex:12

150. All of the following were to be eaten on Passover EXCEPT (Ex. 12:8)?

- A. Bitter herbs
- B. Unleavened bread
- C. Lamb
- D. Figs

D:B:Ex:12

151. If some of the food was left after the Passover, what was to be done with it (Ex. 12:10)? It was to be _____

- A. Eaten for three days
- B. Burned up
- C. Buried outside the camp
- D. Dumped outside the camp

B:I:Ex:12

152. The Passover was said to be a judgment on (Ex. 12:12)

- A. All the people of Egypt
- B. The land of Egypt
- C. The gods of Egypt
- D. Pharaoh

C:B:Ex:12

153. How many days were the Israelites to eat unleavened bread (Ex. 12:15)?

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Twenty-one

C:B:Ex:12

154. The Passover lamb was slain on what night (Ex. 12:6)?

- A. First
- B. Fourteenth
- C. Twenty-first
- D. Seventh

B:A:Ex:12

155. The blood of the Passover lamb was to be placed where (Ex. 12:7)?

- A. On the entrance mat
- B. On the table where they ate
- C. On all windows and doors

D. On the side and top of the door frames
D:B:Ex:12

156. The Feast of Unleavened Bread celebrated what (Ex. 12:17)?

- A. The day God brought Israel out of Egypt
- B. The angel of death passing over
- C. That mercy of the Lord endures forever
- D. The death of the firstborn of Egypt

A:B:Ex:12

157. What was used to place the blood on the door frames (Ex. 12:22)?

- A. A knife
- B. A bunch of hyssop
- C. A branch of mandrake
- D. A fleece of the lamb

B:I:Ex:12

158. What were the children supposed to ask at Passover (Ex. 12:26)?

- A. Why did God require a lamb?
- B. Why do we put the blood on the door frames?
- C. What does this ceremony mean to you?
- D. Why do we eat unleavened bread?

C:B:Ex:12

159. When did the LORD strike down the firstborn of Egypt (Ex. 12:29)?

- A. Sun set
- B. Sun rise
- C. Noon
- D. Mid-night

D:B:Ex:12

160. Why did the Egyptians urge the Israelites to leave quickly (Ex. 12:33)?

- A. They were so angry at the death of their firstborn
- B. They feared they would all die
- C. They realized that the LORD was God alone
- D. They were seeking to kill Moses and Aaron

B:I:Ex:12

161. On the night the Israelites left Egypt, why did they eat unleavened bread (Ex. 12:34)?

- A. Because they had to leave in haste
- B. Because the yeast was unclean
- C. Because the Egyptians had taken all the yeast
- D. Because they could carry unleavened bread in sacks

A:B:Ex:12

162. When leaving Egypt, the Israelites traveled from Ramases to _____
(Ex. 12:37)

- A. Pithom
- B. Giza
- C. The Red Sea
- D. Succoth

D:A:Ex:12

163. How many men left Egypt (Ex. 12:37)?

- A. 100,000
- B. 300,000
- C. 600,000
- D. 1,000,000

C:I:Ex:12

164. How long had the Israelites been in Egypt (Ex. 12:40)?

- A. 250 years
- B. 620 years
- C. 360 years
- D. 430 years

D:I:Ex:12

165. Slaves and aliens could eat the Passover on what condition (Ex. 12:44)?

- A. They believed in the LORD
- B. They were circumcised
- C. They were not Egyptian
- D. They were adopted by the family

B:I:Ex:12

166. What was not to be done to the Passover lamb (Ex. 12:46)?

- A. Bones were not to be broken
- B. The head was not to be cut off
- C. The meat was not to be salted
- D. The fleece was not to be burned

A:I:Ex:12

167. The Israelites were to eat the Passover lamb in all of the following ways
EXCEPT (Ex. 12:11)

- A. Staff in Hand
- B. Hats on their heads
- C. Sandals on their feet
- D. Cloak tucked in their belts

B:I:Ex:12

168. After the Passover, Moses announced what was to be consecrated to the LORD (Ex. 13:1)?

- A. All their children
- B. The silver and gold they had gotten from the Egyptians
- C. Their firstborn children and animals
- D. The priests

C:B:Ex:13

169. By what means did God bring Israel out of Egypt (figure of speech) (Ex. 13:3)?

- A. Iron fist
- B. Mighty hand
- C. Sword of the LORD
- D. Rock of deliverance

B:B:Ex:13

170. In what Jewish month did they leave Egypt (Ex. 13:4)?

- A. Nissan
- B. Aboth
- C. Succoth
- D. Abib

D:A:Ex:13

171. The LORD was going to bring Israel into the land of all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 13:5)

- A. Moabites
- B. Amorites
- C. Jebusites
- D. Canaanites
- E. Hittites

A:A:Ex:13

172. The promised land was characterized as a land (Ex. 13:5)

- A. Flowing with rivers and springs
- B. Flowing with wheat and barley
- C. Flowing with milk and honey
- D. Flowing with wine and oil

C:B:Ex:13

173. The observance of unleavened bread was to be like (Ex. 13:9)

- A. A reminder on your forehead
- B. A memorial to the LORD
- C. A covenant to all generations
- D. A testimony of redemption

A:A:Ex:13

174. What was to be used to redeem every firstborn donkey (Ex. 13:13)?

- A. A scapegoat
- B. A lamb
- C. A piece of silver
- D. The Passover lamb

B:I:Ex:13

175. If the firstborn donkey was not redeemed, what was the penalty (Ex. 13:13)?

- A. It was burned outside the camp
- B. It was to be released into the desert
- C. It was to have its neck broken
- D. It was to be cut in half

C:A:Ex:13

176. Every firstborn son was to be _____ because the LORD killed every firstborn of Egypt in order to get Pharaoh to let the Israelites go (Ex. 13:15)

- A. Sacrificed
- B. Blessed
- C. Circumcised
- D. Redeemed

D:I:Ex:13

177. When the Israelites left Egypt, why didn't God take them on the shorter way of the Philistines (Ex. 13:17)?

- A. He feared if they saw war they would return to Egypt
- B. He wanted to give them his law at Sinai
- C. He had promised Moses they would journey back to Sinai
- D. The Egyptians would overtake them and force them to return to Egypt

A:I:Ex:13

178. What did Moses take from Egypt because of an oath (Ex. 13:19)?

- A. The bones of Jacob
- B. The bones of his wife
- C. The bones of Joseph
- D. The bones of the twelve sons of Jacob

C:B:Ex:13

179. After they journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, what was the next point on their journey (Ex. 13:20)?

- A. Serabit
- B. Giza
- C. Pithom
- D. Etham

D:A:Ex:13

180. By day, how did the LORD lead Israel out of Egypt (Ex. 13:21)?

- A. A pillar of cloud
- B. A pillar of dust
- C. A shadow of the almighty
- D. The hand of an angel

A:B:Ex:13

181. At night, how did the LORD lead Israel out of Egypt (Ex. 13:21)?

- A. A star in the east
- B. A pillar of fire
- C. A cloud of dust
- D. An angel led them

B:B:Ex:13

182. Instead of taking the shorter way up into Canaan, God led them on the desert road toward the _____ (Ex. 13:18)

- A. Mountains of Sinai
- B. Land of Goshen
- C. Red Sea
- D. Kadesh Barnea

C:I:Ex:13

Exodus 14 Multiple Choice Questions

183. Pi Hahiroth, where Israel camped, was between what town and the sea (Ex. 14:1)?

- A. Rameses
- B. Pithom
- C. Migdol
- D. Baal Zephon

C:A:Ex:14

184. The LORD told Israel to camp by the sea across from what location (Ex. 14:2)?

- A. Rameses
- B. Pithom
- C. Migdol
- D. Baal Zephon

D:A:Ex:14

185. When Israel camped by the sea, by what means did God say he would get glory (Ex. 14:4)?

- A. By the pillar of fire

- B. By Pharaoh and his army
- C. By the power of the sea
- D. By the staff of Moses

B:B:Ex:14

186. Why did the Egyptians change their minds after having let Israel go (Ex. 14:5)?

- A. They realized they had lost the services of the Israelites
- B. They became angry about the death of their firstborn
- C. They realized the Israelites had plundered the gold of Egypt
- D. They realized the Israelites had taken their cattle out of Egypt

A:I:Ex:14

187. How many chariots did Pharaoh use to pursue Israel (Ex. 14:7)?

- A. 100
- B. 600
- C. 3000
- D. 10,000

B:A:Ex:14

188. When Israel saw the Egyptians coming after them, they suggested Moses had what motive for bringing them out of Egypt into the desert (Ex. 14:10)?

- A. Because there were no graves in Egypt
- B. Because Pharaoh wanted to kill them outside the city
- C. Because Moses was wanting to be king
- D. Because then they would be helpless under Pharaoh's hand

A:B:Ex:14

189. The Israelites said it would have been better to _____ than die in the desert (Ex. 14:12)

- A. Serve the gods of Egypt
- B. Sit as slaves by the Nile
- C. Serve the Egyptians
- D. Eat melons in Egypt

C:B:Ex:14

190. Moses admonished Israel by the Red Sea as the Egyptians approached not to be afraid but to _____ (Ex. 14:14)

- A. Cry out to God
- B. Repent
- C. Trust in the LORD
- D. Be still

D:I:Ex:14

191. As the Egyptians approached the Israelites as they camped by the sea,

what did the pillar of cloud do (Ex. 14:19)?

- A. It turned into a great ball of fire making Pharaoh's horses afraid to charge
- B. It went behind the Israelites separating them from Pharaoh's army
- C. It parted so that the glory of the LORD could be seen
- D. The cloud became so dense that Pharaoh's troops could not see each other

B:I:Ex:14

192. How did the LORD disable Pharaoh's chariots (Ex. 14:25)?

- A. He made the horses afraid
- B. He blinded the eyes of the captains that rode them
- C. He made their wheels come off
- D. He melted their shields

C:I:Ex:14

193. After the chariots were disabled, the Egyptians acknowledged that who was fighting for Israel (Ex. 14:25)?

- A. The God of Abraham
- B. The LORD
- C. God Almighty
- D. The God of Israel

B:I:Ex:14

194. What means did the LORD use to split the waters of the Red Sea (Ex. 14:21)?

- A. His pillar of cloud
- B. His pillar of fire
- C. An earthquake
- D. A strong east wind

D:B:Ex:14

195. What did Moses do so that the Israelites could cross the sea on dry ground (Ex. 14:21)?

- A. Struck the ground three times
- B. Threw a rock into the sea
- C. Stretched out his hand over the sea
- D. Held his hands up to heaven

C:B:Ex:14

196. When the waters of the sea flowed back, all of the following were destroyed in the sea EXCEPT (Ex. 14:28)

- A. The slave drivers
- B. Horsemen
- C. Chariots

D. Pharaoh's army

A:B:Ex:14

197. When the Israelites went through the sea, the water was described as having become like (Ex. 14:29)

- A. A sheet of glass
- B. A wall
- C. A raging sea
- D. A door of hope

B:B:Ex:14

198. Immediately after seeing the power of the LORD displayed in the Red Sea, what was the response of Israel (Ex. 14:31)?

- A. They complained in the hearing of the LORD
- B. They feared the LORD
- C. They were silent and humbled themselves before God
- D. They clapped their hands rejoicing that God had delivered them

B:I:Ex:14

199. After crossing the Red Sea, the people trusted in the LORD and in Moses who was called God's _____ (Ex. 14:31)

- A. Prophet
- B. Messenger
- C. Deliverer
- D. Servant

D:I:Ex:14

200. Who withdrew and went behind the Israelites with the pillar of cloud when Pharaoh pursued them with his chariots (Ex. 14:19)?

- A. The angel of God
- B. The cherubim
- C. Michael the arch angel
- D. The holy one of Israel

A:I:Ex:14

Exodus 15 Multiple Choice Questions

201. What did Moses and the Israelites do after the Red Sea was parted (Ex. 15:1)?

- A. Sang a song
- B. Offered a sacrifice of thanksgiving
- C. Prayed
- D. Trembled and feared God

A:B:Ex:15

202. In the song of Moses, the horse and rider were _____ (Ex. 15:1)

- A. Covered by the sea
- B. Washed away by the sea
- C. Made captive in the sea
- D. Hurlled into the sea

D:B:Ex:15

203. In the song of Moses, the LORD was praised as becoming my _____ (Ex. 15:2)

- A. Justice
- B. Salvation
- C. Holiness
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Ex:15

204. In the song of Moses, the LORD is praised as a _____ (Ex. 15:3)

- A. Master of the sea
- B. Pillar of fire
- C. Warrior
- D. Defender of Israel

C:I:Ex:15

205. In the song of Moses, The LORD's _____ shattered the enemy (Ex. 15:6)

- A. Right hand
- B. Sword
- C. Staff
- D. Wind

A:I:Ex:15

206. In the song of Moses, what consumed the Egyptians like stubble (Ex. 15:7)?

- A. The pillar of fire
- B. The wind of the LORD
- C. The waves of the sea
- D. The LORD's burning anger

D:I:Ex:15

207. In the song of Moses, what piled up the waters of the sea (Ex. 15:8)?

- A. The breath of the Almighty
- B. The blast of the LORD's nostrils
- C. The cut of the sword of the LORD
- D. LORD's fortress in the sea

B:I:Ex:15

208. In the song of Moses, the enemy boasted that it would use what

instrument to destroy the Israelites (Ex. 15:9)?

- A. A spear
- B. Chariot blades
- C. A sword
- D. A whip

C:I:Ex:15

209. In the song of Moses, in response to the question "Who is like you?", all the following are attributed to the LORD EXCEPT (Ex. 15:11)

- A. Majestic in holiness
- B. Righteous in judgment
- C. Awesome in glory
- D. Working wonder

B:A:Ex:15

210. In the song of Moses, it says the LORD will lead _____ in his unfailing love (Ex. 15:13)

- A. The people you have redeemed
- B. The flock of the LORD
- C. The descendants of Abraham
- D. The remnant of Israel

A:I:Ex:15

211. In the song of Moses, Israel is described as being led by God to what destination (Ex. 15:13)?

- A. His gentle pools
- B. His green pastures
- C. His mighty mountain
- D. His holy dwelling

D:I:Ex:15

212. In the song of Moses, all of the following nations are mentioned as hearing and fearing EXCEPT (Ex. 15:14f)

- A. Philistia
- B. Moab
- C. Edom
- D. Ammon

D:A:Ex:15

213. In the song of Moses, Israel anticipated being planted where (Ex. 15:17)?

- A. In the land flowing with milk and honey
- B. On the mountain of God's inheritance
- C. On the rock of God's covenant
- D. By the sea of God's righteousness

B:A:Ex:15

214. The song of Moses concludes with praise of God's _____ forever and ever (Ex. 15:18)

- A. Loving kindness
- B. Word
- C. Reign
- D. Mercy

C:I:Ex:15

215. Miriam sang a song in what role (Ex. 15:20)?

- A. As a prophetess
- B. As a priestess
- C. As a servant of the LORD
- D. As a judge of Israel

A:B:Ex:15

216. Miriam played what instrument as she danced praise to God (Ex. 15:20)?

- A. Harp
- B. Cymbals
- C. Tamborine
- D. Drum

C:I:Ex:15

217. After crossing the Red Sea into what desert did Israel go (Ex. 15:22)?

- A. The desert of Sinai
- B. The desert of Paran
- C. The Negev
- D. The desert of Shur

D:A:Ex:15

218. The water of what place was bitter when the Israelites first came into the desert (Ex. 15:23)?

- A. Et-Tih
- B. Marah
- C. Kadesh
- D. Serabit

B:I:Ex:15

219. What did God tell Moses to use to turn the bitter waters into sweet (Ex. 15:25)?

- A. A piece of wood
- B. A stone
- C. A rod
- D. A piece of cloth

A:B:Ex:15

220. The LORD promised he would not bring any of the diseases that he had brought on the Egyptians if the Israelites did what (Ex. 15:26)?

- A. Serve the LORD with gladness
- B. Rejoice in the LORD's deliverance
- C. Remember the deliverance of the sea
- D. Keep his commands and decrees

D:B:Ex:15

221. What did Israel find at Elim (Ex. 15:27)?

- A. A pool of water and grapes
- B. Springs and palm trees
- C. A great well and fig trees
- D. A stream and olive trees

B:A:Ex:15

Exodus 16 Multiple Choice Questions

222. After leaving Elim, into what desert did the Israelites enter (Ex. 16:1)?

- A. Paran
- B. Sinai
- C. Sin
- D. Negev

C:A:Ex:16

223. Against whom did the Israelites grumble because they thought they were starving to death (Ex. 16:2)?

- A. The LORD
- B. Moses and Aaron
- C. Moses
- D. Themselves

B:I:Ex:16

224. When the Israelites grumbled in the desert, what did they remember from Egypt (Ex. 16:3)?

- A. The pots of meat
- B. Their slave masters
- C. The waters of the Nile
- D. Their homes

A:B:Ex:16

225. How did God solve the problem of the Israelite's hunger in the desert (Ex. 16:4)?

- A. He gave them milk and honey from a rock
- B. He led them to an oasis

- C. He told them to plunder the Amalekites who had food
- D. He rained bread down from heaven

D:B:Ex:16

226. How much God-provided-food were the Israelites to gather daily (Ex. 16:4)?

- A. As much as they wanted
- B. Just enough for that day
- C. Enough for that week
- D. They were to fill their tents

B:B:Ex:16

227. On what day were the Israelites to gather twice the amount of manna as normal (Ex. 16:5)?

- A. First day
- B. Fifth day
- C. Sixth day
- D. Seventh day

C:B:Ex:16

228. God said he would use the manna to test them in what way (Ex. 16:4)?

- A. To see if they would follow his instructions
- B. To see if they would control their appetites
- C. To see if they would praise the LORD
- D. To see if they would reject the gods of Egypt

A:I:Ex:16

229. Moses said, in the evening the Israelites would know what (Ex. 16:6)?

- A. The gods of Egypt were but stone
- B. The LORD was in the desert with them
- C. The LORD was God of both the desert and the sea
- D. It was the LORD that brought them out of Egypt

D:B:Ex:16

230. When did Israel get meat to eat (Ex. 16:8)?

- A. Morning
- B. Mid-day
- C. Evening
- D. All day

C:I:Ex:16

231. When did the manna cover the ground (Ex. 16:8)?

- A. Morning
- B. Mid-day
- C. Evening
- D. All day

A:B:Ex:16

232. What divinely provided meat did the Israelites have to eat while in the desert (Ex. 16:13)?

- A. Sheep
- B. Quail
- C. Doves
- D. Turkey

B:B:Ex:16

233. The manna that the Israelites were to gather up and make bread resembled (Ex. 16:14)?

- A. Barley flour
- B. Leaves of the sycamore tree
- C. Thin flakes like frost
- D. Unleavened wafers

C:I:Ex:16

234. How much manna was to be gathered for each person (Ex. 16:16)?

- A. An ephah
- B. A firkin
- C. An omer
- D. A liter

C:A:Ex:16

235. What happened to the manna on the ground that was left over (Ex. 16:21)?

- A. The sun melted it away
- B. The wind blew it away
- C. The animals grazed on it
- D. There was none left over

A:I:Ex:16

236. What happened to the manna that was kept over till the next day (Ex. 16:20)?

- A. It vanished
- B. It made those that ate it sick
- C. It became moldy and hard
- D. It became full of maggots

D:B:Ex:16

237. The seventh day was called the holy _____ (Ex. 16:23)

- A. Day
- B. Sabbath
- C. Succoth
- D. Holiday

B:B:Ex:16

238. What were the people to do on the seventh day (Ex. 16:29f)?

- A. Worship the LORD
- B. Remember the LORD their God
- C. Rest
- D. Cook only enough for that day

C:B:Ex:16

239. What did the manna look like (Ex. 16:31)?

- A. White like a coriander seed
- B. Brown like wheat
- C. Yellow like the evening sun
- D. Green like a cucumber

A:I:Ex:16

240. What did the manna taste like (Ex. 16:31)?

- A. Wheat bread
- B. Honey wafer
- C. Sweet figs
- D. Sweet wine

B:I:Ex:16

241. Where was the jar of manna to be stored for a memorial (Ex. 16:34)?

- A. In front of the testimony
- B. In the tent of Moses
- C. In front of the Israelites
- D. In the holy place

A:A:Ex:16

242. How long did the Israelites eat manna (Ex. 16:35)?

- A. Ten years
- B. Twenty years
- C. Forty years
- D. Forever

C:B:Ex:16

243. When did the manna stop (Ex. 16:35)?

- A. When they grumbled against Moses
- B. When they defeated the Amorite king Og
- C. When they arrived at Sinai
- D. When they reached the border of Canaan

D:B:Ex:16

244. On what day was there no manna (Ex. 16:25)?

- A. First

- B. Sixth
- C. Seventh
- D. Third

C:B:Ex:16

245. An omer is _____ of an ephah (5 gallons) (Ex. 16:36)

- A. A half
- B. A third
- C. A fifth
- D. A tenth

D:A:Ex:16

Exodus 17 Multiple Choice Questions

246. After leaving the desert of Sin, the Israelites traveled to Rephidim where they found no _____ (Ex. 17:1)

- A. Food
- B. Water
- C. Grass
- D. Shelter

B:B:Ex:17

247. At Rephidim Moses told the LORD that the people were ready to do what to him (Ex. 17:4)?

- A. Abandon
- B. Burn him
- C. Stone him
- D. Whip him

C:I:Ex:17

248. When the LORD led Moses to get water for Israel at Rephidim, Moses was told to do all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 17:5f)

- A. Tell the people to prepare their water jars
- B. Take the staff that he struck the Nile with
- C. Take some of the elders of Israel
- D. Strike the rock at Horeb

A:I:Ex:17

249. What did Moses call the name of the place where Israel tested the LORD and water came out of a rock (Ex. 17:7)?

- A. Massah
- B. Ein Gedi
- C. Peniel
- D. Arad

A:I:Ex:17

250. Why did Moses also name the place where water came out of the rock Meribah (Ex. 17:7)?

- A. Because water came out of the rock of Horeb
- B. Because there the Israelites found rest
- C. Because there the Israelites found no water
- D. Because there the Israelites quarreled

D:A:Ex:17

251. How did the Israelites test the LORD at Massah (Ex. 17:7)? They said

- A. "Can Moses saved us from this desert?"
- B. "Is the LORD's hand to short?"
- C. "Is the LORD among us or not?"
- D. "The LORD has provided no water"

C:A:Ex:17

252. Who attacked the Israelites at Rephidim (Ex. 17:8)?

- A. The Amorites
- B. The Amalekites
- C. The Ammonites
- D. The Edomites

B:B:Ex:17

253. Who did Moses tell to choose men to fight at Rephidim (Ex. 17:9)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Hur
- C. Caleb
- D. Joshua

D:B:Ex:17

254. Aaron and Hur did what to help win the battle at Rephidim (Ex. 17:12)?

- A. Held up Moses' arms
- B. Brought the troops water during the battle
- C. Held up the staff of God in their hands
- D. Prayed to God for the victory

A:B:Ex:17

255. After the battle at Rephidim, the LORD commanded Moses to make what memorial that God would destroy the Amalekites (Ex. 17:14)?

- A. Write it on a rock of memorial
- B. Set up and anoint a pillar there
- C. Write it on a scroll to be remembered
- D. Put blood on the altar as a memorial

C:I:Ex:17

256. After the battle at Rephidim, Moses built an altar and named it ____ (Ex. 17:15)

- A. The LORD is a mighty rock
- B. The LORD is my Banner
- C. The LORD is salvation
- D. The LORD is a mighty warrior

B:A:Ex:17

Exodus 18 Multiple Choice Questions

257. Moses' father-in-law was _____ (Ex. 18:1)

- A. Jethro
- B. Gershom
- C. Eliezer
- D. Abimelech

A:B:Ex:18

258. Moses' father-in-law was a _____ (Ex. 18:1)

- A. Prophet of the most high
- B. Wiseman of Amalek
- C. Priest of Midian
- D. Chief of the Horites

C:B:Ex:18

259. Who had Moses sent away when he went back to Egypt (Ex. 18:2)?

- A. His father-in-law
- B. His wife Zipporah
- C. His brother Aaron
- D. His sister Miriam

B:I:Ex:18

260. Which of Moses' sons was named _____ because Moses said "I have become an alien in a foreign land." (Ex. 18:3)?

- A. Kohath
- B. Eliezer
- C. Nadab
- D. Gershom

D:A:Ex:18

261. Which of Moses' sons was named because "My father's God was my helper" (Ex. 18:4)?

- A. Kohath
- B. Eliezer
- C. Nadab
- D. Gershom

B:A:Ex:18

262. After Moses reported the deliverance to Jethro, what did Jethro say he had come to know (Ex. 18:11)?

- A. That the LORD is greater than all other gods
- B. That God Almighty fights for Israel
- C. That Moses' God would become his God
- D. That the gods of Egypt were but stone

A:I:Ex:18

263. Where did Jethro and the elders of Israel eat bread together (Ex. 18:12)?

- A. By the spring of Elim
- B. Under the pillar of cloud
- C. In the presence of the LORD
- D. In the desert of Rephidim

C:I:Ex:18

264. What was Moses doing by himself that Jethro objected to (Ex. 18:14)?

- A. Offering sacrifices day and night
- B. Leading the people into a severe desert
- C. Sending his wife away
- D. Judging the people

D:B:Ex:18

265. Jethro suggested that Moses be what for the people (Ex. 18:19)?

- A. The prophet speaking God's word to the people
- B. The people's representative to God
- C. The priest of the most high God
- D. A judge of all the land

B:A:Ex:18

266. Jethro suggested Moses do what for the people (Ex. 18:20)?

- A. Teach the people the decrees and laws
- B. Judge all matters of right and wrong
- C. Allow the priests to offer the sacrifices
- D. Lead the people in the way to Kadesh

A:I:Ex:18

267. All of the following were qualifications Jethro suggested for those who were to judge Israel EXCEPT (Ex. 18:21f)

- A. They must fear God
- B. They must hate dishonest gain
- C. They must be leaders of the people
- D. They must be trustworthy

C:A:Ex:18

268. Jethro suggested that Moses listen to what cases from the people of Israel (Ex. 18:22)?

- A. All cases involving God's law
- B. Only cases of major crime like murder
- C. Cases brought against the leaders of Israel
- D. The difficult cases

D:I:Ex:18

Exodus 19 Multiple Choice Questions

269. How many months was did it take the Israelites to travel from Egypt to the Desert of Sinai (Ex. 19:1)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Six

C:A:Ex:19

270. What metaphor did God use when describing how he had delivered the Israelites from Egypt (Ex. 19:4)?

- A. Carried them on eagles' wings
- B. Carried them out chariots of fire
- C. Led them out like a shepherd
- D. Led them as a king over his army

A:I:Ex:19

271. What condition did God place on Israel in order for them to become his treasured possession (Ex. 19:5)?

- A. Remember the deliverance from Egypt
- B. Keep his covenant
- C. Offer sacrifices to the LORD
- D. Fear the LORD always

B:I:Ex:19

272. God said that Israel would be a holy nation and a _____ to him (Ex. 19:6)

- A. Community of friends
- B. Family
- C. servant of the LORD
- D. Kingdom of Priests

D:B:Ex:19

273. How was God going to talk to Israel at Mount Sinai (Ex. 19:9)?

- A. From between the cherubim
- B. In a pillar of fire
- C. In a dense cloud

D. From the seventh heaven
C:I:Ex:19

274. The Israelites were to consecrate themselves for meeting God on Mount Sinai in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Ex. 19:10f)

- A. Cover their heads
- B. Wash themselves
- C. Not touch the mountain
- D. Abstain from sexual relations

A:I:Ex:19

275. What sound accompanied the descent of the thick cloud on Mount Sinai (Ex. 19:16)?

- A. Harp
- B. Loud shout
- C. Cymbals
- D. Trumpet

D:I:Ex:19

276. When God's cloud descended on Mount Sinai, all of the following accompanied that descent EXCEPT (Ex. 19:16)

- A. Thunder and lightning
- B. Mountain shook
- C. Angelic hosts appeared
- D. Smoke went up
- E. Fire

C:I:Ex:19

277. The LORD, as he descended on Mount Sinai, commanded Moses to warn the people about (Ex. 19:21)

- A. Turning their backs to the LORD
- B. Forcing their way through to see the LORD
- C. Stopping their ears
- D. Returning to Egypt

B:I:Ex:19

278. Limits were to be set around Mount Sinai. It was to be set apart as ____ (Ex. 19:23)

- A. Holy
- B. Righteous
- C. God's possession
- D. God's throne

A:B:Ex:19

279. Who was to accompany Moses up Mount Sinai (Ex. 19:24)?

- A. No one

- B. The priests
- C. Only Aaron
- D. The leaders of the tribes

C:I:Ex:19

Exodus 20 Multiple Choice Questions

280. At the beginning of the ten commandments, how does God identify himself (Ex. 20:2)?

- A. As the God who made Mount Sinai tremble
- B. As the God of Moses and Aaron
- C. As the God who brought them out of Egypt
- D. As the God that split the Red Sea

C:B:Ex:20

281. Egypt was viewed in the ten commandments as (Ex. 20:2)

- A. The land of slavery
- B. The land of the Nile
- C. The land of deliverance
- D. The land of Pharaoh

A:B:Ex:20

282. Idols were explicitly stated as not to be made in the form of any of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 20:4)

- A. Anything in the heaven above
- B. Anything in the earth beneath
- C. Anything in the waters below
- D. Anything in the rivers beside

D:I:Ex:20

283. God said not to make idols because he was a _____ God (Ex. 20:5)

- A. Loving
- B. Jealous
- C. Righteous
- D. Merciful

B:B:Ex:20

284. The sins of the fathers get punished unto what generation (Ex. 20:5)?

- A. Second
- B. Fourth
- C. Seventh
- D. Thousandth

B:I:Ex:20

285. To whom does the ten commandments say God shows his love

(Ex. 20:6)?

- A. To those keeping his commandments
- B. To those walking in his ways
- C. To those who are blameless
- D. To those that fear the LORD

A:I:Ex:20

286. Who will the LORD not hold guiltless (Ex. 20:7)?

- A. Whoever murders
- B. Whoever worships idols
- C. Whoever misuses his name
- D. Whoever does not honor their parents

C:I:Ex:20

287. What should not be done on the Sabbath (Ex. 20:10)?

- A. Sleeping
- B. Working
- C. Eating
- D. Fasting

B:B:Ex:20

288. In reference to the Sabbath, the ten commands say that God created the earth in how many days (Ex. 20:11)?

- A. Seven days
- B. Six days
- C. Three days
- D. One day

B:B:Ex:20

289. What blessing comes to those that honor their father and mother (Ex. 20:12)?

- A. Your children will grow up to bless you
- B. The LORD will listen to your prayers
- C. The LORD will honor you
- D. You may live long in the land

D:B:Ex:20

290. All of the following are part of the ten commands EXCEPT (Ex. 20:13ff)?

- A. No murder
- B. No adultery
- C. No stealing
- D. No abuse

D:I:Ex:20

291. All of the following were explicitly listed as not to be coveted from your

neighbor EXCEPT (Ex. 20:17)

- A. Clothes
- B. Manservant
- C. Wife
- D. Ox
- E. House

A:I:Ex:20

292. All of the following caused the people at Mt. Sinai to tremble after the ten commandments were given EXCEPT (Ex. 20:18)

- A. Thunder and lightning
- B. Trembling of the earth
- C. Trumpet sound
- D. Smoke on the mountain

B:I:Ex:20

293. After the ten commandments, the people were afraid of what (Ex. 20:19)?

- A. God speaking to them
- B. God appearing before them
- C. God shaking the mountain down on them
- D. God coming too close to them

A:B:Ex:20

294. Moses said what would keep the people from sinning (Ex. 20:20)?

- A. The fear of God
- B. The ten commandments
- C. The signs from heaven
- D. The goodness of God

A:I:Ex:20

295. After the ten commandments were given, God commanded that they make an altar of what (Ex. 20:24)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Cut stone
- D. Earth

D:A:Ex:20

296. What kind of stones were not to be used in making an altar to God (Ex. 20:25)?

- A. Uncut stones
- B. Dressed or cut stones
- C. Flint
- D. Stones that had been used as idols

B:I:Ex:20

297. The Israelites were not to go up to the altar on _____ (Ex. 20:26)

- A. The backs of an animal
- B. Sand
- C. Steps
- D. Ramps

C:I:Ex:20

Exodus 21 Multiple Choice Questions

298. When was the Hebrew slave to go free (Ex. 21:1)?

- A. After the fifth year
- B. After the sixth year
- C. After one year
- D. After the seventh year

B:B:Ex:21

299. If a master gives a slave a wife and she bears children, to whom do the children belong (Ex. 21:4)?

- A. The slave
- B. The wife
- C. The master
- D. Israel

C:I:Ex:21

300. If a slave loves his master, what could he do to become a servant for life (Ex. 21:6)?

- A. Take off his sandal and give it to his master
- B. Put a mark upon his right hand
- C. Make a confession before the elders of Israel
- D. Pierce his ear with an awl

D:I:Ex:21

301. A daughter who is sold as a slave and doesn't please her master must be allowed to be _____ (Ex. 21:8)

- A. Redeemed
- B. Resold
- C. Released
- D. Returned to her original owner

A:A:Ex:21

302. If a man marries another woman, he must provide the first wife with all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 21:10)

- A. Food
- B. Housing
- C. Clothing

D. Marital rights

D:A:Ex:21

303. What should happen to the person who kills someone unintentionally (Ex 21:13)?

- A. Pay the family five times the price of a slave
- B. He is to have his hand chopped off
- C. He is to flee to a place God would designate
- D. He is to be cast out of Israel

C:B:Ex:21

304. What was to happen to anyone who curses his father or mother (Ex. 21:17)? They should be

- A. Rebuked by the elders of Israel
- B. Killed
- C. Beaten with rods
- D. Put in jail for three days

B:I:Ex:21

305. What was the punishment for one who hits another with a fist or stone and disables the person (Ex. 21:19)?

- A. Must pay 5 shekels of silver
- B. Must himself be beaten with rods
- C. Must take the person's job until the person is healed
- D. Must pay for the loss of time

D:I:Ex:21

306. If a man hits a pregnant woman and she gives birth prematurely but there is no damage, what is the penalty (Ex. 21:22)?

- A. None
- B. Must cover his head in shame for 3 days
- C. Must pay a fine
- D. His own wife will be slapped

C:I:Ex:21

307. If a man hits a pregnant woman and there is injury to the child, what is the punishment (Ex. 21:23)?

- A. Eye for eye type punishment
- B. Must pay a fine
- C. The man is to be stoned
- D. The man's own child must be given to the woman

A:I:Ex:21

308. If a person destroys the eye of their slave, what punishment was to result (Ex. 21:27)?

- A. The eye of the owner was to be destroyed

- B. The slave was set free
- C. The owner must pay a fine
- D. The slave received an inheritance from the master

B:A:Ex:21

309. What happened to the owner of a bull that habitually gored, when it actually gored someone to death (Ex. 21:29)?

- A. The owner was to pay a fine
- B. The owner had to give the family another bull
- C. The owner was to be beaten with rods
- D. The owner must also be put to death

D:A:Ex:21

310. If a person digs a pit and an animal falls into it, what penalty was to be paid (Ex. 21:33)?

- A. The person must pay for the animal and the dead animal was theirs
- B. The person had to replace the animal and the dead animal was also returned to its owner
- C. The person had to kill one of his own animals
- D. The person had to pay five times what the animal was worth

A:A:Ex:21

311. If a person's bull gores another animal, how was justice to be rendered (Ex. 21:35)?

- A. The dead animal must be replaced
- B. The person must pay five times what the animal was worth
- C. The dead animal was split and the live animal sold and the price divided equally
- D. The dead animal must be replaced and the owner beaten with rods

C:A:Ex:21

312. What was the punishment for the person that kidnapped someone (Ex. 21:16)?

- A. Beaten with rods
- B. Death
- C. Enslaved
- D. Pay 5 shekels of silver

B:B:Ex:21

Exodus 22 Multiple Choice Questions

313. If a person steals an ox, how many oxen must they repay (Ex. 22:1)?

- A. One

- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Five

E:A:Ex:22

314. If a person steals a sheep, how many sheep must they repay (Ex. 22:1)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Five

D:A:Ex:22

315. If a thief is struck and killed at night by a homeowner, the homeowner (Ex. 22:2)

- A. Is not guilty of bloodshed
- B. Must be taken before a judge
- C. Is guilty of bloodshed
- D. Must pay the family 30 pieces of silver

A:I:Ex:22

316. If a thief is struck and killed during the day by a homeowner, the homeowner (Ex. 22:2)

- A. Is not guilty of bloodshed
- B. Must be taken before a judge
- C. Is guilty of bloodshed
- D. Must pay the family 30 pieces of silver

C:I:Ex:22

317. If a thief has nothing to repay the person he stole from, what penalty is put on the thief (Ex. 22:3)?

- A. He must serve the owner 7 months
- B. He must be sold as a slave
- C. He is put in jail for one month
- D. He must work till the debt is paid

D:I:Ex:22

318. If a stolen animal is found, what amount of restitution must be made (Ex. 22:4)?

- A. None
- B. The value of the animal
- C. Twice the value of the animal
- D. Three times the value of the animal
- E. Four times the value of the animal

C:A:Ex:22

319. If the owner of an animal lets his animal graze on another person's field (Ex. 22:5)

- A. He shall be brought before a judge
- B. He must make restitution from the best of his fields
- C. He must give the animal to the other person
- D. He must pay back double what was eaten

B:A:Ex:22

320. If someone is given goods from a neighbor for safe keeping and the goods are stolen and the thief not caught, what procedure should be followed (Ex. 22:8)?

- A. The safe keeper must repay double
- B. The safe keeper must repay what was stolen
- C. The safe keeper is not responsible
- D. The safe keeper is to be brought before a judge

D:A:Ex:22

321. If someone illegally possessed an ox, donkey, or garment, he must make restitution of ____ times its value (Ex. 22:9)

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Five

B:A:Ex:22

322. If one gives an animal to a neighbor for safe keeping and it dies when no one is looking, they must ____ (Ex. 22:11)

- A. Repay the value of the animal
- B. Repay double the value of the animal
- C. Go before a judge for a decision
- D. Take an oath before the LORD

D:A:Ex:22

323. If one gives an animal to a neighbor for safe keeping and it is torn to pieces by a wild animal, they must ____ (Ex. 22:13)

- A. Bring the owner the pieces and make no other payment
- B. Bring the owner the pieces and pay the value of the animal
- C. Repay double the value of the animal
- D. Take an oath before the LORD that they were not responsible

A:A:Ex:22

324. If a person hires an animal and it dies while working for him and he is not present, he must ____ (Ex. 22:14)

- A. Pay double the price of the animal

- B. Make restitution for the dead animal
- C. Not be responsible and just pays the rental costs
- D. Go before a judge who will decide the amount owed

B:A:Ex:22

325. If a person hires an animal and it dies while working for him and he is present, he must _____ (Ex. 22:15)

- A. Pay double the price of the animal
- B. Make restitution for the dead animal
- C. Not be responsible and just pays the rental costs
- D. Go before a judge who will decide the amount owed

C:A:Ex:22

326. If a man seduces a virgin who is not pledged in marriage, he must

- A. Pay 50 gold pieces
- B. Go before a judge who will decide the penalty
- C. Be put to death
- D. Pay the price of the bride and marry her

D:A:Ex:22

327. All of the following were to be put to death EXCEPT (Ex. 22:18ff)

- A. A man who steals an ox
- B. A sorceress
- C. One have sex with animals
- D. One sacrificing to other gods

A:I:Ex:22

328. All of the following were explicitly listed as not to be oppressed or taken advantage of EXCEPT (Ex. 22:21f)

- A. Alien
- B. Slave
- C. Widow
- D. Orphan

B:I:Ex:22

329. Whose cry will God hear and respond with anger and judgment on those taking advantage of them (Ex. 22:24)?

- A. Widows
- B. Foreigners
- C. Children
- D. The elderly

A:I:Ex:22

330. What accommodations were made for lending money to the poor (Ex. 22:25)?

- A. They are to be given time to repay

- B. They are to be forgiven their debt
- C. They are to be charged no interest
- D. They are allowed to work off their debt

C:A:Ex:22

331. A neighbor's cloak that is borrowed is to be returned before _____
(Ex. 22:26)

- A. Sunrise
- B. Mid-day
- C. The sabbath
- D. Sunset

D:A:Ex:22

332. Who is not to be cursed (Ex. 22:28)?

- A. The children
- B. The ruler of your people
- C. Those carrying the tabernacle
- D. The foreigners living among them

B:A:Ex:22

333. On what day were the firstborn to be given to God (Ex. 22:30)?

- A. First
- B. Seventh
- C. Eighth
- D. Twelfth

C:A:Ex:22

334. Animals torn by wild beasts were not to be eaten because (Ex. 22:31)

- A. They might get disease
- B. The animal was to be sacrificed
- C. They were to be a holy people
- D. They were to be a merciful people

C:I:Ex:22

Exodus 23 Multiple Choice Questions

335. What is not to be spread in Israel (Ex. 23:1)?

- A. Disease
- B. Worship of other gods
- C. False reports
- D. Slavery

C:I:Ex:23

336. Who were the Israelites not to follow (Ex. 23:2)?

- A. The way of the wicked

- B. The crowd doing wrong
- C. The alien worshipping his gods
- D. The Canaanites

B:A:Ex:23

337. Who is explicitly listed as one to whom favoritism is not to be shown in a lawsuit (Ex. 23:3)?

- A. The rich
- B. The ruler
- C. The priest
- D. The poor

D:A:Ex:23

338. Whose wandering ox or donkey must they be sure to take back (Ex. 23:4)?

- A. Their enemy's
- B. Their neighbor's
- C. The alien's
- D. The poor

A:A:Ex:23

339. To whom is justice not to be denied (Ex. 23:6)?

- A. The rich
- B. The ruler
- C. The priest
- D. The poor

D:B:Ex:23

340. Who is not to be put to death (Ex. 23:7)?

- A. The poor
- B. An innocent person
- C. One's neighbor
- D. The alien

B:I:Ex:23

341. What twists the words of the righteous (Ex. 23:8)?

- A. A deceitful mouth
- B. A wicked judge
- C. A bribe
- D. A false witness

C:I:Ex:23

342. Who were the Israelites not to oppress because they had been in that role themselves (Ex. 23:9)?

- A. The alien
- B. The poor

- C. The slaves
- D. The travelers

A:A:Ex:23

343. What year is the land to lie unplowed (Ex. 23:10)?

- A. First
- B. Sixth
- C. Seventh
- D. Twelfth

C:B:Ex:23

344. Who is to eat from the land in the unplowed year (Ex. 23:11)?

- A. No one
- B. The poor
- C. The alien
- D. The priests

B:B:Ex:23

345. All of the following are explicitly listed as getting rest on the sabbath day EXCEPT (Ex. 23:12)?

- A. Slave
- B. Alien
- C. Ox
- D. Sheep

D:A:Ex:23

346. What explicitly listed as not to be heard on the lips of the Israelites (Ex. 23:13)?

- A. Remembrance of any Egyptian Pharaohs
- B. The names of other gods
- C. Complaints against God
- D. Cursing

B:A:Ex:23

347. How many times a year were the Israelites to celebrate a festival before the LORD (Ex. 23:14)?

- A. Once
- B. Three times
- C. Five times
- D. Seven times

B:B:Ex:23

348. In what month did the Israelites come out of Egypt (Ex. 23:15)?

- A. Nisan
- B. Aboth
- C. Abib

D. Rishon
C:A:Ex:23

349. What celebration took place for seven days remembering their coming out of Egypt (Ex. 23:15)?
- A. Feast of Unleavened bread
 - B. Passover
 - C. Day of Atonement
 - D. Feast of Weeks

A:B:Ex:23

350. What feast was celebrated with the firstfruits of their crops (Ex. 23:16)?
- A. Feast of Pentecost
 - B. Feast of Passover
 - C. Feast of Harvest
 - D. Feast of Ingathering

C:A:Ex:23

351. What feast was celebrated with the end of their gathering of crops (Ex. 23:16)?
- A. Feast of Pentecost
 - B. Feast of Passover
 - C. Feast of Harvest
 - D. Feast of Ingathering

D:A:Ex:23

352. A blood sacrifice was not to be offered with what substance (Ex. 23:18)?
- A. Wheat
 - B. Barley
 - C. Yeast
 - D. Fat

C:B:Ex:23

353. Where were the firstfruits to be brought (Ex. 23:19)?
- A. To the altar of the holy one
 - B. To the house of the LORD
 - C. To the priest of God
 - D. To the festivals of the LORD

B:I:Ex:23

354. God's angel was sent ahead of Israel to _____ Israel and bring them into the place God had prepared for them (Ex. 23:20)
- A. Guide
 - B. Fight for
 - C. Provide for

D. Guard

D:I:Ex:23

355. What was found in the angel which God sent to bring them into the place he had prepared for them (Ex. 23:21)?

- A. The name of God
- B. The fire of God
- C. The holiness of God
- D. The righteousness of God

A:I:Ex:23

356. All of the following were listed as groups God's angel would wipe out in the promised land EXCEPT (Ex. 23:23)

- A. Philistines
- B. Amorites
- C. Hittites
- D. Canaanites
- E. Jebusites

A:A:Ex:23

357. What animal would God send to drive out the Canaanites (Ex. 23:28)?

- A. The ox
- B. The hornet
- C. The locust
- D. Snakes

B:I:Ex:23

358. Why would God not drive out the Canaanites in a single year (Ex. 23:29)?

- A. Because Israel would be tempted to think they did it
- B. Because Israel would follow their gods
- C. Because the land would become desolate
- D. Because there would be too many slaves in Israel

C:I:Ex:23

359. All of the following are said to be the boundaries of the land God was giving Israel EXCEPT (Ex. 23:31)

- A. The Mountain of the LORD
- B. The Sea of the Philistines
- C. The Red Sea
- D. The desert
- E. The River

A:I:Ex:23

360. Israel was not to let the residents of Canaan stay in the land because (Ex. 23:33)

- A. They were under the judgment of God
- B. They would rebel against Israel
- C. They join with Israel's enemies
- D. Their gods would be a snare to Israel

D:B:Ex:23

361. A young goat was not to be cooked in (Ex. 23:19)?

- A. Olive oil
- B. Yeast
- C. Its mother's milk
- D. Its father's fat

C:B:Ex:23

362. When Israel took the land what were they to break to pieces (Ex. 23:24)?

- A. Their sacred stones
- B. Their altars
- C. Their high places
- D. Their temples

A:I:Ex:23

363. If Israel worshipped the LORD, he would take what away from them (Ex. 23:25)?

- A. Famine
- B. Plagues
- C. Poverty
- D. Sickness

D:I:Ex:23

Exodus 24 Multiple Choice Questions

364. All of the following were explicitly listed as going up to the LORD on Mount Sinai EXCEPT (Ex. 24:1)

- A. Aaron
- B. Nadab
- C. The seventy elders
- D. Korah
- E. Abihu

D:I:Ex:24

365. Who was explicitly not to go up to worship the LORD on Mount Sinai (Ex. 24:2)?

- A. The people
- B. The Egyptians
- C. The seventy elders
- D. The women

A:I:Ex:24

366. When Moses told the people all the LORD's words and laws, how did the people respond (Ex. 24:3)?

- A. They worshipped God
- B. They said they would do it
- C. They bowed at Moses' feet
- D. They wanted to go back to Egypt

B:B:Ex:24

367. After telling the people the law, Moses set up twelve pillars representing the _____ (Ex. 24:4)

- A. Twelve stars around the throne
- B. The twelve spirits of God
- C. The twelve tribes of Israel
- D. The twelve days they had camped at Sinai

C:B:Ex:24

368. Where did Moses sprinkle half of the blood that was not put in bowls at the Sinai covenant ceremony (Ex. 24:6)?

- A. On the left ear of Aaron
- B. On the pillars he had set up
- C. On the people
- D. On the altar

D:A:Ex:24

369. What book did Moses read to the people (Ex. 24:7)?

- A. The book of Genesis
- B. The book of the Covenant
- C. The book of the Law
- D. The book of God

B:I:Ex:24

370. What did Moses do to solemnize that the people were promising to obey the words contained in the Sinai covenant (Ex. 24:8)?

- A. Sprinkled blood on the people
- B. Killed a lamb on the altar
- C. Sprinkled water on the people
- D. Put blood on the altar

A:I:Ex:24

371. All of the following saw the God of Israel on Mount Sinai when the

covenant was made EXCEPT (Ex. 24:9)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Nadab
- C. Elders of Israel
- D. Gershom

D:A:Ex:24

372. When the elders saw God, what did they do in his presence (Ex. 24:11)?

- A. They took off their shoes
- B. They put blood on their left ear
- C. They ate and drank
- D. They fell down as dead

C:I:Ex:24

373. What did the elders of Israel see under God's feet (Ex. 24:10)?

- A. Marble pavement
- B. Sapphire pavement
- C. Gold pavement
- D. Pavement of light

B:I:Ex:24

374. Who was Moses' aid when he went up to receive the tablets of stone (Ex. 24:13)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Hur
- C. Joshua
- D. Gershom

C:B:Ex:24

375. God called Moses up on Mount Sinai in order to receive what from God (Ex. 24:12)?

- A. Stone tablets
- B. The book of the covenant
- C. The ark
- D. The priestly garments

A:B:Ex:24

376. To the Israelites, what did the cloud on top of Mount Sinai look like (Ex. 24:17)?

- A. A holy smoke
- B. A consuming fire
- C. A thick darkness
- D. Chariot of fire

B:I:Ex:24

377. How many days was Moses on Mount Sinai with God, receiving the

covenant (Ex. 24:18)?

- A. Twelve days
- B. Seven days
- C. Fourteen days
- D. Forty days

D:B:Ex:24

378. While Moses was on Mount Sinai, who was to decide disputes among the people (Ex. 24:14)?

- A. Aaron and Nadab
- B. Aaron and Joshua
- C. Aaron and Hur
- D. Miriam and Aaron

C:A:Ex:24

Exodus 25 Multiple Choice Questions

379. When God commanded the Israelites to bring an offering for the materials for the tabernacle all of the following were included EXCEPT (Ex. 25:3f)

- A. Silver
- B. Bronze
- C. Ram skins dyed red
- D. Alabaster
- E. Olive oil

D:I:Ex:25

380. What type of hides were to be brought for the tabernacle (Ex. 25:4)?

- A. Sheep skins
- B. Badger hides
- C. Sea cow hides
- D. Cow hides

C:B:Ex:25

381. What was brought and used for the light in the tabernacle (Ex. 25:6)?

- A. Wax
- B. Olive oil
- C. Wood shavings
- D. Wicks of goats' hair

B:B:Ex:25

382. Onyx and precious stones were to be brought to be mounted on the (Ex. 25:7)

- A. Breastpiece

- B. Ark
- C. The holy of holies
- D. The altar of incense

A:B:Ex:25

383. The sanctuary was to be made so that (Ex. 25:8)

- A. The people could fear God
- B. They would have a place to keep ten commandments
- C. God would dwell among them
- D. God could be worshipped in the desert

C:B:Ex:25

384. The chest, or ark, was made of what type of wood (Ex. 25:10)?

- A. Oak
- B. Cedar
- C. Palm
- D. Acacia

D:I:Ex:25

385. The ark, or chest, was to be overlaid with (Ex. 25:11)?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. Gems
- D. Goat skins dyed red

B:B:Ex:25

386. The poles fit into what, that were located on the ark/chest (Ex. 25:12)?

- A. Rings
- B. Sockets
- C. Clamps
- D. Fixtures

A:I:Ex:25

387. What were they told explicitly not to remove from the ark/chest (Ex. 25:15)?

- A. The rings
- B. The gold
- C. The poles
- D. The lid

C:A:Ex:25

388. What was made of pure gold and put on top of the ark (Ex. 25:17, 21)?

- A. The covenant of the testimony
- B. The cover of the presence
- C. The altar of incense
- D. The atonement cover

D:B:Ex:25

389. What was on the atonement cover or mercy seat (Ex. 25:18)?

- A. Two horns
- B. Two cherubim facing each other
- C. An angel of the presence
- D. Two cups for the blood

B:B:Ex:25

390. What was initially to be placed in the ark/chest (Ex. 25:21)?

- A. The Testimony which God was giving them
- B. The rod of Moses which he had used against Egypt
- C. A jar of the water of the Nile
- D. A small pillar rock from Mount Sinai

A:I:Ex:25

391. The table for the tabernacle was made of what type of wood (Ex. 25:23)?

- A. Oak
- B. Cedar
- C. Palm
- D. Acacia

D:I:Ex:25

392. The rim around the table was to be how wide (Ex. 25:25)?

- A. A cubit
- B. A handbreadth
- C. A foot
- D. A finger width

B:A:Ex:25

393. How long is a cubit (Ex. 25:10)?

- A. The length of a hand (8 inches)
- B. The length of a foot (12 inches)
- C. The length of a forearm (18 inches)
- D. A length of the reach of two arms (6 foot)

C:B:Ex:25

394. What was used to carry the table (Ex. 25:28)?

- A. A special cart
- B. Priestly gloves
- C. A holy back pack
- D. Poles

D:B: :Ex:25

395. What was to be placed on the tabernacle table at all times (Ex. 25:30)?

- A. The bread of the presence
- B. The oil of holy fragrance
- C. The priestly scepter
- D. A pot of manna

A:B:Ex:25

396. Besides the center lamp, how many branches did the tabernacle lampstand have (Ex. 25:32)?

- A. Six
- B. Seven
- C. Eight
- D. Twelve

A:B:Ex:25

397. The cups on the lampstand were to be shaped like _____ flowers (Ex. 25:33)

- A. Crocus
- B. Poppy
- C. Lotus
- D. Almond

D:I:Ex:25

398. How many lamps were there on the tabernacle lampstand (Ex. 25:37)?

- A. Six
- B. Seven
- C. Eight
- D. Twelve

B:B:Ex:25

Exodus 26 Multiple Choice Questions

399. How many curtains of finely twisted linen were used for the tabernacle tent (Ex. 26:1)?

- A. 1
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 20

C:A:Ex:26

400. All the tabernacle linen curtains were to be ____ by ____ cubits (Ex. 26:2)

- A. 30 x 5
- B. 28 x 4
- C. 10 x 10
- D. 43 x 5

B:A:Ex:26

401. The tabernacle linen curtains were made of purple, scarlet and _____ color (Ex. 26:1)

- A. Gold
- B. Green
- C. Silver
- D. Blue

D:I:Ex:26

402. How many goat hair curtains were used in the tabernacle (Ex. 26:7)?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 15
- D. 21

B:A:Ex:26

403. How much of a goat hair curtain was left to hang over the back of the tabernacle (Ex. 26:12)?

- A. 1/2
- B. 1/3
- C. 1/4
- D. Doubled

A:A:Ex:26

404. What were the clasps made of that held the goat-skin curtains together (Ex. 26:11)?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

C:A:Ex:26

405. The ram skin covering of the tabernacle was to be dyed what color (Ex. 26:14)?

- A. Blue
- B. Purple
- C. Gold
- D. Red

D:B:Ex:26

406. What was the final or outer set of curtains that covered the tabernacle made of (Ex. 26:14)?

- A. Hides of sea cows
- B. Hides of oxen
- C. Sheep skin
- D. Goat skin

A:B:Ex:26

407. The upright frames for the tabernacle were made of _____ wood (Ex. 26:15)
- A. Oak
 - B. Olive
 - C. Cedar
 - D. Acacia

D:I:Ex:26

408. The bases that the tabernacle wood frames were to fit into were made of _____ (Ex. 26:19)
- A. Gold
 - B. Silver
 - C. Bronze
 - D. Copper

B:A:Ex:26

409. How many bases were under each wood frame of the tabernacle (Ex. 26:25)?
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Five

B:A:Ex:26

410. How many crossbars were made to hold the frames of the tabernacle together (Ex. 26:26)?
- A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Five
 - D. Seven

C:A:Ex:26

411. The frames and crossbars of the tabernacle were to be overlaid with _____ (Ex. 26:29)
- A. Gold
 - B. Silver
 - C. Bronze
 - D. Copper

A:B:Ex:26

412. The curtain that separated the holy place and the most holy place had what embroidered into it (Ex. 26:31)?
- A. A mountain
 - B. A cloud
 - C. The law
 - D. Cherubim

D:B:Ex:26

413. The curtain that separated the holy place and the most holy place was made of _____ (Ex. 26:31)

- A. Goat hair
- B. Finely twisted linen
- C. Sheeps' wool
- D. Ram skins

B:I:Ex:26

414. What was put in the Most Holy Place behind the curtain (Ex. 26:34)?

- A. Nothing
- B. The table of the presence
- C. The ark of the testimony
- D. The lampstand

C:B:Ex:26

415. What was put on the north side in the Holy Place (Ex. 26:35)?

- A. The table
- B. The lampstand
- C. The altar of incense
- D. The ark of the testimony

A:A:Ex:26

416. What was put on the south side in the Holy Place (Ex. 26:35)?

- A. The table
- B. The lampstand
- C. The altar of incense
- D. The ark of the testimony

B:A:Ex:26

417. The tabernacle was to be made according to the plan Moses had seen where (Ex. 26:30)?

- A. In heaven
- B. In a vision
- C. On the mountain
- D. In Egypt

C:B:Ex:26

418. How many loops were on each of the curtains of the tabernacle (Ex. 26:5)?

- A. 30
- B. 40
- C. 50
- D. 60

C:A:Ex:26

Exodus 27 Multiple Choice Questions

419. The altar of burnt offering was made of what kind of wood (Ex. 27:1)?

- A. Oak
- B. Cedar
- C. Acacia
- D. Olive

C:I:Ex:27

420. The dimensions of the altar of burnt offering were _____ (Ex. 27:1)
(cubit = 18 inches [1.5 feet])

- A. 2 x 4 x 4 cubits
- B. 3 x 5 x 5 cubits
- C. 4 x 6 x 6 cubits
- D. 5 x 5 x 5 cubits

B:A:Ex:27

421. What was on each of the corners of the altar of burnt offering (Ex. 27:2)?

- A. A trumpet
- B. A sheep head
- C. Bud and blossom
- D. A horn

D:B:Ex:27

422. The altar of burnt offering was overlaid with what (Ex. 27:6)?

- A. Bronze
- B. Silver
- C. Gold
- D. Copper

A:B:Ex:27

423. All of the following were utensils used with the altar of burnt offering
EXCEPT (Ex. 27:3f)

- A. Shovels
- B. Washing pots
- C. Meat forks
- D. Sprinkling bowls

B:A:Ex:27

424. The altar of burnt offering was to be carried by or on _____
(Ex. 27:6)

- A. Rings and poles
- B. Cart
- C. Wheels
- D. Sled

A:I:Ex:27

425. The courtyard around the tabernacle was (cubit = 1.5 feet) _____
(Ex. 27:18)

- A. 75 x 125 cubits
- B. 100 x 100 cubits
- C. 50 x 100 cubits
- D. 50 x 75 cubits

C:B:Ex:27

426. The curtains of the courtyard were made of _____ (Ex. 27:9)

- A. Goat hair
- B. Sheep wool
- C. Ram skins dyed red
- D. Finely twisted linen

D:A:Ex:27

427. The bases for the courtyard curtains were made of _____
(Ex. 27:11)

- A. Bronze
- B. Silver
- C. Gold
- D. Copper

A:I:Ex:27

428. The curtains for the courtyard were how high (Ex. 27:18)?
(cubit = 18 inches [1.5 feet])

- A. Four cubits
- B. Five cubits
- C. Six cubits
- D. Seven cubits

B:A:Ex:27

429. The tent pegs to hold the courtyard curtains were made of _____
(Ex. 27:19)

- A. Bronze
- B. Silver
- C. Gold
- D. Copper

A:A:Ex:27

430. What was to be burned in the lamp in the tent of meeting (Ex. 27:20)?

- A. Wax
- B. Goats hair
- C. Olive oil
- D. Acacia wood

C:I:Ex:27

431. Who was responsible for keeping the lights of the tent of meeting burning (Ex. 27:21)?

- A. Moses and Aaron
- B. Aaron and his sons
- C. The Levites
- D. All Israel

B:B:Ex:27

432. The entrance of the courtyard was on what side (Ex. 27:13f)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

C:B:Ex:27

Exodus 28 Multiple Choice Questions

433. All of the following were sons of Aaron who were to be priests before the LORD EXCEPT (Ex. 28:1)

- A. Nadab
- B. Abihu
- C. Hur
- D. Eleazar
- E. Ithamar

C:B:Ex:28

434. The sacred garments were made for the priests to give them _____ (Ex. 28:2)

- A. Dignity and honor
- B. Justice and righteousness
- C. Holiness and the fear of the LORD
- D. Goodness and faithfulness

A:I:Ex:28

435. All of the following were listed as special clothes made by wise craftsman for the priests EXCEPT (Ex. 28:4)

- A. Robe
- B. Breastpiece
- C. Turban
- D. Sandals
- E. Ephod

D:B:Ex:28

436. The ephod was made up of all of the following colors of finely twisted linen EXCEPT (Ex. 28:6)

- A. Blue
- B. Silver
- C. Purple
- D. Scarlet

B:I:Ex:28

437. Two stones of _____ were to be worn on the ephod (outer vest) on the priests shoulders (Ex. 28:9)

- A. Onyx
- B. Ruby
- C. Gold
- D. Turquoise

A:I:Ex:28

438. What was to be engraved on the two shoulder pieces on the priestly ephod [outer vest] (Ex. 28:10)?

- A. Holiness to the LORD
- B. Justice and mercy
- C. The names of the twelve sons of Israel
- D. The ten commandments

C:A:Ex:28

439. The breastpiece was to have how many stones on it (Ex. 28:17f)?

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Twelve
- D. Twenty-four

C:I:Ex:28

440. The two upper rings of the breastpiece were to fasten to _____ (Ex. 28:25)

- A. Turban
- B. Across the back of the ephod (shirt)
- C. The front of the robe
- D. Shoulder pieces of the ephod (shirt)

D:A:Ex:28

441. The lower gold rings of the ephod (outer vest) were to be connected to _____ (Ex. 28:25f)

- A. The robe
- B. The waistband
- C. The ephod
- D. The turban

B:A:Ex:28

442. The breastpiece was worn over Aaron's _____ (Ex. 28:29)

- A. Heart
- B. Head
- C. Stomach
- D. Loins

A:I:Ex:28

443. What was put inside the breastpiece (Ex. 28:30)?

- A. A gold model of the ten commandments
- B. A piece of manna
- C. The Urim and Thummim
- D. A stone with the names of the twelve tribes engraved on it

C:B:Ex:28

444. The breastpiece was used for _____ (Ex. 28:29)

- A. Protecting the people
- B. Proclaiming God's holiness
- C. A memorial of the covenant
- D. Making decisions

D:B:Ex:28

445. What was engraved on the stones on the breastpiece (Ex. 28:21)?

- A. The names of the sons of Israel
- B. The names of God
- C. Holiness to the LORD
- D. Justice and Mercy

A:I:Ex:28

446. The robe was to be made entirely of what color (Ex. 28:31)?

- A. Scarlet
- B. Purple
- C. Blue
- D. Gold

C:A:Ex:28

447. What were attached to the bottom hem of the priest's robe in blue, scarlet and purple colors (Ex. 28:33)?

- A. Olives
- B. Pomegranates
- C. Figs
- D. Grapes

B:I:Ex:28

448. What gold objects were to be attached to the hem of the priest's robe (Ex. 28:34)?

- A. Rings
- B. Harps

- C. Cymbals
- D. Bells

D:I:Ex:28

449. On the priests turban was fastened a gold plate which read _____
(Ex. 28:36)

- A. The names of the sons of Israel
- B. The names of God
- C. Holiness to the LORD
- D. Justice and Mercy

C:B:Ex:28

450. After Aaron was robed with the priestly garments Moses was to _____ and ordain and consecrate him as a priest (Ex. 28:41)

- A. Baptize
- B. Anoint
- C. Make a sacrifice for
- D. Dedicate

B:I:Ex:28

451. When were the priestly garments to be worn (Ex. 28:43)?

- A. Whenever the priests went into the Tent of Meeting
- B. At all times
- C. At feast times
- D. Only on the day of atonement

A:I:Ex:28

Exodus 29 Multiple Choice Questions

452. In order to consecrate Aaron and his sons as priests, a young _____ and two rams were offered (Ex. 29:1)

- A. Sheep
- B. Ox
- C. Bull
- D. Goat

C:I:Ex:29

453. In order to consecrate Aaron and his sons as priests, fine wheat flour was mixed with what substance (Ex. 29:2)?

- A. Salt
- B. Yeast
- C. Spices
- D. Olive oil

D:A:Ex:29

454. In order to consecrate Aaron and his sons as priests, fine wheat flour was NOT mixed with what substance (Ex. 29:2)?

- A. Salt
- B. Yeast
- C. Spices
- D. Olive oil

B:B:Ex:29

455. Prior to dressing Aaron and his sons in the priestly robes, what were they to do (Ex. 29:4)?

- A. Wash with water
- B. Anoint themselves with oil
- C. Fast for three days
- D. Grab the horns of the altar

A:I:Ex:29

456. Aaron was to be ritually dressed for consecration with all of the following items EXCEPT (Ex. 29:5)

- A. Ephod
- B. Turban
- C. Sandals
- D. Breastpiece
- E. Robe

C:I:Ex:29

457. Where was the sacred diadem that said "Holy to the LORD" attached during Aaron's consecration (Ex. 29:6)?

- A. To the ephod
- B. To the robe
- C. To the Breastpiece
- D. To the turban

D:I:Ex:29

458. When Aaron was consecrated, where was the olive oil poured (Ex. 29:7)?

- A. On his head
- B. On his feet
- C. On his hands
- D. On his lips

A:B:Ex:29

459. Prior to the offering of the bull for Aaron's and his sons' consecration, what were they to do with the bull (Ex. 29:10)?

- A. Recite the law over the bull
- B. Confess their sins over the bull
- C. Lay their hands on the bull's head

D. Lead the bull outside the camp for slaughter
C:I:Ex:29

460. Where was some of the bull's blood placed as Aaron and his sons were being consecrated (Ex. 29:12)?

- A. On the head of Aaron and his sons
- B. On the ark of the testimony
- C. On curtains of the tabernacle
- D. On the horns of the altar

D:A:Ex:29

461. The fat of the bull covering the liver and kidneys for Aaron's consecration was to be _____ (Ex. 29:13)

- A. Burned outside the camp
- B. Burned on the altar
- C. Buried outside the camp
- D. Put on the horns of the altar

B:A:Ex:29

462. The hide of the bull used in Aaron's consecration was to be _____ (Ex. 29:14)

- A. Burned outside the camp
- B. Burned on the altar
- C. Buried outside the camp
- D. Put on the horns of the altar

A:A:Ex:29

463. The bull that was used in Aaron's consecration was offered as a _____ (Ex. 29:14f)

- A. Burnt offering
- B. Peace offering
- C. Sin offering
- D. Fellowship offering

C:A:Ex:29

464. What was done just prior to the slaying of the first ram that was offered in Aaron's consecration (Ex. 29:15)?

- A. They washed their hands
- B. They sprinkled the ram's head with olive oil
- C. They confessed their sins before the people
- D. They laid their hands on the head of the ram

D:I:Ex:29

465. The first ram in Aaron's consecration was considered a _____ (Ex. 29:15f)

- A. Burnt offering

- B. Peace offering
- C. Sin offering
- D. Fellowship offering

A:A:Ex:29

466. The blood from the second ram in Aaron's consecration was to be placed in all of the following places EXCEPT (Ex. 29:20f)

- A. On Aaron's right ear
- B. On Aaron's right eyebrow
- C. On Aaron's right hand thumb
- D. On Aaron's big toe on his right foot

B:I:Ex:29

467. The second ram offered in Aaron's consecration was called the lamb of _____ (Ex. 29:27)

- A. Consecration
- B. Sanctification
- C. Ordination
- D. Purification

C:A:Ex:29

468. The pieces of the second ram in Aaron's consecration were to be _____ (Ex. 29:24)

- A. Waved before the LORD
- B. Burned on the altar
- C. Given to the poor people
- D. Eaten by the people of Israel

A:A:Ex:29

469. The second ram that was offered in Aaron's consecration was considered to be a _____ (Ex. 29:28)

- A. Burnt offering
- B. Peace offering
- C. Sin offering
- D. Fellowship offering

D:A:Ex:29

470. Who was allowed to eat the fellowship offering ram of ordination during Aaron's consecration (Ex. 29:33)?

- A. No one as it was all burnt up
- B. Aaron and his sons
- C. All the people of Israel
- D. The widows and orphans of Israel

B:I:Ex:29

471. In order to make atonement for the Aaron and his sons, what was to be offered for seven days (Ex. 29:36)?

- A. A ram
- B. A lamb
- C. A bull
- D. A pigeon

C:A:Ex:29

472. What was to be offered each day at morning and at twilight (Ex. 29:38)?

- A. A ram
- B. A lamb
- C. A bull
- D. A pigeon

B:I:Ex:29

473. What was offered as a drink offering during the morning and evening sacrifice (Ex. 29:40)?

- A. Wine
- B. Water
- C. Grape juice
- D. Honey

A:A:Ex:29

474. What was offered as a grain offering during the morning and evening sacrifice (Ex. 29:40)?

- A. Seven heads of barley and wheat grain
- B. Flour mixed with olive oil
- C. Seven baked cakes without yeast
- D. One cake with yeast

B:A:Ex:29

475. By what would the tent of meeting be consecrated (Ex. 29:43)?

- A. By the holy altar
- B. By the shedding of blood
- C. By God's glory
- D. By the daily sacrifices

C:I:Ex:29

476. After the tent of meeting was consecrated, what would the Israelites know (Ex. 29:46)?

- A. That the LORD brought them out of Egypt
- B. That the LORD is the only true God
- C. That the LORD is full of compassion forgiving sins
- D. That the LORD is holy

A:B:Ex:29

Exodus 30 Multiple Choice Questions

477. The altar of incense was made of _____ wood (Ex. 30:1)

- A. Oak
- B. Cedar
- C. Acacia
- D. Olive

C:I:Ex:30

478. The altar of incense was overlaid with _____ (Ex. 30:3)

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

A:B:Ex:30

479. The altar of incense was to be carried by or on _____ (Ex. 30:5)

- A. A cart
- B. The back of a donkey
- C. Wheels
- D. Poles

D:B:Ex:30

480. How often was incense to be placed on the incense altar (Ex. 30:7f)?

- A. Once a day
- B. Morning and evening
- C. Morning, noon, and evening
- D. Once a week

B:A:Ex:30

481. When was Aaron to put blood of atonement on the incense altar (Ex. 30:10)?

- A. Once a week
- B. Daily
- C. Once a year
- D. Only once at its dedication

C:A:Ex:30

482. What was each Israelite to pay at the time of the census (Ex. 30:12)?

- A. A ransom for his life
- B. An atonement for his sin
- C. An offering for his deliverance out of Egypt
- D. A memorial to remember the bondage of Egypt

A:B:Ex:30

483. At the time God commanded Moses to take a census, how much were both rich and poor to pay for the atonement money (Ex. 30:13f)?
- A. The rich paid five shekels and the poor paid one
 - B. The rich paid seven shekels and the poor paid nothing
 - C. The rich paid three shekels and the poor paid a pigeon
 - D. Both the rich and poor paid one half shekel

D:A:Ex:30

484. The monies received when Moses took the census were to be used
- A. To feed the poor
 - B. In service of the Tent of Meeting
 - C. In payment for the priests' service
 - D. To pay for the sacrifices for the dedication of the Tent of Meeting

B:A:Ex:30

485. The basin for washing was made of _____ (Ex. 30:17)
- A. Gold
 - B. Silver
 - C. Bronze
 - D. Copper

C:B:Ex:30

486. The priests were to wash before they _____ (Ex. 30:20)
- A. Entered the court yard
 - B. Entered the Tent of Meeting
 - C. Ate the bread of the presence
 - D. Lit the lamps in the Tent of Meeting

B:I:Ex:30

487. The priests were to wash what part(s) of themselves in the basin for washing [give the best answer](Ex. 30:19)
- A. Hands only
 - B. Hands and head
 - C. Hands and feet
 - D. Hands, feet and head

C:I:Ex:30

488. The sacred anointing oil was used to anoint all of the following articles EXCEPT (Ex. 30:26f)
- A. The Tent of Meeting
 - B. The ark of the Testimony
 - C. The table
 - D. Basin for Washing
 - E. The altar of incense

D:A:Ex:30

489. After the articles of the tabernacle were consecrated, what would happen to anything that would touch them (Ex. 30:29)?

- A. The article would be defiled
- B. Whatever touched them would be holy
- C. The article must be anointed with oil again
- D. The article was to be washed with water to take away uncleanness

B:B:Ex:30

490. The special mixture of frankincense and perfumes was to be ground up and put where (Ex. 30:36)?

- A. In front of the Tent of Meeting
- B. On the altar of incense
- C. On the ark of the testimony
- D. In the water in the wash basin

A:A:Ex:30

491. What was the punishment for anyone making incense like the formula used for the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 30:37)?

- A. Three days in jail
- B. Beaten with rods
- C. Cut off from his people
- D. Payment of 5 shekels

C:A:Ex:30

492. All of the following were spices mixed to be burned on the altar of incense EXCEPT (Ex. 30:22ff)

- A. Myrrh
- B. Pepper
- C. Cassia
- D. Cinnamon

B:A:Ex:30

Exodus 31 Multiple Choice Questions

493. Who were the two people God chose and gifted to build the Tent of Meeting and its vessels (Ex. 31:2, 6)?

- A. Bezalel and Oholiab
- B. Nadab and Abihu
- C. Eleazar and Ithamar
- D. Hur and Ahismach

A:B:Ex:31

494. With what were the two tabernacle craftsmen filled with by God (Ex. 31:3)?

- A. Creativity
- B. A good eye and a steady hand
- C. The Holy Spirit
- D. The knowledge of God

C:B:Ex:31

495. All of the following were gifts God gave to the craftsmen for building the Tent of Meeting EXCEPT (Ex. 31:3)

- A. Skill
- B. Discernment
- C. Ability
- D. Knowledge of crafts

B:I:Ex:31

496. The craftsman that built the tabernacle worked with all of the following materials EXCEPT (Ex. 31:4f)

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Copper
- D. Wood
- E. Stones

C:I:Ex:31

497. All of the following were listed as articles of the Tent of Meeting EXCEPT (Ex. 31:7ff)

- A. The ark of the testimony
- B. The pure gold lampstand
- C. Altar of burnt offering
- D. Altar of cleansing
- E. Altar of incense

D:B:Ex:31

498. The two substances that provided the fragrance for the tabernacle were the anointing oil and _____ (Ex. 31:11)

- A. The fragrant incense
- B. The burning incense
- C. The holy smoke
- D. The incense of the Meeting

A:I:Ex:31

499. What was to be observed as a sign between God and Israel that God was the one making them holy (Ex. 31:13)?

- A. Circumcision

- B. Sabbath
- C. The stone tablets
- D. The Tent of Meeting

B:I:Ex:31

500. What was the punishment for the one violating the Sabbath (Ex. 31: 14)?

- A. Rebuke before all Isarel
- B. Payment of 2 lambs
- C. Death
- D. Put outside the camp

C:I:Ex:31

501. Israel was to observe the Sabbath because _____ (Ex. 31:17)

- A. God commanded it in his law
- B. God made the heavens in six days and rested the seventh
- C. On the seventh day was the day of sacrificing for sin
- D. God forgave sin on the seventh day

B:B:Ex:31

502. How were the two stone tablets that God gave Moses described (Ex. 31:18)?

- A. Cut out by the fire of God
- B. A sign of the covenant
- C. The ten commandments
- D. Inscribed by the finger of God

D:I:Ex:31

Exodus 32 Multiple Choice Questions

503. When Moses was long on the mount, who did the people ask to make gods who would go before them (Ex. 32:1)?

- A. Nadab
- B. Korah
- C. Aaron
- D. Miriam

C:B:Ex:32

504. Where did Aaron get the metal for the making of the golden calf (Ex. 32:2)?

- A. From the bracelets of the people
- B. From the plunder they had gotten from the Egyptians
- C. From the gold mines they discovered in Sinai
- D. From the people's earrings

D:B:Ex:32

505. What did Aaron attribute to the gods he had made (Ex. 32:4)?
- A. They were the gods that brought them out of Egypt
 - B. They were the gods of the desert of Sinai
 - C. They were the gods who would lead them to the promised land
 - D. They were the gods of Egypt

A:B:Ex:32

506. What did Aaron build in front of the golden calf (Ex. 32:5)?

- A. A tabernacle tent
- B. An altar
- C. An ark
- D. A fire

B:B:Ex:32

507. After building the golden calf, Aaron announced a festival that was to be held in honor of _____ (Ex. 32:5)

- A. The gods of the desert
- B. Hathor the calf god
- C. The LORD
- D. The god of Sinai

C:I:Ex:32

508. God told Moses to go down from the Mount because _____

- A. The wrath of the LORD was upon them
- B. He needed to warn the people to repent
- C. He was to take the ten commandments down to the people
- D. The people had become corrupt

D:B:Ex:32

509. After Aaron made the golden calf, what judgment did God initially propose to Moses (Ex. 32:10)?

- A. He would forgive their sins and teach them his law
- B. He would destroy Israel and make a great nation out of Moses descendants
- C. He would judge Aaron and the people smiting them with leprosy
- D. He would remove his presence and let their "gods" deliver them from the desert

B:B:Ex:32

510. Moses told God the _____ would say that the exodus from Egypt was God's evil intent against Israel (Ex. 32:12)

- A. Caananites
- B. Israelites
- C. Egyptians
- D. Midianites

C:B:Ex:32

511. Moses asked God to remember all of the following in order that Israel not be destroyed for the golden calf EXCEPT (Ex. 32:13)
- A. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
 - B. His promise to multiply Abraham's descendants as the stars
 - C. His promise to give Abraham's descendants the promised land
 - D. His promise to Joseph that his bones would be brought to Canaan

D:I:Ex:32

512. After Moses prayed to God for Israel when they had worshipped the golden calf, God _____ (Ex. 32:14)
- A. Relented
 - B. Remembered
 - C. Forgave Israel
 - D. Withdrew from Israel

A:B:Ex:32

513. The two tablets of the Testimony Moses brought down from the mount were _____ (Ex. 32:15f)
- A. The record of Israel's deliverance from Egypt
 - B. The writing of God engraved on them both front and back
 - C. Were Moses' writing of what God had said to him
 - D. Were overlaid with gold and inscribed by God with silver

B:B:Ex:32

514. As Moses was coming down from the mount, who noticed the noise of the people in the camp (Ex. 32:17)?
- A. Aaron
 - B. Miriam
 - C. Joshua
 - D. Hur

C:I:Ex:32

515. Moses, as he was coming down from the mount, said he did not hear the sound of war but the sound of _____ (Ex. 32:18)
- A. Singing
 - B. Dancing
 - C. Rebellion
 - D. Worship

A:I:Ex:32

516. What did Moses do when he saw the golden calf and the dancing (Ex. 32:19)?
- A. He got a sword and slew the leaders

- B. He commanded Joshua to proclaim a fast
- C. He held up his rod over the camp
- D. He threw the tablets down breaking them

D:B:Ex:32

517. What did Moses do with the gold calf (Ex. 32:20)?

- A. He melted it down and buried it in the sand
- B. He ground it to powder and made the people drink it
- C. He spit on it and cut it to pieces
- D. He commanded Aaron to destroy it before all the people

B:B:Ex:32

518. After the golden calf incident, who came to Moses when he said "Whoever is for the LORD come to me." (Ex. 32:26)?

- A. Aaron and his sons
- B. The tribe of Judah
- C. The tribe of Levi
- D. Those who were under forty years of age

C:I:Ex:32

519. How many were slain with the sword after the golden calf incident (Ex. 32:28)?

- A. 1,000
- B. 2,000
- C. 3,000
- D. 5,000

C:A:Ex:32

520. After the golden calf incident, what happened to the Levites (Ex. 32:29)?

- A. They were set apart and blessed
- B. They were judged with a plague
- C. They were commanded not to carry the ark any more
- D. They were promised land in the center of Canaan

A:I:Ex:32

521. Moses prayed a second time for the people after the golden calf incident asking that God forgive them or else God should _____ (Ex. 32:32)

- A. Kill him right now
- B. Spare them for the sake of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- C. Take his firstborn
- D. Blot him out of God's book

D:I:Ex:32

522. How did God lead Israel to the land he had spoke of (Ex. 32:34)?

- A. By his leaders Moses and Aaron

- B. By his angel who would go before them
- C. By his law that would lead them
- D. By his word that would guide them

B:I:Ex:32

523. How did God respond to Moses' request that God forgive those who had worshipped the golden calf (Ex. 32:35)?

- A. He forgave them as Moses had requested
- B. He told Moses to offer a sacrifice on their behalf
- C. He did not forgive them but slew them with a plague
- D. His anger burned and he taught them the fear of the LORD

C:I:Ex:32

524. What kinds of offerings were offered to the golden calf (Ex. 32:6)?

- A. A sin offering and a purification offering
- B. A grain offering and a drink offering
- C. A wave offering and a drink offering
- D. A whole burnt offering and a fellowship offering

D:A:Ex:32

Exodus 33 Multiple Choice Questions

525. God said to Moses that he had promised to give the land to all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 33:1)

- A. Abraham
- B. Isaac
- C. Jacob
- D. Joseph

D:B:Ex:33

526. How did God say he would drive out the Canaanites and Amorites from the land (Ex. 33:2)?

- A. He would send a plague to drive them out
- B. His angel would drive them out
- C. A famine would drive them out
- D. His glory would drive them out

B:I:Ex:33

527. How did God describe the promised land (Ex. 33:3)?

- A. A land flowing with milk and honey
- B. A land flowing with water and oil
- C. A land flowing with streams and pastures
- D. A land filled with sheep and goats

A:B:Ex:33

528. God said that all of the following would be driven from the promised land EXCEPT (Ex. 33:2)

- A. Canaanites
- B. Amorites
- C. Hittites
- D. Jebusites
- E. Amalekites

E:A:Ex:33

529. God said he would not go up with the Israelites into the promised land because he might destroy them on the way because they were _____ (Ex. 33:3)

- A. Rebellious
- B. Sinful
- C. Stiff-necked
- D. Hard hearted

C:I:Ex:33

530. What remnant of Egypt did the Israelites remove from themselves while at Mount Horeb (Ex. 33:5f)?

- A. Their silver tassels
- B. Their ornaments
- C. Their ear-rings
- D. Their gold rings

B:A:Ex:33

531. Where was the "tent of meeting" located, when Moses before the tabernacle was built (Ex. 33:7)?

- A. In the center of the tribes of Israel
- B. On Mount Horeb
- C. Outside the camp
- D. Near a spring of water

C:A:Ex:33

532. What would come down on the tent of meeting, showing Moses was meeting with God there (Ex. 33:9)?

- A. A pillar of cloud
- B. A pillar of fire
- C. A chariot of fire
- D. A dove would come down on it

A:B:Ex:33

533. While Moses was in the tent of meeting, where would all the people stand and worship (Ex. 33:10)?

- A. Gathered in a solemn assembly in the midst of the camp

- B. At the foot of the mountain of God
- C. Gathered around the tent of meeting
- D. At the entrance of their tents

D:A:Ex:33

534. In the tent of meeting, Moses talked to God (Ex. 33:11)

- A. Bowed, with his face to the ground
- B. Face to face, as a man with a friend
- C. With his face facing God's backside
- D. Beside the ark of the testimony

B:I:Ex:33

535. Who would go with Moses into the tent of meeting before the tabernacle was built (Ex. 33:11)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Miriam
- C. Joshua
- D. Nadab

C:I:Ex:33

536. Moses requested that if he had found favor with God, God would _____ (Ex. 33:12)

- A. Teach Moses his ways
- B. Lead Moses to the promised land
- C. Forgive his sins
- D. Provide an angelic guide for Moses

A:A:Ex:33

537. Moses wanted to stay at Mount Horeb unless _____ (Ex. 33:15)

- A. God's angel would go with them
- B. God's presence would go with them
- C. God's law would be put in their hearts
- D. God's lovingkindness would guide them

B:I:Ex:33

538. God said he was pleased with Moses and knew him _____ (Ex. 33:17)

- A. In his heart
- B. As a righteous judge
- C. Before he was born
- D. By name

D:I:Ex:33

539. What did Moses ask God to see at Mount Horeb (Ex. 33:18)?

- A. God's face
- B. God's might

- C. God's glory
- D. God's throne

C:B:Ex:33

540. What did God cause to pass by in front of Moses (Ex. 33:19)?

- A. His goodness
- B. His justice
- C. His lovingkindness
- D. His greatness

A:I:Ex:33

541. What name of God was pronounced after Moses' request to see God (Ex. 33:19)?

- A. God Almighty
- B. Jehovah Jireh
- C. LORD
- D. The LORD God almighty

C:I:Ex:33

542. What was Moses not allowed to see, lest he die after his request that God show him his glory (Ex. 33:20)?

- A. God's feet
- B. God's face
- C. God's glory
- D. God's throne

B:B:Ex:33

543. Where was Moses when God's glory passed by (Ex. 33:21)?

- A. In the cleft of a rock
- B. On the top of the mountain of God
- C. In the entrance of his tent
- D. In the tent of meeting

A:B:Ex:33

544. How did God shield Moses as his glory passed by (Ex. 33:22)?

- A. With the train of his robe
- B. With a veil
- C. With a pillar of cloud
- D. With his hand

D:I:Ex:33

545. Moses was allowed to see what part of God (Ex. 33:23)?

- A. His feet
- B. His hand
- C. His back
- D. His face

C:B:Ex:33

Exodus 34 Multiple Choice Questions

546. After Moses broke the first set of tablets, where did the second set come from (Ex. 34:1)?

- A. God prepared them as he had the first
- B. Aaron was to prepare them and Moses would take them back to God
- C. Moses was to chisel them out of rock
- D. Bezalel was to carve them out and chisel in the commandments

C:I:Ex:34

547. When Moses went up on Mount Sinai, God proclaimed his name with all of the following attributes EXCEPT (Ex. 34:6)

- A. The compassionate and gracious God
- B. The righteous and holy One
- C. Slow to anger
- D. Maintaining love to thousands
- E. Not leaving the guilty unpunished

B:I:Ex:34

548. The sin of the fathers is punished on the children for how many generations (Ex. 34:7)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Seven

C:I:Ex:34

549. After God proclaimed his name before Moses, Moses asked that God take Israel as his _____ (Ex. 34:9)

- A. Nation
- B. People
- C. Friends
- D. Inheritance

D:I:Ex:34

550. God made a(n) _____ with Israel saying he would do wonders never seen before (Ex. 34:10)

- A. Sign
- B. Covenant
- C. Miracle
- D. Alliance

B:B:Ex:34

551. God said he would drive out the Canaanites if Israel would _____
(Ex. 34:11)

- A. Obey what he commanded that day
- B. Worship God only
- C. Faithfully sacrifice for their sins
- D. Follow his cloud to the promised land

A:B:Ex:34

552. God said who would be witnesses of the awesome work that God would do for Israel (Ex. 34:10)?

- A. Their children
- B. The whole world
- C. The people they would live among
- D. The Egyptians

C:I:Ex:34

553. God warned Israel that they should not to do what, with the Canaanites and other peoples of the promised land (Ex. 34:12)?

- A. Spare their lives
- B. Make a treaty with them
- C. Make them slaves
- D. Slay them with the sword

B:I:Ex:34

554. God said they were not to worship other gods because God himself was a _____ God (Ex. 34:14)

- A. Righteous
- B. Merciful
- C. Mighty
- D. Jealous

D:B:Ex:34

555. When Israel entered the land they were to do all of the following against the religious practices of the people of the land EXCEPT (Ex. 34:12)

- A. Destroy their temples
- B. Break down their altars
- C. Smash their sacred stones
- D. Cut down their Asherah poles

A:I:Ex:34

556. Moses warned the Israelites that who would be a snare leading their sons to cast idols (Ex. 34:16)

- A. Their own wicked hearts

- B. The Levites who rebelled against the commands of the LORD
- C. The daughters of the people who were living in the land
- D. The merchants from the east

C:B:Ex:34

557. In what month did Israel come out of Egypt (Ex. 34:18)?

- A. Aboth
- B. Abib
- C. Nissan
- D. Purim

B:A:Ex:34

558. Who belonged to God and was to be redeemed in Israel (Ex. 34:20)?

- A. The Levites
- B. The Priests
- C. All their children
- D. Their firstborn sons

D:I:Ex:34

559. The Feast of Weeks was to be celebrated with the firstfruits of what harvest (Ex. 34:22)?

- A. Wheat
- B. Barley
- C. Olives
- D. Grapes

A:B:Ex:34

560. How many times a year were the Israelites to appear before the LORD (Ex. 34:23)?

- A. Once
- B. Twice
- C. Three times
- D. Seven times

C:B:Ex:34

561. A blood sacrifice was never to offered with anything containing (Ex. 34:25)?

- A. Fat
- B. Yeast
- C. Salt
- D. Hair

B:B:Ex:34

562. In what was a young goat not to be cooked (Ex. 34:26)?

- A. Its mother's milk
- B. With yeast

- C. With oil of anointing
- D. Boiled in water

A:B:Ex:34

563. How long was Moses on Mount Sinai writing the commandments of God without bread or water (Ex. 34:28)?

- A. Seven days
- B. Fourteen days
- C. Twenty-one days
- D. Forty days

D:I:Ex:34

564. When Moses came down from Mount Sinai of what were the people afraid (Ex. 34:30)?

- A. The thundering of God on the mountain
- B. The commandments Moses had written
- C. Moses' radiant face
- D. The fire of God over the tent of meeting

C:B:Ex:34

565. What did Moses remove when he went in to the LORD's presence to speak with him (Ex. 34:34)?

- A. His shoes on his feet
- B. The veil on his face
- C. The robe on his back
- D. The breastplate of protection

B:B:Ex:34

566. If a donkey was not redeemed with a lamb, what was to happen to that donkey (Ex. 34:20)?

- A. It was to be stoned outside the camp
- B. It was to be sacrificed
- C. It was to have its neck broken
- D. It was to be set free into the desert

C:I:Ex:34

Exodus 35 Multiple Choice Questions

567. When Moses assembled all Israel to begin to provide the materials of the tabernacle, what was the first commandment he told them they must keep (Ex. 35:2)?

- A. No murder
- B. No stealing
- C. Keep the sabbath

D. Not to make idols
C:A:Ex:35

568. When Moses assembled all Israel to begin to provide the materials of the tabernacle, what was specifically listed as not to be done on the Sabbath (Ex. 35:3)?

- A. Light a fire
- B. Plow with a donkey
- C. Reap crops
- D. Draw water

A:A:Ex:35

569. All of the following metals were collected from those that were willing to give for the Tent of Meeting EXCEPT (Ex. 35:5)

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Copper
- D. Bronze

C:I:Ex:35

570. All of the following colors of yarn and fine linen were to be collected for the Tent of Meeting EXCEPT (Ex. 35:6)

- A. Scarlet
- B. Green
- C. Purple
- D. Blue

B:I:Ex:35

571. What dyed skins were presented for the construction of the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 35:7)?

- A. Ram skins dyed red
- B. Sheep skins dyed purple
- C. Cow hides dyed scarlet
- D. Goat skins dyed blue

A:I:Ex:35

572. On what two items were the gems and onyx stones to be mounted (Ex. 35:9)?

- A. The tent of Meeting and priestly turban
- B. The ark of the testimony and altar of incense
- C. The priestly ephod and breastpiece
- D. The ark of the testimony and breastpiece

C:I:Ex:35

573. Who was invited to make the items of the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 35:10)?

- A. Everyone

- B. Bezalel alone
- C. The holy priests
- D. Everyone who was skilled

D:I:Ex:35

574. The bread that was put on the table in the Tent of Meeting was called _____ (Ex. 35:13)

- A. The bread of the Meeting
- B. The bread of the Presence
- C. The holy bread
- D. The Sabbath bread

B:B:Ex:35

575. The articles of the Tent of Meeting were brought by those who were willing and _____ (Ex. 35:21)

- A. Those whose hearts moved them
- B. One from each tribe
- C. Those who obeyed the LORD
- D. Those who feared the LORD

A:I:Ex:35

576. The gold for the Tent of Meeting was presented as a _____ offering (Ex. 35:22)

- A. Burnt
- B. Thanksgiving
- C. Praise
- D. Wave

D:A:Ex:35

577. What wood was used in the construction of the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 35:24)?

- A. Oak
- B. Olive
- C. Acacia
- D. Sycamore

C:I:Ex:35

578. Olive oil was presented for the construction of the Tent of Meeting for anointing and for all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 35:28)

- A. Lubrication
- B. Light
- C. Incense
- D. Anointing

B:B:Ex:35

579. Who were the two skillful and wise craftsman God filled with the Spirit

to built the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 35:30)?

- A. Aaron and Hur
- B. Nadab and Abihu
- C. Joshua and Caleb
- D. Bezalel and Oholiab

D:B:Ex:35

580. The tabernacle, or Tent of Meeting, materials were presented as what kind of offering (Ex. 35:29)?

- A. Freewill
- B. Thanksgiving
- C. Praise
- D. Guilt

A:I:Ex:35

581. What was to be put on top of the ark of the Testimony (Ex. 35:12)?

- A. Anointing oil
- B. Atonement cover
- C. The ten commandments
- D. A purple linen cloth

B:B:Ex:35

Exodus 36 Multiple Choice Questions

582. Those who worked with the two master craftsmen had all the following qualities EXCEPT (Ex. 36:1)

- A. Patience
- B. Skill
- C. Ability
- D. Willingness to do the work

A:B:Ex:36

583. What did the craftsmen tell Moses as the people brought freewill offerings for building the tabernacle (Ex. 36:5)?

- A. The people needed to bring more gold
- B. The people needed to bring the jewels for the breastpiece
- C. The people had brought more than enough
- D. The people had brought just enough

C:I:Ex:36

584. All of the following were part of the four coverings for the tabernacle EXCEPT (Ex. 36:8ff)

- A. Finely twisted linen
- B. Sheeps' wool dyed blue

- C. Goat hair
- D. Hides of sea cows
- E. Rams' skins dyed red

B:B:Ex:36

585. What design was woven into the finely twisted linen by the skilled craftsmen (Ex. 36:8)?

- A. The ten commandments
- B. A pillar of cloud
- C. The mountain of God
- D. Cheribim

D:B:Ex:36

586. The inner finely twisted linen was made of all the following colors EXCEPT (Ex. 36:8)?

- A. Blue
- B. Purple
- C. Gold
- D. Scarlet

C:I:Ex:36

587. The inner finely twisted linen was joined together by (Ex. 36:11f)

- A. Blue loops and gold clasps
- B. Woven together with gold thread
- C. Linked together by gold rings
- D. Tied together with 50 blue ribbons of goats' hair

A:A:Ex:36

588. How many inner curtains of finely twisted linen were there for the tabernacle (Ex. 36:8)?

- A. Five
- B. Seven
- C. Ten
- D. Twelve

C:A:Ex:36

589. How many gold clasps bound two sets of finely twisted linen curtains together for the tabernacle (Ex. 36:13)?

- A. Twenty
- B. Thirty
- C. Forty
- D. Fifty

D:A:Ex:36

590. How many goat hair curtains were there for the second layer of curtains for the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 36:14)?

- A. Ten
- B. Eleven
- C. Twelve
- D. Fifteen

B:A:Ex:36

591. What metal was used in the clasps binding the goat hair curtains together for the tabernacle (Ex. 36:18)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

C:A:Ex:36

592. The rams skins that formed the third layer of the tabernacle were dyed what color (Ex. 36:19)?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Purple
- D. Gold

A:I:Ex:36

593. The outer layer of the tabernacle was made of what (Ex. 36:19)?

- A. Finely twisted linen
- B. Goat hair
- C. Hides of sea cows
- D. Rams skins

C:I:Ex:36

594. The wood frames for the tabernacle were made of what type of wood (Ex. 36:20)?

- A. Oak
- B. Sycamore
- C. Olive
- D. Acacia

D:I:Ex:36

595. The bases into which the Tent of Meeting wood frame was set were made of _____ (Ex. 36:24)

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

B:A:Ex:36

596. How tall and wide were each of the wood frames used in the tabernacle

(Ex. 36:21)? (in cubits [18" each])

- A. 2 x 5 cubits
- B. 1.5 x 10 cubits
- C. 2 x 4 cubits
- D. 2.5 x 8 cubits

B:A:Ex:36

597. How many crossbars for each side were there to hold the frames of the sides of the tabernacle together (Ex. 36:32)?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Seven

C:A:Ex:36

598. What held the crossbars onto the frames of the tabernacle (Ex. 36:34)?

- A. Clasps
- B. Rings
- C. Notches
- D. Nails

B:A:Ex:36

599. The inner curtain was made of (Ex. 36:35)?

- A. Finely twisted linen
- B. Goats hair
- C. Silk
- D. Velvet

A:I:Ex:36

600. The inner curtain was hung from (Ex. 36:36)?

- A. The side frames
- B. Four gold posts with hooks
- C. Loops to the tabernacle curtains
- D. The ark of the testimony

B:A:Ex:36

601. The entrance of the Tent of Meeting was covered by a curtain made of _____ (Ex. 36:37)

- A. Finely twisted linen
- B. Goats hair
- C. Silk
- D. Velvet

A:A:Ex:36

602. The entrance curtain of the Tent of Meeting was hung from _____ (Ex. 36:38)

- A. The side frames
- B. Five posts with hooks
- C. Loops to the tabernacle curtains
- D. The ark of the testimony

B:A:Ex:36

Exodus 37 Multiple Choice Questions

603. Who made the ark of the testimony (Ex. 37:1)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Bezalel
- C. Oholiab
- D. Hur

B:B:Ex:37

604. What were the dimensions of the ark of the testimony (Ex. 37:2)?

- A. 1 x 1 x 1 cubits (1.5 x 1.5 x 1.5 feet)
- B. 2.5 x 1 x 1 cubits (3.75 x 1.5 x 1.5 feet)
- C. 2.5 x 1.5 x 1.5 cubits (3.75 x 2.25 x 2.25 feet)
- D. 2.5 x 1.5 x 1 cubits (3.75 x 2.25 x 1.5 feet)

C:A:Ex:37

605. The ark of the testimony was made of _____ wood overlaid with gold (Ex. 37:1)

- A. Oak
- B. Olive
- C. Cedar
- D. Acacia

D:I:Ex:37

606. The four rings for carrying the ark of the testimony were fastened to the ark's _____ (Ex. 37:2)

- A. Middle of the sides
- B. Top
- C. Feet
- D. Cover

C:A:Ex:37

607. What was placed on top of the ark of the testimony (Ex. 37:6)?

- A. The atonement cover
- B. The poles
- C. A gold model of the fire of God
- D. The altar of incense

A:B:Ex:37

608. The solid gold atonement cover was shaped into two _____
(Ex. 37:7)

- A. Lambs
- B. Thrones
- C. Cheribim
- D. Altars

C:B:Ex:37

609. What overshadowed the atonement cover (Ex. 37:9)?

- A. Holy smoke
- B. Cheribim wings
- C. Palm branches
- D. The curtain of the tent

B:B:Ex:37

610. The tabernacle table was made of _____ wood (Ex. 37:10)

- A. Oak
- B. Olive
- C. Cedar
- D. Acacia

D:I:Ex:37

611. The rings for the tabernacle table were placed on the four corners near the _____ (Ex. 37:14)

- A. Rim
- B. Bottom of the legs
- C. Side
- D. Middle

A:A:Ex:37

612. All of the following were articles made of pure gold for the tabernacle table EXCEPT (Ex. 37:16)

- A. Plates
- B. Forks
- C. Bowls
- D. Ladles
- E. Pitchers

B:A:Ex:37

613. The lampstand branches were shaped into all of the following types of shapes EXCEPT (Ex. 37:17)

- A. Flower like cups
- B. Buds
- C. Blossoms
- D. Leaves

D:I:Ex:37

614. The cups of the lampstand were shaped like _____ flowers (Ex. 37:19)

- A. Lotus
- B. Rose
- C. Almond
- D. Lilly

C:A:Ex:37

615. How many lamps were on the lampstand (Ex. 37:23)?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 12

C:B:Ex:37

616. How many branches did the lampstand have (Ex. 37:18)?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 12

B:I:Ex:37

617. The lampstand was made of _____ talent of pure gold (Ex. 37:24)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

A:A:Ex:37

618. The Altar of Incense was how big (Ex. 37:25)?

- A. 1 x 1 x 1 cubits (1.5 x 1.5 x 1.5 feet)
- B. 1 x 1 x 2 cubits (1.5 x 1.5 x 3 feet)
- C. 1.5. x 1.5 x 2 cubits (2.25 x 2.25 x 3 feet)
- D. 2 x 2 x 2 cubits (3 x 3 x 3 feet)

B:A:Ex:37

619. The altar of incense was made of what kind of wood (Ex. 37:25)?

- A. Oak
- B. Olive
- C. Cedar
- D. Acacia

D:I:Ex:37

620. How many rings were used to carry the altar of incense (Ex. 37:27)?

- A. 1

- B. 2
- C. 4
- D. None it was carried by hand

B:A:Ex:37

621. What was on top of the incense altar made of pure gold (Ex. 37:26)?

- A. Horns
- B. Blossoms
- C. Flowers
- D. Incense bowls

A:I:Ex:37

Exodus 38 Multiple Choice Questions

622. The altar of burnt offering was made of _____ wood (Ex. 38:1)

- A. Acacia
- B. Oak
- C. Cedar
- D. Olive

A:I:Ex:38

623. The size of the altar of burnt offering was _____ (Ex. 38:1)

- A. 3 x 3 x 3 cubits (4.5 x 4.5 x 4.5 feet)
- B. 3 x 5 x 5 cubits (4.5 x 7.5 x 7.5 feet)
- C. 5 x 5 x 5 cubits (7.5 x 7.5 x 7.5 feet)
- D. 2 x 3 x 5 cubits (3 x 4.5 x 7.5 feet)

B:A:Ex:38

624. The altar of burnt offering was overlaid with _____ (Ex. 38:2)

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

C:A:Ex:38

625. All of the following were bronze utensils built to be used with the altar of burnt offering EXCEPT (Ex. 38:3)

- A. Pots
- B. Knives
- C. Meat forks
- D. Shovels
- E. Sprinkling bowls

B:A:Ex:38

626. What was halfway up the bronze altar (Ex. 38:4)?

- A. Cherubim design
- B. Hooks for the utensils
- C. Platform for the priests to stand on
- D. Grating network to hold the sacrifice

D:I:Ex:38

627. At each corner of the altar of burnt offering were _____ (Ex. 38:2)

- A. Poles
- B. Hooks
- C. Horns
- D. Cherubim

C:B:Ex:38

628. The bronze basin, or laver, was made from _____ (Ex. 38:8)

- A. The earrings of the women
- B. The mirrors of the women
- C. The shields of the men
- D. The chariots of the Egyptians

B:A:Ex:38

629. What were the dimensions of the tabernacle courtyard (Ex. 38:9, 12)?

- A. 100 x 50 cubits (150 x 75 feet)
- B. 100 x 100 cubits (150 x 150 feet)
- C. 75 x 100 cubits (100 x 150 feet)
- D. 75 x 75 cubits (100 x 100 feet)

A:B:Ex:38

630. The curtains for the tabernacle courtyard were made of _____ (Ex. 38:9)

- A. Goats hair
- B. Ram skins dyed red
- C. Sheeps wool
- D. Finely twisted linen

D:A:Ex:38

631. The bases of the posts that held the tabernacle courtyard curtains were made of _____ (Ex. 38:17)

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

C:I:Ex:38

632. The tops and hooks of the posts that held the tabernacle courtyard curtains were made of _____ (Ex. 38:17)

- A. Gold

- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

B:A:Ex:38

633. The entrance of the tabernacle courtyard was on what side (Ex. 38:13)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

C:B:Ex:38

634. The tent pegs that held the tabernacle were made of _____
(Ex. 38:20)

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Copper

C:A:Ex:38

635. Which priest oversaw the materials that were collected for the tabernacle of the testimony (Ex. 38:21)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Nadab
- C. Abihu
- D. Ithamar

D:A:Ex:38

636. Who was the embroiderer for the tabernacle (Ex. 38:23)?

- A. Bezalel
- B. Oholiab
- C. Hur
- D. Miriam

B:I:Ex:38

637. The total gold collected by the wave offering was ____ talents (which is about one ton) (Ex. 38:24)

- A. 15
- B. 23
- C. 29
- D. 53

C:A:Ex:38

638. How many men, total, gave toward the tabernacle project (Ex. 38:26)?

- A. 833,540
- B. 72,300

- C. 156,750
- D. 603,550

D:B:Ex:38

639. The silver donated for the tabernacle was used to make all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 38:27)
- A. Bases for the sanctuary boards
 - B. The courtyard curtain post hooks
 - C. The tops of the courtyard posts
 - D. The washing basin or laver

D:I:Ex:38

640. The bronze that was donated for the tabernacle was used to make all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 38:30)
- A. The bronze altar
 - B. The poles for carrying the incense altar
 - C. The bases for the courtyard curtains
 - D. The tent pegs for the tabernacle
 - E. The washing basin

B:I:Ex:38

Exodus 39 Multiple Choice Questions

641. The priestly garments were made of all of the following colors of yarn EXCEPT (Ex. 39:1)
- A. Blue
 - B. Purple
 - C. Gold
 - D. Scarlet

C:A:Ex:39

642. The ephod [outer vest] was made of all of the following EXCEPT (Ex. 39:2)
- A. Gold
 - B. Blue yarn
 - C. Finely twisted linen
 - D. Scarlet goats hair

D:A:Ex:39

643. What were fastened onto the shoulder pieces of the ephod (Ex. 39:6)?
- A. Ruby stones
 - B. Onyx stones
 - C. Sapphire stones
 - D. Jasper stones

B:I:Ex:39

644. What was engraved on the shoulder piece stones of the ephod (Ex. 39:6)?

- A. The twelve names of the sons of Israel
- B. "Holy to the LORD"
- C. The ten commandments
- D. Justice and mercy

A:A:Ex:39

645. How large was the breastpiece (Ex. 39:9)?

- A. 6 inches x 6 inches
- B. 9 inches x 9 inches
- C. 12 inches x 12 inches
- D. 18 inches x 18 inches

B:A:Ex:39

646. What twelve objects were mounted on the breastpiece (Ex. 39:10)?

- A. Stars of David
- B. Gold plates
- C. Precious stones
- D. Pieces of acacia wood

C:I:Ex:39

647. What was engraved on the stones on the breastpiece (Ex. 39:14)?

- A. The names of each of the twelve tribes
- B. The sign of each of the months
- C. The names of the twelve leaders of Israel
- D. "Holy to the LORD"

A:A:Ex:39

648. The breastpiece was attached by _____ to the ephod (Ex. 39:17)

- A. Stitched onto the ephod with gold thread
- B. Woven into the ephod
- C. Four gold clasps
- D. Chains and rings

D:A:Ex:39

649. The priestly robe was totally of what color (Ex. 39:22)?

- A. Scarlet
- B. Purple
- C. Blue
- D. Green

C:A:Ex:39

650. What were located at the lower end of the priestly robe (Ex. 39:24)?

- A. Gold bells and whistles
- B. Pomegranates and bells
- C. Cymbals and gold olives
- D. Rings and bells

B:I:Ex:39

651. The priestly undergarments were made of _____ (Ex. 39:28)

- A. Goat hair
- B. Cotton
- C. Sheep wool
- D. Finely twisted linen

D:A:Ex:39

652. The sacred diadem saying "Holy to the LORD" was attached to _____ (Ex. 39:30f)

- A. The turban
- B. The tunic
- C. The ephod
- D. The breastpiece

A:B:Ex:39

653. The Israelites finished the Tent of Meeting doing everything just as the LORD _____ Moses (Ex. 39:32)

- A. Had written
- B. Had commanded
- C. Had shown
- D. Had desired

B:B:Ex:39

654. All of the following objects were closely associated EXCEPT (Ex. 39:35)

- A. Ark of the testimony
- B. The poles
- C. The breastpiece
- D. The atonement cover

C:B:Ex:39

655. The tabernacle table was made for the bread of the _____ (Ex. 39:36)

- A. LORD
- B. Israel
- C. Sabbath
- D. Presence

D:B:Ex:39

656. All of the following objects were closely associated EXCEPT

(Ex. 39:36)

- A. Holy water
- B. Gold altar
- C. Anointing oil
- D. Fragrant incense

A:B:Ex:39

657. All of the following objects were closely associated EXCEPT
(Ex. 39:39)

- A. Bronze altar
- B. Bronze poles
- C. Bronze basin stand
- D. Bronze grating

C:B:Ex:39

658. All of the following objects are closely associated EXCEPT
(Ex. 39:40)

- A. Curtains
- B. Oil
- C. Pegs
- D. Ropes
- E. Posts

B:B:Ex:39

659. After the tabernacle was finished, who inspected it and blessed the people (Ex. 39:43)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Moses
- C. The LORD
- D. The people

B:B:Ex:39

Exodus 40 Multiple Choice Questions

660. The tabernacle courtyard and the Tent of Meeting were set up on what day of what year as commanded by the LORD (Ex. 40:17)?

- A. First day of the first year
- B. First day of the second year
- C. First day of the third year
- D. Last day of the first year

B:A:Ex:40

661. The gold altar was for the burning of _____ (Ex. 40:5)

- A. The passover lamb
- B. The goat on the Day of Atonement

- C. Incense
- D. Oil to light the Tent of Meeting

C:B:Ex:40

662. What was to be put in front of the ark of the Testimony (Ex. 40:5)?

- A. The table
- B. The lampstand
- C. The basin
- D. The altar of incense

D:B:Ex:40

663. What was to be placed in front of the entrance of the tabernacle (Ex. 40:6)?

- A. The altar of burnt offering
- B. The basin
- C. The table
- D. The lampstand

A:B:Ex:40

664. What was to be placed between the altar of burnt offering and the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 40:7)?

- A. The altar of incense
- B. The basin
- C. The lampstand
- D. The table of the bread of the Presence

B:B:Ex:40

665. What substance was used to consecrate the tabernacle (Ex. 40:9)?

- A. Blood
- B. Smoke
- C. Oil
- D. Water

C:I:Ex:40

666. As a result of being consecrated, the objects of the tabernacle were considered _____ (Ex. 40:9)

- A. Righteous
- B. Holy
- C. Purified
- D. Cleansed

B:B:Ex:40

667. All of the following were done in the process of consecrating Aaron and his sons as priests EXCEPT (Ex. 40:12f)

- A. Dressed in sacred garments
- B. Washed in water

- C. Anointed with oil
- D. Dipped in blood

D:I:Ex:40

668. Before Moses put the covering over the Tent of Meeting, what did he set up first (Ex. 40:18)

- A. Bases and frames
- B. The ark of the Testimony
- C. The curtains and pegs
- D. The altar of burnt offering

A:A:Ex:40

669. What did Moses put inside the ark of the Testimony (Ex. 40:20)?

- A. A brick they had made in Egypt
- B. A blood of the Passover lamb
- C. The Testimony
- D. Water from the rock

C:I:Ex:40

670. What did Moses put over the ark of the Testimony (Ex. 40:20)?

- A. The anointing oil
- B. The atonement cover
- C. A covering curtain
- D. The fire of God

B:B:Ex:40

671. What did Moses put on the sides of the ark of the Testimony (Ex. 40:20)?

- A. Blood
- B. Oil
- C. Poles
- D. The words "In remembrance of me"

C:B:Ex:40

672. The table was set up on what side of the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 40:22)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

A:A:Ex:40

673. The lampstand was set up on what side of the Tent of Meeting (Ex. 40:24)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East

D. West
B:A:Ex:40

674. What was the curtain called that separated the holy place from the holy of holies? The _____ curtain (Ex. 40:21)

- A. Holy
- B. Cherubim
- C. Mercy
- D. Shielding

D:I:Ex:40

675. When Moses set up the altar of burnt offering, what did Moses offer initially on this altar with the burnt offering (Ex. 40:29)?

- A. A sin offering
- B. A fellowship offering
- C. A grain offering
- D. A guilt offering

C:A:Ex:40

676. What did Aaron and his sons wash in the basin (Ex. 40:31)?

- Their _____
- A. Hands
 - B. Hands and feet
 - C. Face and hands
 - D. Head and feet

B:I:Ex:40

677. What filled the tabernacle after Moses finished setting it up (Ex. 40:34)?

- A. Holy smoke
- B. The cherubim of God
- C. A sweet smelling aroma
- D. The glory of the LORD

D:B:Ex:40

678. What guided Israel to move as they journeyed in the desert (Ex. 40:36)?

- A. A cloud
- B. A star
- C. The Urim and Thummim
- D. Moses' staff

A:B:Ex:40

679. At night, what was in the cloud that was over the tabernacle (Ex. 40:37)?

- A. Manna
- B. Rain
- C. A fire

D. The thunder of God
C:B:Ex:40

Leviticus Multiple Choice Questions

(B=Beg; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced)

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Leviticus 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. From where did the LORD speak to Moses, when instructing him on how the offerings were to be made (Lev. 1:1)?

- A. From Mount Horeb
- B. From the heaven
- C. From the Tent of Meeting
- D. From a burning bush

C:B:Lv:1

2. If one were offering a burnt offering from the herds or flocks, what were two basic requirements (Lev. 1:3)?

- A. Male and without defect
- B. One year old and without defect
- C. Anointed with oil and without defect
- D. One year old and solid color

A:B:Lv:1

3. For the burnt offering, the giver was to bring the animal and

- A. Sprinkle water on the head of the animal
- B. Confess his sins over the animal
- C. Anoint the animal's head with oil
- D. Lay his hands on the head of the animal

D:I:Lv:1

4. All of the following animals were allowed to be burnt offerings EXCEPT (Lev. 1:5,10, 14)?

- A. Young bull from the herd
- B. Donkey from the herd
- C. Male goat from the flock
- D. Male sheep from the flock
- E. Dove or pigeon

B:I:Lv:1

5. The flocks contained what types of animals (Lev. 1:10)

- A. Sheep alone
- B. Cows and donkeys
- C. Sheep and goats
- D. Sheep, goats and cattle

C:B:Lv:1

6. In the burnt offering, where was the blood of the animal to be sprinkled (Lev. 1:5)?

- A. On the garments of the priests
- B. On the ground inside the tabernacle
- C. On the incense altar in front of the ark of the Testimony
- D. On the sides of the bronze altar

D:I:Lv:1

7. Who was to arrange the pieces of the animals from the burnt offering on the altar (Lev. 1:8)?

- A. Aaron, the high priest
- B. Aaron and his sons
- C. Aaron's sons, the priests
- D. Moses, Aaron and Aaron's sons

C:B:Lv:1

8. In the burnt offering, how much of the animal was to be burned up (Lev. 1:9)?

- A. The meat and the fatty parts only
- B. All of it
- C. The meat parts only
- D. The fatty parts and the inner parts only

B:B:Lv:1

9. What did the burnt offering do for the person who presented it? (Lev. 1:4)? It _____ him.

- A. Made atonement for
- B. Reconciled
- C. Sanctified
- D. Redeemed

A:I:Lv:1

10. The one bringing the burnt offering was to
- A. Slaughter the animal only
 - B. Slaughter the animal and cut it into pieces only
 - C. Slaughter, skin, cut it into pieces and wash its inner parts
 - D. Present it to the priests and they would slaughter it

C:A:Lv:1

11. What two parts of the burnt offering were to be washed by water (Lev. 1:9)?
- A. Inner parts and the legs
 - B. All the pieces burnt on the altar
 - C. The head and hide
 - D. The fatty portions

A:A:Lv:1

12. What two parts of the animal are explicitly listed at being burnt on the altar in the burnt offering along with the pieces of meat (Lev. 1:8, 12)?
- A. Fat and inner parts
 - B. Legs and ribs
 - C. Skin and inner parts
 - D. Head and fat

D:A:Lv:1

13. After sprinkling the blood, what was the priests' other main responsibility in the burnt offering (Lev. 1:8)?
- A. Reading the law to the people
 - B. Taking the blood into the holy of holies
 - C. Arranging the pieces on the altar
 - D. Checking if the animal was without defect

C:I:Lv:1

14. On what side of the altar were the burnt offerings from the flocks (sheep/goats) to be slaughtered (Lev. 1:11)?
- A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West

A:A:Lv:1

15. "It is a burnt offering, an offering made by fire, a(n) _____ pleasing to the LORD." (Lev. 1:9, 13, 17)
- A. Offering
 - B. Aroma
 - C. Atonement
 - D. Sacrifice

B:B:Lv:1

16. What two types of birds were to be offered as a burnt offering (Lev. 1:14)?
- A. Dove and raven
 - B. Dove and sparrow
 - C. Dove and pigeon
 - D. Pigeon and hawk

C:B:Lv:1

17. The crop of the birds for the burnt offering were to be put with the ashes on the _____ side of the altar (Lev. 1:16)?
- A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West

C:A:Lv:1

18. When one presented a bird for a burnt offering what did the priest do before burning it (Lev. 1:15)?
- A. Wring its head and drain the blood
 - B. Slaughter the bird with a knife and drain the blood
 - C. Breaking its neck on the horns of the altar
 - D. Drain its blood and confess the sins of the people

A:A:Lv:1

Leviticus 2 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The grain offering was to be made of (Lev. 2:1)

- A. Fresh grains of wheat and barley
- B. Stalks of grain
- C. Fine flour
- D. Unbaked bread

C:B:Lv:2

2. What two substances were to be added to the grain offering (Lev. 2:1)?

- A. Oil and incense
- B. Oil and cinnamon
- C. Oil and sugar
- D. Incense and honey

A:B:Lv:2

3. What two substances were not to be added to a grain offering (Lev. 2:11)?

- A. Yeast and salt
- B. Yeast and honey
- C. Yeast and incense
- D. Yeast and oil

B:I:Lv:2

4. How much of the grain offering was burned on the altar (Lev. 2:2)?

- A. A spoonful
- B. A handful
- C. A omer (2 liters)
- D. An ephah

B:A:Lv:2

5. The part of the grain offering that was not burned on the altar belonged to whom (Lev. 2:3)?

- A. The poor
- B. The Levites
- C. Moses and the elders
- D. Aaron and his sons

D:I:Lv:2

6. What three ways could the regular grain offering be cooked (Lev. 2:4f)?

- A. Over a fire, in an oven, on a grill
- B. In a pan, on a grill, in an oven
- C. In an oven, on a griddle, in a pan
- D. Over a fire, in a pan, in a jar

C:A:Lv:2

7. If a grain offering was made in an oven, it could be formed into (Lev. 2:4)

- A. Loaves
- B. Wafers
- C. Crumbs
- D. Chips

B:A:Lv:2

8. After the grain offering was presented to the priest, where did the priest take it (Lev. 2:8)?

- A. To the altar
- B. To the Tent of Meeting
- C. Home
- D. To the tabernacle table

A:I:Lv:2

9. What type of grain offering was not to be offered on the altar (Lev. 2:12)?

- A. The sabbath harvest
- B. The baked grain offering
- C. The firstfruits
- D. The barley offering

C:A:Lv:2

10. All grain offerings were to be seasoned with (Lev. 2:13)

- A. Anise
- B. Cinnamon
- C. Myrrh
- D. Salt

D:I:Lv:2

11. If the grain offering was of the firstfruits, it could be (Lev. 2:14)

- A. Baked
- B. Roasted in the fire
- C. Cooked on the altar
- D. Fried in a pan

B:A:Lv:2

12. If the grain offering was of the firstfruits it was not to be fine flour but (Lev. 2:14)

- A. Crushed heads of new grain
- B. Grain with the stalks
- C. Only to be baked into bread
- D. Whole grains never crushed or ground

A:A:Lv:2

13. The grain offering was said to be an offering "made to the LORD by _____" (Lev. 2:16)

- A. Israel
- B. Priests
- C. Fire
- D. his holiness

C:I:Lv:2

Leviticus 3 Multiple Choice Questions

1. For the fellowship offering, all of the following were possibilities of the categories of animals that could be utilized EXCEPT (Lev. 3:1, 6, 12)?

- A. Herds
- B. Flocks
- C. Goat
- D. Birds

D:I:Lv:3

2. A fellowship offering animal was to be _____ (Lev. 3:1)

- A. Without defect
- B. Male
- C. One year old
- D. The firstborn

A:B:Lv:3

3. In the fellowship offering, before slaying the animal, what was the presenter to do (Lev. 3:2)?

- A. Confess his sins over the animal
- B. Tie the animal to the post by the altar
- C. Lay his hands on the head of the animal
- D. Let the priest inspect the animal

C:B:Lv:3

4. Where was the presenter to slay the fellowship offering before it was given to the priest (Lev. 3:2)?

- A. Outside the camp
- B. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- C. On the south side of the altar of burnt offering
- D. On the horns of the altar of burnt offering

B:A:Lv:3

5. The priests were whose sons (Lev. 3:2)?

- A. Moses'
- B. Jethro's
- C. Aaron's
- D. Levi's

C:B:Lv:3

6. In the fellowship offering, where was the priest to sprinkle the blood (Lev. 3:2)?

- A. On the horns of the altar
- B. On the sides of the altar
- C. On the base of the altar
- D. On the right ear of the presenter

B:A:Lv:3

7. In the fellowship offering, what specific parts of the animal were to be burned on the altar of burnt offering (Lev. 3:3)?
- A. All the fat that covers the inner parts, kidneys and liver
 - B. All the animal was to be burned up
 - C. The head and flesh were to be burned up
 - D. Only the meat with no fat on it

A:A:Lv:3

8. What two inner organs were mentioned in regards to the fellowship offering (Lev. 3:4)?
- A. Heart and lungs
 - B. Heart and liver
 - C. Kidney and stomach
 - D. Kidney and liver

D:I:Lv:3

9. If the fellowship offering was a lamb, the fat of the _____ close to the backbone was to be cut out and burnt up (Lev. 3:9)
- A. Liver
 - B. Tail
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Heart

B:A:Lv:3

10. What was the inner organ that was burned up with the fat in the fellowship offering (Lev. 3:10)?
- A. Lungs
 - B. Stomach
 - C. Kidney
 - D. Heart

C:I:Lv:3

11. In the fellowship offering, "All the _____ is the LORD's"
(Lev. 3:16)?

- A. Animal
- B. Blood
- C. Meat
- D. Fat

D:A:Lv:3

12. What two animal substances were the Hebrews commanded not to eat
(Lev. 3:17)?

- A. Blood and fat
- B. Pork and beans
- C. Blood and brains
- D. Fat and inward parts

A:B:Lv:3

Leviticus 4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The sin offering was for when someone sinned _____ (Lev. 4:1)
- A. Against God
 - B. With a high hand
 - C. Intentionally
 - D. Unintentionally

D:B:Lv:4

2. The sin offering directions are specified for all of the following types of individuals EXCEPT (Lev. 4:3, 13, 22, 27)
- A. An anointed priest
 - B. A Levite
 - C. The whole community
 - D. A leader
 - E. A member of the community

B:I:Lv:4

3. If a priest brought a sin offering, it was to be a _____ (Lev. 4:3)
- A. Young bull
 - B. Female goat
 - C. Ram
 - D. Male goat

A:B:Lv:4

4. In the sin offering, if a priest sinned he could bring guilt on _____ (Lev. 4:3)
- A. Himself
 - B. His family
 - C. The people
 - D. The priesthood

C:I:Lv:4

5. In the sin offering, if a priest sinned, who was to lay his hands hand on the head of the animal before slaughtering it (Lev. 4:4)?
- A. Aaron
 - B. The Levites
 - C. The priest himself
 - D. Moses

C:I:Lv:4

6. In the sin offering, if a priest sinned, he was to put the blood in all of the following places EXCEPT (Lev. 4:6ff)
- A. Sprinkle some seven times before the Lord in front of the curtain in the Tent of Meeting
 - B. Smear some of the blood on the horns of the incense altar
 - C. Smear some of the blood on the horns of the altar of burnt offering
 - D. Pour the blood out at the base of the altar of burnt offering

C:A:Lv:4

7. In the sin offering, if a priest sinned, the blood was to be sprinkled how many times and where (Lev. 4:6)?
- A. Three times on the incense altar
 - B. Seven times before the curtain in the Tent of Meeting
 - C. Seven times on the horns of the altar of burnt offering
 - D. Three times on ark of the Testimony

B:A:Lv:4

8. In the sin offering, if a priest sinned, the fat connected with what two inner organs was to be burnt up (Lev. 4:8)?
- A. Liver and heart
 - B. Kidney and heart
 - C. Liver and kidney
 - D. Stomach and liver

C:I:Lv:4

9. In the sin offering for a priest, the fat portions were burned like in what other offering (Lev. 4:10)?
- A. The Burnt offering
 - B. The Guilt offering
 - C. The Thanksgiving offering
 - D. The Fellowship offering

D:A:Lv:4

10. In the sin offering for a priest, all of the following were to be burned outside the camp in a ceremonial clean place EXCEPT (Lev. 4:11)

- A. Kidneys
- B. Hide
- C. Head
- D. Offal
- E. All its flesh

A:A:Lv:4

11. In the sin offering for a priest, where was the hide to be burned (Lev. 4:12)?

- A. On the altar of burnt offering
- B. In front of the entrance to the tabernacle
- C. In the home of the priest who sinned
- D. Outside the camp on the ash heap

D:I:Lv:4

12. If the whole community sinned unintentionally, what sin offering was to be brought (Lev. 4:14)?

- A. A goat
- B. A ram
- C. A young bull
- D. A female goat

C:I:Lv:4

13. If the whole community sinned unintentionally and was not aware of it, they are _____ (Lev. 4:13)

- A. Guilty
- B. Not guilty
- C. Still responsible
- D. Not responsible

A:I:Lv:4

14. In the sin offering for the whole community, who was to lay their hands on the head of the animal before slaughtering it (Lev. 4:15)?

- A. The priests
- B. Aaron
- C. Moses
- D. The elders

D:A:Lv:4

15. In the sin offering for the community, the blood was to be sprinkled how many times and where (Lev. 4:17)?

- A. Three times on the incense altar
- B. Seven times before the curtain in the Tent of Meeting
- C. Seven times on the horns of the altar of burnt offering
- D. Three times on ark of the Testimony

B:A:Lv:4

16. In the sin offering for the community and for a priest, the blood was to be sprinkled by (Lev. 4:17)

- A. Dipping one's finger into the blood
- B. Using a hyssop
- C. Using a censer
- D. Sprinkling it from a bowl

A:I:Lv:4

17. In the sin offering for the community, the blood was to be put in all of the following places EXCEPT (Lev. 4:17ff)

- A. Sprinkle some seven times before the Lord in front of the curtain in the Tent of Meeting
- B. Smear some of the blood on the horns of the incense altar
- C. Smear some on the blood on the horns of the altar of burnt offering
- D. Pour the blood out at the base of the altar of burnt offering

C:A:Lv:4

18. In the sin offering for the community, who would make atonement for the community (Lev. 4:20)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Moses
- C. The elders
- D. The anointed priest

D:A:Lv:4

19. In the sin offering for the community, who was to sprinkle and smear the blood (Lev. 4:16)

- A. The anointed priest
- B. Aaron
- C. The elders
- D. Moses

A:I:Lv:4

20. If a leader sinned, what sin offering did they offer up (Lev. 4:22)?

- A. A female cow
- B. A male goat
- C. A young bull
- D. A ram

B:A:Lv:4

21. In the sin offering for a leader, where was the blood put that was not poured out at the base of the altar (Lev. 4:25)?

- A. On the horns of the altar of burnt offering
- B. On the horns of the incense altar
- C. On the basin
- D. Before the curtain in the Tent of Meeting

B:A:Lv:4

22. The end result of the sin offering was that their sins would be

- A. Paid for
- B. Covered
- C. Forgotten
- D. Forgiven

D:I:Lv:4

23. The sin offering for a member of the community could be what type of animal (Lev. 4:27)?

- A. A female goat
- B. A male goat
- C. A young bull
- D. A ram

A:A:Lv:4

24. In the sin offering, all the animals were to be _____ (Lev. 4:28)
- A. A year old
 - B. Male
 - C. Without defect
 - D. The firstborn

C:B:Lv:4

25. In the sin offering for a member of the community, the blood was put on the (Lev. 4:30)
- A. On the horns of the altar of burnt offering
 - B. On the horns of the incense altar
 - C. On the right ear lobe of the sinner
 - D. Before the curtain in the Tent of Meeting

A:A:Lv:4

26. In the sin offering for a member of the community, what was done with the leftover blood (Lev. 4:30)
- A. Poured onto the altar fire
 - B. Poured out at the base of the altar
 - C. Poured out on the north side of the altar
 - D. Poured outside the camp in a clean place

B:A:Lv:4

27. If the member of the community brought a lamb, who was to put his hands on the lamb's head before it was slaughtered (Lev. 4:33)?
- A. The priest
 - B. Aaron
 - C. An elder
 - D. The member of the community

D:I:Lv:4

28. In the sin offering for a member of the community, what was burnt on the altar (Lev. 4:35)?
- A. The fatty parts
 - B. The whole animal
 - C. The meat and blood
 - D. The head, hide and fatty parts

A:I:Lv:4

Leviticus 5 Multiple Choice Questions

1. A person could sin by not doing what, when he heard a public charge about which he knew something (Lev. 5:1)?

- A. Confessing his sins
- B. Taking an oath
- C. Speaking up
- D. Offering a sin offering

C:B:Lv:5

2. Touching any of the following was explicitly listed as making one unclean EXCEPT (Lev. 5:2)

- A. Carcasses of unclean animals
- B. Unclean livestock
- C. Unclean creatures that move on the ground
- D. Unclean meat
- E. Human uncleanness

D:I:Lv:5

3. A person who was unaware of their uncleanness became guilty when (Lev. 5:3)

- A. He came before a priest
- B. He became aware of it
- C. He came with the community to worship
- D. He placed his hands on the head of the animal

B:A:Lv:5

4. What was considered a way to take an oath that left a person guilty (Lev. 5:4)

- A. An oath taken thoughtlessly
- B. An oath taken with fingers crossed
- C. An oath taken with salt
- D. An oath taken outside the camp

A:I:Lv:5

5. When a person was found to be guilty before they offered the sin offering, they must (Lev. 5:5)

- A. Come before the priest in humility
- B. Confess their sin
- C. Sleep at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- D. Wash hands and feet with water

B:B:Lv:5

6. One that was found guilty was to bring a _____ lamb or goat (Lev. 5:6)

- A. Female
- B. Male
- C. Spotted
- D. One year old

A:A:Lv:5

7. If a person could not afford a lamb as a sin offering, they were allowed to bring a (Lev. 5:7)

- A. Cat
- B. Goat
- C. Young bull
- D. Two pigeons

D:B:Lv:5

8. If a person could not afford pigeons, they were to bring (Lev. 5:11)

- A. Fine flour with salt
- B. Blood of a lamb
- C. Fine flour without oil
- D. Fine flour with oil

C:A:Lv:5

9. The blood of a pigeon that was offered as a sin offering was put on the _____ of the altar (Lev. 5:9)

- A. Horns
- B. Side
- C. Top
- D. north side

B:I:Lv:5

10. What was the portion of the flour that was to be burned in the sin offering called (Lev. 5:12)?
- A. A memorial portion
 - B. The LORD's portion
 - C. Holy to the LORD
 - D. The atonement portion

A:I:Lv:5

11. In the sin offering, the priest made _____ for any of the unintentional sins (Lev. 5:12)
- A. Redemption
 - B. Atonement
 - C. Cleansing
 - D. Absolution

B:B:Lv:5

12. If someone sinned against the LORD's holy things, they were to bring a ram as valued by what measure (Lev. 5:15)
- A. Gold of the sanctuary
 - B. Copper of Egypt
 - C. Silver of the sanctuary
 - D. Bronze of the altar

C:A:Lv:5

13. The person that sinned against the LORD's holy things had not only to offer a sacrifice but also to offer restitution plus (Lev. 5:16)
- A. One half
 - B. One third
 - C. One tenth
 - D. One fifth

D:I:Lv:5

Leviticus 6 Multiple Choice Questions

1. All of the following were explicitly said to make restitution with their guilt offering EXCEPT (Lev. 6:1ff)
- A. One who had cheated his neighbor
 - B. One who had stolen
 - C. One who had kidnapped
 - D. One who has had something left in his care
 - E. One who had sworn falsely

C:A:Lv:6

2. When restitution was made for one who had stolen, the object must be returned as well as one _____ added to the value and a guilt offering offered (Lev. 6:5)
- A. Tenth
 - B. Fifth
 - C. Third
 - D. Half

B:B:Lv:6

3. When one had stolen something, the guilt offering for that individual was to be a _____ (Lev. 6:5)
- A. A one year old lamb
 - B. A young bull
 - C. 2 pigeons
 - D. A ram

D:A:Lv:6

4. The priest would make _____ for the one who had stolen something when they offered the guilt offering (Lev. 6:7)
- A. Redemption
 - B. Cleansing
 - C. Atonement
 - D. Pardon

C:B:Lv:6

5. What offering was to remain on the hearth all night (Lev. 6:8)?

- A. Sin offering
- B. Guilt offering
- C. Grain offering
- D. Burnt offering

D:I:Lv:6

6. After the offering had burned all night, the priest was initially to place the ashes (Lev. 6:10)

- A. Beside the altar
- B. In front of the entrance to the tabernacle
- C. Outside the camp
- D. On the forehead of the one presenting the offering

A:A:Lv:6

7. What was the priest to do prior to removing the ashes from the tabernacle area (Lev. 6:11)?

- A. Put on his consecrated linen undergarments
- B. Take off his priestly ephod
- C. Put on other clothes
- D. Take off his sandals to leave the tabernacle area

C:A:Lv:6

8. What were the two requirements for where the ashes of the burnt offering were to be taken after leaving the tabernacle area (Lev. 6:11)

- A. Outside the camp to an unclean place
- B. Outside the camp to a ceremonially clean place
- C. Buried on the north side just outside the tabernacle courtyard
- D. Buried on the south side just outside the tabernacle courtyard

B:A:Lv:6

9. What must be kept burning continuously (Lev. 6:13)

- A. The incense altar
- B. The place where the hides were burned outside the camp
- C. The hearts of Israel
- D. The fire for the burnt offering altar

D:B:Lv:6

10. The priest was to burn how much of the grain offering on the altar (Lev. 6:15)

- A. One fifth of an ephah
- B. A loving spoonful
- C. One handful
- D. The whole thing

C:I:Lv:6

11. The part of the grain offering that was burned on the altar was called the _____ portion (Lev. 6:15)

- A. Atonement
- B. Memorial
- C. Mercy
- D. Firstfruits

B:I:Lv:6

12. The grain offering was to be mixed with (Lev. 6:15)

- A. Oil and water
- B. Salt and yeast
- C. Blood and oil
- D. Oil and incense

D:A:Lv:6

13. The grain offering offered on the altar was a pleasing _____ to the LORD (Lev. 6:15)

- A. Aroma
- B. Holy smoke
- C. Offering
- D. Smoke

A:B:Lv:6

14. The priests were to eat the part of the grain offering that was not burnt up without (Lev. 6:16)

- A. Water
- B. Yeast
- C. Salt
- D. Oil

B:I:Lv:6

15. Where were the priests to eat the part of the grain offering that was not burned up (Lev. 6:16)?

- A. Just outside the tabernacle on the north side
- B. Standing at the entrance to the tabernacle
- C. In the courtyard of the tabernacle
- D. In their homes with their families

C:A:Lv:6

16. What happened to anything the grain offering touched (Lev. 6:18)?

- A. It became holy
- B. It became clean
- C. It became unclean
- D. It was atoned for

A:I:Lv:6

17. On the day a priest was anointed, what was he to bring (Lev. 6:20)?

- A. A young bull as a burnt offering
- B. Lamb as a sin offering
- C. A tenth of an ephah of fine flour for a grain offering
- D. A goat as a dedication offering

C:A:Lv:6

18. When a grain offering was prepared on the griddle, it was to be _____ and presented (Lev. 6:21)

- A. Buttered
- B. Broken
- C. Dipped in oil
- D. Dipped in blood

B:A:Lv:6

19. When a priest was being anointed, the how much of the grain offering that was offered that day was to be eaten (Lev. 6:23)?

- A. None of it
- B. All of it
- C. Only the sacred handful
- D. Only the memorial portion

A:A:Lv:6

20. Who was allowed to eat part of the sin offering (Lev. 6:26, 29)?

- A. All the priests
- B. All the priests serving in the tabernacle that day
- C. The priest that offered it and any male in his family
- D. The priest that offered it and his family

C:I:Lv:6

21. Where was the sin offering to be eaten (Lev. 6:26)?

- A. Outside the camp
- B. In the home of the priest that offered it
- C. At the entrance of the tabernacle
- D. In the courtyard of the tabernacle

D:I:Lv:6

22. Anything that touched the flesh of the sin offering became _____ (Lev. 6:27)

- A. Holy
- B. Clean
- C. Unclean until evening
- D. Atoned for

A:I:Lv:6

23. Priestly garments that had any blood splattered on them were to be _____ (Lev. 6:25)

- A. Burned outside the camp
- B. Set outside the camp for three days
- C. Anointed with oil
- D. Washed in a holy place

D:I:Lv:6

24. A clay pot that had meat cooked in it was to be _____ (Lev. 6:28)

- A. It was to be washed
- B. It was to be anointed with oil
- C. It was to be broken
- D. It was to be buried

C:A:Lv:6

25. Any _____ pot that had meat cooked in it was to be washed
(Lev. 6:28)
- A. Gold
 - B. Silver
 - C. Bronze
 - D. Clay

C:A:Lv:6

Leviticus 7 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where was the blood of the guilt offering was sprinkled (Lev. 7:2)?

- A. On the horns of the altar
- B. On the base of the altar
- C. On the sides of the altar
- D. Before the curtain in the Tent of Meeting

C:A:Lv:7

2. In the guilt offering, the fat covering the _____ and the kidneys were to be burned up (Lev. 7:4)

- A. Stomach
- B. Loins
- C. Heart
- D. Liver

D:I:Lv:7

3. Who was allowed to eat the meat of the guilt offering (Lev. 7:6)?

- A. Only the priest who offered the animal
- B. Any male in the priest's family
- C. Any member of the priest's family
- D. Only the priests ministering that day

B:I:Lv:7

4. Where was the meat of the guilt offering to be eaten (Lev. 7:6)?

- A. In the holy place
- B. In the holy of holies
- C. In the entrance to the tabernacle
- D. In the entrance to their tents

A:A:Lv:7

5. What happened to the hide of the animal offered as a guilt offering (Lev. 7:8)?

- A. The presenter got to keep it
- B. The priest got to keep it
- C. It was burned outside the camp
- D. It was buried outside the camp

B:A:Lv:7

6. What grain offerings did the priest get to eat (Lev. 7:9)?

- A. Ones baked, cooked in a pan or griddle
- B. Ones mixed with oil or dry
- C. Ones brought by the leaders of Israel
- D. Ones brought by the priests of Israel

A:A:Lv:7

7. What grain offerings was a priest not to eat (Lev. 7:10)?

- A. Ones baked, cooked in a pan or griddle
- B. Ones mixed with oil or dry
- C. Ones brought by the leaders of Israel
- D. Ones brought by the priests of Israel

B:A:Lv:7

8. If a fellowship offering was for _____, it was to include bread (Lev. 7:12)

- A. Guilt
- B. Sin
- C. Ordination
- D. Thanksgiving

D:A:Lv:7

9. If the fellowship offering was for thanksgiving, all of the following would be offered with it EXCEPT (Lev. 7:12)

- A. Bread
- B. Wafers
- C. Flakes
- D. Cakes

C:A:Lv:7

10. The meat from a thanksgiving fellowship offering was to be eaten within how many days (Lev. 7:15)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Seven

A:A:Lv:7

11. If the fellowship offering was a _____ or _____ offering, it was to be eaten in two days (Lev. 7:16)

- A. Vow and guilt
- B. Vow and freewill
- C. Thanksgiving and freewill
- D. Thanksgiving and sin

B:A:Lv:7

12. All of the following were types of fellowship offerings EXCEPT (Lev. 7:15f)

- A. Thanksgiving
- B. Vow
- C. Covenant
- D. Freewill

C:B:Lv:7

13. What was to happen to meat that touched something ceremonial unclean (Lev. 7:19)?

- A. It was to be buried
- B. It to be given to the dogs
- C. It was to be thrown outside the camp
- D. It was to be burned up

D:I:Lv:7

14. What requirement was there on people eating the fellowship offering? (Lev. 7:19)

- A. They must be ceremonially clean
- B. They must be a priest
- C. They must be male
- D. They must be part of the family that offers it

A:I:Lv:7

15. What was to happen to anyone who was unclean that ate part of the fellowship offering (Lev. 7:20)

- A. They were to be killed
- B. They were to be put outside the camp for seven days
- C. They were to be cut off from their people
- D. They must offer a burnt offering

C:A:Lv:7

16. What was to happen to anyone who ate the fat of an animal (Lev. 7:25)?

- A. They were to be cut off from his people
- B. They must offer a burnt offering
- C. They were to be sprinkled with blood
- D. They were to be put outside the camp for seven days

A:A:Lv:7

17. What two substances from an animal were the Israelites not to eat (Lev. 7:27)?

- A. Blood and skin
- B. Hair and tongue
- C. Head and hide
- D. Blood and fat

D:B:Lv:7

18. In the fellowship offering, the breast of the animal was (Lev. 7:30)

- A. Burned
- B. Anointed
- C. Waved
- D. Eaten by the person's family

C:A:Lv:7

19. What two parts of the fellowship offering belonged to Aaron and his sons (Lev. 7:31f)?

- A. The liver and kidneys
- B. The breast and the right thigh
- C. The hind legs
- D. The hide and the breast

B:A:Lv:7

20. All of the following were offerings specified in Leviticus EXCEPT (Lev. 7:37)

- A. Burnt offering
- B. Grain offering
- C. Sin offering
- D. Covenant offering
- E. Fellowship offering

D:B:Lv:7

Leviticus 8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. God command Moses to bring all of the following with Aaron and his sons for their ordination EXCEPT (Lev. 8:1)

- A. Anointing oil
- B. Bull for a sin offering
- C. Bread made with yeast
- D. 2 rams
- E. Their garments

C:A:Lv:8

2. Where did the entire assembly gather for the ordination of Aaron and his sons (Lev. 8:3)?

- A. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- B. At the burnt offering altar
- C. At the foot of Mount Sinai
- D. By the well

A:B:Lv:8

3. What did Moses do to Aaron before putting on his priestly garments (Lev. 8:6)?

- A. He anointed him
- B. He sprinkled blood on him
- C. He gave him the commandments of the LORD
- D. He washed him

D:I:Lv:8

4. What priestly garment did Moses put on Aaron first (Lev. 8:7)?

- A. Waistband
- B. Tunic
- C. Breastpiece
- D. Ephod

B:I:Lv:8

5. What was put directly on top of the priestly robe (Lev. 8:7)?

- A. The tunic
- B. The breastpiece
- C. The ephod
- D. The anointing oil

C:I:Lv:7

6. What was put into the breastpiece (Lev. 8:8)?

- A. The Urim and Thumim
- B. The blood of the scapegoat
- C. A scroll of the commandments
- D. A stone inscribed with the names of the tribes of Israel

A:B:Lv:8

7. What was put on the Aaron's priestly turban (Lev. 8:9)?

- A. The scarlet ban
- B. The 12 gems, one per tribe
- C. The priestly crown
- D. The gold sacred diadem

D:B:Lv:8

8. Moses sprinkled the oil for Aaron's ordination how many times on the altar (Lev. 8:11)?

- A. Once
- B. Three times
- C. Seven times
- D. Twelve times

C:I:Lv:8

9. Where did Moses pour the anointing oil on Aaron (Lev. 8:9)?

- A. On his feet
- B. On his head
- C. On his hands
- D. On the ephod

B:I:Lv:8

10. All of the following were put on Aaron's sons at their ordination EXCEPT _____ (Lev. 8:13).

- A. Ephods
- B. Tunics
- C. Sashes
- D. Headbands

A:A:Lv:8

11. What animal was offered up for a sin offering at Aaron's ordination (Lev. 8:14)?
- A. Ram
 - B. Lamb
 - C. Goat
 - D. Bull

D:A:Lv:8

12. Where did Moses put the blood for the sin offering at Aaron's ordination (Lev. 8:15)?
- A. On the sides of the altar
 - B. On the horns of the altar
 - C. On the forehead of Aaron
 - D. On the incense altar

B:A:Lv:8

13. All of the following were burned outside the camp in Aaron's ordination during the sin offering EXCEPT (Lev. 8:17)
- A. The hide
 - B. The kidneys
 - C. The flesh
 - D. The offal

B:I:Lv:8

14. What animal was offered as a burnt offering for Aaron's ordination (Lev. 8:18)?
- A. Ram
 - B. Lamb
 - C. Goat
 - D. Bull

A:A:Lv:8

15. What parts of the burnt offering did Moses wash up for Aaron's ordination (Lev. 8:21)?
- A. The fat and hide
 - B. The inner parts and legs
 - C. The head and heart
 - D. The legs and head

B:A:Lv:8

16. Who laid their hands on the head of the ram during the ordination ceremony (Lev. 8:22)?

- A. Aaron only
- B. Aaron and his sons
- C. Aaron, Moses and his sons
- D. The elders of the people

B:A:Lv:8

17. Moses took the blood of the ram and put it on all of the following parts of Aaron EXCEPT (Lev. 8:23)

- A. His right ear lobe
- B. His right thumb
- C. His right eye
- D. His right big toe

C:I:Lv:8

18. Moses took all of the following grain based offerings and put them on the fat portions to be burned at Aaron's ordination EXCEPT (Lev. 8:26)

- A. Bread
- B. Wafer
- C. Cake
- D. Cracker

D:A:Lv:8

19. The right thigh and fat portions were presented to the LORD as a _____ offering in Aaron's ordination (Lev. 8:27)

- A. Wave
- B. Guilt
- C. Sin
- D. Fellowship

A:I:Lv:8

20. After the offerings, Moses sprinkled what two substances on Aaron's garments at his ordination (Lev. 8:30)?

- A. Water and blood
- B. Blood and oil
- C. Fat and water
- D. Water and oil

B:B:Lv:8

21. Moses commanded Aaron and his sons not to leave the entrance of the Tent of Meeting for how many days during their ordination (Lev. 8:33)?
- A. One
 - B. Three
 - C. Seven
 - D. Twelve

C:I:Lv:8

Leviticus 9 Multiple Choice Questions

1. On the day of God's appearing, what two offerings was Aaron to bring for himself (Lev. 9:2)?

- A. Sin and guilt
- B. Sin and Fellowship
- C. Guilt and grain
- D. Sin and burnt

D:A:Lv:9

2. What was special about the eighth day after the ordination of Aaron (Lev. 9:4)?

- A. It was the day of circumcision of the firstborn
- B. It was the day the glory of the LORD appeared to them
- C. It was the first Passover after they came out of Egypt
- D. It was the day Moses received the ten commandments

B:I:Lv:9

3. On the day of God's appearing, what two offerings beyond the types that Aaron brought for himself, were the people to bring (Lev. 9:4)?

- A. Grain and fellowship
- B. Sin and fellowship
- C. Burnt and thanksgiving
- D. Sin and burnt

A:A:Lv:9

4. Aaron dipped his finger into the blood of the sin offering put it on the _____ of the altar on the day of God's appearing (Lev. 9:9)

- A. Top
- B. Sides
- C. Horns
- D. Base

C:I:Lv:9

5. Where did Aaron pour out the blood of the sin offering on the day of God's appearing (Lev. 9:9)?
- A. Top of the altar
 - B. The entrance of the Tent of Meeting
 - C. On the north side of the altar
 - D. At the base of the altar

D:I:Lv:9

6. What happened to the hide of the sin offering offered on the day of God's appearing (Lev. 9:11)?
- A. It was given to the priest making the offering
 - B. It was burned outside the camp
 - C. It was buried outside the camp
 - D. It was burned on the altar

B:A:Lv:9

7. When Aaron offered the burnt offering, on the day of God's appearing, he sprinkled the blood on the _____ of the altar (Lev. 9:12)
- A. Top
 - B. Sides
 - C. Horns
 - D. Base

B:A:Lv:9

8. What parts of the burnt offering were washed before being burnt up on the day of God's appearing (Lev. 9:14)?
- A. The head and legs
 - B. The head and hide
 - C. The hide and the inner parts
 - D. The legs and inner parts

D:A:Lv:9

9. What did Aaron offer for the people's sin offering on the day of God's appearing (Lev. 9:15)?
- A. A goat
 - B. A lamb
 - C. A young bull
 - D. Pigeons

A:A:Lv:9

10. What two animals did Aaron offer as fellowship offering on the day of God's appearing (Lev. 9:18)?

- A. A cow and lamb
- B. A lamb and goat
- C. A cow and ram
- D. A ram and lamb

C:A:Lv:9

11. For the fellowship offerings on the day of God's appearing, Aaron sprinkled the blood on the _____ of the altar (Lev. 9:18)

- A. Top
- B. Sides
- C. Horns
- D. Base

B:A:Lv:9

12. The breast and right thigh of the fellowship offering, on the day of God's appearing, were considered a _____ offering (Lev. 9:21)

- A. Wave
- B. Vow
- C. Freewill
- D. Thanksgiving

A:I:Lv:9

13. After Aaron made the sacrifices on the day of God's appearing, what did he do (Lev. 9:23)?

- A. He instructed the people
- B. Put blood on the atonement cover on the ark
- C. He blessed the people
- D. He read the law

C:B:Lv:9

14. How did the LORD respond on the day of God's appearing (Lev. 9:24)?

- A. The glory of the LORD appeared on top of the mountain
- B. The LORD pronounced his name before the people
- C. The ground shook and the pillar of cloud became a fire
- D. Fire came out and consumed the burnt offering

D:B:Lv:9

15. On the day of God's appearing, when fire came out from God, how did the people respond (Lev. 9:24)?

- A. They turned away their faces and cried out in terror
- B. They fell facedown and shouted for joy
- C. They bowed their heads and grieved over their sins
- D. They feared God and promised to keep his commands

B:B:Lv:9

16. The people were to bring a calf and a lamb both ____ year(s) old as a burnt offering on the day of God's appearing (Lev. 9:3)

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Seven

A:I:Lv:9

Leviticus 10 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which two sons of Aaron were consumed before the LORD (Lev. 10:2)?

- A. Nadab and Eleazar
- B. Ithamar and Abihu
- C. Nadab and Abihu
- D. Eleazar and Ithamar

C:B:Lv:10

2. Who were the two sons of Aaron that were left after their brothers were consumed by the LORD's fire (Lev. 10:6)?

- A. Nadab and Eleazar
- B. Ithamar and Abihu
- C. Nadab and Abihu
- D. Eleazar and Ithamar

D:I:Lv:10

3. Aaron's sons offered an _____ fire contrary to the LORD's command (Lev. 10:1)

- A. Unholy
- B. Unauthorized
- C. Unclean
- D. Uncommon

B:B:Lv:10

4. What two things did Aaron's sons that died put into their censers (Lev. 10:1)

- A. Fire and incense
- B. Fire and oil
- C. Oil and yeast
- D. Blood and fire

A:A:Lv:10

5. Where did the fire come from that slew Aaron's two sons (Lev. 10:2)?

- A. From the altar of incense
- B. From the altar of burn offering
- C. From the presence of the LORD
- D. From between the cherubim

C:B:Lv:10

6. After Aaron's sons died, God said "Among those who approach me I will show myself _____ " (Lev. 10:3)

- A. Righteous
- B. Awesome
- C. Fearful
- D. Holy

D:B:Lv:10

7. After Aaron's two sons died before the LORD, what was Aaron's initial response (Lev. 10:3)?

- A. He cursed God
- B. He remained silent
- C. He tore his clothes
- D. He put ashes on his head

B:I:Lv:10

8. Who carried Aaron's dead sons from the front of the sanctuary (Lev. 10:4)?

- A. The elders of Israel
- B. Their uncles
- C. Their cousins
- D. Their brothers

C:A:Lv:10

9. Who were the two that carried Aaron's two dead sons away from the front of the sanctuary (Lev. 10:4)?

- A. Eleazar and Ithamar
- B. Joshua and Hur
- C. Aaron and Moses
- D. Mishael and Elzaphan

D:A:Lv:10

10. Aaron's two dead sons were carried to what location (Lev. 10:5)?

- A. Outside the camp
- B. Their tents
- C. Mount Horeb
- D. Aaron's tent

A:A:Lv:10

11. Moses restricted Aaron and his son's means of grieving for their dead brothers in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Lev. 10:6)
- A. No tearing of their clothes
 - B. No putting dust or ashes on their heads
 - C. No letting their hair be unkempt
 - D. [D is not an option]

B:A:Lv:10

12. While Aaron was not allowed to grieve, _____ was/were allowed to mourn for those destroyed by the fire of the LORD (Lev. 10:6)
[Pick the broadest group allowed to grieve]
- A. Aaron's relatives
 - B. The Levites
 - C. All the house of Israel
 - D. The elders

C:A:Lv:10

13. After Aaron's sons died, he was not allowed to leave the Tent of Meeting area because (Lev. 10:7)
- A. The anointing oil was on him
 - B. The seven days of his ordination were not up
 - C. He must offer a sin offering for Israel
 - D. He was to offer up a burnt offering for himself and his other sons

A:A:Lv:10

14. After Aaron's sons died, God commanded that Aaron and his sons were not allowed to drink _____ when going into the Tent of Meeting (Lev. 10:8)
- A. Water
 - B. Any product of the grape
 - C. Milk from sacrificial goats
 - D. Wine or fermented drink

D:I:Lv:10

15. The penalty for a priest drinking wine while entering the Tent of Meeting was (Lev. 10:9)

- A. One year suspension
- B. Death
- C. Cast outside the camp
- D. Unclean for thirty days

B:B:Lv:10

16. What did Moses tell Aaron to eat, after his sons died before the LORD (Lev. 10:12)? Part of the _____ offering

- A. Sin
- B. Burnt
- C. Grain
- D. Fellowship

C:A:Lv:10

17. What part of the fellowship offering were the priests children allowed to eat (Lev. 10:14)

- A. The wave breast and presented thigh
- B. The wave right thigh and presented left thigh
- C. The presented holy front thighs
- D. The holy thigh and wave ribs

A:A:Lv:10

18. Besides the priests sons, who was allowed to eat the wave breast (Lev. 10:14)?

- A. The priests' daughters
- B. The priests' cousins
- C. The priests' parents
- D. The priests' brothers and sisters

A:A:Lv:10

19. Why did Moses get angry with Eleazar and Ithamar (Lev. 10:16)?

- A. Because they offered an unauthorized fire before the LORD
- B. Because they burnt up the whole sin offering
- C. Because they ate the burnt offering
- D. Because they did not eat the grain offering mixed with oil

B:A:Lv:10

20. Eleazar and Ithamar had failed on the following two counts in their offering of the sin offering but NOT in (Lev. 10:17f)?
- A. They had not eaten it in the sanctuary area
 - B. Burning the fatty portions of the animal
 - C. Taking blood into the Holy Place
 - D. [D is not an option]

B:A:Lv:10

21. What guilt was the sin offering that the priests offered supposed to remove (Lev. 10:18)?
- A. The guilt of Aaron and his family
 - B. Their own guilt
 - C. The guilt of the elders of Israel
 - D. The guilt of the community

D:A:Lv:10

22. After his sons died before the LORD, Aaron satisfied Moses with his objection to eating what (Lev. 10:19)?
- A. The grain offering
 - B. The sin offering
 - C. The fellowship offering
 - D. The burnt offering

B:I:Lv:10

23. The holy must be distinguished from the _____ (Lev. 10:10)
- A. Unclean
 - B. Common
 - C. Profane
 - D. Defiled

C:B:Lv:10

24. One of the major responsibilities of Aaron was to teach the people (Lev. 10:11) [Pick the answer explicitly stated in the text]
- A. The ten commandments
 - B. The way of the LORD
 - C. The fear of the LORD
 - D. The decrees of the LORD

D:B:Lv:10

Leviticus 11 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What are the two requirements for animals living on the land?

(Lev. 11:3)

- A. Chews the cud and has paws
- B. Chews the cud and has fur
- C. Chews the cud and splits the hoof
- D. Splits the hoof and eats grass

C:B:Lv:11

2. Which of the following animals does not chew its cud and is unclean (Lev. 11:7)?

- A. The pig
- B. The camel
- C. The rabbit
- D. The coney

A:I:Lv:11

3. Which of the following does not split the hoof (Lev. 11:7)?

- A. Cow
- B. Pig
- C. Camel
- D. Goat

C:I:Lv:11

4. The rabbit is unclean but it does _____ that was one of the rules for cleanness (Lev. 11:6)

- A. Chew the cud
- B. Split the hoof
- C. Have fur
- D. Hops

A:A:Lv:11

5. What are the requirements for water creatures in order for the Israelites to be able to eat them (Lev. 11:9)?

- A. Swimmers and fins
- B. Crawlers and scales
- C. Skins and scales
- D. Fins and scales

D:B:Lv:11

6. All of the following birds are not to be eaten by the Israelites EXCEPT (Lev. 11:13ff)

- A. Hawks
- B. Owls
- C. Eagles
- D. Doves
- E. Raven

D:B:Lv:11

7. What class was the bat considered to be in under the levitical laws for (Lev. 11:19)?

- A. Land animals
- B. Birds
- C. Sea creatures
- D. Flying insects

B:I:Lv:11

8. Which insects were allowed to be eaten by the Israelites (Lev. 11:22)?

- A. Those with jointed legs for hopping
- B. Those that walk on all fours
- C. Those that crawl on their bellies
- D. Those that travel in swarms

A:B:Lv:11

9. All of the following insects were approved for eating EXCEPT (Lev. 11:22)

- A. Locusts
- B. Grasshoppers
- C. Spiders
- D. Crickets

C:I:Lv:11

10. All animals that walk on _____ were considered unclean (Lev. 11:27)

- A. Hoofs
- B. Split hoofs
- C. Paws
- D. Four legs

C:B:Lv:11

11. One that touches the carcass of an unclean animal became (Lev. 11:27)

- A. Unclean for three days
- B. Unclean until the next Sabbath
- C. Unclean until they washed
- D. Unclean until evening

D:I:Lv:11

12. A person that picks up a dead carcass is considered unclean and must (Lev. 11:28)

- A. Wash their clothes
- B. Offering a purification offering
- C. Offer a grain offering
- D. Stay outside the camp until evening

A:I:Lv:11

13. All of the following animals were considered unclean animals that move about on the ground EXCEPT (Lev. 11:29)

- A. Weasel
- B. Squirrel
- C. Lizard
- D. Chameleon

B:I:Lv:11

14. All of the following articles were to be put in water until evening if they became unclean EXCEPT (Lev. 11:33)

- A. Clay pots
- B. Wood
- C. Cloth
- D. Hides

A:A:Lv:11

15. What was to be done with a clay pot that became unclean (Lev. 11:33)?

- A. It must be washed with soap
- B. It must be scrubbed and washed
- C. It must be broken
- D. It must not be used in the sanctuary

C:I:Lv:11

16. If a carcass fell on seeds, they were still clean unless (Lev. 11:38)

- A. They had sprouted
- B. They were in a clay pot
- C. Had been planted
- D. They had water put on them

D:A:Lv:11

17. If something unclean fell into a cistern that collected water or a _____, it was still considered clean (Lev. 11:36)

- A. Well
- B. Spring
- C. Pot
- D. Skin

B:A:Lv:11

18. God said Israel was to be holy because (Lev. 11:44)

- A. He was a jealous God
- B. He was a righteous God
- C. He was holy
- D. He hates uncleanness

C:B:Lv:11

19. One of the grounds for why Israel was to be holy was that (Lev. 11:45)

- A. God had created man to be holy in the beginning
- B. God had brought them up out of Egypt
- C. God had given them his law at Sinai
- D. It would bless their children to a thousand generations

B:B:Lv:11

20. God told the Israelites they must distinguish between (Lev. 11:47)

- A. The clean and unclean
- B. The righteous and the unrighteous
- C. The holy and the unholy
- D. The rich and the poor

A:B:Lv:11

Leviticus 12 Multiple Choice Questions

1. A woman who gives birth to a son was ceremonially unclean for _____ day(s) (Lev. 12:2)

- A. One
- B. Seven
- C. Fourteen
- D. Thirty

B:B:Lv:12

2. A baby boy was to be circumcised on the _____ day (Lev. 12:3)

- A. First
- B. Third
- C. Seventh
- D. Eighth
- E. Twelfth

D:B:Lv:12

3. A woman that had a baby boy must wait how many days before she could be purified from her bleeding (Lev. 12:4)?

- A. Seven days
- B. Twenty-five
- C. Thirty-three
- D. Sixty-six

C:A:Lv:12

4. After a woman's purification after a birth, she was to bring the following animal(s) to the Tent of Meeting for a sin offering (Lev. 12:6)

- A. A pigeon
- B. A one year-old lamb
- C. A ram
- D. A young bull

A:A:Lv:12

5. After a woman's purification after a birth, she was to bring the following animal(s) to the Tent of Meeting for a burnt offering (Lev. 12:6)

- A. A pigeon
- B. A one year-old lamb
- C. A ram
- D. A young bull

B:A:Lv:12

6. If a woman gave birth to a daughter, she was unclean for how many days (Lev. 12:5)?

- A. One
- B. Seven
- C. Fourteen
- D. Thirty

C:A:Lv:12

7. If a woman gave birth to a daughter, her purification from bleeding took _____ days (Lev. 12:5)

- A. Seven days
- B. Twenty-five
- C. Thirty-three
- D. Sixty-six

D:A:Lv:12

8. If the woman could not afford a lamb after the birth of a child, she was allowed to bring a _____ instead (Lev. 11:8)

- A. Pigeon
- B. Grain offering
- C. A goat
- D. A bowl of water

A:A:Lv:12

9. A woman was not allowed to go to the _____ before the days of her purification were up (Lev. 12:4)

- A. Outside the camp
- B. The sanctuary
- C. To the assembly of Israel
- D. To Mount Horeb

B:B:Lv:12

Leviticus 13 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Along with a bright spot, what other two indications were there of the possibility of an infectious skin disease (Lev. 13:2)?

- A. Swelling or rash
- B. Redness or swelling
- C. Flaking or rash
- D. Redness or flaking

A:A:Lv:13

2. If a person had a swelling that may become an infectious skin disease, to whom were they to be brought (Lev. 13:2)?

- A. Moses
- B. A prophet
- C. A priest
- D. A judge

C:B:Lv:13

3. In checking for infectious diseases, what indicated that the infection was more than skin deep (Lev. 13:3)?

- A. If it itched
- B. If the hair turned white
- C. If the hair fell out
- D. If blood could be seen

B:I:Lv:13

4. If the hair on the swelling had turned white, the priest was to pronounce the person ceremonially _____ (Lev. 13:3)

- A. Unholy
- B. Infected
- C. Diseased
- D. Unclean

D:B:Lv:13

5. If the hair of a swelling did not turn white, what happened to the person (Lev. 13:4)?
- A. The person was isolated for seven days
 - B. The person was sent home as it was not an infectious disease
 - C. The person offered a purification offering
 - D. The priest washed the person with water and sent them home

A:I:Lv:13

6. If the swelling or rash did not change after seven days, what happen (Lev. 13:6)?
- A. He was to wash his clothes and go home
 - B. He was isolated another seven days
 - C. He was presented before the altar and declared clean
 - D. He offered up a purification offering and went home

B:A:Lv:13

7. If after the second period of isolation, there was still no change, the person was (Lev. 13:6f)
- A. To offer a purification offering and return home
 - B. He was isolated for another seven days
 - C. He was presented before the altar and anointed with oil
 - D. Declared clean but he was to wash his clothes

D:A:Lv:13

8. What indicated, after the second period of quarantine, that the disease was infectious and the person was to be declared unclean (Lev. 13:8)?
- A. If it spread to other persons in the family
 - B. If it continued to itch
 - C. If the rash spread
 - D. If the sore faded

C:A:Lv:13

9. What two things were needed to declare a chronic skin disease and the person unclean immediately upon inspection by the priest (Lev. 13:9f)?
- A. If the hair turned white and raw flesh in the swelling
 - B. If the hair turned black and the swelling turned red
 - C. If the hair turned yellow and the sore turned white
 - D. If the hair fell out and the sore faded

A:I:Lv:13

10. Who was not allowed to be put in isolation (Lev. 13:11)?
- A. Someone that had offered a purification sacrifice
 - B. Someone who had already been declared unclean
 - C. Someone who had only a rash but no sores
 - D. Someone who had a white swelling

B:A:Lv:13

11. If a person was covered from head to foot and has turned all white, the person was declared _____ by the priest (Lev. 13:13)
- A. Unclean for seven days
 - B. Most unclean
 - C. Very unclean
 - D. Clean

D:I:Lv:13

12. If the person was covered from head to foot with an infection, what did the priest have to see that resulted in the person's being declared unclean (Lev. 13:15)?
- A. Itchiness
 - B. Whiteness on the sores
 - C. Raw flesh
 - D. Blood

C:A:Lv:13

13. If a person had a boil, what two things were used to see if the person had an infectious skin disease besides a white hair in it (Lev. 13:19)
- A. If a white swelling or a reddish-white spot appeared
 - B. If it turned black and blue or the hair fell out
 - C. If it became a rash or started itching
 - D. If it became a red swelling or had a black spot on it

A:A:Lv:13

14. If a person has a boil but no white hair, what was to happen to the person (Lev. 13:21)?
- A. The person was to put ashes on the boil
 - B. The person was isolated 7 days
 - C. The person was to wash his clothes
 - D. The person was anointed with oil

B:I:Lv:13

15. If the boil had not changed after seven days, it was considered a _____ from the boil and the person pronounced clean (Lev. 13:23)

- A. Blemish
- B. Scab
- C. Covering
- D. Scar

D:A:Lv:13

16. If a person had a burn, all of the following indicated an infectious disease EXCEPT (Lev. 13:25ff)

- A. A white hair
- B. White spot
- C. Black spot
- D. Reddish-white spot

C:A:Lv:13

17. If the person had a burn and no white hair, what was to priest to have the person do (Lev. 13:26)?

- A. Put ashes on the place of the burn
- B. Be isolated for 7 days
- C. Wash and offer a burnt offering
- D. Offer a purification offering

B:A:Lv:13

18. If a person had a sore on their head, what color hair determined if the person was unclean (Lev. 13:30)?

- A. Yellow
- B. Black
- C. White
- D. Red

A:A:Lv:13

19. If a person had a sore on their head, after the first period of isolation, if the disease had not spread, what were they to do (Lev. 13:33)?

- A. Put ashes on their forehead
- B. Offer a purification offering
- C. Wash their face with water
- D. Shave their head

D:I:Lv:13

20. A person with a burn, after a second period of isolation and there is still no spreading, the priest pronounced him clean but what must the person do at that point (Lev. 13:34)?
- A. He must put on new clothes and burn the old ones
 - B. He must wash his hands and feet
 - C. He must wash his clothes
 - D. He must anoint his head with oil

C:A:Lv:13

21. If a bald person had a _____ sore on his head, it is an infectious disease (Lev. 13:42)
- A. White
 - B. Reddish-white
 - C. Black
 - D. Blackish-blue

B:A:Lv:13

22. A person that had an infectious disease was to do all of the following EXCEPT (Lev. 13:45f)
- A. Put the oil of cleansing on his infection
 - B. Wear torn clothes
 - C. Cry out "Unclean, unclean"
 - D. Let his hair be unkempt
 - E. Cover the lower part of his face

A:I:Lv:13

23. Where was an unclean person to live (Lev. 13:46)?
- A. In a designated tent in the tribe of Levi
 - B. Outside the camp
 - C. In a special area on the north side of the tabernacle
 - D. In his tent and was not allowed to leave

B:I:Lv:13

24. All of the following types of clothing materials are listed as having the possibility of being contaminated by mildew EXCEPT (Lev. 13:47f)

- A. Wool
- B. Linen
- C. Camel hair
- D. Leather

C:A:Lv:13

25. What two colors were the priests to look for as a spreading mildew in clothes (Lev. 13:49)?

- A. Green and yellow
- B. Red and blue
- C. Yellow and red
- D. Green and red

D:A:Lv:13

26. How long was a piece of clothing suspected of mildew to be isolated (Lev. 13:50)?

- A. Three days
- B. Seven days
- C. Fourteen days
- D. Thirty days

B:I:Lv:13

27. If the article after a period of isolation was found to be contaminated it was to be (Lev. 13:52)

- A. Washed
- B. Washed and scrubbed
- C. Burned up
- D. Buried outside the camp

C:I:Lv:13

28. If, after isolation and washing, the mildew area was unchanged, what verdict was the priest to render (Lev. 13:55)?

- A. The clothing was unclean
- B. The clothing was clean
- C. The bad spot was to be cut out
- D. It is a flaw in the material and not infectious

A:A:Lv:13

29. If, after isolation and washing, the mildew faded, the garment was declared clean and what was to be done with it (Lev. 13:56)?
- A. Washed and sprinkled with oil
 - B. Washed and the bad part cut out
 - C. Sprinkled with oil and blood
 - D. Washed and scrubbed

B:A:Lv:13

Leviticus 14 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When a diseased person was seeking ceremonial cleansing, where were he and the priest to meet for examination (Lev. 14:3)?
 - A. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
 - B. At the entrance of the person's tent
 - C. Outside the camp
 - D. In an area north of the tabernacleC:I:Lv:14
2. If the person is healed from the infectious disease, the priest was to have all of the following be brought to the cleansing EXCEPT (Lev. 14:4)
 - A. Cedar wood
 - B. A scarlet yarn
 - C. Two clean birds
 - D. Olive leaf
 - E. HyssopD:A:Lv:14
3. When a person came for cleansing from an infectious disease, the bird was killed over a clay pot with _____ in it (Lev. 14:5)
 - A. Fresh water
 - B. Anointing oil
 - C. Incense
 - D. New wineA:A:Lv:14
4. The cedar wood and scarlet yarn for the infectious disease cleansing are to be dipped in the _____ (Lev. 14:6)
 - A. Anointing oil
 - B. Blood of the dead bird
 - C. Water of cleansing
 - D. Sore of the one seeking cleansingB:A:Lv:14

5. After the blood ceremonial cleansing for the person seeking cleansing from an infectious disease, a person must do all of the following EXCEPT (Lev. 14:8f)

- A. Wash his clothes
- B. Shave off his hair
- C. Anoint his head with oil
- D. Bathe in water

C:A:Lv:14

6. The person seeking cleansing from an infectious disease was pronounced clean after (Lev. 14:7)

- A. Offering a purification offering
- B. Being anointed with oil
- C. Washing his clothes
- D. Being sprinkled seven times

D:A:Lv:14

7. The second bird for the infectious disease with the clay pot cleansing was

- A. Released in the field
- B. Offered as a burnt offering
- C. Offered as a sin offering
- D. Released in the Tent of Meeting

A:I:Lv:14

8. The person seeking cleansing from an infectious disease, after shaving, was to stay outside his house for _____ days (Lev. 14:8)

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Fourteen
- D. Twenty-one

B:I:Lv:14

9. The person seeking cleansing from an infectious disease was to bring all of the following to the entrance of the Tent of Meeting EXCEPT (Lev. 14:10f)

- A. Two male lambs
- B. Fine flour mixed with oil
- C. A one year old goat
- D. One year old ewe lamb

C:A:Lv:14

10. Where was the person seeking cleansing to be presented as clean (Lev. 14:11)?

- A. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- B. At the entrance of his tent
- C. Outside the camp before all Israel
- D. On the south side of the Tent of Meeting

A:B:Lv:14

11. The blood from the sin offering was to be put on all of the following parts of the person seeking cleansing from an infectious disease EXCEPT (Lev. 14:14)

- A. Right ear lobe
- B. Right eye brow
- C. Right hand thumb
- D. Right foot big toe

B:I:Lv:14

12. When a person with an infectious disease was seeking cleansing, where was the priest to pour the oil (Lev. 14:15)?

- A. Onto the feet of the one being cleansed
- B. Onto the horns of the altar
- C. Into the palm of his hand
- D. Into the lamps of the Tent of Meeting

C:A:Lv:14

13. The priest was to take the oil and _____ in the ceremony of the person seeking cleansing from an infectious disease (Lev. 14:16)

- A. Anoint the horns of the altar
- B. Pour it out on the base of the burnt offering altar
- C. Sprinkle the person on the head seven times
- D. Sprinkle it before the LORD seven times

D:A:Lv:14

14. The priest was to take the oil for the one seeking cleansing from an infectious disease and put it on all of the following places EXCEPT (Lev. 14:17)

- A. Right ear lobe
- B. Right eye brow
- C. Right hand thumb
- D. Right foot big toe

B:I:Lv:14

15. If a person seeking cleansing from an infectious disease was poor, he could substitute _____ for some of the lambs (Lev. 14:22)

- A. A dove
- B. Two pigeons
- C. A grain offering
- D. Anointing oil

B:A:Lv:14

16. Who was a person to tell that they suspected they had mildew in their house (Lev. 14:34)?

- A. Moses
- B. Aaron
- C. A priest
- D. An elder of Israel

C:B:Lv:14

17. What two colors were the priest examining for mildew in a house to look for (Lev. 14:37)?

- A. Green and red
- B. Yellow and black
- C. Green and yellow
- D. Red and black

A:A:Lv:14

18. If mildew was found in a house, it was to be closed up for _____ days (Lev. 14:38)

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Fourteen

C:I:Lv:14

19. If, after a waiting period, the priest found the mildew spreading, he was to order (Lev. 14:40)
- A. The house torn down
 - B. The house burned with fire
 - C. The walls washed with water
 - D. The contaminated stones removed

D:A:Lv:14

20. If the mildew reappeared in a house, the house was torn down and its beams and stones put in a(n) _____ place outside the town (Lev. 14:45)
- A. Clean
 - B. Unclean
 - C. Holy
 - D. Solitary

B:A:Lv:14

21. All of the following were used in the purification of a house EXCEPT (Lev. 14:49)
- A. A lamb
 - B. Scarlet yarn
 - C. Cedar wood
 - D. Two birds
 - E. Hyssop

A:A:Lv:14

22. The bird killed for the cleansing of a house from mildew was killed over fresh water in a _____ (Lev. 14:50)
- A. Well
 - B. Stream
 - C. Clay pot
 - D. Cistern

C:A:Lv:14

23. The house was to be sprinkled seven times with _____ (Lev. 14:51)
- A. Blood of the lamb
 - B. Anointing oil
 - C. Fresh water
 - D. Blood of the bird

D:I:Lv:14

Leviticus 15 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When someone touched any of the following that had had a man with a bodily discharge touch it, he will be unclean EXCEPT (Lev. 15:4ff)
- A. Whoever lies on his bed
 - B. Whoever sits on his seat

- C. Whoever walks where he walked
- D. Whoever touches him

C:B:Lv:15

2. Anyone touching a man who has had a bodily discharge will be unclean until (Lev. 15:7)

- A. Morning
- B. Evening
- C. Midnight
- D. Seven days

B:B:Lv:15

3. Anyone touching a man who has had a bodily discharge should do what two things (Lev. 15:5)

- A. Anoint with oil and wash their hands
- B. Bathe with water and anoint with oil
- C. Bring 2 pigeons for a sacrifice
- D. Bathe with water and wash their clothes

D:A:Lv:15

4. If a man with a discharge _____ another person, they are unclean (Lev. 15:8)

- A. Breathed on
- B. Spit on
- C. Coughed on
- D. Made an offering for

B:I:Lv:15

5. If a man with a discharge touched a clay pot, it must be (Lev. 15:12)

- A. Broken
- B. Washed and scrubbed
- C. Anointed with oil
- D. Rinsed with water

A:I:Lv:15

6. If a man with a discharge touched a wooden object it must be (Lev. 15:12)

- A. Burned
- B. Washed and scrubbed
- C. Anointed with oil
- D. Rinsed with water

D:A:Lv:15

7. When a man was cleansed from his discharge, how many days was he to wait for his ceremonial cleansing (Lev. 15:13)

- A. Until evening
- B. Three days
- C. Seven days
- D. Fourteen days

C:I:Lv:15

8. When a man was seeking ceremonial cleansing from a discharge, he must bring 2 doves to offer as what type(s) of offering (Lev. 15:15)

- A. A burnt offering
- B. A purification and sin offering
- C. A guilt and sin offering
- D. A sin and burnt offering

D:A:Lv:15

9. After an emission of semen, a man must (Lev. 15:16)

- A. Wash his hands
- B. Bathe his whole body
- C. Anoint himself with oil
- D. Wash his hands and feet

B:I:Lv:15

10. Any clothing or leather that got semen on it was to be (Lev. 15:17)

- A. Washed with water
- B. Anointed with oil
- C. Burned
- D. Buried outside the camp

A:A:Lv:15

11. When a couple has marital relations, they were unclean (Lev. 15:18)

- A. Until morning
- B. For three days
- C. Until evening
- D. For seven days

C:B:Lv:15

12. When a woman had her monthly period, her impurity lasted (Lev. 15:19)

- A. Until morning
- B. For three days
- C. Until evening
- D. For seven days

D:B:Lv:15

13. When a woman had her monthly period, anyone touching what she had laid or sat on was unclean (Lev. 15:21f)

- A. Until morning
- B. For three days
- C. Until evening
- D. For seven days

C:I:Lv:15

14. If a man slept with a woman during her monthly period, he was unclean (Lev. 24)

- A. Until morning
- B. For three days
- C. Until evening
- D. For seven days

D:I:Lv:15

15. When a woman was cleansed from her monthly discharge, sought ceremonial cleansing she must wait (Lev. 15:28)

- A. Until morning
- B. For three days
- C. Until evening
- D. For seven days

D:I:Lv:15

16. What was the woman seeking ceremonial cleansing from her monthly discharge to bring as an offering (Lev. 15:29)?

- A. A one year old lamb
- B. Two doves
- C. A ram
- D. A grain offering mixed with oil

B:A:Lv:15

17. What two offerings were made for a woman seeking ceremonial cleansing seeking after her monthly period (Lev. 15:30)?

- A. A purification and sin offering
- B. A burnt and sin offering
- C. A sin and guilt offering
- D. A burnt offering

B:A:Lv:15

Leviticus 16 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Day of Atonement is introduced as being (Lev. 16:1)
- A. Among the feast days of Israel, a most solemn day
 - B. No one was cleansed from infectious diseases or discharges within fourteen days of it
 - C. After the death of Aaron's two sons, who died when they approached the LORD
 - D. After the coming out of Egypt, when the LORD led Israel through the Red Sea

C:A:Lv:16

2. Where was Aaron not allowed to go on penalty of death (Lev. 16:2)?
- A. Into the Holy Place
 - B. Into the Most Holy Place
 - C. Into the Tent of Meeting
 - D. Outside the camp when the anointing oil was on him

B:B:Lv:16

3. On the Day of Atonement, where did God said he would appear in a cloud (Lev. 16:2)?
- A. Over the Tent of Meeting
 - B. On Mount Sinai
 - C. Over the tribes of Israel
 - D. Over the atonement cover

D:B:Lv:16

4. With what two animals did Aaron enter the sanctuary on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:3)?
- A. A young bull sin offering and ram burnt offering
 - B. A ram sin offering and lamb burnt offering
 - C. 2 pigeons for a sin offering and a bull for a burnt offering
 - D. A lamb for a sin offering and a goat for a burnt offering

A:A:Lv:16

5. What was Aaron to do before he put on his priestly garments on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:4)?
- A. Bathe himself
 - B. Anoint his head with oil
 - C. Put blood on his right thumb, right big toe and right ear lobe
 - D. Fast for three days

A:I:Lv:16

6. The Israelite community was to present Moses with what animals for the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:5)?
- A. Two lambs for a sin offering and a goat for a burnt offering
 - B. Two bulls for a burnt offering and a lamb for a sin offering
 - C. Two goats for a sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering
 - D. Two pigeons for a sin offering and a goat for a burnt offering

C:A:Lv:16

7. On the Day of Atonement, Aaron was first to offer a bull for a _____ to make atonement for himself (Lev. 16:6)
- A. Burnt offering
 - B. Fellowship offering
 - C. Purification offering
 - D. Sin offering

D:A:Lv:16

8. How was Aaron to pick which goat was the LORD's and which was the scapegoat on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:8)?
- A. He was to consult the elders of Israel
 - B. He was to cast lots
 - C. He was to select the goat that was the firstborn
 - D. He selected the better goat

B:B:Lv:16

9. The goat selected to be offered to the LORD on the Day of Atonement was a _____ offering to the LORD (Lev. 16:9)
- A. Burnt offering
 - B. Fellowship offering
 - C. Sin offering
 - D. Purification offering

C:A:Lv:16

10. What happened to the scapegoat on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:10)?
- A. It was presented alive and sent into the desert
 - B. It was cast outside the camp
 - C. It was offered as a burnt offering
 - D. It was killed by the people and its blood put on the atonement cover by Aaron

A:B:Lv:16

11. With what was Aaron to fill his censer on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:12)?
- A. Coals from the burnt offering altar
 - B. Incense from the incense altar
 - C. Smoke from the lampstand
 - D. Burning coals from the altar before the LORD

D:A:Lv:16

12. Aaron is to offer a bull as a sin offering to make atonement for himself and sprinkle the blood seven times (Lev. 16:14)
- A. On the burnt offering altar
 - B. On the incense altar
 - C. Before the atonement cover
 - D. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting

C:A:Lv:16

13. The goat for the people's atonement was offered as a _____ on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:15)
- A. Burnt offering
 - B. Sin offering
 - C. Fellowship offering
 - D. Purification offering

B:A:Lv:16

14. Where was Aaron to put the blood of the goat that was offered for the people on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:15)?
- A. On the atonement cover
 - B. On the burnt offering altar
 - C. On the incense altar
 - D. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting

A:B:Lv:16

15. When Aaron sprinkled the blood of the goat on the Day of Atonement, he was making atonement for (Lev. 16:17)

- A. The world
- B. The whole community
- C. The tribe of Levi
- D. Himself

B:I:Lv:16

16. Aaron, on the Day of Atonement, was to take some of the bull's and goat's blood and put it on (Lev. 16:18)

- A. The people's ears
- B. On his sons' right ear lobe, right thumb and right big toe
- C. The horns of the altar before the LORD
- D. The base of the burnt offering altar

C:A:Lv:16

17. What was Aaron to do with the scapegoat on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:21)?

- A. Lay his hands on its head and confess the sins of Israel
- B. Lay his hands on its head and worship the LORD
- C. Lay his hands on its head and kill it for a burnt offering
- D. Spit on it and send it away with the sins of Israel

A:B:Lv:16

18. The scapegoat was to carry (Lev. 16:22)

- A. The sins of the world
- B. The sins of Israel into a desert place
- C. The sins of the priests away from the Tent of Meeting
- D. The uncleanness of Israel outside the camp

B:I:Lv:16

19. At the conclusion of the Day of Atonement, where was Aaron to go to change back into his regular set of clothes (Lev. 16:23)?

- A. North of the altar of burnt offering
- B. Into his tent
- C. Into the Tent of Meeting
- D. Into the Most Holy Place

C:A:Lv:16

20. After changing his clothes, Aaron was to offer what two sacrifices on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:24)?
- A. A lamb as a sin offering and a ram as a burnt offering
 - B. Two pigeons as a sin offering
 - C. A bull as a burnt offering for himself
 - D. A burnt offering for himself and a burnt offering for the people

D:A:Lv:16

21. The hides of what two animals were to be taken outside the camp and burned on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16:27)?
- A. The bull and goat sin offerings
 - B. The bull and ram offered as a burnt offering
 - C. The lamb and goat sin offerings
 - D. The two bulls offered as a burnt offering

A:A:Lv:16

22. On the Day of Atonement, what two animals had their blood taken into the Most Holy Place (Lev. 16:14, 15)?
- A. A lamb and bull
 - B. Two goats
 - C. A bull and a goat
 - D. Two pigeons

C:I:Lv:16

23. What must the man who took the scapegoat into the desert do before coming back into the camp (Lev. 16:26)?
- A. Offer up a sin offering and confess his sins
 - B. Bathe himself and change his clothes
 - C. Remain outside the camp until evening
 - D. Anoint his head with oil

B:A:Lv:16

24. The Day of Atonement is to be held on what day and month (Lev. 16:29)?
- A. The first month and the first day
 - B. The twelfth month and the fourteenth day
 - C. The seventh month and the seventh day
 - D. Seventh month and the tenth day

D:I:Lv:16

25. The Day of Atonement was to be a (Lev. 16:31)
- A. Day of denying yourself and a Sabbath of rest
 - B. Day of confessing your sins and rejoicing
 - C. Day of prayer and fasting
 - D. Day of ashes and remembering

A:I:Lv:16

Leviticus 17 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses commanded Aaron that all sacrifices were to be brought
(Lev. 17:4)

- A. Inside the camp to the entrance of their tents
- B. To the basin in the Tent of Meeting
- C. To the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- D. To the priests inside the camp

C:B:Lv:17

2. Israelites were not allowed to sacrifice in what two locations (Lev. 17:3)?

- A. In or outside the camp
- B. Outside the camp or on the mountains
- C. In their tents or among their tribes
- D. Outside the camp or back in Egypt

A:I:Lv:17

3. A person that offered a sacrifice in an improper place was (Lev. 17:4)

- A. Put to death
- B. Cut off from his people
- C. Was unclean for seven days
- D. Was to be brought before a judge for a decision

B:I:Lv:17

4. Prior to the Tent of Meeting centralization, the people were offering
sacrifices in _____ (Lev. 17:5)

- A. The mountain tops
- B. In caves
- C. At the entrances of their tents
- D. In the open fields

D:I:Lv:17

5. After the Tent of Meeting was set up, all offerings had to be brought to
_____ (Lev. 17:5)

- A. Aaron
- B. Moses
- C. A priest
- D. An elder

C:B:Lv:17

6. Prior to the Tent of Meeting being set up the people were offering sacrifices to _____ (Lev. 17:7)

- A. Fish idols
- B. Goat idols
- C. Calf gods
- D. Sky gods

B:I:Lv:17

7. All Israelites and any _____ living among them must offer their sacrifices at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting (Lev. 17:8)

- A. Alien
- B. Samaritan
- C. Amalekite
- D. Unclean

A:I:Lv:17

8. God said he would set his face against any Israelite that ate _____ (Lev. 17:10)

- A. Meat
- B. Any offerings
- C. The right thigh
- D. Blood

D:I:Lv:17

9. The _____ of the creature was said to be in the blood (Lev. 17:11)

- A. Value
- B. Promise
- C. Life
- D. Seed

C:B:Lv:17

10. Any one who eats blood would be _____ (Lev. 17:10)

- A. Stoned
- B. Cut off from his people
- C. Considered unclean for thirty days
- D. Confined to his tent for seven days

B:I:Lv:17

11. If a hunted animal or bird was taken, the blood of the animal must be _____ (Lev. 17:13)
- A. Sprinkled
 - B. Smeared on the horns of the altar
 - C. Brought to the priest
 - D. Drained

D:A:Lv:17

12. Anyone who ate an animal found dead was to (Lev. 17:15)
- A. Wash his clothes and bathe himself
 - B. Anoint himself with oil and bring a sin offering
 - C. Remain outside the camp until evening
 - D. Offer 2 doves as a sin offering

A:A:Lv:17

13. Anyone who ate an animal found dead was unclean (Lev. 17:15)
- A. Until morning
 - B. Until evening
 - C. Seven days
 - D. Until he washed

B:A:Lv:17

Leviticus 18 Multiple Choice Questions

1. God warned Israel not to live as people living in what two areas (Lev. 18:3)?

- A. Sinai and the Negev
- B. Egypt and Sinai
- C. Egypt and Ur
- D. Egypt and Canaan

D:B:Lv:18

2. The one who kept the LORD's decrees and laws would _____ by them (Lev. 18:5)

- A. Live
- B. Die
- C. Work
- D. Be blessed

A:B:Lv:18

3. No one is to approach a _____ for sexual relations (Lev. 18:6)

- A. Friend
- B. Close relative
- C. A priest
- D. An foreigner

B:B:Lv:18

4. The Israelites were explicitly commanded not to have sexual relations with any of the following EXCEPT (Lev. 18:7ff)

- A. One's mother
- B. A step-mother
- C. A sister
- D. A neighbor
- E. A step-sister

D:I:Lv:18

5. The Israelites were explicitly commanded not to have sexual relations with any of the following EXCEPT (Lev. 18:7ff)

- A. An aunt
- B. A daughter-in-law
- C. An aunt's daughter
- D. A sister-in-law
- E. Grand-daughter

C:A:Lv:18

6. Who was one not to take as a second wife (Lev. 18:18)?

- A. A neighbor
- B. One's wife's sister
- C. One's wife's aunt
- D. One's wife's cousin

B:A:Lv:18

7. One was not to approach a woman for sexual relations during

- A. Any of the feasts of Israel
- B. The Sabbath
- C. During her monthly period
- D. Her birthday

C:I:Lv:18

8. Whose wife was one explicitly commanded not to have relations with (Lev. 18:20)?

- A. A priest's
- B. An elder's
- C. An alien's
- D. A neighbor's

D:I:Lv:18

9. Israel was commanded not to sacrifice their children to _____ (Lev. 18:21)

- A. Molech
- B. Baal
- C. Amon-Re
- D. Hathor

A:B:Lv:18

10. What was considered detestable or an abomination (Lev. 18:22)?

- A. Lying with one's wife during her monthly period
- B. Lying with a man as one lies with a woman
- C. Lying with a woman who one was not married to
- D. Lying with one's uncle's sister

B:B:Lv:18

11. What was considered a perversion (Lev. 18:23)

- A. Having sexual relations with an Egyptian
- B. Having sexual relations with oneself
- C. Having sexual relations with an animal
- D. Having sexual relations on the first day after circumcision

C:B:Lv:18

12. Who violated God's laws for sexual relations (Lev. 18:24)?

- A. The Egyptians
- B. The Midianites of Sinai
- C. The nations between the two rivers
- D. The nations God was driving out before them

D:I:Lv:18

13. What was defiled by the illicit sexual relations of the people living in Canaan (Lev. 18:27)?

- A. The people
- B. The land
- C. The trees
- D. The mountain tops

B:I:Lv:18

14. How did the land respond to being defiled by the immorality of its inhabitants (Lev. 18:28)?

- A. It swallowed them up
- B. It drove them out with an east wind
- C. It vomited them up
- D. Its plagues destroyed them

C:A:Lv:18

Leviticus 19 Multiple Choice Questions

1. "Be _____ because I the LORD your God am _____ " (Lev. 19:1)

- A. Righteous
- B. Holy
- C. Just
- D. Merciful

B:B:Lv:19

2. Who were the Israelites explicitly commanded to respect (Lev. 19:3)?

- A. Their elders
- B. The priests of Israel
- C. Their mother and father
- D. Moses

C:B:Lv:19

3. The Israelites were not to turn to _____ (Lev. 19:4)

- A. Money
- B. Wine
- C. Egypt
- D. Idols

D:I:Lv:19

4. Fellowship offerings were not to be eaten after the _____ day
(Lev. 19:6)

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Seventh

B:A:Lv:19

5. What part of the field was not to be reaped (Lev. 19:9)?

- A. The edges
- B. The center
- C. The top
- D. The bottom

A:A:Lv:19

6. They were not to go through their vineyards a second time or gather _____ (Lev. 19:9)

- A. Wheat crushed
- B. The chaff
- C. Gleanings
- D. From one's neighbor's field

C:I:Lv:19

7. Why were parts of the field not to be harvested (Lev. 19:10)?

- A. It was to be left of the poor and alien
- B. It was to be left so that the land would be fertile
- C. It was the LORD's inheritance
- D. It was to be the children's food

A:B:Lv:19

8. One was not to swear falsely by God's name because it (Lev. 19:12)

- A. Defiled the land
- B. Defiled God's name
- C. It was detestable
- D. It was wickedness

B:B:Lv:19

9. Who was one explicitly commanded not to rob (Lev. 19:13)?

- A. The poor
- B. One's brother
- C. The alien
- D. One's neighbor

D:I:Lv:19

10. Who was one not to show partiality in judgment (Lev. 19:15)?

- A. The widow
- B. The priests
- C. The poor
- D. The elders

C:A:Lv:19

11. What was not to be spread among the people (Lev. 19:16)?

- A. Slander
- B. Sinful gain
- C. Uncleanliness
- D. Lies

A:B:Lv:19

12. One was not _____ their brother in their heart (Lev. 19:17)

- A. To despise
- B. To hate
- C. To be jealous
- D. To slander

B:I:Lv:19

13. One was to "love your neighbor as _____" (Lev. 19:18)

- A. Himself
- B. A friend
- C. Yourself
- D. A brother or sister

C:B:Lv:19

14. The Israelites were not to mate what kinds of animals (Lev. 19:19)?

- A. Unclean
- B. Predators
- C. Pigeons which God provided
- D. Different kinds

D:I:Lv:19

15. The Israelites were not to wear garments made of (Lev. 19:19)

- A. Two kinds of material
- B. Animal skins
- C. Red wool
- D. Purple linen

A:A:Lv:19

16. A fruit tree that was planted was forbidden to be eaten for how many years (Lev. 19:23)?

- A. One year
- B. Three years
- C. Four years
- D. Seven years

B:A:Lv:19

17. What year was the fruit of a fruit tree considered holy and given to God (Lev. 19:24)?

- A. First year
- B. Third year
- C. Fourth year
- D. Seventh year

C:A:Lv:19

18. What year was the first year the Israelites were able to eat of the fruit of their trees (Lev. 19:25)?

- A. First year
- B. Second year
- C. Fifth year
- D. Seventh year

C:A:Lv:19

19. The Israelites were not to practice (Lev. 19:26)

- A. Dancing
- B. Deception
- C. Immorality
- D. Sorcery

D:I:Lv:19

20. What hair was not to be clipped (Lev. 19:27)?

- A. On the sides of one's head
- B. On the back of one's head
- C. On the top of one's head
- D. On one's legs

A:I:Lv:19

21. What kinds of marks were the Israelites not allowed to put on their bodies (Lev. 19:28)?

- A. Marks of Baal
- B. Tattoo marks
- C. Slavery marks
- D. Burning marks

B:B:Lv:19

22. In whose presence were Israelites to rise (Lev. 19:32)?

- A. Their parents
- B. The priests
- C. The aged
- D. Moses

C:B:Lv:19

23. The Israelites were not to turn to or seek out (Lev. 19:31)

- A. Mediums
- B. Foreign priests
- C. Foreign wives
- D. Idols

A:B:Lv:19

24. Who were the Israelites specifically not to mistreat (Lev. 19:33)?

- A. Their neighbor
- B. Their parents
- C. Priests
- D. Aliens

D:B:Lv:19

25. The Israelites were not to use _____ (Lev. 19:35)

- A. Slaves
- B. Dishonest standards
- C. Foreign judges
- D. Hungry priests

B:B:Lv:19

26. Who was not to be cursed in Israel (Lev. 19:14)?

- A. A blind man
- B. A poor man
- C. A deaf man
- D. A priest

C:I:Lv:19

Leviticus 20 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Any one who gave their children to _____ was to be put to death
(Lev. 20:2)

- A. Prostitution
- B. Baal
- C. Molech
- D. Amen-hotep

C:B:Lv:20

2. When a person gave their children to a foreign god, the punishment was death by stoning. Who was responsible for stoning them
(Lev. 20:2)?

- A. The priests
- B. The judges
- C. The elders
- D. The people of the community

D:A:Lv:20

3. By turning to these individuals, God's face would be against them
(Lev. 20:6)

- A. Mediums
- B. Prostitutes
- C. Magicians
- D. Wise men of the east

A:I:Lv:20

4. One who _____ his father or mother was to be put to death
(Lev. 20:9)

- A. Strikes
- B. Slanders
- C. Curses
- D. Dishonors

C:B:Lv:20

5. If a person committed adultery with his neighbor's wife, what was the penalty (Lev. 20:10)
- A. Death to the adulterer
 - B. Death to both the adulterer and adulteress
 - C. 30 shekels of silver paid to the husband
 - D. Offering of two bulls as a sin offering

B:B:Lv:20

6. If a man had sexual relations with another man, the penalty was (Lev. 19:13)
- A. Payment of two bulls as a burnt offering
 - B. Burned with fire
 - C. Death
 - D. Castration

C:B:Lv:20

7. If a man married a woman and her daughter their punishment was (Lev. 20:14)
- A. Stoned to death
 - B. They were unclean until evening
 - C. Burned with fire
 - D. They must pay 2 bulls for a burnt offering

C:A:Lv:20

8. If a man had sexual relations with an animal, what was the punishment (Lev. 20:15)
- A. The man was stoned
 - B. The animal was sacrificed and the man paid 30 shekels
 - C. The animal was sacrificed and the man put to death
 - D. Both the man and animal were put to death

D:B:Lv:20

9. If a person married his step-sister, the punishment was (Lev. 20:17)
- A. They were cut off from the people
 - B. They were both put to death
 - C. They had to pay 30 shekels of silver
 - D. They had to offer 2 young bulls as a burnt offering

A:I:Lv:20

10. If a man slept with a woman during her monthly period, the punishment was (Lev. 20:18)
- A. They were both put to death
 - B. They had to pay 30 shekels of silver
 - C. They were cut off from the people
 - D. They had to offer 2 young bulls as a burnt offering

C:I:Lv:20

11. If a man sleeps with his aunt, the punishment would be (Lev. 20:20)
- A. They would die childless
 - B. They would be put outside the camp
 - C. They would be stoned
 - D. They would offer 2 bulls as a burnt offering

A:A:Lv:20

12. If a man marries his brother's wife, the punishment would be (Lev. 20:21)
- A. They would die childless
 - B. They would be put outside the camp
 - C. They would be stoned
 - D. They would offer 2 bulls as a burnt offering

A:A:Lv:20

13. God said he had set Israel _____ the other nations (Lev. 20:24)
- A. Above
 - B. To rule
 - C. Apart from
 - D. In the midst of

C:I:Lv:20

14. Israel was to distinguish between (Lev. 20:25)
- A. The righteous and wicked
 - B. The just and the unjust
 - C. The rich and the poor
 - D. The clean and unclean

D:B:Lv:20

15. What was the punishment for a person who was a medium or spiritist (Lev. 20:27)?

- A. Burned to death
- B. Stoned to death
- C. Put outside the camp
- D. 2 young bulls as a burnt offering

B:I:Lv:20

16. They were to follow the LORD's decrees lest the land (Lev. 20:22)

- A. Swallow them up
- B. Be smitten with a plague
- C. Vomit them up
- D. Not yield its produce

C:I:Lv:20

Leviticus 21 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How especially was a priest not allowed to make himself unclean (Lev. 21:1)?

- A. By touching a dead animal
- B. By eating an unclean animal
- C. By becoming unclean when someone dies
- D. By going outside the camp on a feast day

C:I:Lv:21

2. A priest was allowed to become unclean when all of the following died EXCEPT (Lev. 21:2f)

- A. Death of a parent
- B. Death of an unmarried sister
- C. Death of a son/daughter
- D. Death of an grand-son/daughter

D:A:Lv:21

3. A priest was forbidden to do all of the following EXCEPT (Lev. 21:5)

- A. Wear a head covering
- B. Shave their heads
- C. Shave the edges of their beards
- D. Cut their bodies

A:I:Lv:21

4. The offerings offered by the priests were called the (Lev. 21:6)

- A. Holy atonement
- B. The food of their God
- C. Redemption price
- D. Meat of forgiveness

B:A:Lv:21

5. A priest was explicitly commanded not to marry women who were (Lev. 21:7)

- A. A prostitute or divorced
- B. A prostitute or a priestess of a foreign god
- C. A widow or divorced
- D. A widow or a daughter of a foreigner

A:B:Lv:21

6. If a priest's daughter became a prostitute, her punishment was (Lev. 21:9)

- A. Death by stoning
- B. Death by strangulation
- C. Death by burning
- D. Permanently exiled from the camp

C:I:Lv:21

7. A high priest, while he had the anointing oil on him, must not (Lev. 21:10)

- A. Touch an unclean animal
- B. Not have sexual relations
- C. Not touch the inner parts of a sacrifice
- D. Tear his clothes or let his hair become unkempt

D:I:Lv:21

8. If a high priest who had the anointing oil on him, had a father or mother die, he was (Lev. 21:11)

- A. Allowed to become unclean for seven days
- B. Not allowed to become unclean for them
- C. Allowed to become unclean until evening
- D. Not allowed to offer a sacrifice on the day they died

B:B:Lv:21

9. A high priest was not allowed to marry all of the following EXCEPT (Lev. 21:13)

- A. A virgin
- B. A widow
- C. A divorced woman
- D. A prostitute

A:B:Lv:21

10. Who of Aaron's descendants could not become a priest (Lev. 21:16)?

- A. Any one of his descendants who sinned against the LORD
- B. Any one of his descendants who was a murderer
- C. Any one of his descendants that had a defect
- D. Any one of his descendants who had married outside the tribe of Levi

C:B:Lv:21

11. All of the following of Aaron's descendants were explicitly forbidden to offer sacrifices EXCEPT (Lev. 21:18)

- A. Blind
- B. Lame
- C. Bald
- D. Dwarfed
- E. Running sores

C:B:Lv:21

12. A descendant of Aaron that had a defect was allowed to (Lev. 21:22)

- A. Dip his finger in the blood of the sin offering
- B. Eat the sin offering with the other priests
- C. Eat the bread of the presence
- D. Anoint the incense altar with oil

B:I:Lv:21

13. A descendant of Aaron with a defect was not allowed to approach (Lev. 21:23)

- A. The altar or the curtain
- B. The tabernacle courtyard
- C. The camp of the people
- D. The mountain of God

A:I:Lv:21

Leviticus 22 Multiple Choice Questions

1. If a priest who was unclean comes near the sacred offerings, what was the punishment (Lev. 22:3)?
- A. He was to be stoned
 - B. He was put outside the camp for seven days
 - C. He was to be cut off from God's presence
 - D. He was to bring a sin offering to make atonement for himself

C:I:Lv:22

2. What two things would disqualify a priest from eating the sacred offerings until he had gone through the process of cleansing (Lev. 22:4)?
- A. A skin disease and bodily discharge
 - B. A death of his mother and touching someone with leprosy
 - C. Touching a crawling thing or eating pork
 - D. Offering a defective animal or a death of a father

A:B:Lv:22

3. A priest was disqualified from eating the sacred offerings until evening in all of the following cases EXCEPT (Lev. 22:4ff)
- A. An emission of semen
 - B. Touching any crawling thing
 - C. Offering a defective sacrifice
 - D. Sleeping with a woman who was having her monthly period

C:I:Lv:22

4. A priest that touched something unclean would be clean when the sun went down if he (Lev. 22:6)
- A. Bathed himself
 - B. Washed his hands and feet
 - C. Offered a sin offering to make atonement for himself
 - D. It was a feast day

A:A:Lv:22

5. All of the following were explicitly forbidden to eat the sacred offering EXCEPT (Lev. 22:10f)

- A. Guest
- B. Hired worker
- C. Priest's daughter not married to a priest
- D. The priest's wife

D:A:Lv:22

6. Who was explicitly allowed to eat the sacred offering as part of the priest's family (Lev. 22:11)?

- A. His uncle
- B. His slave
- C. Any son-in-law
- D. Any brother-in-law

B:A:Lv:22

7. A priest's married daughter could eat of the sacred offering if she (Lev. 22:13)

- A. Was home on vacation
- B. Was home while her husband was a war
- C. Was divorced with no children
- D. It was feast time

C:A:Lv:22

8. If someone ate the sacred offering by mistake they had to make restitution plus (Lev. 22:14)

- A. Double the value of what they ate
- B. Add one fifth to the value of what they ate
- C. Add one tenth to the value of what they ate
- D. Add a sin offering to make atonement for themselves

B:I:Lv:22

9. What kind of animal was not accepted as a burnt offering (Lev. 22:20)?

- A. A spotted goat
- B. A black sheep
- C. A bull with horns
- D. A blemished goat

D:B:Lv:22

10. All of the following were listed as defects in an animal that was not acceptable for an offering EXCEPT (Lev. 22:22)

- A. Maimed
- B. Blind
- C. Crushed testicles
- D. Festering sores
- E. Old

E:I:Lv:22

11. For what offering was one able to offer a deformed animal (Lev. 22:23)?

- A. There was none
- B. A freewill offering
- C. A vow offering
- D. A sin offering

B:A:Lv:22

12. A newborn cow, sheep or goat could not be offered for how long (Lev. 22:27)?

- A. Seven days
- B. Fourteen days
- C. Thirty days
- D. A year

A:A:Lv:22

13. A cow and its young were not to be offered on (Lev. 22:28)

- A. In the same week
- B. In the same year
- C. On the same day
- D. At the same feast

C:A:Lv:22

14. A thanksgiving offering was to be eaten within ____ day(s) (Lev. 22:29)

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Fourteen

A:I:Lv:22

15. God's holy name was not to be _____ (Lev. 22:23)

- A. Unclean
- B. Profaned
- C. Despised
- D. Polluted

B:B:Lv:22

Leviticus 23 Multiple Choice Questions

1. On what day was the Sabbath of rest (Lev. 23:3)?

- A. First
- B. Third
- C. Sixth
- D. Seventh

D:B:Lv:23

2. The Sabbath rest was to be a day of sacred _____ (Lev. 23:3)

- A. Reflection
- B. Assembly
- C. Anointing
- D. Offering

B:I:Lv:23

3. What was not to be done on the Sabbath (Lev. 23:3)?

- A. Any eating
- B. Any rest
- C. Any work
- D. Any drinking of strong drink

C:B:Lv:23

4. The LORD's Passover begins on the _____ of the fourteenth day (Lev. 23:5)

- A. Morning
- B. Twilight
- C. Midnight
- D. Midday

B:I:Lv:23

5. The Feast of _____ begins on the fifteenth day of the first month (Lev. 23:6)

- A. Passover
- B. Trumpets
- C. Tabernacles
- D. Unleavened Bread

D:I:Lv:23

6. On the Feast of Unleavened Bread, unleavened bread was to be eaten for (Lev. 23:6)

- A. Three days
- B. Seven days
- C. Fourteen days
- D. Thirty days

B:B:Lv:23

7. Which day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread was a day of sacred assembly (Lev. 23:7)?

- A. First
- B. Third
- C. Fourth
- D. Sixth

A:A:Lv:23

8. At the Feast of Unleavened Bread, they were to eat bread made without (Lev. 23:6)

- A. Oil
- B. Wheat
- C. Yeast
- D. Salt

C:B:Lv:23

9. When was the Feast of the Firstfruits to begin (Lev. 23:10)

- A. Whenever they harvested honey from the hives
- B. When they harvested figs and olives from the groves
- C. When they harvested grapes in the fall
- D. When they reaped grain

D:A:Lv:23

10. In the Feast of Firstfruits, what was to be offered as a wave offering (Lev. 23:11)?

- A. Sheaf from the first grain harvest
- B. Oil from the first olive harvest
- C. Wine from the first grape harvest
- D. Figs from the first fig harvest

A:A:Lv:23

11. All of the following offerings were to be offered at the Feast of the Firstfruits EXCEPT (Lev. 23:12)

- A. A burnt offering of a one year old lamb
- B. A grain offering mixed with oil
- C. A sin offering of a goat
- D. A drink offering of wine

C:A:Lv:23

12. What was not to be eaten until the Feast of the Firstfruits offering was offered (Lev. 23:14)?

- A. Oil
- B. Bread
- C. Figs
- D. Grapes

B:A:Lv:23

13. The Feast of Weeks was how many days after the sheaf wave offering was offered (Lev. 23:15)

- A. Twenty-one days
- B. Thirty days
- C. Forty-five days
- D. Fifty days

D:B:Lv:23

14. At the Feast of Weeks, what offering was to be presented (Lev. 23:16)?

- A. New grain
- B. A one year old goat
- C. Two pigeons
- D. Wine

A:I:Lv:23

15. At the Feast of Weeks, how many year-old male lamb(s) were to be offered as a burnt offering (Lev. 23:17)?

- A. One lamb
- B. Three lambs
- C. Seven lambs
- D. Twenty-one lambs

C:A:Lv:23

16. At the Feast of Weeks, bread was offered (Lev. 23:17)

- A. With yeast
- B. Without yeast
- C. With blood
- D. Fried in oil

A:I:Lv:23

17. What two animals were to be presented as a wave offering for the fellowship offering at the Feast of Weeks (Lev. 23:20)?

- A. Two pigeons
- B. Two goats
- C. Two rams
- D. Two lambs

D:A:Lv:23

18. What parts of the field were not to be harvested (Lev 23:20)?

- A. The hills
- B. The edges
- C. The center
- D. The north side

B:B:Lv:23

19. The gleanings were to be left for what two groups of people (Lev. 23:22)?

- A. Poor and the widows
- B. Aliens and orphans
- C. Poor and aliens
- D. The Levites and priests

C:B:Lv:23

20. The Feast of Trumpets was on what month and day (Lev. 23:24)?

- A. First day of the first month
- B. First day of the seventh month
- C. Tenth day of the first month
- D. Tenth day of the seventh month

B:A:Lv:23

21. What was to be done at the Feast of Trumpets (Lev. 23:24)?

- A. They harvested their grapes
- B. They lived in booths
- C. They put blood on their right ear lobes
- D. They blew their trumpets

D:B:Lv:23

22. The Day of Atonement was on what month and day (Lev. 23:27)?

- A. First day of the first month
- B. First day of the seventh month
- C. Tenth day of the first month
- D. Tenth day of the seventh month

D:A:Lv:23

23. On the Day of Atonement, what were the people to do (Lev. 23:29)?

- A. Remember their deliverance from Egypt
- B. Eat the goat that was killed before the LORD
- C. Deny themselves
- D. Pray and worship

C:I:Lv:23

24. No _____ was to be done on the Day of Atonement (Lev. 23:30)

- A. Work
- B. Mourning
- C. Sleeping
- D. Laughing

A:B:Lv:23

25. On what day and month did the Feast of Tabernacles begin (Lev. 23:33)?

- A. First day of the first month
- B. First day of the seventh month
- C. Fifteenth day of the first month
- D. Fifteenth day of the seventh month

D:A:Lv:23

26. How many day(s) was the Feast of Tabernacles (Lev. 23:34)?

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Fourteen

C:I:Lv:23

27. The eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles was a (Lev. 23:36)

- A. Day of rejoicing
- B. Sacred assembly
- C. Most holy day
- D. Day of offerings and sacrifices

B:A:Lv:23

28. The Feast of Tabernacles was celebrated by people (Lev. 23:39)

- A. Gathering crops of the land and they living in booths
- B. Living in booths and eating unleavened bread
- C. Bringing stones and singing
- D. Offering of the firstfruits of the grain harvest

A:B:Lv:23

29. At what feast did the Israelites take palm fronds/branches and fruit from trees (Lev. 23:40)?

- A. The Passover
- B. The Feast of Trumpets
- C. The Feast of Tabernacles
- D. The Day of Atonement

C:I:Lv:23

30. During the Feast of Tabernacles, where were the Israelites to live (Lev. 23:42)

- A. Under the stars of the sky
- B. At their neighbors house
- C. In booths
- D. In caves in the mountains

C:B:Lv:23

31. Why were the Israelites to live in booths during the Feast of Tabernacles (Lev. 23:43)
- A. Because when they came out of Egypt they lived in booths
 - B. Because when they first entered the promised land they lived in booths
 - C. Because when they received the law they lived in booths
 - D. Because this world was not their home, they were travelers to a better land

A:B:Lv:23

32. The Feast of Tabernacles was a time for Israelites to _____ before the LORD (Lev. 23:40)
- A. Humble themselves
 - B. Worship
 - C. Rejoice
 - D. Confess their sins

C:I:Lv:23

Leviticus 24 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What were the Israelites to bring for the lights on the lampstand (Lev. 24:2)?

- A. Oil distilled from tar
- B. Wax from the acacia tree
- C. Clear pressed olive oil
- D. Oil from the fat of lambs

C:I:Lv:24

2. When were the lamps in the Tent of Meeting to be tended specifically by Aaron (Lev. 24:3)?

- A. From evening till morning
- B. Daily
- C. Every hour of every day
- D. Whenever he went into the Tent of Meeting

A:A:Lv:24

3. How many loaves of bread were to be baked for the bread of the presence on the gold table (Lev. 24:5)?

- A. One a day
- B. Three a day
- C. Seven a week
- D. Twelve a week

D:B:Lv:24

4. On what day was the bread of the presence to be set out (Lev. 24:8)?

- A. The first day of the week
- B. The third day of the week
- C. The day before the Sabbath
- D. On the Sabbath

D:A:Lv:24

5. Who was allowed to eat the bread of the presence (Lev. 24:9)?

- A. Aaron only
- B. Aaron and his sons
- C. The priests and Levites
- D. The people offering sacrifices

B:I:Lv:24

6. The bread of the presence was to be eaten (Lev. 24:9)

- A. In a holy place
- B. Only in the Tent of Meeting
- C. In the entrance of priests' tent
- D. Inside the camp of Israel

A:I:Lv:24

7. What did the son of an Egyptian father and Israelite mother do (Lev. 24:10)?

- A. Worshipped an Egyptian idol
- B. Killed an Israelite man
- C. Cursed God
- D. Cursed his parents

C:I:Lv:24

8. What was the name of the mother of the son who blasphemed (Lev. 24:11)?

- A. Miriam
- B. Shelomith
- C. Asenath
- D. Hannah

B:A:Lv:24

9. What was the penalty for blaspheming the Name of God (Lev. 24:14)?

- A. Expulsion from the camp
- B. A young bull burnt offering
- C. Death by burning
- D. Death by stoning

D:B:Lv:24

10. Anyone taking the life of an animal must (Lev. 24:18)

- A. Make restitution
- B. Not be allowed to eat the animal
- C. Must offer a burnt offering of a young lamb
- D. Must confess his sin before the assembly

A:I:Lv:24

11. If someone injures his neighbor, the punishment was (Lev. 24:19)

- A. The offering of a young bull burnt offering
- B. Payment of 30 pieces of silver
- C. Eye for eye and tooth for tooth
- D. He must be put outside the camp for seven days

C:B:Lv:24

12. Whoever kills a man was to be (Lev. 24:21)

- A. Expelled from the community forever
- B. Pay 30 shekels of silver
- C. Put in prison for all his days
- D. Put to death

D:B:Lv:24

Leviticus 25 Multiple Choice Questions

1. God instructed Moses at Sinai that the land itself must
(Lev. 25:2)

- A. Observe the laws the LORD had given
- B. Observe a Sabbath to the LORD
- C. Not be bought or sold between families
- D. Be revered as holy

B:B:Lv:25

2. All of the following activities were forbidden on the Sabbatical
Year EXCEPT (Lev. 25:4f)

- A. Do not sow crops
- B. Do not reap crops
- C. Do not prune your vineyards
- D. Do not eat things grown in the field

D:B:Lv:25

3. All of the following were listed as being allowed to eat whatever grew by
itself on the Sabbatical year EXCEPT (Lev. 25:6)

- A. Your manservant and maidservant
- B. Your hired worker
- C. Inhabitants of the land
- D. Temporary resident

C:A:Lv:25

4. The fiftieth year was to be the year of _____ (Lev. 25:10)

- A. Sabbatical
- B. Jubilee
- C. Atonement
- D. Redemption

B:B:Lv:25

5. The year of Jubilee was begun with the sounding of the trumpet on
what day (Lev. 25:9)

- A. The Feast of Trumpets
- B. The Day of Atonement
- C. The Passover
- D. The Feast of Weeks

B:A:Lv:25

6. What was special on the Jubilee year? Each person was to (Lev. 25:10)

- A. Have a continual festival before the lord
- B. Return to his family property
- C. Rejoice before the LORD with sacrifices
- D. Celebrate their deliverance from Egypt

B:B:Lv:25

7. When land was bought or sold prior to the year of Jubilee (Lev. 25:14f)

- A. That was to be taken into account in the selling price
- B. That was not to be taken into account in the selling price
- C. It was bought for fifty years from the time of its selling
- D. It was to be sold only to those in the same family

A:I:Lv:25

8. People were not to take advantage of each other over the year of Jubilee but rather _____ (Lev. 25:17)

- A. Remember how the LORD gave the land to Joshua
- B. Help the widows and orphans
- C. Fear the LORD
- D. Love one another

C:I:Lv:25

9. Concerning the year of Jubilee, God said he would bless the sixth year so that it would yield (Lev. 25:21)

- A. Two years worth
- B. Three years worth
- C. Seven years worth
- D. Enough for them to eat

B:I:Lv:25

10. The land was not to be sold permanently because (Lev. 25:23)

- A. The land belonged to each family and tribe
- B. The land was a gift and they were to receive it as such
- C. The land was a promise to Abraham
- D. The land was God's and they were his tenants

D:B:Lv:25

11. If an Israelite became poor and sold some of his land, who was allowed to have the first chance to redeem it (Lev. 25:25)?
- A. The priests
 - B. The elders of his tribe
 - C. The relatives
 - D. The LORD

C:I:Lv:25

12. If a person sold a house in a walled city, how long does he own the right to redeem it (Lev. 25:30)?
- A. Thirty days
 - B. Ninety days
 - C. One year
 - D. Seven years

C:A:Lv:25

13. What property was not to be returned in the year of Jubilee (Lev. 25:30)?
- A. A house sold in a walled city and not redeemed
 - B. A house sold in a village and not redeemed
 - C. Land sold to one's family and not redeemed
 - D. All houses and lands were to be returned in the Jubilee

A:A:Lv:25

14. Who was guaranteed the right of redeeming a house even in a city (Lev. 25:32)?
- A. The priests
 - B. The Levites
 - C. The elders of Israel
 - D. The poor

B:I:Lv:25

15. The pasture land around what types of cities must not be sold (Lev. 25:34)?
- A. The cities of refuge
 - B. The cities without a well inside the walls
 - C. The cities of the Levites
 - D. The tribal capital cities

C:I:Lv:25

16. The poor among the Israelites were to be helped by (Lev. 25:36)

- A. Giving them free land to use
- B. Allowing them to work
- C. Buying their land at double the real value
- D. Giving them loans without interest

D:B:Lv:25

17. If an Israelite sold himself as a slave, he was to be treated as (Lev. 25:39)

- A. A slave
- B. A hired worker
- C. A brother
- D. An orphan

B:I:Lv:25

18. An Israelite who sold himself as a slave was to be set free (Lev. 25:40)

- A. On the Sabbatical year
- B. On the Passover
- C. On the year of Jubilee
- D. After seven years of service

C:B:Lv:25

19. An Israelite slave was not to be ruled _____ but _____ (Lev. 25:43)

- A. Violently but justly
- B. Unmercifully but with compassion
- C. Without respect of persons but fairly
- D. Ruthlessly but in the fear of the LORD

D:I:Lv:25

20. Israelites were not to be bought and sold because (Lev. 25:42)

- A. They were God's servants whom he brought out of Egypt
- B. They were made in the image of God
- C. Joseph was sold to Egypt as a slave and now they were to be free
- D. They were the sons of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

A:I:Lv:25

21. The Israelites were allowed to sell alien slaves as _____
(Lev. 25:45)

- A. Servants of God
- B. Property
- C. Neighbors
- D. Hired workers

B:A:Lv:25

22. If an alien bought an Israelite as a slave, he could be released by
(Lev. 25:48ff)

- A. Being redeemed by a relative or by the year of Jubilee
- B. The Sabbatical year or purchase his own release
- C. An alien was not allowed to buy an Israelite slave in Israel
- D. The alien was required to set him free after three years

A:A:Lv:25

23. Israelites were viewed as God's servants because (Lev. 25:55)

- A. They were his special possession
- B. He had given them his law
- C. He brought them out of Egypt
- D. They were to bring his offerings and make atonement for all

C:B:Lv:25

Leviticus 26 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Israelites were forbidden to do all of the following EXCEPT (Lev. 26:1)

- A. Build an altar
- B. Set up a sacred stone
- C. Make idols
- D. Bow down to a carved stone

A:B:Lv:26

2. The Israelites were commanded to have reverence for (Lev. 26:2)

- A. The land
- B. The rain on the land
- C. The sanctuary
- D. The mountain of the LORD

C:B:Lv:26

3. If Israel obeyed, his decrees all of the following blessings would occur in regard to their crops EXCEPT (Lev. 26:3ff)

- A. Send rain in its season
- B. The streams would yield their fish
- C. The trees would yield their fruit
- D. The ground would yield it crops

B:B:Lv:26

4. If Israel obeyed, their threshing season would continue until (Lev. 26:5)

- A. Passover
- B. The barley harvest
- C. The Feast of Weeks
- D. The grape harvest

D:A:Lv:26

5. If Israel obeyed, he would remove what from the land (Lev. 26:6)?

- A. The savage beasts
- B. The plagues
- C. Famines
- D. Mildew

A:A:Lv:26

6. If Israel obeyed, one hundred of their enemies would be
(Lev. 26:7)

- A. Pursued by hornets and destroyed by hail
- B. Chased by five and fall by the sword
- C. Find no rest in the land and be enslaved by Israel
- D. Surrender to Israel and work their land

B:I:Lv:26

7. If Israel obeyed, all of the following good things would happen
EXCEPT (Lev. 26:9ff)

- A. He would increase their numbers
- B. He would dwell among them
- C. They would still be eating last year's harvest when it was time to make room for the new
- D. They would be able to see their grand-children's children

D:B:Lv:26

8. If Israel obeyed, all of the following would be the result EXCEPT
(Lev. 26:5ff)

- A. They would live in safety in the land
- B. No one would make them afraid
- C. They would be kings and priests over all
- D. He would grant them peace

C:I:Lv:26

9. If Israel obeyed, God described his relationship to them as
(Lev. 26:12)

- A. Overshadowing them
- B. Walking among them
- C. Dining with them
- D. Leading them like a shepherd

B:A:Lv:26

10. All of the following were used in describing the violation of God's covenant with Israel and leading to the punishment EXCEPT (Lev. 26:14f)

- A. Rejecting his decrees
- B. Abhorring his laws
- C. Not carrying out his commands
- D. Not meditating on his statutes

D:I:Lv:26

11. If Israel violated the covenant, who would eat the crops from their seed (Lev. 26:16)?

- A. Their enemies
- B. Their servants
- C. The locusts
- D. Their pagan priests

A:B:Lv:26

12. If Israel violated the covenant, those who hate them would (Lev. 26:17)

- A. Kill them
- B. Enslave them
- C. Rule them
- D. Expel them from the land

C:I:Lv:26

13. If Israel violated the covenant, their sins would be punished (Lev 26:18)

- A. Double
- B. Three times over
- C. Seven times over
- D. A thousand times over

C:I:Lv:26

14. God said he would break Israel's stubborn pride making the sky _____ and the earth _____ (Lev. 26:19)

- A. Stone and rock
- B. Iron and bronze
- C. Flint and iron
- D. Bronze and steel

B:A:Lv:26

15. If Israel violated the covenant, who would steal their children (Lev. 26:22)

- A. Their enemies
- B. The neighbors
- C. Slave traders
- D. Wild animals

D:I:Lv:26

16. If Israel was hostile to God, what was the plight described on ten women (Lev. 26:26)

- A. They would pursue one man
- B. They would bake bread in one oven
- C. They would reap in one field
- D. They would be childless

B:A:Lv:26

17. If Israel continued their hostility against God, what would they eat (Lev. 26:29)?

- A. Their own children
- B. Dirt
- C. Dung
- D. Worms

A:B:Lv:26

18. If Israel continued its hostility, God would (Lev. 26:33)

- A. Dry up their wells
- B. Scatter their sheep in the mountains
- C. Scatter them among the nations
- D. Make them an object of ridicule

C:I:Lv:26

19. If Israel continued its hostility toward God they would be removed from the land and the land would enjoy (Lev. 26:34)

- A. Its cleansing
- B. Its sabbatical rests
- C. Its harvests
- D. Its freedom

B:B:Lv:26

20. If Israel violated the covenant, what would put them to flight (Lev. 26:36)?

- A. The sword of their enemy
- B. A thunderstorm from God
- C. An army of chariots
- D. A wind-blown leaf

D:A:Lv:26

21. If Israel violated the covenant, they would run when

- A. Their enemies pursued with a sword
- B. No one pursued them
- C. Foreigners ruled them
- D. The enemy approached for war

B:I:Lv:26

22. If Israel violated the covenant, God said they had (Lev. 26:41)

- A. Thick skulls
- B. Hardened hearts
- C. Uncircumcised hearts
- D. Blind eyes

C:A:Lv:26

23. God said if Israel, after violating the covenant, did what, he would remember the covenant (Lev. 26:40)?

- A. Confess their sins
- B. Forgive their enemies
- C. Humble themselves and pray
- D. Purify the land

A:B:Lv:26

Leviticus 27 Multiple Choice Questions

1. If someone dedicated a person to the LORD and the person was between 20 and 60, what value was to be donated (Lev. 27:3)?
- A. Male 50 shekels of silver, female 30 shekels
 - B. Male 20 shekels of silver, female 10 shekels
 - C. Male 100 shekels of silver, female 75 shekels
 - D. Male 5 shekels of silver, female 3 shekels

A:A:Lv:27

2. If someone dedicated a person to the LORD and the person was between one month and five, what value was to be donated (Lev. 27:6)?
- A. Male 50 shekels of silver, female 30 shekels
 - B. Male 20 shekels of silver, female 10 shekels
 - C. Male 100 shekels of silver, female 75 shekels
 - D. Male 5 shekels of silver, female 3 shekels

D:A:Lv:27

3. If someone dedicated a person to the LORD and the person was between 5 and 20, what value was to be donated (Lev. 27:5)?
- A. Male 50 shekels of silver, female 30 shekels
 - B. Male 20 shekels of silver, female 10 shekels
 - C. Male 100 shekels of silver, female 75 shekels
 - D. Male 5 shekels of silver, female 3 shekels

B:A:Lv:27

4. If a person was too poor to pay a vow dedicating a person to the LORD, who was to determine the value (Lev. 27:8)?
- A. Moses
 - B. Aaron
 - C. A priest
 - D. The elders of Israel

C:B:Lv:27

5. If a person vowed an unclean animal to the LORD, what happened (Lev. 27:11)?

- A. It was rejected
- B. It was switched for a clean one
- C. It would be slain and fed to the poor
- D. Its value would be established by the priest

D:I:Lv:27

6. If a person vowed an animal to the LORD, it could be redeemed (Lev. 27:13)

- A. For the value of the animal
- B. For double the price of the animal
- C. Adding a fifth to the value of the animal
- D. For the sacrifice of a lamb as a vow offering

C:I:Lv:27

7. A person dedicating a field to the LORD was valued according to (Lev. 27:16)

- A. The number of acres it was
- B. The amount of seed required
- C. The number of trees on the land
- D. Its closeness to the city well

B:A:Lv:27

8. If someone dedicated a field to the LORD, its value

- A. Was calculated in relation to the year of Jubilee
- B. Was calculated in relation to the Sabbatical year
- C. Was calculated in relation to the number of sheep it could feed
- D. Was calculated in relation to the closeness to water

A:I:Lv:27

9. A piece of property dedicated on the year of Jubilee became (Lev. 27:21)

- A. Part of the holy area in Israel
- B. A city of refuge
- C. The property of Moses' family
- D. The priests'

D:A:Lv:27

10. A(n) _____ animal was not to be dedicated because it was already the LORD's (Lev. 27:26)

- A. Sheep
- B. Goat
- C. Firstborn
- D. Unblemished

C:I:Lv:27

11. Who was not allowed to be ransomed (Lev. 27:29)?

- A. A slave
- B. A son or daughter
- C. A priest
- D. A person devoted for destruction

D:A:Lv:27

12. How much of the fruit of the land and trees belonged to the LORD (Lev. 27:30)?

- A. All of it
- B. A tithe (1/10)
- C. A fifth to redeem it
- D. Five percent sales tax

B:I:Lv:27

13. Every _____ animal passing under the shepherds rod was the LORD's (Lev. 27:32)

- A. Seventh
- B. Fifth
- C. Tenth
- D. Twelfth

C:B:Lv:27

14. To redeem part of one's tithe, one must pay how much extra (Lev. 27:31)?

- A. One fourth
- B. One third
- C. One fifth
- D. One tenth

C:I:Lv:27

Numbers Multiple Choice Questions

(B=Beg; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced)

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Numbers 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After they came out of Egypt, when did the LORD order the census of Israel (Num. 1:1)?

- A. First day of the second month of the second year
- B. First day of the first month of the first year
- C. First day of the first month of the second year
- D. First day of the second month of the third year

A:I:Nm:1

2. How old did the men who were counted in the census have to be (Num. 1:3)?

- A. Eighteen
- B. Twenty
- C. Twenty-one
- D. Thirty

B:B:Nm:1

3. Who were to help Moses and Aaron take the census (Num. 1:4)?

- A. One person from each family
- B. One person from each tent
- C. One person from each tribe
- D. Joshua, Hur and Aaron's sons

C:I:Nm:1

4. In the census each person was listed (Num. 1:18)

- A. By where they lived in Goshen
- B. Whether they were part Egyptian or not
- C. By family and trade
- D. By family and name

D:B:Nm:1

5. Approximately how many men did each of the tribes have in the Numbers census (Num. 1:21, 23, 25)? Ball park figure

- A. 5,000-10,000
- B. 10,000-20,000
- C. 20,000-30,000
- D. 30,000-60,000

D:A:Nm:1

6. Which tribe had the most counted in the census (Num. 1:26)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Ephraim
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

C:A:Nm:1

7. The total that were numbered in the census came to approximately (Num. 1:46)

- A. 70,000
- B. 150,000
- C. 600,000
- D. One million

C:I:Nm:1

8. What tribe was not to be counted (Num. 1:47)?

- A. Levi
- B. Asher
- C. Benjamin
- D. Manasseh

A:B:Nm:1

9. All of the following were job responsibilities of the tribe of Levi EXCEPT (Num. 1:50ff)

- A. Carrying the tabernacle furnishings
- B. Starting the altar fires
- C. Setting up the tabernacle
- D. Taking the tabernacle it down

B:B:Nm:1

10. Which tribe was to camp directly around the Tabernacle (Num. 1:53)?

- A. Judah
- B. Reuben
- C. Moses
- D. Levi

D:B:Nm:1

11. Each person in the census had to be old enough to be able to (Num. 1:3)

- A. Serve in the army
- B. Bring an offering to the tabernacle
- C. Serve as a priest
- D. Contribute to the construction of the Tent of Meeting

A:A:Nm:1

12. Which tribe had the least men counted in the census (Num. 1:35)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Manasseh
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

B:A:Nm:1

Numbers 2 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the ordering of the camp around the tabernacle, each man was to camp under his tribal (Num. 2:2)

- A. Tent
- B. Rock
- C. Standard
- D. Staff

C:I:Nm:2

2. All of the following tribes camped on the east of the tabernacle EXCEPT (Num. 2:3-7)

- A. Zebulun
- B. Issachar
- C. Reuben
- D. Judah

C:A:Nm:2

3. All of the following tribes camped on the south of the tabernacle EXCEPT (Num. 2:10-14)

- A. Judah
- B. Reuben
- C. Gad
- D. Simeon

A:A:Nm:2

4. All of the following tribes camped on the west of the tabernacle EXCEPT (Num. 2:18-22)

- A. Ephraim
- B. Reuben
- C. Manasseh
- D. Benjamin

B:A:Nm:2

5. On what side of the tabernacle did the descendants of Rachel camp (Num. 2:18-22)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

D:A:Nm:2

7. All of the following tribes camped on the north of the tabernacle EXCEPT (Num. 2:25-29)

- A. Dan
- B. Ephraim
- C. Asher
- D. Naphtali

B:A:Nm:2

8. On the east side of the tabernacle the three tribes were under whose leadership (Num. 2:9)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Reuben
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

C:A:Nm:2

9. On the south the three tribes were under whose leadership (Num. 2:16)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Reuben
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

B:A:Nm:2

10. On the west the three tribes were under whose leadership (Num. 2:24)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Reuben
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

A:A:Nm:2

11. On the north the three tribes were under whose leadership (Num. 2:31)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Reuben
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

D:A:Nm:2

12. The tribes on which side were to set out first (Num. 2:9)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

C:A:Nm:2

13. The tribes on which side were to set out last (Num. 2:31)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

A:A:Nm:2

14. The tribes on which side were to set out second (Num. 2:16)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

B:A:Nm:2

15. The tribes on which side were to set out third (Num. 2:31)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

D:A:Nm:2

16. The Levites and the Tent of Meeting traveled in the _____
of the camps (Num. 2:17)
- A. Beginning
 - B. Middle
 - C. End
 - D. Outside

B:B:Nm:2

Numbers 3 Multiple Choice Questions

1. All of the following were sons of Aaron EXCEPT (Num 3:2)

- A. Nadab
- B. Gershom
- C. Ithamar
- D. Eleazar
- E. Abihu

B:B:Nm:3

2. What did Nadab and Abihu offer resulting in their falling dead before the LORD (Num. 3:4)?

- A. An improper sin offering
- B. An unauthorized grain offering
- C. An unauthorized fire
- D. A burnt offering with a defect

C:B:Nm:3

3. In the days of Aaron, how many priests were there in Israel (Num. 3:4)?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 12
- D. 500

A:I:Nm:3

4. What responsibilities did the tribe of Levi have (Num. 3:8)?

- A. The maintaining of the tabernacle herds of sheep and goats
- B. The care for the priestly garments
- C. The care for evaluating the sacrifices before they were brought to the priests
- D. The care for the tabernacle furnishings

D:B:Nm:3

5. God said that he had taken the Levites (Num. 3:12)
- A. Because he chose them before the foundation of the world
 - B. Instead of tribe of Reuben which was the firstborn but he had defiled his father's bed
 - C. Instead of the first born males when he slew the firstborn of Egypt
 - D. Instead of taking one tenth of all the people of Israel

C:I:Nm:3

6. Who was to be counted in the tribe of Levi (Num. 3:14)?
- A. Every male
 - B. Every male over one month old
 - C. Every male over twenty years old
 - D. Every male over thirty years old

B:A:Nm:3

7. All of the following were sons of Levi EXCEPT (Num. 3:17)
- A. Gershon
 - B. Kothath
 - C. Merari
 - D. Elishama

D:B:Nm:3

8. Which of the descendants of Levi were to live on the south side of the tabernacle (Num. 3:29)?
- A. Gershon
 - B. Kothath
 - C. Merari
 - D. Moses and Aaron and their sons

B:A:Nm:3

9. Which of the descendants of Levi were to live on the west side of the tabernacle (Num. 3:23)?
- A. Gershon
 - B. Kothath
 - C. Merari
 - D. Moses and Aaron and their sons

A:A:Nm:3

10. Which of the descendants of Levi were to live on the north side of the tabernacle (Num. 3:35)?

- A. Gershon
- B. Kothath
- C. Merari
- D. Moses and Aaron and their sons

C:A:Nm:3

11. The Levites of Gershon were to care for the (Num. 3:25)

- A. Frames, crossbars, posts, bases, tent pegs and ropes
- B. The animals for the altars, sheep, goats, bulls, and grain
- C. Tabernacle tent and its coverings and curtains of the courtyard
- D. Ark, lampstand, altars, table and the articles of the sanctuary

C:A:Nm:3

12. The Levites of Kohath were to care for the (Num. 3:31)

- A. Frames, crossbars, posts, bases, tent pegs and ropes
- B. The animals for the altars, sheep, goats, bulls, and grain
- C. Tabernacle tent and its coverings and curtains of the courtyard
- D. Ark, lampstand, altars, table and the articles of the sanctuary

D:A:Nm:3

13. The Levites of Merari were to care for the (Num. 3:33)

- A. Frames, crossbars, posts, bases, tent pegs and ropes
- B. The animals for the altars, sheep, goats, bulls, and grain
- C. Tabernacle tent and its coverings and curtains of the courtyard
- D. Ark, lampstand, altars, table and the articles of the sanctuary

A:A:Nm:3

14. Who was to camp on the east side of the tabernacle by the entrance (Num. 3:38)?

- A. Gershon
- B. Kothath
- C. Merari
- D. Moses and Aaron and their sons

D:I:Nm:3

15. The number of Levites was _____ (Num. 3:39)

- A. 10,000
- B. 22,000
- C. 29,000
- D. 33,000

B:A:Nm:3

16. The number of the tribe of Levi was compared to the number of the _____ (Num. 3:43ff)

- A. Leaders of Israel
- B. Those who had not worshipped the golden calf
- C. Firstborn of Israel
- D. Tribe of Reuben

C:I:Nm:3

17. How much was to be collected for the difference (273) between the number of Levites and the number of the firstborn (Num. 3:47)?

- A. One shekel per person
- B. Five shekels per person
- C. Seven shekels per person
- D. Twelve shekels per person

B:A:Nm:3

18. The 273 that were the difference between the number of Levi and the number of the firstborn had to be _____ with money (Num. 3:48f)

- A. Atoned for
- B. Reconciled
- C. Sanctified
- D. Redeemed

D:B:Nm:3

Numbers 4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses was to take a special census for carrying the tabernacle of all the men between what ages (Num. 4:3)?

- A. 20-50
- B. 30-50
- C. 30-60
- D. 25-55

B:I:Nm:4

2. Who was to take down the shield curtain and cover the ark of the Testimony (Num. 4:5)?

- A. The Kohathites
- B. Moses
- C. The Merarites
- D. Aaron and his sons

D:I:Nm:4

3. The general procedures for covering the tabernacle articles like the table was to (Num. 4:7f)

- A. Wrap it in a blue cloth and cover the cloth with the hides of sea cows
- B. Wrap it in ram skins dyed red and cover it with blue linen
- C. Use the tabernacle curtains to wrap the tabernacle items
- D. The items were carried on poles and not wrapped

A:I:Nm:4

4. What was to be used to cover the ark of the Testimony (Num. 4:5)?

- A. A white finely twisted linen cloth
- B. The shielding curtain
- C. The rams skins dyed red
- D. A finely twisted linen with gold cherubim woven into it

B:I:Nm:4

5. The ark and tabernacle articles were carried on (Num. 4:6)

- A. Wheels
- B. A sled
- C. A cart
- D. On poles

D:B:Nm:4

6. All of the following items went with the tabernacle table EXCEPT (Num. 4:7)

- A. Plates
- B. Jars for drink offerings
- C. Spoons and forks
- D. Ladles and bowls

C:A:Nm:4

7. All of the following items went with the tabernacle lampstand EXCEPT (Num. 4:9)

- A. Flint for lighting the fire
- B. Wick trimmers
- C. Trays
- D. Oil jars

A:A:Nm:4

8. The lampstand was carried by means of (Num. 4:10)

- A. Poles
- B. A frame
- C. A cart
- D. On wheels

B:A:Nm:4

9. The bronze altar was wrapped in a cloth of what color (Num. 4:13)?

- A. Blue
- B. Red
- C. Purple
- D. Gold

C:A:Nm:4

10. All of the following items went with the bronze altar EXCEPT (Num. 4:14)

- A. Forks
- B. Firepans
- C. Shovels
- D. Sprinkling bowls
- E. Sprinkling brush

E:A:Nm:4

11. After Aaron and his sons wrapped all the tabernacle objects, who was to come into to carry them (Num. 4:15)?

- A. Merarites
- B. Kohathites
- C. Gershonites
- D. Aaronites

B:I:Nm:4

12. Who was in charge of the oil for the light, anointing oil and incense (Num. 4:16)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Moses
- C. Eleazar
- D. Ithamar

C:A:Nm:4

13. What would happen if the Levites looked on the holy things (Num. 4:20)?

- A. They would die
- B. They would be cut off from their people
- C. They would be unclean until evening
- D. They would have to offer a ram as a sin offering

A:I:Nm:4

14. What did the Gershonites carry (Num. 4:25)?

- A. The tabernacle articles
- B. The curtains
- C. The frames
- D. The courtyard articles

B:A:Nm:4

15. Who was to oversee the carrying of the curtains (Num. 4:28)?

- A. Nadab
- B. Eleazar
- C. Aaron
- D. Ithamar

D:A:Nm:4

16. The Merarites carried all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 4:31)

- A. Frames
- B. Crossbars
- C. Posts
- D. Curtains
- E. Ropes

D:A:Nm:4

17. How old did a Levite have to be to carry the tabernacle pieces (Num. 4:35)?

- A. Twenty-one
- B. Twenty-five
- C. Thirty
- D. Thirty-five

C:A:Nm:4

18. The total number of Levites who helped carry the tabernacle was approximately (Num. 4:48)

- A. 4,000
- B. 8,500
- C. 10,000
- D. 12,500

B:A:Nm:4

Numbers 5 Multiple Choice Questions

1. All of the following were to be sent away from the camp EXCEPT (Num. 5:2)

- A. One with an infectious skin disease
- B. One with a discharge of any kind
- C. One with baldness and a sore
- D. One who was unclean because of a dead body

C:I:Nm:5

2. Why were those who were unclean sent outside the camp (Num. 5:3)?

- A. Because the LORD dwell among them
- B. Because the LORD brought them out of Egypt
- C. Because others might be infected
- D. So others would not mock and slander them

A:B:Nm:5

3. A person that wronged another must do what two things, along with offering a sacrifice (Num. 5:6ff)?

- A. Confess their sins and give a gift to the priest
- B. Confess their sins and be brought before the elders
- C. Go before a judge and a priest who will assign the punishment
- D. Confess their sin and make restitution

D:B:Nm:5

4. When someone had wronged a person, what was added beyond a one for one restitution (Num. 5:7)?

- A. One third
- B. One half
- C. One fifth
- D. Double

C:I:Nm:5

5. If someone who had wronged a person and the person had no relatives, to whom restitution could be made, who was to receive the restitution (Num. 5:8)?

- A. Moses
- B. The elder for that tribe
- C. The priest
- D. The poor

C:A:Nm:5

6. If someone who had wronged a person and the person had no relatives, to whom restitution belong (Num. 5:8)?

- A. Moses
- B. The elder for that tribe
- C. The poor
- D. The LORD

D:I:Nm:5

7. If a _____ husband suspected his wife of cheating on him, he was to take his wife to a priest (Num. 6:15)

- A. Righteous
- B. Jealous
- C. Insecure
- D. Angry

B:B:Nm:5

8. A grain offering of jealousy was to be an ephah of _____ flour without _____ (Num. 5:15)

- A. Barley without oil
- B. Wheat without salt
- C. Beans without yeast
- D. Ground figs without salt

A:A:Nm:5

9. In the law of jealousy, what did the priest put in the clay pot of water (Num. 5:17)?

- A. Blood from the altar
- B. Grain from the grain offering
- C. Dust from the floor of the tabernacle
- D. Incense from the incense altar

C:A:Nm:5

10. What was the woman in the jealousy law to hold in her hands as she stood before the LORD (Num. 5:18)?
- A. A liver of the animal slain for a sin offering
 - B. The remainder of the grain offering
 - C. The oil of anointing
 - D. The head of the animal that was to be sacrificed

B:A:Nm:5

11. What happened to the woman under the curse in the jealousy law (Num. 5:22)?
- A. She would be childless for the rest of her days
 - B. She would not be able to swallow the bitter water
 - C. Her stomach would swell and thigh waste away
 - D. Her hair would fall out

C:I:Nm:5

12. The curses in the law of jealousy were to be written (Num. 5:23)
- A. On the pot
 - B. On the floor of the tabernacle
 - C. On her forehead
 - D. On a scroll

D:I:Nm:5

13. The writing of the curses on the scroll was to be washed (Num. 5:23)
- A. Onto the ground inside the tabernacle
 - B. Onto the altar
 - C. Into the bitter water
 - D. Into the wife's hair

C:A:Nm:5

14. What indicated that the woman had been immoral substantiating her husband's jealousy (Num. 5:27)?
- A. She would be childless for the rest of her days
 - B. She would not be able to swallow the bitter water
 - C. Her stomach would swell and thigh waste away
 - D. Her hair would fall out

C:I:Nm:5

15. If a woman was found to be impure and her husband's jealousy substantiated, what was the punishment (Num. 5:27)

- A. Death by burning
- B. She was accursed among the people
- C. She was beaten with rods
- D. She had to cry "Unclean" for seven days

B:I:Nm:5

16. If the woman was not guilty and her husband's jealousy misplaced, she was cleared of guilt and she was able (Num. 5:28)

- A. To offer sacrifices again
- B. To come home from outside of the camp
- C. To have children
- D. To come to the sacred assemblies

C:I:Nm:5

Numbers 6 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Nazirite vow was a vow of (Num. 6:2)

- A. Dedication
- B. Sanctification
- C. Separation
- D. Reconciliation

C:I:Nm:6

2. A person taking a Nazirite vow must abstain from all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 6:3)

- A. Wine
- B. Vinegar
- C. Raisins
- D. Figs

D:I:Nm:6

3. A person taking a Nazirite vow was not to (Num. 6:5)

- A. Cut the hair on his head
- B. Allow his body to be tattooed
- C. Have sexual relations
- D. Eat meat

A:B:Nm:6

4. A person taking a Nazirite vow was not to go near (Num. 6:6)

- A. The place of uncleanness outside the camp
- B. A dead body
- C. Meat of any kind
- D. Any foreigners

B:B:Nm:6

5. All of the following were requirements for those desiring to take a Nazirite vow EXCEPT (Num. 6:2ff)

- A. No products of the grape
- B. No cutting ones hair
- C. No eating meat
- D. No going near a dead body

C:B:Nm:6

6. If someone died suddenly in his presence, the person taking a Nazirite vow must (Num. 6:9f)
- A. Shave his head and offering sin and burnt offerings
 - B. Let his hair become unkempt and offer a grain offering
 - C. Wash with water and bring a sin offering
 - D. Come before the priest, confess what happened and offer a sin offering

A:A:Nm:6

7. All of the following were done when the person taking a Nazirite vow's day of separation was over EXCEPT (Num. 6:13ff)
- A. Present a basket of bread without yeast
 - B. Present a year old lamb for a burnt offering
 - C. Present a year-old ewe lamb for a sin offering
 - D. Present a dove as a purification offering
 - E. Present a ram for a fellowship offering

D:A:Nm:6

8. What was the person completing a Nazirite vow to do with his hair after shaving his head (Num. 6:18)?
- A. Scatter the hair in the wind at the entrance of the tabernacle
 - B. Burn the hair on the altar with the fellowship offering
 - C. Burn the hair outside the camp
 - D. Wash the hair in water taken from the tabernacle basin

B:B:Nm:6

9. All of the following were to be presented as a wave offering at the completion of a Nazirite vow after the person shaved their head EXCEPT (Num. 6:19f)
- A. The left thigh of the fellowship offering and the right thigh of the sin offering
 - B. The fatty portions of the fellowship offering and the left thigh of the sin offering
 - C. The shoulder of the ram fellowship offering and the breast from the sin offering
 - D. The a handful of the grain offering and the hind leg of the sin offering

C:A:Nm:6

10. After the Nazirite completed his vow of separation, he could
(Num. 6:20)

- A. Drink wine
- B. Touch dead bodies without becoming unclean
- C. Walk without fear in the assembly of the people
- D. Say the priestly blessing over the people of Israel

A:I:Nm:6

11. Who told Aaron what was to be said in the priestly blessing
(Num. 6:22)

- A. The LORD
- B. Moses
- C. Miriam
- D. The person taking the Nazirite vow

B:A:Nm:6

12. What part of the LORD was mentioned twice in the priestly blessing
(Num. 6:25f)

- A. His hands
- B. His arms
- C. His face
- D. His backside

C:I:Nm:6

13. All of the following were included in the Aaronic priestly blessing
EXCEPT (Num. 6:24ff)

- A. LORD be gracious to you
- B. LORD keep you
- C. LORD give you peace
- D. LORD prosper you

D:B:Nm:6

14. The Aaronic priestly blessing concludes with God's giving the
recipients _____ (Num. 6:26)

- A. Help
- B. Peace
- C. Strength
- D. Rest

B:I:Nm:6

Numbers 7 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Moses finished setting up the tabernacle, he (Num. 7:1)

- A. Anointed and consecrated it
- B. Dedicated and sanctified it
- C. Redeemed it and made atonement for it
- D. Prayed and burnt incense

A:A:Nm:7

2. How many carts and oxen did the leaders of Israel bring for carrying the tabernacle (Num. 7:3)?

- A. 12 carts and 24 oxen
- B. 12 carts and 12 oxen
- C. 6 carts and 12 oxen
- D. 6 carts and 6 oxen

C:A:Nm:7

3. To whom did Moses give the carts and oxen that were donated when the tabernacle was set up (Num. 7:6)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The leaders of Israel
- D. Aaron

B:A:Nm:7

4. Which one of the Levitical clans did not receive the carts and oxen for carrying the tabernacle (Num. 6:9)?

- A. Gershonites
- B. Danites
- C. Merarites
- D. Kohathites

D:A:Nm:7

5. Why did one of the sons of Levi's clan not receive the carts and oxen for transporting the tabernacle (Num. 7:9)?
- A. They were to carry the articles on their shoulders
 - B. They had their own carts and oxen
 - C. They had no tabernacle articles to transport because they were holy
 - D. They were to put the articles on the backs of donkeys and not on carts

A:B:Nm:7

6. Two of the carts and four oxen were given to _____ for the transporting of the tabernacle (Num. 7:7)
- A. Gershonites
 - B. Danites
 - C. Merarites
 - D. Kohathites

A:A:Nm:7

7. Four carts and eight oxen were given to the _____ for the transporting of the tabernacle (Num. 7:8)
- A. Gershonites
 - B. Danites
 - C. Merarites
 - D. Kohathites

C:A:Nm:7

8. When the altar was anointed the leaders of Israel each presented all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 7:13ff)
- A. A silver plate weighing 130 shekels
 - B. A silver washing bowl weighing 80 shekels
 - C. A silver sprinkling bowl weighing 70 shekels
 - D. A gold ladle weighing 10 shekels

B:A:Nm:7

9. When the altar was anointed and the leaders presented items, what did they put in the sprinkling bowl (Num. 7:13)?

- A. Pure olive oil
- B. Blood from a burnt offering
- C. A grain offering of fine flour
- D. 5 shekels of silver

C:A:Nm:7

10. What was put in the gold ladle that was presented among the gifts for the altar consecration by the tribes of Israel (Num. 7:14)?

- A. Olive oil
- B. Grain
- C. Blood
- D. Incense

D:A:Nm:7

11. All of the following were presented for a burnt offering with the gifts for the altar consecration EXCEPT (Num. 7:15)

- A. One a male goat
- B. One young bull
- C. One ram
- D. One year-old male lamb

A:A:Nm:7

12. As each of the tribal leaders presented their gifts for the consecration of the altar, what did they present as a sin offering (Num. 7:16)?

- A. One a male goat
- B. One young bull
- C. One ram
- D. One year-old male lamb

A:A:Nm:7

13. For what type of offering did the leaders present two oxen, five rams and five lambs when the altar was consecrated (Num. 7:17)?

- A. Burnt offering
- B. Sin offering
- C. Guilt offering
- D. Fellowship offering
- E. Wave offering

D:A:Nm:7

14. After the dedication of the altar, where did God speak to Moses from (Num. 7:89)?

- A. Mount Sinai
- B. Between the cherubim on the atonement cover
- C. The pillar of cloud over the tabernacle

D. A burning bush
B:B:Nm:7

15. Who brought the gifts for the consecration of the tabernacle (Num. 7:2)?

- A. The elders
- B. The tribal leaders
- C. The priests and Levites
- D. All the assembly

B:I:Nm:7

16. At the dedication of the tabernacle, what item did the leaders of the tribes present gifts to Moses for the tabernacle (Num. 7:10)?

- A. Ark of the Testimony
- B. Altar of incense
- C. The gold lampstand
- D. The altar of burn offering

D:A:Nm:7

Numbers 8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many lamps were there on the tabernacle lampstand (Num. 8:1)?

- A. Three
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Twelve

C:B:Nm:8

2. The lampstand was made from its base to its blossoms of

- A. Molded gold
- B. Hammered gold
- C. Poured gold
- D. Wood overlaid with gold

B:I:Nm:8

3. All of the following were done to purify the Levites EXCEPT (Num. 8:7)

- A. Anoint their heads with oil
- B. Sprinkle water on them
- C. Shave their whole bodies
- D. Wash their clothes

A:A:Nm:8

4. All of the following offerings were to be made in the consecration of the Levites EXCEPT (Num. 8:8)

- A. A grain offering
- B. A young bull burnt offering
- C. A young bull sin offering
- D. A lamb dedication offering

D:A:Nm:8

5. Who were to lay their hands on the heads of the Levites at their consecration (Num. 8:9)?

- A. The Israelites
- B. The elders of Israel
- C. The priests
- D. Aaron and Moses

A:I:Nm:8

6. Who was/were to present the Levites as an offering to the LORD (Num. 8:11)?

- A. Moses
- B. Aaron
- C. The priests
- D. The elders of Israel

B:I:Nm:8

7. The Levites themselves were presented as a _____ offering to the LORD (Num. 8:11)

- A. Burnt
- B. Purification
- C. Sin
- D. Wave

D:A:Nm:8

8. What were the Levites to lay their hands on in their consecration ceremony (Num. 8:12)?

- A. The two pigeons
- B. The two goats
- C. The two bulls
- D. The two lambs

C:A:Nm:8

9. The Levites were consecrated to set them _____ the Israelites (Num. 8:14)

- A. In the midst of
- B. Apart from
- C. Above
- D. In front of

B:B:Nm:8

10. God said he took the Levites as his own instead of (Num. 8:16)

- A. The firstborn of Israel
- B. All Israel
- C. The herds of Israel
- D. The leaders of Israel

A:B:Nm:8

11. When did God set the Levites apart as being his (Num. 8:17)?

- A. When they set up the tabernacle
- B. When he brought them through the Red Sea
- C. When he slew the firstborn of Egypt
- D. When he gave them his law at Sinai

C:I:Nm:8

12. To whom did God give the Levites as gifts (Num. 8:19)?

- A. Moses
- B. The world
- C. Israel
- D. Aaron and his sons

D:I:Nm:8

13. The Levites were to work with the Tabernacle so that what would not happen (Num. 8:19)

- A. Israel would not be struck with plagues
- B. Aaron's sons would not die
- C. So that Moses would not be overwhelmed
- D. So that the altars would not run out of wood for the fire

A:I:Nm:8

14. Under whose supervision did the Levites work (Num. 8:22)?

- A. Moses
- B. Aaron
- C. The priests
- D. The elders of Israel

B:I:Nm:8

15. What were the ages between which a Levite could serve (Num. 8:24)?

- A. 20 to 50
- B. 25 to 50
- C. 30 to 50
- D. 20 to 55

B:A:Nm:8

16. Which Levites were able to help but not to do any work
(Num. 8:25f)

- A. Those under age
- B. The women
- C. Those over age
- D. Those with a physical defect

C:A:Nm:8

Numbers 9 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The second Passover was celebrated in the desert of Sinai in the _____ month of the second year after leaving Egypt (Num. 9:1)

A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Seventh

A:B:Nm:9

2. Passover began during what part of the day (Num. 9:3)?

A. Morning
B. Mid-day
C. Twilight
D. Mid-night

C:I:Nm:8

3. The Passover was celebrated on the _____ day of the first month (Num. 9:5)

A. First
B. Seventh
C. Fourteenth
D. Twenty-first

C:I:Nm:8

4. Some of the Israelites could not celebrate the second Passover because they were unclean from (Num. 9:6)

A. The birth of a child
B. A dead body
C. An infectious disease
D. Mildew in their tent

B:I:Nm:9

5. When the people came to Moses saying they couldn't do the second Passover but wanted to, what was Moses initial response (Num. 9:8)?

A. Told them to wash themselves and change clothes
B. Made them offer a purification offering of a young bull
C. Made them cry "Unclean" and shave their heads
D. Told them to wait to see what the LORD would command

D:I:Nm:9

6. The LORD responded, to those who were unclean and unable to eat the second Passover, saying they should
- A. Offer a burnt offering and a sin offering
 - B. Wait for a month and then celebrate the Passover
 - C. Celebrate the Passover outside of the camp
 - D. Wash themselves and offer a drink offering

B:I:Nm:9

7. In the instructions to those who could not eat the second Passover because of uncleanness, Moses listed the things eaten at Passover as being all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 9:11)
- A. Olive oil
 - B. Bitter herbs
 - C. A lamb
 - D. Unleavened bread

A:B:Nm:9

8. If a person failed to celebrate the Passover and was not unclean or on a journey, the punishment was (Num. 9:13)
- A. Death
 - B. Cast outside the camp for seven days
 - C. Cut off from his people
 - D. Had to offer a sin and burnt offering

C:A:Nm:9

9. The day the tabernacle was set up, what covered it (Num. 9:15)?
- A. Dew
 - B. A cloud
 - C. The glory of the LORD
 - D. Anointing oil

B:B:Nm:9

10. The day the tabernacle was set up, what did the cloud look like that settled on the tabernacle (Num. 9:15)?
- A. A deep darkness
 - B. A hand
 - C. A sapphire
 - D. A fire

D:I:Nm:9

11. When the cloud settled on the tabernacle, what was Israel to do (Num. 9:17)?

- A. They said "Amen"
- B. They offered a burnt and sin offering
- C. They set up camp
- D. They fell down in worship

C:I:Nm:9

12. When the cloud over the tabernacle lifted, what was Israel to do (Num. 9:17)?

- A. They set out on their journey
- B. They camped beside it
- C. They set up the tabernacle under it
- D. They lifted their hands to heaven

A:B:Nm:9

13. What was not to be broken on the Passover (Num. 9:12)?

- A. The heart of the lamb
- B. The bones of the lamb
- C. The horns of the altar
- D. The kidneys and liver of the lamb

B:B:Nm:9

Numbers 10 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses told the Israelites to make two trumpets (Num. 10:2)

- A. Hammered out of gold
- B. Hammered out of silver
- C. Hammered out of bronze
- D. From a ram's horn

B:A:Nm:10

2. The two-fold purpose of the horns was (Num. 10:2)

- A. For assembling the community and to calling them to worship
- B. For calling them to worship and directing them in war
- C. For assembling the community and having the camp set out
- D. For having the camp set out and calling them to prayer

C:I:Nm:10

3. When both trumpets sounded Israel was (Num. 10:3)

- A. The whole community was to assemble at the tabernacle
- B. The tribes on the east side were to set out
- C. The whole assembly was to pray to God
- D. The leaders were to assemble at the tabernacle

A:B:Nm:10

4. When one trumpet sounded Israel was (Num. 10:4)

- A. The whole community was to assemble at the tabernacle
- B. The tribes on the east side were to set out
- C. The whole assembly was to pray to God
- D. The leaders were to assemble at the tabernacle

D:A:Nm:10

5. When a trumpet blast was made, how were the tribes to respond (Num. 10:5)

- A. The tribes on the north were to set out
- B. The tribes were to rise up for battle
- C. The tribes on the east were to set out
- D. All the tribes were to gather at the tabernacle

C:A:Nm:10

6. Who was to blow the trumpets (Num. 10:8)

- A. Moses and Aaron
- B. The elders of Israel
- C. The Levites
- D. The sons of Aaron

D:A:Nm:10

7. When they came into the land the trumpets would be used (Num. 10:9)

- A. At the harvest times
- B. When going into battle against an enemy
- C. Assembling Israel for their feasts
- D. As a indication of when the Sabbath was to begin

B:A:Nm:10

8. When they came into the land, when God heard the blowing of the trumpets, he would (Num. 10:9)

- A. Remember them and rescue them from their enemies
- B. Remember his covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- C. Visit them with blessing
- D. Appear in his cloud at the festivals of Israel

A:I:Nm:10

9. At festivals over what two sacrifices was Israel to sound the trumpet (Num. 10:10)?

- A. The burnt and sin offerings
- B. The sin and fellowship offerings
- C. The burnt and fellowship offerings
- D. The grain and burnt offerings

C:A:Nm:10

10. When did Israel set out from the desert of Sinai (Num. 10:11)?

- A. On the first day of the ninth month of the second year
- B. On the fifteenth day of the tenth month of the third year
- C. On the eighth day of the first month of the second year
- D. On the twentieth day of the second month of the second year

D:A:Nm:10

11. From the Desert of Sinai the Israelites traveled to the (Num. 10:12)

- A. Desert of Sin
- B. Desert of Paran
- C. Desert of Kadesh
- D. Desert of the Negev

B:A:Nm:10

12. As they left the desert of Sinai, what tribal group set out first (Num. 10:14ff)?

- A. Judah with Issachar and Zebulun
- B. Reuben with Simeon and Gad
- C. Ephraim with Manasseh and Benjamin
- D. Dan with Asher and Naphtali

A:A:Nm:10

13. As they left the desert of Sinai, what tribal group set out last (Num. 10:14ff)?

- A. Judah with Issachar and Zebulun
- B. Reuben with Simeon and Gad
- C. Ephraim with Manasseh and Benjamin
- D. Dan with Asher and Naphtali

D:A:Nm:10

14. Who carried the holy things of the tabernacle (Num. 10:20)?

- A. Gershonites
- B. Merarites
- C. Kohathites
- D. Midianites

C:I:Nm:10

15. Moses invited his Midianite father-in-law _____ to go with them as they left Sinai (Num. 10:29)

- A. Asenath the son of Potiphar
- B. Hobab the son of Reuel
- C. Jochebed the son of Jethro
- D. Ahiezer son of Deuel

B:A:Nm:10

16. Moses persuaded his father-in-law to come with them to be their eyes in the desert and so that

- A. They would know where to find water
- B. They would avoid enemies found in the desert
- C. They would know where to camp
- D. They would take him into the promised land

C:A:Nm:10

17. What went before Israel as they traveled in the desert (Num. 10:33)?

- A. The ark
- B. Moses and Aaron
- C. Moses and his father-in-law
- D. The tribe of Dan

A:B:Nm:10

18. Whenever the ark set out Moses would say (Num. 10:35)

- A. Rise up, O LORD! May your enemies be scattered
- B. Rise up, O Israel! May your foes flee before you
- C. Set out, O tabernacle in the way of the LORD
- D. Come, O LORD! May you guide your people as a shepherd

A:A:Nm:10

19. When the ark came to rest Moses would say (Num. 10:36)

- A. Rest, O Israel, in the place the LORD has prepared for you
- B. Rest, O LORD, with the people of your choosing
- C. Return, O LORD, to the countless thousands of Israel
- D. Return, O Israel, to the LORD your God

C:A:Nm:10

20. At appointed festivals and _____, the trumpets were to be sounded (Num. 10:10)

- A. Sabbath
- B. New Moon festivals
- C. Victory celebrations
- D. Morning and evenings

B:I:Nm:10

Numbers 11 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When the people complained about their hardships what was the LORD's response (Num. 11:1)
- A. He listened to their cries
 - B. He provided for their needs
 - C. He got angry
 - D. He led them to a place of rest

C:B:Nm:11

2. When the people complained, the fire from the LORD burned (Num. 11:1)
- A. The tribes that complained
 - B. The outskirts of the camp
 - C. Around the tabernacle
 - D. On Mount Sinai

B:B:Nm:11

3. When did the fire of the LORD die down (Num. 11:2)?
- A. When Moses held up his hands
 - B. When Aaron offered up sacrifices for the people
 - C. When the people confessed their sin
 - D. When Moses prayed

D:I:Nm:11

4. The place where the fire of the LORD burnt among them was called (Num. 11:3)
- A. Taberah
 - B. Massah
 - C. Kadesh
 - D. Bacuth

A:I:Nm:11

5. When the people craved other food, they remembered all of the following from Egypt EXCEPT (Num. 11:4)

- A. Cucumbers
- B. Melons
- C. Fish
- D. Onions
- E. Figs

E:B:Nm:11

6. What particular food did the Israelites complain about (Num. 11:6)?

- A. Goat meat
- B. Manna
- C. Camel meat
- D. Desert berries

B:B:Nm:11

7. The manna was gathered, crushed and baked into cakes that tasted like they were made with _____ (Num. 11:8)

- A. Sweet grapes
- B. Sweet figs
- C. Olive oil
- D. Sugar

C:A:Nm:11

8. When the people complained about the manna, Moses complained about all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 11:11)

- A. Having no way to provide the people with meat
- B. Being miss treated by God
- C. Having had it better back in Egypt
- D. Having to carry the burden of all the people

C:I:Nm:11

9. God agreed that Moses should not carry the burden of the people by himself and had _____ elders share that burden (Num. 11:16)

- A. 12
- B. 21
- C. 50
- D. 70

D:B:Nm:11

10. What was taken from Moses and distributed over the elders to help Moses (Num. 11:17)?

- A. The Spirit
- B. The blessing
- C. The anointing oil
- D. The gift of discernment

A:B:Nm:11

11. Moses said God would provide meat for how many days straight (Num. 11:20)?

- A. Seven days
- B. A month
- C. Six months
- D. A year

B:A:Nm:11

12. Moses said the people would eat meat until it came out their nostrils because they had (Num. 11:20)

- A. Denied the God of Israel saying he couldn't provide food
- B. Complained about God's gift of manna
- C. Rejected the LORD saying "Why did we leave Egypt?"
- D. Denied that God was leading Moses

C:I:Nm:11

13. Moses told God that all of the following could not provide enough meat for the Israelites EXCEPT (Num. 11:21)

- A. Flocks
- B. Herds
- C. Fish
- D. Wild game

D:A:Nm:11

14. When the Spirit was put on the elders, what did they do (Num. 11:27)?

- A. Spoke in tongues
- B. Prophesied
- C. Offered up sacrifices
- D. Prayed to God to forgive

B:B:Nm:11

15. Who were the two elders that prophesied in the camp (Num. 11:26)?

- A. Eldad and Medad
- B. Hoseha and Palti
- C. Sethur and Geuel
- D. Shammua and Shaphat

A:A:Nm:11

16. Who asked Moses to stop the two men from prophesying in the camp (Num. 11:28)?

- A. Caleb
- B. Aaron
- C. Joshua
- D. Ithamar

C:I:Nm:11

17. After the two men with the Spirit were in the camp, Moses said he wished all the people would have the Spirit and be _____ (Num. 11:29)

- A. Priests
- B. Elders
- C. Holy
- D. Prophets

D:I:Nm:11

18. What brought the quail into the camp (Num. 11:31)?

- A. A wind
- B. The Spirit of the LORD
- C. An angel of the LORD
- D. A thunderstorm

A:B:Nm:11

19. How many feet thick were the quail on the ground (Num. 16:31)?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

C:A:Nm:11

20. While the people were still eating quail, what did God strike them with (Num. 11:33)?

- A. A famine
- B. A plague
- C. Serpents
- D. Madness

B:I:Nm:11

21. The name of the place where Israel craved meat was (Num. 11:35)

- A. Massah Elyon
- B. Kadesh Barnea
- C. Taberah Bacuth
- D. Kibroth Hattaavah

D:A:Nm:11

Numbers 12 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who complained about Moses' wife (Num. 12:1)?

- A. The people
- B. Miriam and Aaron
- C. Moses
- D. The priests

B:B:Nm:12

2. Moses' wife was of what nationality (Num. 12:1)?

- A. Moabite
- B. Jebusite
- C. Cushite
- D. Amalekite

C:I:Nm:12

3. Who said "Hasn't he [God] also spoken through us?" (Num. 12:2)?

- A. Aaron and Miriam
- B. Aaron and his sons
- C. The priests
- D. The elders of Israel

A:B:Nm:12

4. Moses was said to be the most _____ man on the face of the earth (Num. 12:3)

- A. Generous
- B. Patient
- C. Forgiving
- D. Humble

D:B:Nm:12

5. Where did God speak to Moses, Aaron and Miriam (Num. 12:5)?

- A. The entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- B. From between the cherubim on the atonement cover
- C. From Mount Sinai
- D. From the Altar of Incense

A:A:Nm:12

6. How did God say he revealed himself to prophets (Num. 12:6)?

- A. In the Urim and Thumim
- B. In dreams and visions
- C. In the Scriptures and the word of the LORD
- D. Face to face and not in riddles

B:B:Nm:12

7. How did God say he revealed himself to Moses (Num. 12:8)?

- A. In the Urim and Thumim
- B. In dreams and visions
- C. In the Scriptures and the word of the LORD
- D. Face to face and not in riddles

D:B:Nm:12

8. When Aaron and Miriam were questioning Moses' communication with God, God identifies Moses as his _____ (Num. 12:8)

- A. Priest
- B. King
- C. Servant
- D. Friend

C:I:Nm:12

9. When the cloud lifted after God defended Moses to his brother and sister, Miriam was struck with (Num. 12:10)

- A. Dumbness (couldn't speak)
- B. Blindness
- C. Baldness
- D. Leperousy

D:B:Nm:12

10. Who pleaded on Miriam's behalf to Moses (Num. 12:11f)?

- A. The people
- B. Aaron
- C. The elders of Israel
- D. The priests

B:I:Nm:12

11. God in responding to Miriam's accusations against Moses' wife said, what would make a person unclean for seven days (Num. 12:14)?
- A. If a father spit in someone's face
 - B. If someone had an infectious disease
 - C. If someone had their monthly period
 - D. If someone touched an unclean sacrifice

A:A:Nm:12

12. How long was Miriam confined outside the camp after her bout with leprosy for speaking against Moses (Num. 12:14)?
- A. Three days
 - B. Seven days
 - C. Fourteen days
 - D. Twenty-one days

B:A:Nm:12

13. Where did Miriam and Aaron speak against Moses' wife (Num. 12:16)?
- A. Desert of Sinai
 - B. Desert of Paran
 - C. Kadesh Barnea
 - D. Hazeroth

D:A:Nm:12

Numbers 13 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who did the LORD directed Moses to send out people to explore the land of Canaan (Num. 13:2)?

- A. Twelve of the fastest and strongest
- B. Twelve one from each tribe
- C. Twelve volunteers
- D. Twelve selected by casting lots

B:I:Nm:13

2. Which tribe did not send up a person to spy out the land of Canaan (Num. 13:4ff)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Levi
- D. Dan

C:A:Nm:13

3. Which tribe was Caleb from (Num. 13:6)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Levi
- D. Dan

A:A:Nm:13

4. Which tribe was Joshua from (Num. 13:8)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Levi
- D. Dan

B:A:Nm:13

5. Joshua's other name was (Num. 13:16)

- A. Shaphat son of Shammu
- B. Ammiel son of Sethur
- C. Michael son of Maki
- D. Hoshea son of Nun

D:I:Nm:13

6. In order to get to the hill country the spies had to travel through the _____ (Num. 13:17)
- A. Desert of Sinai
 - B. Salt Sea
 - C. Negev
 - D. Shephelah

C:A:Nm:13

7. Moses instructed the spies to examine all of the following features of the land EXCEPT (Num. 13:18ff)
- A. Whether there were springs and streams
 - B. Whether the inhabitants were strong or weak
 - C. Whether the towns were fortified or unwalled
 - D. Is the soil fertile or poor
 - E. Whether there were trees or not

A:A:Nm:13

8. What time of year was it when Moses sent out the spies into the land of Canaan (Num. 13:20)?
- A. Time of the wheat harvest
 - B. Time of the winter rains
 - C. Time of the grape harvest
 - D. Time of the barley harvest

C:I:Nm:13

9. At what town did the spies see the descendants of Anak (Num. 13:22)?
- A. Lebo Hamath
 - B. Hebron
 - C. Jerusalem
 - D. Hazor

B:I:Nm:13

10. Where did the spies cut a cluster of grapes to be brought back to Moses and the people (Num. 13:23)?
- A. From the Mount of the LORD in Jerusalem
 - B. From the Hinnom Valley
 - C. From the Valley of Eschol
 - D. From the spring at Beersheba

C:I:Nm:13

11. The spies brought back all of the following fruit of the land EXCEPT (Num. 13:23)

- A. Grapes
- B. Olives
- C. Pomegranates
- D. Figs

B:I:Nm:13

12. For how many days did the spies explore the land of Canaan (Num. 13:25)?

- A. Twelve
- B. Twenty-one
- C. Thirty
- D. Forty

D:B:Nm:13

13. Where was Israel camped when the spies brought back the report of the land of Canaan (Num. 13:26)?

- A. Kadesh in the Desert of Paran
- B. Beersheba in the Negev
- C. Avdat in the Desert of Sin
- D. Rehoboth in the Maktesh Gadol

A:I:Nm:13

14. The spies described the land as (Num. 13:27)

- A. Flowing with water and with many trees
- B. Full of grapes, olives and figs
- C. Flowing with milk and honey
- D. Rich in gold, silver and bronze

C:B:Nm:13

15. In describing the location of the various tribal groups in Canaan, the spies located the _____ in the Negev (Num. 13:29)

- A. Hittites
- B. Amalekites
- C. Jebusites
- D. Amorites
- E. Canaanites

B:A:Nm:13

16. In describing the location of the various tribal groups in Canaan, the spies located all of the following in the hill country EXCEPT (Num. 13:29)

- A. Hittites
- B. Jebusites
- C. Amalekites
- D. Amorites

C:A:Nm:13

17. In describing the location of the various tribal groups in Canaan, the spies identified which of the following by the sea and along the Jordan (Num. 13:29)?

- A. Canaanites
- B. Jebusites
- C. Amalekites
- D. Amorites

A:A:Nm:13

18. Which of the spies silenced the people and courageously said they should go up and take the land of Canaan (Num. 13:30)?

- A. Joshua
- B. Moses
- C. Michael
- D. Caleb

D:B:Nm:13

19. What people group in the promised land scared the spies into giving a bad report (Num. 13:33)?

- A. Hittites
- B. Nephilim
- C. Amalekites
- D. Philistines

B:B:Nm:13

20. The spies reported that to the people of Canaan they seemed to be like _____ (Num. 13:33)

- A. Ants
- B. Mice
- C. Grasshoppers
- D. Worms

C:B:Nm:13

21. What town in Canaan was built seven years before Zoan in Egypt (Num. 13:22)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Jericho
- C. Bethel
- D. Hebron

D:A:Nm:13

Numbers 14 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When the report came back that there were giants in the land, how did the people respond (Num. 14:1f)?
- A. They were silent
 - B. They prayed and worshipped the LORD
 - C. They wept and grumbled against Moses
 - D. They became angry and blasphemed God

C:B:Nm:14

2. When the report came back that there were giants in the land, they initially desired to (Num. 14:4)
- A. Choose new leaders and return to Egypt
 - B. Demand that Moses take them back to Egypt
 - C. Go up and take the land by force
 - D. Enter the land as servants to the inhabitants there

A:B:Nm:14

3. Who were the only two spies that spoke favorably about taking the promised land (Num. 14:6)?
- A. Aaron and Ithamar
 - B. Joshua and Caleb
 - C. Shammuah and Miciah
 - D. Caleb and Hur

B:B:Nm:14

4. The two positive spies thought the Israelites could take the land because
- A. The inhabitants of the land were melting with fear
 - B. The fire of the LORD would go before them
 - C. The land would vomit up its inhabitants
 - D. The LORD was with them

D:I:Nm:14

5. When the two spies gave a positive report, how did the Israelite community respond to them (Num. 14:10)?
- A. They threw dust in the air and rejected their message
 - B. They put them in a cistern for three days
 - C. They talked about stoning them
 - D. They dragged them outside the camp

C:I:Nm:14

6. God saw their refusal to go up and take the land as (Num. 14:11f)
- A. A refusal to believe and treating him with contempt
 - B. A rejection of his word and a refusal to believe
 - C. A disobedience to his command and a violation of his holiness
 - D. A violation of his holiness and a presumptuous sin

A:I:Nm:14

7. God's initial solution after the people refused to go up and take the land was (Num. 14:12)
- A. The ground to open up and swallow them alive
 - B. Fire to come out from the LORD and consume them
 - C. To leave them alone in the desert to die
 - D. To destroy them and make Moses into a great nation

D:B:Nm:14

8. When God had decided to destroy Israel for not going up and taking the land on what basis did Moses "argue" that God should not do it (Num. 14:13)
- A. The gods of the Canaanites would be victorious
 - B. The gods of the desert would be seen as defeating the LORD
 - C. The Egyptians would hear about it
 - D. The Canaanites would think God was protecting them

C:I:Nm:14

9. If God killed the Israelites in the desert, Moses said the Egyptians would say (Num. 14:16)
- A. God was unable to bring them into the promised land so he killed them
 - B. God brought them out in the desert because he hated them
 - C. God was not to be trusted because he changed his mind
 - D. God was not able to keep his promise to his people

A:I:Nm:14

10. Moses said that the inhabitants of the land already heard about the LORD all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 14:14f)
- A. That the LORD was with the Israelites
 - B. That the LORD had been seen face to face
 - C. That the LORD went before them in a pillar of cloud
 - D. That the LORD had given them his law

D:I:Nm:14

11. God said Israel had refused to believe in him in spite of the fact that he had (Num. 14:11)

- A. Given Israel his law
- B. Performed miracles among them
- C. He had led them like a shepherd
- D. Given them his most sacred name

B:I:Nm:14

12. Moses pleaded with God not to kill the Israelites after they refused to go up and take the land saying God was all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 14:18)

- A. Slow to anger
- B. Abounding in love
- C. Showing mercy to thousands
- D. Forgiving sin and rebellion

C:B:Nm:14

13. After Moses pleaded that God not destroy Israel when they refused to go and take the land, God said he would forgive them (Num. 14:20)

- A. As Moses had asked
- B. If they offered up burnt and sin offerings
- C. According to his great mercy
- D. According to his steadfast love that lasts forever

A:I:Nm:14

14. God, after his decision to spare Israel when they refused to take the land, said that what filled the whole earth (Num. 14:20)

- A. His love
- B. His glory
- C. Man's rebellion
- D. His forgiveness

B:I:Nm:14

15. God said Israel had tested him how many times when they refused to go up and take the land (Num. 14:22)?

- A. Five
- B. Seven
- C. Ten
- D. Twelve

C:I:Nm:14

16. What judgment did God render on those that treated him with contempt not going up to take the land (Num. 14:23)?
- A. All of them would be smitten with disease
 - B. They would die before one year passed
 - C. They would return to the slavery of Egypt
 - D. None of them would see the promised land

D:B:Nm:14

17. After Israel refused to take the land, God said anyone over _____ would die in the desert (Num. 14:29)
- A. Twenty
 - B. Twenty-five
 - C. Thirty
 - D. Forty

A:I:Nm:14

18. After Israel refused to take the land, they were condemned to wander in the wilderness for how many years (Num. 14:34)?
- A. Thirty
 - B. Forty
 - C. Fifty
 - D. Eighty

B:B:Nm:14

19. Why was it exactly forty years that the Israelites were condemned to wander in the wilderness (Num. 14:34)?
- A. Because Moses would get to live another 40 years
 - B. Because that was how long God prepared Moses in the desert of Sinai
 - C. Because the spies had explored the land for forty days
 - D. Because that's how long it would take them to learn to trust God

C:I:Nm:14

20. Joshua and _____ were the only two men to survive that had come through the desert experience (Num. 14:38)
- A. Hur
 - B. Aaron
 - C. Eleazar
 - D. Caleb

D:B:Nm:14

21. When the Israelites went up to take the land without the LORD, the Canaanites and _____ defeated them (Num. 14:45)

- A. Amorites
- B. Hittites
- C. Amalekites
- D. Moabites

C:A:Nm:14

22. When the Israelites went up to take the land without the LORD, they were defeated all the way to _____, which is a play on words (Num. 14:45)

- A. Kadesh
- B. Hormah
- C. Hazeroth
- D. Arad

B:A:Nm:14

23. What two things did God say were unique about Caleb (Num. 14:24)?

- A. He had a different spirit and followed God wholeheartedly
- B. He had believed God and loved God with all his heart
- C. He was strong and very courageous
- D. He was a mighty warrior and he was blessed

A:I:Nm:14

24. God said Israel's children would be of what vocation as they wandered in the desert (Num. 14:33)?

- A. Merchants
- B. Shepherds
- C. Vagabonds
- D. Well diggers

B:A:Nm:14

Numbers 15 Multiple Choice Questions

1. All of the following were sacrifices made by fire to the LORD when they entered the promised land EXCEPT (Num. 15:3)
- A. Burnt offerings
 - B. Freewill offerings
 - C. Festival offerings
 - D. Reconciliation offerings

D:A:Nm:15

2. The burnt offerings could be all of the following according to Num. 15 EXCEPT (Num. 15:5ff)
- A. Lamb
 - B. Ox
 - C. Ram
 - D. Young bull
 - E. Goat

B:I:Nm:15

3. Each of the burnt offerings was to be offered with (Num. 15:4ff)
- A. A grain offering of flour and a drink offering of wine
 - B. A grain offering of flour with a fruit offering of figs
 - C. An oil offering of olive oil and a drink offering of wine
 - D. A blood offering and a incense offering

A:I:Nm:15

4. Who does Numbers specifically mention as having to offer a sacrifice the same way God commanded the normal Israelites to (Num. 15:13)?
- A. The priests
 - B. The kings
 - C. The alien
 - D. The poor

C:I:Nm:15

5. When Israel entered the land they were to offer ground meal as an offering having taken it from what location (Num. 15:20)
- A. Their barns
 - B. Their storehouses
 - C. The open fields
 - D. The threshing floor

D:A:Nm:15

6. If an unintentional community sin happens, what was to be offered (Num. 15:22ff)?
- A. A bull burnt offering and male goat sin offering
 - B. A bull burnt offering and two pigeons for a sin offering
 - C. A bull sin offering and a male goat sin offering
 - D. Two goats for a sin offering

A:A:Nm:15

7. If an individual sinned unintentionally, what was to be offered (Num. 15:27f)?
- A. A bull sin offering
 - B. A male goat sin offering
 - C. A female goat sin offering
 - D. Two pigeons

C:A:Nm:15

8. If an individual sinned unintentionally, the priest was to make _____ for him and he would be forgiven (Num. 15:28)
- A. Reconciliation
 - B. Atonement
 - C. Redemption
 - D. A covenant

B:I:Nm:15

9. What was to happen to a person that sinned defiantly (Num. 15:30)?
- A. He was to offer a bull sin offering
 - B. He was to offer a bull sin offering and a lamb guilt offering
 - C. He offered a bull burnt offering and a ram guilt offering
 - D. He was to be cut off from his people, there was no offering for him

D:I:Nm:15

10. What happened to the person who was found gathering wood on the Sabbath (Num. 15:35)?

- A. He was stoned to death
- B. He offered 2 bulls for a sin offering
- C. He was burned on the wood he had gathered
- D. He was cut off from his people for one year

A:B:Nm:15

11. What were the Israelites to put on the corners of their garments (Num. 15:38)?

- A. Pomegranates and bells
- B. Bells and whistles
- C. Tassels and a blue cord
- D. A pocket for a copy of the law

C:I:Nm:15

12. Where was the Sabbath violator stoned (Num. 15:35)?

- A. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- B. Outside the camp
- C. At the entrance of his tent
- D. In the Tent of Discipline

B:I:Nm:15

13. The tassels the Israelites put on the corners of their garments was to get them to _____ the commands of the LORD (Num. 15:39).

- A. Obey
- B. Trust
- C. Honor
- D. Remember

D:B:Nm:15

Numbers 16 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What tribe was Korah from (Num. 16:1)?

- A. Judah
- B. Isaachar
- C. Benjamin
- D. Levi

D:B:Nm:16

2. What clan in Levi was Korah from (Num. 16:1)?

- A. Merari
- B. Kohath
- C. Gershon
- D. Ithamar

B:A:Nm:16

3. Who were the two others that revolted with Korah (Num. 16:1)?

- A. Eliab and Peleth
- B. Amminadab and Elizur
- C. Dathan and Abiram
- D. Gamaliel and Nathan

C:B:Nm:16

4. The 250 leaders that rebelled against Moses and Aaron questioned their leadership for all of the following reasons EXCEPT (Num. 16:3)

- A. The whole community was holy
- B. The LORD had spoken to all of them
- C. The LORD was with the whole community
- D. Moses and Aaron had set themselves above the community

B:I:Nm:16

5. Moses responded to Korah saying in the morning God would show (Num. 16:5)

- A. Who was holy and who could come near him
- B. Who was the leader and through whom God would speak
- C. Who God would speak to and who could offer sacrifices
- D. Who was righteous and who was to be the leader

A:I:Nm:16

6. Korah and his followers were to take their _____ before the LORD
(Num. 16:7)
- A. Staffs
 - B. Bowls of sacrificial blood
 - C. Anointing oil
 - D. Censers

D:I:Nm:16

7. What were Korah and his followers to put in their censers (Num. 16:7)?
- A. Oil and incense
 - B. Blood and oil
 - C. Fire and incense
 - D. Coals from the altar

C:A:Nm:16

8. Moses rebuked Korah saying the Levites had been chosen, separated and brought near to God for what purpose (Num. 16:9)?
- A. To present the people's animals for sacrifice
 - B. To do the work at the LORD's tabernacle
 - C. To camp close to the Tent of Meeting
 - D. To keep the fire of God burning on the altars

B:I:Nm:16

9. What official function did Korah and the Levites want to take over (Num. 16:10)?
- A. The prophetic office of Moses
 - B. The leadership role of the judges
 - C. The role of the elders of Israel chosen from each tribe
 - D. The priesthood

D:I:Nm:16

10. In order to be priest, a Levite had to be (Num. 16:11)
- A. A descendant of Aaron
 - B. Of the clan of Merari
 - C. Anointed with holy oil by Moses
 - D. The firstborn of his family

A:B:Nm:16

11. Dathan and Abiram refused to come saying Moses and Aaron had brought them out of a land of _____ to kill them in the desert (Num. 16:13)

- A. Cucumbers and melons
- B. Gold and silver
- C. Milk and honey
- D. Rivers of water

C:I:Nm:16

12. When Moses got angry with Dathan and Abiram, what did he ask the LORD to do (Num. 16:15)

- A. He destroy their censers
- B. He reject their offering
- C. He send a plague on them
- D. He forgive their sins

B:I:Nm:16

13. Moses defended himself from Korah's personal attacks saying he had not taken so much as a _____ from them (Num. 16:15)

- A. Goat
- B. Young bull
- C. Camel
- D. Donkey

D:A:Nm:16

14. When Korah and his followers gathered with Moses and Aaron at the entrance of the Tent of Meeting, what did God tell Moses to do (Num. 16:21)?

- A. Separate from them
- B. Enter the Tent of Meeting
- C. Offer a sacrifice for them
- D. Put the fire out in all their censers

A:I:Nm:16

15. When God said he was going to destroy those gathered with censers to oppose Moses and Aaron, Moses objected saying (Num. 16:22)
- A. The people were holy and under the anointing oil
 - B. God should not be angry with the whole assembly when one person sins
 - C. God should pardon their sin for they did not know what they were doing
 - D. God should show himself slow to anger and full of compassion

B:A:Nm:16

16. God told Moses to tell the assembly to (Num. 16:23)
- A. Move away from the tents of Korah, Dathan and Abiram
 - B. To stone Korah, Dathan and Abiram to death
 - C. To offer a sacrifice for Korah, Dathan and Abiram
 - D. To gather around Korah, Dathan and Abiram

A:I:Nm:16

17. How did Korah die (Num. 16:31f)?
- A. Fire came out from the LORD and slew him
 - B. The fire from the censers burned him
 - C. The ground opened up and swallowed him
 - D. The people stoned him

C:B:Nm:16

18. How did the 250 offering incense in the Korah rebellion die (Num. 16:35)?
- A. Fire came out from the LORD and slew them
 - B. The fire from the censers burned them
 - C. The ground opened up and swallowed them
 - D. The plague from the LORD destroyed them

A:A:Nm:16

19. Who was to gather the holy censers that were left after the 250 rebel leaders were destroyed (Num. 16:36)?
- A. Ithamar, Aaron's son
 - B. Eleazar, Aaron's son
 - C. Moses and Aaron
 - D. Bezalel the craftsman

B:A:Nm:16

20. The bronze censers of Korah's followers were to be hammered into sheets to overlay the _____ (Num. 16:38)

- A. Basin
- B. The tabernacle post bases
- C. The altar
- D. The tabernacle table

C:A:Nm:16

21. After Korah and his followers were destroyed, what was the reaction of the Israelites the next day (Num. 16:41)?

- A. They fell on their faces in fear
- B. They were silent
- C. They revered Moses and Aaron
- D. They grumbled against Moses and Aaron

D:B:Nm:16

22. When the people grumbled against Moses after Korah was destroyed, how did Aaron stop the LORD's anger from destroying the whole assembly (Num. 16:46)

- A. He put fire and incense into his censer
- B. He offered up a sin offering for the people
- C. He anointed the altar with the blood of a lamb
- D. He prayed to the LORD that the LORD spare them

A:I:Nm:16

23. Approximately, how many died in the plague after Korah and his followers were destroyed (Num. 16:49)?

- A. 5,000
- B. 10,000
- C. 15,000
- D. 25,000

C:A:Nm:16

Numbers 17 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses told the Israelites to bring him staffs representing (Num. 17:2)
- A. The nations Israel was going to conquer
 - B. The commandments Israel was to obey
 - C. The leaders of the twelve tribes of Israel
 - D. Aaron and the priests that served in the tabernacle

C:I:Nm:17

2. What was to be written on each of the staffs that were presented to determine the leader of God's choosing (Num. 17:2)?
- A. The name of the leader of that tribe
 - B. The name of the tribe
 - C. The name of the places Israel had visited in the desert
 - D. The name of each of the ten commandments

A:I:Nm:17

3. Where were the leadership determining staffs to be placed (Num. 17:4)?
- A. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
 - B. In the Tent of Meeting in front of the Testimony
 - C. In the homes of the leaders of the tribes of Israel
 - D. In the ground before the bronze altar

B:A:Nm:17

4. How would God indicate the person he chose using the staffs (Num. 17:5)? The staff of the chosen person would
- A. Become a flame of fire
 - B. Bear fruit
 - C. Become a tree
 - D. Sprout

D:B:Nm:17

5. Why did God have the leaders of Israel bring their staffs to the tabernacle (Num. 17:5)?
- A. He was calling them to repent and keep the covenant
 - B. He was trying to rid himself of all the grumbling against Moses
 - C. He was trying to show Israel that he was the LORD
 - D. He was showing them how the promise land would blossom

B:I:Nm:17

6. Aaron's staff represented the (Num. 17:8)

- A. Poor and oppressed in Israel
- B. The aliens
- C. Tribe of Levi
- D. The priests

C:I:Nm:17

7. Aaron's rod not only blossomed but it produced _____ (Num. 17:8)

- A. Figs
- B. Olives
- C. Berries
- D. Almonds

D:A:Nm:17

8. Where was Aaron's staff to be kept (Num. 17:10)?

- A. In front of the testimony as a sign to the rebellious
- B. In front of the altar as a sign of God's forgiveness
- C. Beside the lampstand as a sign to the priests
- D. Over the entrance of the tabernacle as a sign of protection

A:B:Nm:17

Numbers 18 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Aaron and his sons were to bear responsibility for (Num. 18:1)
 - A. Offences done while sacrificing at the altar
 - B. Instructing the Israelites in the law of the LORD
 - C. Instructing the Israelites in the laws of the sanctuary
 - D. Offences done against the sanctuaryD:A:Nm:18

2. The Levites were not allowed to go near (Num. 18:3)
 - A. The furnishings of the tabernacle
 - B. Outside the camp because it was unclean
 - C. The priests when they were ministering before the LORD
 - D. The curtains which surrounded the tabernacle courtyardA:B:Nm:18

3. If a Levite went near the altar, who would die (Num. 18:4)?
 - A. The Levite and his family
 - B. Both the Levite and the priest
 - C. The whole tribe of Levi
 - D. Only that LeviteB:A:Nm:18

4. The priests and Levites were responsible for the tabernacle so that (Num. 18:5)
 - A. The tabernacle could remain holy
 - B. They would be holy when they came before the LORD
 - C. God's wrath would not fall on the Israelites
 - D. They Israelites not hold the LORD in contemptC:I:Nm:18

5. Who was God's gift to the priests (Num. 18:6)?
 - A. Moses and Aaron
 - B. The herds and flocks
 - C. Land and crops
 - D. The LevitesD:I:Nm:18

6. What did God give as a gift of service to Aaron (Num. 18:7)?

- A. The priesthood
- B. The food on the altar
- C. The leading Israel in the worship of God
- D. To follow Moses instructions

A:B:Nm:18

7. All of the following offerings were the priests portions given from God from the holy offerings EXCEPT (Num. 18:9)

- A. Grain offering
- B. Sin offering
- C. Burnt offering
- D. Guilt offering

C:I:Nm:18

8. The offerings were allowed to be eaten by (Num. 18:10)

- A. Every member of the priest's family
- B. Every male in the priest's family
- C. Only the parents in the priest's family
- D. Every child under fifteen in the priest's family

B:A:Nm:18

9. The _____ offerings could be eaten by the priest's sons and daughters (Num. 18:11)

- A. Drink offering
- B. Grain offering
- C. Burnt offering
- D. Wave offering

D:A:Nm:18

10. The firstfruits of olive oil and new wine were given to everyone in the priest's household that was (Num. 18:13)

- A. Over twenty-one
- B. Ceremonially clean
- C. Serving in the ministry of the tabernacle
- D. Circumcised

B:A:Nm:18

11. Which of the firstborns were allowed to be redeemed to the benefit of the priests (Num. 18:15)?

- A. Sons and unclean animals
- B. Sons and clean animals
- C. Clean and unclean animals
- D. Only clean animals

A:A:Nm:18

12. How much was the redemption price for a firstborn (Num. 18:16)?

- A. Three shekels
- B. Five shekels
- C. Seven shekels
- D. Ten shekels

B:A:Nm:18

13. What happened to the clean firstborn animals (Num. 18:17)?

- A. They were to be set loose into the desert
- B. They were to be given to the poor
- C. They were sold and their monies brought to the tabernacle
- D. They were to be offered as a offering

D:I:Nm:18

14. God said whatever was set aside of the holy offerings was the priests' and that was his covenant of _____ forever (Num. 18:19)

- A. Blood
- B. Stone
- C. Salt
- D. Oil

C:A:Nm:18

15. Who got all the tithes of Israel (Num. 18:20)?

- A. The priests only
- B. The Levites
- C. Moses and Aaron
- D. The poor

B:I:Nm:18

16. If the Israelites went near the Tent of Meeting, the consequence would be (Num. 18:22)

- A. Death
- B. They would be unclean for seven days
- C. They would be taken outside the camp and burned
- D. They would be cut off from their people

A:B:Nm:18

17. What were the Levites not to receive (Num. 18:24)?

- A. The tithes of the people
- B. The waters and wells of the land
- C. An inheritance among the Israelites
- D. The rights of the firstborn in Israel

C:B:Nm:18

18. How much was the tithe presented to the Levites was how much (Num. 18:26)?

- A. One fifth
- B. One third
- C. One quarter
- D. One tenth

D:B:Nm:18

19. The Levites were to give the priests (Num. 18:29)

- A. A tithe of what the people paid them
- B. The holiest and best portion of everything God gave to them
- C. A burnt and sin offering each morning and evening
- D. The anointing oil

B:I:Nm:18

20. The products of which of the following were to be presented by the Levites to the priests (Num. 18:30)

- A. Threshing floor and winepress
- B. Olive press and winepress
- C. The best of the herds and flocks
- D. The best of the fine linen and wool

A:A:Nm:18

21. When were the firstborn to be redeemed (Num. 18:16)? When they were _____
- A. Eight days old
 - B. One month old
 - C. Six months old
 - D. One year old

B:A:Nm:18

22. Aaron received no land inheritance, what was his inheritance (Num. 18:20)?
- A. The tithes of Israel
 - B. The cities of refuge
 - C. The tabernacle
 - D. The LORD himself

D:B:Nm:18

Numbers 19 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the preparation for the water of cleansing, what kind of animal was used (Num. 19:2)?

- A. A spotless lamb
- B. A young bull
- C. A red heifer
- D. A white dove

C:B:Nm:19

2. The red heifer that was used in the preparation for the water of cleansing was never to have (Num. 19:2)

- A. Been ridden on
- B. Been milked
- C. Been tied up
- D. Been yoked

D:A:Nm:19

3. Who was the priest who worked with the red heifer in the preparation of the water of cleansing (Num. 19:3)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Eleazar
- C. Ithamar
- D. Korah

B:A:Nm:19

4. Where was the red heifer to be slaughtered (Num. 19:3)?

- A. Outside the camp
- B. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- C. On mount Sinai
- D. On the burnt offering altar

A:I:Nm:19

5. All of the following parts of the red heifer were to be burned up EXCEPT (Num. 19:5)
- A. Its hide
 - B. Its flesh
 - C. Its blood
 - D. Its offal
 - E. Its horns

E:A:Nm:19

6. All of the following were to be burned with the red heifer EXCEPT (Num. 19:6)
- A. Cedar wood
 - B. Oil of anointing
 - C. Hyssop
 - D. Scarlet wool

B:A:Nm:19

7. After burning the red heifer, the priest must (Num. 19:7)
- A. Wash and change his clothes
 - B. Anoint his head with oil and change his clothes
 - C. Sprinkle the blood of the heifer on his clothes
 - D. Bring some of the blood into the Tent of Meeting

A:I:Nm:19

8. What was the priest to do with the blood of the red heifer that was on his finger (Num. 19:4)?
- A. Smear it on the horns of the altar
 - B. Sprinkle it seven times on the sides of the altar
 - C. Sprinkle it seven times toward the front of the Tent of Meeting
 - D. Put it on the foreheads of the other priests

C:I:Nm:19

9. For what purpose were the ashes of the red heifer were gathered up (Num. 19:9)?
- A. The oil of anointing
 - B. The incense altar
 - C. The cover of atonement
 - D. The water of cleansing

D:A:Nm:19

10. A person that touched a dead body was unclean (Num. 19:11)

- A. Until evening
- B. Three days
- C. Seven days
- D. Twenty-one days

C:I:Nm:19

11. A person that touched a dead body was to use the water of purification on which day(s) (Num. 19:12)

- A. First and seventh
- B. Third and seventh
- C. Seventh
- D. Every morning

B:A:Nm:19

12. A person that did not follow the procedures for cleansing was to (Num. 19:13)

- A. Be cut off from Israel
- B. Be brought before the elders of Israel
- C. Offer up a burnt offering and sin offering
- D. Was to be put to death

A:A:Nm:19

13. When someone died in a tent, anyone who entered the tent (Num. 19:14)

- A. Was unclean until evening
- B. Was unclean for seven days
- C. Was allowed to offer a burn offering for the person who died
- D. Was unclean for three days

B:A:Nm:19

14. Anyone who touched any of the following was unclean for seven days EXCEPT (Num. 19:16)

- A. One killed with the sword outside
- B. One who touches a human bone
- C. One who touches a dead animal
- D. Someone who died of a natural death outside
- E. One who touches a grave

C:A:Nm:19

15. When someone died, the water of purification was to be sprinkled on their tent using a (Num. 19:18)

- A. Brush
- B. Finger of the priest
- C. Bowl of purification
- D. Hyssop

D:I:Nm:19

16. The one who sprinkled the water of cleansing was to (Num. 19:21)

- A. Fast until morning
- B. Offer a sin offering
- C. Remain clean until evening
- D. Wash his clothes

D:A:Nm:19

17. Anything an unclean person _____ became unclean until evening (Num. 19:22)

- A. Sprinkled
- B. Anointed
- C. Touched
- D. Came near

C:B:Nm:19

Numbers 20 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When the Israelites arrived in the Desert of Zin, they stayed at (Num. 20:1)

- A. Beersheba
- B. Shivta
- C. Arad
- D. Kadesh

D:A:Nm:20

2. Who died, Just before the Israelites lacked water in the Desert of Zin (Num. 20:1)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Zipporah
- C. Miriam
- D. Jethro the priest of Midian

C:B:Nm:20

3. When there was no water in the Desert of Zin, the people said they wished (Num. 20:3)

- A. They had died before the LORD with their brothers
- B. They could return to Egypt
- C. They could enter the land flowing with milk and honey
- D. They could stone Moses

A:I:Nm:20

4. The Israelites quarreled because they said the Desert of Zin was a place with none of the following EXCEPT (Num. 20:5)

- A. Grapes
- B. Grain
- C. Figs
- D. Pomegranates
- E. Olives

E:A:Nm:20

5. After the people quarreled with Moses because there was no water in the Desert of Zin, he went in and fell facedown and what happened (Num. 20:6)?

- A. A plague broke out in the camp
- B. The glory of the LORD appeared
- C. A spring of water appeared outside the tabernacle
- D. The ground shook

B:I:Nm:20

6. At the Desert of Zin, Moses was told to take his rod and (Num. 20:8)

- A. Speak to the rock
- B. Strike the rock
- C. Tap the rock seven times
- D. Wave the rod over the rock

A:B:Nm:20

7. What happened when Moses struck the rock he was supposed to speak to (Num. 20:11)?

- A. Nothing happened
- B. His staff broke
- C. The ground shook
- D. Water came out

D:B:Nm:20

8. The LORD objected to Moses striking the rock saying that because Moses had not _____ he would be punished (Num. 20:12)

- A. Obeyed the commandment of the LORD
- B. Acted righteously
- C. Honored God as holy
- D. Acted in mercy on behalf of the people

C:B:Nm:20

9. Because Moses struck the rock instead of speaking to it, Moses was (Num. 20:12)

- A. To offer up a burnt and sin offering
- B. Struck dumb for three days
- C. Not allowed to lead Israel into the promised land
- D. No longer to lead Israel, Joshua would take over

C:B:Nm:20

10. The place where Moses struck the rock and Israel "quarreled" was called (Num. 20:13)

- A. Massah
- B. Meribah
- C. Bacuth
- D. Sela

B:A:Nm:20

11. To whom did Moses send messengers to ask permission to pass through their land (Num. 20:14)

- A. Moab
- B. Ammon
- C. Philistia
- D. Edom

D:A:Nm:20

12. When Moses asked for permission to pass through Edom, he told them who brought them out of Egypt (Num. 20:16)

- A. The LORD
- B. An angel
- C. The Messiah
- D. God Almighty

B:A:Nm:20

13. Moses told the Edomites the Israelites would not take their water but would travel by what route (Num. 20:17)?

- A. The Desert Highway
- B. The King's Highway
- C. The Ridge Route
- D. The Way of the Sea

B:A:Nm:20

14. How did Edom respond to the request to pass by their territory (Num. 20:18)?
- A. They said no and that they would attack the Israelites if they tried
 - B. They said yes but only on the condition they travel on the Desert Highway
 - C. They said yes but only if they paid for their food and water
 - D. They said no because of the way Jacob had treated Esau

A:A:Nm:20

15. From Kadesh, where did the Israelites travel to (Num. 20:22)
- A. Beersheba
 - B. Mt. Hor
 - C. Wadi El Arish
 - D. Arad

B:A:Nm:20

16. When Numbers foretold of Aaron's death it said he would (Num. 20:24)
- A. Go below the sand
 - B. Go to be with the LORD
 - C. Be cut off from the community
 - D. Be gathered to his people

D:I:Nm:20

17. Moses was to take Aaron's garments off and put them on _____ on Mount Hor (Num. 20:25)
- A. Ithamar
 - B. Araunah
 - C. Eleazar
 - D. Nadab

C:I:Nm:20

18. Who was the second high priest of Israel (Num. 20:25)
- A. Ithamar
 - B. Araunah
 - C. Eleazar
 - D. Zadok

C:B:Nm:20

19. How long did Israel mourn Aaron's death (Num. 20:29)

- A. Until evening
- B. Seven days
- C. Twenty-one days
- D. Thirty days

D:A:Nm:20

20. Where did Aaron die (Num. 20:25)?

- A. Mount Sinai
- B. Mount Ram
- C. Mount Hor
- D. Mount Tabor

C:B:Nm:20

Numbers 21 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In what region of Canaan did the king of Arad live (Num. 21:1)?

- A. The hill country
- B. The Shephelah
- C. The valley of the Dead Sea
- D. The Negev

D:A:Nm:21

2. When Israel faced resistance from the king of Arad, what vow did they make to God (Num. 21:2)? If God would deliver the city, they would

- A. Totally destroy their cities
- B. Offer their herds as an offering
- C. Take them as captives and servants for the Levites
- D. Put all the gold and silver into the LORD's treasury

A:I:Nm:21

3. Because Israel totally destroyed those of Arad, what was the place called (Hint--"destruction") (Num. 21:3)?

- A. Shivta
- B. Maktesh
- C. Gadol
- D. Hormah

D:A:Nm:21

4. Israel traveled on the route to the Red Sea after leaving Mount Hor in order to avoid what group of people (Num. 21:4)?

- A. Moabites
- B. Amorites
- C. Edomites
- D. Jebusites

C:A:Nm:21

5. The Israelites complained about all of the following, just before the LORD sent the snakes against them, EXCEPT (Num. 21:5)
- A. There was no water
 - B. There was no meat
 - C. There was no bread
 - D. They detested this miserable food

B:A:Nm:21

6. What bit the complaining people and killed many of them in the desert (Num. 21:6)?
- A. Snakes
 - B. Scorpions
 - C. Lions
 - D. Spiders

A:B:Nm:21

7. After the people were bitten by snakes, they acknowledged that they had sinned and asked Moses to _____ (Num. 21:7)
- A. Put blood on the altar on their behalf
 - B. Pray for them
 - C. Offer sacrifices for them
 - D. Use his staff against the snakes

B:I:Nm:21

8. God told Moses in order to stop the snake plague he was to (Num. 21:8)
- A. Kill a snake and offer it on the altar
 - B. Put on the altar some of the blood from a bitten person
 - C. Put a snake on a pole
 - D. Sprinkle blood seven time on the incense altar

C:B:Nm:21

9. What did a person who was bitten have to do in order to live (Num. 21:9)?
- A. Be sprinkled with blood
 - B. Be sprinkled with water
 - C. Look to the Lord's pillar of cloud
 - D. Look at the snake on the pole

D:B:Nm:21

10. What is the border between Moab and the Amorites (Num. 21:13)?

- A. The Zered valley
- B. The Jabbok valley
- C. The Arnon valley
- D. The Kidron valley

C:A:Nm:21

11. What book does Moses refer to that described the Arnon valley (Num. 21:14)?

- A. The book of the Amorite Kings
- B. The book of the Wars of the LORD
- C. The book of Eglon
- D. The book of Sihon king of Hesbon

B:I:Nm:21

12. Where did God tell Moses to gather the people because God was going to give them water from the well (Num. 21:16)?

- A. Arad
- B. Hormah
- C. Ayin Mayim
- D. Beer

D:A:Nm:21

13. What site overlooks a wasteland (Num. 21:20)?

- A. Pisgah
- B. Ar
- C. Medaba
- D. Gibeon

A:A:Nm:21

14. What Amorite king did Moses first send out messengers requesting that they be allowed to pass by (Num. 21:21)?

- A. Sihon
- B. Og
- C. Tubal-Cain
- D. Eglon

A:I:Nm:21

15. Israel in defeating Sihon captured all the Amorite land between the Arnon and _____ valleys (Num. 21:24)

- A. Zered
- B. Jabbok
- C. Besor
- D. Kidron

B:A:Nm:21

16. Sihon was the king of what city (Num. 21:26)

- A. Arad
- B. Bashan
- C. Heshbon
- D. Lachish

C:I:Nm:21

17. Sihon was the king of what group of people (Num. 21:25)

- A. Jebusite
- B. Moabite
- C. Hittite
- D. Amorite

D:A:Nm:21

18. Who did the poet cited by Moses say was the god of the people of Moab (Num. 21:29)?

- A. Molech
- B. Chemosh
- C. Baal
- D. Marduk

B:I:Nm:21

19. Prior to taking the promised land in trans-Jordan where did Israel settle (Num. 21:31)?

- A. Amorite land
- B. Moabite land
- C. Edomite land
- D. Jebusite land

A:I:Nm:21

20. After defeating Sihon, who was the next king Israel defeated (Num. 21:33)?

- A. Eglon
- B. Jabez
- C. Og
- D. Achish

C:B:Nm:21

21. Og was king of what areas (Num. 21:33f)?

- A. Moab
- B. Gilead
- C. Bashan
- D. Sharon

C:I:Nm:21

Numbers 22 Multiple Choice Questions

1. On the plains of Moab, the Israelites camped across from what city (Num. 22:1)

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Arad
- C. Petra
- D. Jericho

D:I:Nm:22

2. Who was the Moabite king who saw what the Israelites did to the Amorites and tried to call Balaam into his service (Num. 22:2)

- A. Balak son of Zippor
- B. Oboth son of Amminadab
- C. Nahson son of Beor
- D. Elizur son of Moab

A:B:Nm:22

3. The Moabites were terrified of the Israelites because (Num. 22:3)

- A. They were so powerful in battle
- B. There were so many of them
- C. God was on their side
- D. They had already defeated Edom

B:I:Nm:22

4. The Moabites compared the Israelites to (Num. 22:4)

- A. Locusts devouring every green plant
- B. A horde of camels running wild in the desert
- C. An ox licking up grass of the field
- D. A swarm of flies stinging all the people

C:I:Nm:22

5. Balaam lived near (Num. 22:5)

- A. The Mountain -- Sinai
- B. The valley -- Arnon
- C. The sea -- Dead Sea
- D. The River -- Euphrates

D:B:Nm:22

6. The king of Moab requested that Balaam come and (Num. 22:6)

- A. Put a curse on Israel
- B. Help them fight against Israel
- C. Kill the leaders of Israel
- D. Fight against Moses

A:B:Nm:22

7. What did the king of Moab say he knew about Balaam (Num. 22:6)

- A. Balaam was a prophet of the most high God
- B. Balaam could strike fear into those who opposed him
- C. Whoever Balaam blessed was blessed
- D. Whatever Balaam predicted would come to pass would happen

C:I:Nm:22

8. Who had joined Moab in the requesting Balaam to come (Num. 22:7)

- A. Edom
- B. Midian
- C. Ammon
- D. Philistines

B:A:Nm:22

9. After the king of Moab's first request for Balaam to come and curse, what did God tell him (Num. 22:12)

- A. To send them home because they did not serve God
- B. To not take a penny from them
- C. To tell them if they fought against Israel they would be defeated
- D. To not go with them because Israel was blessed

D:B:Nm:22

10. The second time Balak sent an entourage to Balaam, what did he promise him (Num. 22:17)?

- A. A handsome reward
- B. A house full of silver
- C. Rule over 5 cities
- D. A palace of his own

A:I:Nm:22

11. Balaam initially refused after Balak's second attempt to get him to come, saying, even if Balak paid him _____ he could not go (Num. 22:18)

- A. A thousand talents of gold
- B. A palace full of silver and gold
- C. A glass jar full of jewels
- D. A crown of gold for his head

B:B:Nm:22

12. Balaam explained after his second refusal that he could not go beyond the command of _____ (Num. 22:18)

- A. Chemosh his god
- B. Baal Berith
- C. The LORD his God
- D. God Almighty

C:I:Nm:22

13. God came to Balaam and told him he could go but only on one condition that Balaam _____ (Num. 22:20)

- A. Promise not to curse Israel
- B. That he must bless Israel
- C. He must tell the Moabites not to fight Israel
- D. Do only what God told him to

D:I:Nm:22

14. After God granted Balaam permission to go with Balak's princes, what was God's response when he went (Num. 22:22)?

- A. The LORD was pleased
- B. The LORD was angry
- C. The LORD rejoiced
- D. The LORD was full of regret

B:I:Nm:22

15. Who stood in the road to oppose Balaam (Num. 22:22)?

- A. Balaam's donkey
- B. Gabriel, the arch angel
- C. The angel of the LORD
- D. A chariot of fire

C:B:Nm:22

16. What did the angel that confronted Balaam have in his hand (Num. 22:23)?

- A. A sword
- B. A spear
- C. A iron rod
- D. A censer with fire in it

A:B:Nm:22

17. When the donkey first saw the angel in the road, what was her response (Num. 22:23)?

- A. She lay down under Balaam
- B. She crushed Balaam's foot against the wall
- C. She turned off into the open field
- D. She reared back and threw Balaam to the ground

C:I:Nm:22

18. When the donkey saw the angel in the vineyard, what was her response (Num. 22:23)?

- A. She lay down under Balaam
- B. She crushed Balaam's foot against the wall
- C. She turned off into the open field
- D. She reared back and threw Balaam to the ground

B:I:Nm:22

19. When the donkey saw the angel in a narrow place, what was her response (Num. 22:23)?

- A. She lay down under Balaam
- B. She crushed Balaam's foot against the wall
- C. She turned off into the open field
- D. She reared back and threw Balaam to the ground

A:I:Nm:22

20. What did Balaam do to his uncooperative donkey three times (Num. 22:27)?

- A. He kicked her
- B. He talked to her
- C. He threatened to kill her
- D. He beat her

D:B:Nm:22

21. What did the talking donkey first ask Balaam (Num. 22:28)?
- A. Why he was going to harm Israel
 - B. Why he had beaten her three times
 - C. Why he was going to help Moab
 - D. Why he was not following the LORD's command

B:B:Nm:22

22. When the LORD opened Balaam's eyes, what was the first question the angel asked Balaam (Num. 22:22)?
- A. Why he was going to harm Israel
 - B. Why he had beaten his donkey three times
 - C. Why he was going to help Moab
 - D. Why he was not following the LORD's command

B:I:Nm:22

23. The angel told Balaam that if the donkey had not resisted, he would have done what to Balaam (Num. 22:33)?
- A. Cut out his tongue
 - B. Sent him back home
 - C. Killed him
 - D. Knocked him to the ground

C:B:Nm:22

24. At what border did Balak come to meet Balaam (Num. 22:36)?
- A. The Zered valley
 - B. The river Jordan
 - C. The Arnon valley
 - D. The cave of Macpelah

C:A:Nm:22

25. After offering sacrifices, where did Balak take Balaam to curse Israel (Num. 22:41)?
- A. Bamoth Baal
 - B. Pisgah of Nebo
 - C. Zoar
 - D. Ein Gedi

A:A:Nm:22

26. After the first attempt to get Balaam to come, when he refused, he left with the fee for (Num. 22:7)

- A. Cursing
- B. Divination
- C. Prophesying
- D. Casting of lots

B:A:Nm:22

27. Balaam told Balak he could only speak (Num. 22:38)

- A. What God puts in his mouth
- B. The truth
- C. Blessing on the Israelites
- D. What the angel with the sword of the LORD told him to say

A:B:Nm:22

28. Balak, who called Balaam, was king over what group of people (Num. 22:4)?

- A. Ammonites
- B. Edomites
- C. Moabites
- D. Philistines

C:I:Nm:22

Numbers 23 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did Balaam order Balak, king of Moab to build (Num. 23:1)?

- A. Seven altars
- B. A high place
- C. A look out tower
- D. A pillar of salt

A:I:Nm:23

2. What two types of animals did Balaam offer seven of on each of the altars that was built (Num. 23:1)

- A. Bulls and lambs
- B. Lambs and goats
- C. Bulls and rams
- D. Pigeons and lambs

C:A:Nm:23

3. In the first oracle, Balaam said that Balak had brought him from (Num. 23:7)

- A. Babylon
- B. Aram
- C. Haran
- D. Ugarit

B:A:Nm:23

4. In the first oracle, Balaam said Israel did not consider themselves as

- A. Slaves of other nations
- B. Inhabitants of Moab
- C. Specially chosen by God
- D. One of the nations

D:A:Nm:23

5. What did Balaam ask rhetorically at the end of the first oracle (Num. 23:10)?

- A. Who can count the dust of Jacob?
- B. Who can count the stars of Jacob?
- C. Who can count the children of Jacob?
- D. Who can curse the blessed of the LORD?

A:B:Nm:23

6. After the first oracle, Balaam affirmed that he could only speak (Num. 23:12)

- A. What was true
- B. What God put in his mouth
- C. What the spirit of God whispered in his heart
- D. What he had seen in a vision or heard in a dream

B:B:Nm:23

7. What was the second place Balak moved Balaam hoping he would curse Israel (Num. 23:14)?

- A. The field of Ephron on top of Mount Nebo
- B. The cave of Elyon on the top of Moriah
- C. The field of Zophim on top of Pisgah
- D. The threshing floor of Araunah

C:A:Nm:23

8. At the second location, just before the second oracle, what did Balaam have built (Num. 23:14)?

- A. Seven altars
- B. A high place
- C. A look out tower
- D. A pillar of salt

A:I:Nm:23

9. At the second location, Balaam offered a _____ and a _____ on each altar (Num. 23:14)

- A. A bull and a lamb
- B. A lamb and a goat
- C. A bull and a ram
- D. A pigeon and a lamb

C:A:Nm:23

10. Balaam's second oracle said that God is not the son of man that he should (Num. 23:19)

- A. Be bribed by the blood of bulls
- B. Change his mind
- C. Forget what he had said
- D. Forgive injustice and curse the innocent

B:B:Nm:23

11. What shout did Balaam say was in the camp of Israel (Num. 23:21)?

- A. The LORD
- B. A victory
- C. A war
- D. A king

D:B:Nm:23

12. To what animal was Israel likened in Balaam's second oracle (Num. 23:24)?

- A. A wolf
- B. A lion
- C. A dove
- D. A snake

B:A:Nm:23

13. In Balaam's second oracle, he said there is no _____ against Israel (Num. 23:23)

- A. Sorcery
- B. Curse
- C. Sacrifice
- D. Crime

A:I:Nm:23

14. After the second oracle, Balak was upset and decided to do what to get Balaam to curse Israel (Num. 23:29)

- A. Make Balaam swear he would stop blessing Israel
- B. Ask Balaam how to fight against Israel
- C. Move to a new location and built new altars
- D. Pay Balaam more money

C:I:Nm:23

15. In preparation for the third oracle, Balak took Balaam to the top of _____ (Num. 23:28)

- A. Pisgah
- B. Peor
- C. Nebo
- D. Masada

B:A:Nm:23

Numbers 24 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Balaam saw that the Lord blessed Israel, what did he not resort to as at other times (Num 24:1)?
 - A. Sorcery
 - B. Casting lots
 - C. Proclaiming a fast
 - D. Cursing in the name of ChemoshA:I:Nm:24
2. When Balaam uttered his third oracle, all of the following were sources of his oracle EXCEPT (Num. 24:2f)
 - A. The Spirit of the LORD came upon him
 - B. Balaam saw a vision
 - C. Balaam heard the words of God
 - D. Balaam had a dreamD:B:Nm:24
3. In Balaam's third oracle, he said that Israel's _____ would have abundant water (Num. 24:7)
 - A. Children
 - B. Animals
 - C. Seed
 - D. TreesC:A:Nm:24
4. In Balaam's third oracle, he said that Israel's _____ would be greater than Agag (Num. 24:7)
 - A. Prophet
 - B. King
 - C. Priest
 - D. WarriorsB:B:Nm:24

5. In Balaam's third oracle, he said Israel would devour hostile nations and (Num. 24:8)

- A. Swallow them alive
- B. Make them into slaves
- C. Break their bones in pieces
- D. Give their bodies to vultures

C:A:Nm:24

6. When Balak's anger burned against Balaam, what non-verbal sign did he do (Num. 24:10)?

- A. He called his guards to throw Balaam out of the palace
- B. He smote the ground with his staff seven times
- C. He slapped Balaam's face
- D. He struck his hands together three times

D:A:Nm:24

7. After the third oracle of Balaam, Balak ordered him to

- A. Come to a higher place to curse Israel
- B. Go home at once
- C. Give him a blessing as well as Israel
- D. Help him cause Israel to fall into sin

B:I:Nm:24

8. What was Balaam's fourth oracle, that was a warning to Balak, about (Num. 24:14)?

- A. What Israel would do to his people in days to come
- B. How Israel would come to bless all nations
- C. How Moab would fall under a curse instead of Israel
- D. How Israel would take the land

A:I:Nm:24

9. When Balaam prophesied he fell prostrate with (Num 24:4, 16)

- A. His mouth open
- B. His eyes open
- C. His ears open
- D. His mind open

B:B:Nm:24

10. Balaam in his fourth oracle said a _____ and a _____ would come and rise out of Jacob/Israel (Num. 24:17)

- A. Shepherd and prophet
- B. Lion and ox
- C. Star and scepter
- D. Rock and mountain

C:B:Nm:24

11. What did Balaam, in his fourth oracle, tell Balak king of Moab about Moab's future relationship with Israel (Num. 24:17)?

- A. Israel would triumph and Moab would become a desert
- B. Israel would cut Moab with the sword
- C. Israel would lead the Moabites away in chains
- D. Israel would crush the forehead s of Moab

D:A:Nm:24

12. Balaam, after his fourth oracle, predicted that the Kenites (Num. 24:20)

- A. Would be destroyed by Asshur
- B. Would be destroyed by the Babylonians
- C. Would be captured by the Egyptians
- D. Would face famine and plagues

A:A:Nm:24

13. Balaam said who will ultimately subdue Ashur (Num. 24:24)

- A. The chariots of Egypt
- B. The ships of Kittim
- C. The bow of Babylon
- D. The sword of the Hittites

B:A:Nm:24

14. In the fourth oracle of Balaam besides the demise of Moab, what other country was singled out to be conquered (Num. 24:18)?

- A. Ammon
- B. Philistia
- C. Edom
- D. Midian

C:A:Nm:24

Numbers 25 Multiple Choice Questions

1. While at Shittim, the Israelite men indulged in sexual immorality with whom (Num. 25:1)?
- A. Edomite women
 - B. Elamite women
 - C. Moabite women
 - D. Ammonite women

C:B:Nm:25

2. At Shittim, the Israelites were invited to (Num. 25:2)
- A. To sacrifice of other gods
 - B. To make a treaty with the Moabites
 - C. To dig wells together with the Midianites
 - D. To drink wine with their enemies

A:B:Nm:25

3. What god did the Israelites worship at Shittim (Num. 25:3)?
- A. Baal Berith
 - B. Baal of Peor
 - C. Chemosh of Arnon
 - D. Molech of Ammon

B:I:Nm:25

4. What was Israel to do in order to turn the LORD's anger away from Israel when they worshipped other gods at Peor (Num. 25:4)?
- A. Offer burnt and sin offerings
 - B. Anoint them with oil
 - C. Destroy the pagan altar
 - D. Kill the people involved

D:I:Nm:25

5. Who did Moses make responsible to put to death those involved with Baal of Peor (Num. 25:5)?
- A. The priests
 - B. The soldiers
 - C. The judges
 - D. The Levites

C:A:Nm:25

6. Who killed an Israelite man and Midianite woman at Shittim (Num. 25:7)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Eleazar
- C. Phicol
- D. Phineas

D:B:Nm:25

7. What did Phineas use to stop the plague on Israel because of the immorality at Peor (Num. 25:7)?

- A. A spear
- B. A sword
- C. A bow and arrow
- D. A tent peg

A:I:Nm:25

8. How many died in the plague because of their immorality and worshipping other gods at Peor (Num. 25:9)?

- A. 5,000
- B. 18,000
- C. 24,000
- D. 32,000

C:A:Nm:25

9. Whose son was Phineas, who stopped the plague at Peor (Num. 25:11)?

- A. Ithamar's
- B. Eleazar's
- C. Joshua's
- D. Hur's

B:I:Nm:25

10. God blessed Phineas because at Peor he was (Num. 25:11)

- A. More righteous than his brothers
- B. Humbly walking before his God
- C. Concerned about God's holiness
- D. Zealous for God's honor

D:B:Nm:25

11. As a result of what Phineas did at Peor, what did God do for him (Num. 25:12)?

- A. Made his descendants a covenant of lasting priesthood
- B. Made his descendants judges and warriors in Israel
- C. Gave his descendants the city of Ephrath
- D. Gave his descendants wells and springs

A:I:Nm:25

12. The man's name with the Midianite wife at Peor was (Num. 25:14)

- A. Omri from Ephraim
- B. Zimri from Simeon
- C. Keni from Judah
- D. Ozbani from Reuben

B:A:Nm:25

13. Who had deceived Israel into sinning at Peor (Num. 25:17)?

- A. The Ammonites
- B. The Philistines
- C. The Midianites
- D. The Edomites

C:B:Nm:25

14. Who was the daughter of the Midianite leader that deceived Israel (Num. 25:1)?

- A. Shupham
- B. Sheli
- C. Heleki
- D. Cozbi

D:A:Nm:25

Numbers 26 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After the plague at Peor, who originally commanded that Israel take a census (Num. 26:1)?

- A. Moses
- B. Aaron
- C. The LORD
- D. Eleazar

C:B:Nm:26

2. Across from what city was the census on the plains of Moab taken (Num. 26:3)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Hebron
- D. Jericho

D:I:Nm:26

3. The census on the plains of Moab was to be of all men over (Num. 26:4)

- A. Twenty
- B. Twenty-one
- C. Twenty-five
- D. Thirty

A:B:Nm:26

4. What tribe were Dathan and Abiram from (who rebelled with Korah) (Num. 26:8)?

- A. Levi
- B. Simeon
- C. Judah
- D. Reuben

D:A:Nm:26

5. Who were sons of Judah that died in Canaan (Num. 26:19)?

- A. Perez and Zerah
- B. Er and Onan
- C. Dathan and Abiram
- D. Nadab and Abihu

B:I:Nm:26

6. Zelophehad was noted in the genealogy because (Num. 26:33)

- A. He had only daughters and no sons
- B. He was the first to cross into the promised land
- C. He had three wives
- D. He had never married

A:B:Nm:26

7. The total from the census on the plains of Moab was approximately (Num. 26:51)

- A. 72,000
- B. 250,000
- C. 600,000
- D. 750,000

C:B:Nm:26

8. The promised land was to be allotted based on (Num. 26:52)

- A. The decision of the leaders
- B. The number of the names in the census
- C. The LORD would decide and tell Moses
- D. Moses would decide based where they camped around the tabernacle

B:I:Nm:26

9. The promised land was to be distributed by (Num. 26:55)

- A. The direction of the priests
- B. The LORD commanding Moses
- C. Lot
- D. The counsel of the tribal leaders

C:I:Nm:26

10. Which tribe received no tribal land inheritance (Num. 26:62)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Simeon
- C. Dan
- D. Levi

D:B:Nm:26

11. Who helped Moses count the people on the plains of Moab (Num. 26:63)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Joshua
- C. Eleazar
- D. Hur

C:A:Nm:26

12. Who was the name of the father of Moses, Aaron and Miriam (Num. 26:59)?

- A. Gershon
- B. Amram
- C. Beriah
- D. Puah

B:A:Nm:26

13. Who was the mother of Moses, Aaron and Miriam (Num. 26:59)?

- A. Jochebed
- B. Zipporah
- C. Mahlah
- D. Milcah

A:A:Nm:26

14. What tribe were Moses, Aaron and Miriam were from (Num. 26:57)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Judah
- C. Dan
- D. Levi

D:B:Nm:26

15. Who were the only two that were counted in the plains of Moab that had been counted by Moses at Sinai (Num. 26:65)?

- A. Eleazar and Ithamar
- B. Nadab and Abihu
- C. Joshua and Caleb
- D. Moses and Aaron

C:B:Nm:26

16. Korah and his followers died when (Num. 26:10)

- A. Snakes bit them
- B. Fire came out from the LORD and consumed them
- C. A plague came upon the camp
- D. The ground opened up and swallowed them

D:B:Nm:26

17. From what levitical clan were Moses, Aaron and Miriam (Num. 26:58)?

- A. Kohath
- B. Merari
- C. Gershon
- D. Hebronite

A:A:Nm:26

18. All of the following were sons of Aaron EXCEPT (Num. 26:60)

- A. Nadab
- B. Abihu
- C. Gershon
- D. Eleazar
- E. Ithamar

C:I:Nm:26

Numbers 27 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What tribe were the daughters of Zelophehad from (Num. 27:1)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Manasseh
- C. Judah
- D. Levi

B:A:Nm:27

2. What request did the daughters of Zelophehad make (Num. 27:4)?

- A. They wanted property among their father's relatives
- B. They wanted the money that belonged to their father
- C. They wanted to marry into the tribe of Levi
- D. They wanted to fight for Israel

A:B:Nm:27

3. The daughters of Zelophehad were trying to guarantee that what not disappear in Israel (Num. 27:4)?

- A. Their children
- B. Their tribe
- C. Their presence at the entrance of the tabernacle
- D. Their father's name

D:I:Nm:27

4. If a man had no sons, his inheritance was to be turned over to (Num. 27:8)

- A. His wife
- B. His grandsons
- C. His daughter
- D. His nephew

C:B:Nm:27

5. If a man had no sons or daughters, who inherited his land (Num. 27:9)

- A. His brothers
- B. His father
- C. His wife's father
- D. His nephew

A:A:Nm:27

6. Moses was to climb the Abarim range of mountains in order to (Num. 27:12)
- A. Offer a sacrifice to the LORD
 - B. See the nation of the Amorites which they were about to conquer
 - C. See the land the LORD was giving to the Israelites
 - D. Hear the voice of the LORD

C:B:Nm:27

7. Moses, like Aaron, after climbing the Abarim range was going to be gathered to _____ (Num. 27:13)
- A. His God
 - B. His fathers
 - C. His friends
 - D. His people

D:I:Nm:27

8. Moses was not allowed to enter the promised land because he had disobeyed at _____ (Num. 27:14)
- A. Massah
 - B. Meribah
 - C. Marah
 - D. Beersheba

B:I:Nm:27

9. Moses, just before he died, addressed God as the God of the spirits of _____ (Num. 27:15)
- A. Israel
 - B. The children of Abraham
 - C. All mankind
 - D. Everything that lives and moves

C:A:Nm:27

10. As Moses faced his death, he requested God give Israel another leader so that Israel would not be like _____ (Num. 27:17)
- A. A leaf in the wind
 - B. A candle in the wind
 - C. People without a purpose
 - D. Sheep without a shepherd

D:I:Nm:27

11. Who was Moses to take with him as the new leader of Israel when he went to die (Num. 27:18)?

- A. Eleazar
- B. Ithamar
- C. Caleb
- D. Joshua

D:B:Nm:27

12. Joshua was identified by God as one (Num. 27:18)

- A. One in whom the spirit was
- B. Of great strength and very courageous
- C. One who would follow the LORD's commands
- D. One who would be like Moses

A:I:Nm:27

13. Who was to commission Joshua in front of the assembly (Num. 27:19)?

- A. Moses
- B. Eleazar
- C. Caleb
- D. The elders of Israel

B:I:Nm:27

14. How would Eleazar find out the LORD's decisions for Joshua (Num. 27:21)?

- A. By know the law of the LORD
- B. By inquiring of the Urim
- C. By speaking to the LORD in the tent of Meeting
- D. By dreams and visions

B:I:Nm:27

Numbers 28 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was to be offered up every, morning and evening in Israel (Num. 28:4)

- A. A year old lamb
- B. A ram
- C. A year old goat
- D. Young bull

A:I:Nm:28

2. The animals offered morning and evening, were to be offered up as a(n) _____ offering (Num. 28:6)

- A. Sin
- B. Guilt
- C. Purification
- D. Burnt

D:I:Nm:28

3. What was to accompany those blood sacrifices that were offered daily (Num. 28:5, 7)?

- A. A grain and sin offering
- B. A grain and drink offering
- C. A wave and drink offering
- D. A wave and sin offering

B:A:Nm:28

4. What was the daily grain offering made of (Num. 28:5ff)?

- A. Grain mixed with wine
- B. Fine flour mixed with figs
- C. Fine flour mixed with olive oil
- D. Grain mixed with incense and salt

C:A:Nm:28

5. What was the daily drink offering made of (Num. 28:7f)?

- A. Olive oil
- B. Water
- C. Olive oil and salt
- D. Wine

D:A:Nm:28

6. On the Sabbath, what offerings were to be added to the daily sacrifice (Num. 28:9)?
- A. Two lambs and a grain and drink offering
 - B. Two rams and a wave offering
 - C. A lamb for a sin offering and a ram for a burnt offering
 - D. Two pigeons for a purification offering

A:A:Nm:28

7. The first of every month all of the following were to be added to the daily sacrifice EXCEPT (Num. 28:11ff)
- A. Two young bulls as a burnt offering
 - B. 2 pigeons as a purification offering
 - C. A ram as a burnt offering
 - D. Seven lambs as a burnt offering
 - E. Goat sin offering

B:A:Nm:28

8. Passover was to be held on _____ (Num. 28:16)
- A. The first day of the first month
 - B. The tenth day of the seventh month
 - C. The seventh day of the seventh month
 - D. The Fourteenth day of the first month

D:I:Nm:28

9. At the festival that accompanied Passover, _____ was not to be eaten (Num. 28:17)
- A. Manna
 - B. Unleavened bread
 - C. Leavened bread
 - D. Meat

C:B:Nm:28

10. At the festival that accompanied Passover unleavened bread was to be eaten for ____ day(s) (Num. 28:17)
- A. One
 - B. Three
 - C. Seven
 - D. Fourteen

C:B:Nm:28

11. At the Passover festival, all of the following were to be added to the daily sacrifice EXCEPT (Num. 28:11ff)

- A. Two young bulls as a burnt offering
- B. 2 pigeons as a purification offering
- C. A ram as a burnt offering
- D. Seven lambs as a burnt offering
- E. Goat sin offering

B:A:Nm:28

12. At what feast were the firstfruits presented (Num. 28:26)?

- A. Feast of Trumpets
- B. Tabernacles
- C. Day of Atonement
- D. Feast of Weeks

D:B:Nm:28

13. At the Feast of Weeks no regular _____ was to be done (Num. 28:26)

- A. Work
- B. Wash
- C. Eating
- D. Sacrificing

A:B:Nm:28

14. At the Feast of Weeks festival, all of the following were to be added to the daily sacrifice EXCEPT (Num. 28:11ff)

- A. Two young bulls as a burnt offering
- B. 2 pigeons as a purification offering
- C. A ram as a burnt offering
- D. Seven lambs as a burnt offering
- E. Goat sin offering

B:A:Nm:28

15. The sin offering was added to make _____ for the people (Num. 28:22)

- A. Redemption
- B. Reconciliation
- C. Worship
- D. Atonement

D:I:Nm:28

16. All the animals offered in the sacrifices were to be (Num. 28:31)

- A. Firstborn
- B. Without defect
- C. From the flocks of the Levites
- D. One year old

B:B:Nm:28

Numbers 29 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What feast was on the first day of the seventh month (Num. 29:1)?

- A. Trumpets
- B. Atonement
- C. Weeks
- D. Passover
- E. Tabernacles

A:B:Nm:29

2. What was to be done at the feast of trumpets (Num. 29:1)?

- A. Israel was to sing before the LORD
- B. The trumpets were to call all Israel to gather
- C. The trumpets were to be sounded
- D. Those with trumpets were to march around the tabernacle

C:B:Nm:29

3. At the Feast of Trumpets, all of the following burnt offerings were to be offered EXCEPT (Num. 29:2)

- A. One young bull
- B. One pigeon
- C. One ram
- D. Seven male lambs

B:A:Nm:29

4. At the Feast of Trumpets, what was offered as a sin offering (Num. 29:5)?

- A. One young bull
- B. One pigeon
- C. Two rams
- D. Seven male lambs
- E. One goat

E:A:Nm:29

5. The offerings were to be made by _____ to the LORD (Num. 29:6)

- A. Blood
- B. Aaron
- C. Oil
- D. Fire

D:I:Nm:29

6. The offerings were said to be a pleasing _____ to the LORD
(Num. 29:6)
- A. Sight
 - B. Aroma
 - C. Covenant
 - D. Offering

B:B:Nm:29

7. What special day was on the tenth day of the seventh month
(Num. 29:7)?
- A. Trumpets
 - B. Weeks
 - C. Atonement
 - D. Passover
 - E. Tabernacles

C:B:Nm:29

8. On the Day of Atonement they were to (Num. 29:7)
- A. Feast before the LORD
 - B. Sound the trumpets
 - C. March around the tabernacle
 - D. Deny themselves

D:I:Nm:29

9. On the Day of Atonement, all of the following burnt offerings were to be offered EXCEPT (Num. 29:8)
- A. One young bull
 - B. One pigeon
 - C. One ram
 - D. Seven male lambs

B:A:Nm:29

10. On the Day of Atonement, as on the other feast days, what was to be offered with the burnt offerings (Num. 29:9)?
- A. Wave offering
 - B. Purification offering
 - C. Grain offering
 - D. Guilt offering

C:A:Nm:29

11. What was offered as a sin offering on the Day of Atonement (Num. 29:11)?

- A. One young bull
- B. One pigeon
- C. Two rams
- D. Seven male lambs
- E. One goat

E:A:Nm:29

12. What feast was on the fifteenth day of the seventh month (Num. 29:12)?

- A. Trumpets
- B. Weeks
- C. Atonement
- D. Passover
- E. Tabernacles

E:B:Nm:29

13. At the Feast of Tabernacles, what animal offering started at 13 offerings and decreased by one every day of the seven day feast (Num. 29:13, 17)?

- A. Young bulls
- B. Pigeons
- C. Rams
- D. Male lambs
- E. Goats

A:A:Nm:29

14. At the Feast of Tabernacles, all of the following burnt offerings were to be offered EXCEPT (Num. 29:14f)

- A. Several young bulls
- B. One pigeon
- C. Two rams
- D. Fourteen male lambs

B:A:Nm:29

15. On the eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles (Num. 29:35)

- A. No work was to be done
- B. It was a day for denying yourself
- C. No wine was to be drunk
- D. Blood was taken and put on the atonement cover

A:I:Nm:29

16. On each day of the Feast of Tabernacles what was offered as a sin offering (Num. 29:16)?

- A. One young bull
- B. One pigeon
- C. Two rams
- D. Seven male lambs
- E. One goat

E:A:Nm:29

Numbers 30 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When must a man not break his word and do everything he has said (Num. 30:2)?

- A. When he takes an oath to obligate himself by a pledge
- B. When he makes a vow by the gold in the tabernacle
- C. When he makes a vow on his family name
- D. When he makes a vow with a sacrifice

A:I:Nm:30

2. When must a man not break his word and do everything he has said (Num. 30:2)?

- A. When he makes a vow by the gold in the tabernacle
- B. When he makes a vow on his family name
- C. When he makes a vow with a sacrifice
- D. When he makes a vow to the LORD

D:I:Nm:30

4. When was a young woman living at home that made a vow NOT required to keep it but was released from it (Num. 30:3f)?

- A. If she decides it was not wise
- B. If she cannot pay for it herself
- C. If her father hears about it and forbids her
- D. If her family does not have a way to complete it

C:I:Nm:30

5. If a woman marries and makes a rash promise, she must keep it if (Num. 30:7)

- A. Her husband hears about it and says she is responsible to
- B. Her husband hears about it and says nothing
- C. Her father and mother fulfill it in her place
- D. Her husband gives her permission to keep it

B:A:Nm:30

6. If a woman marries and makes a rash promise, she must keep it if
(Num. 30:7)
- A. Her husband hears about it and says she is responsible to
 - B. Her husband hears about it and says nothing
 - C. Her father and mother fulfill it in her place
 - D. Her husband gives her permission to keep it

B:A:Nm:30

7. A vow taken by a divorced woman or _____ is binding on her
(Num. 30:9)
- A. Woman not yet married
 - B. Maid servant
 - C. Widow
 - D. Wife of an elder

C:I:Nm:30

Numbers 31 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The LORD said that Israel was to take vengeance on what nation (Num. 31:2)?

- A. Moabites
- B. Ammonites
- C. Midianites
- D. Edomites

C:B:Nm:31

2. Moses directed that _____ men from each tribe go out against the Midianites (Num. 31:4)

- A. One hundred
- B. Five Hundred
- C. One thousand
- D. Five thousand

C:A:Nm:31

3. Who from the priestly family accompanied the people that went out to fight against the Midianites (Num. 31:6)?

- A. Eleazar
- B. Phineas
- C. Ithamar
- D. Joshua

B:A:Nm:31

4. What was used for signaling when the Israelites went out against the Midianites (Num. 31:6)?

- A. Trumpets
- B. Bells
- C. Cymbals
- D. Drums

A:I:Nm:31

5. When the Israelites went out against the Midianites, what accompanied them into battle (Num. 31:6)?
- A. The ten commandments
 - B. Moses staff
 - C. The standard from each tribe
 - D. Articles from the sanctuary

D:I:Nm:31

6. Who did the Israelites initially save alive as captives when they fought against the Midianites (Num. 31:9)?
- A. The men, women and children
 - B. The women and children
 - C. The children
 - D. No one

B:I:Nm:31

7. Who were among those that the Israelites killed when they battled against the Midianites (Num. 31:8)?
- A. Balak the king of Moab
 - B. Sihon the king of Hesbon
 - C. Og the king of Bashan
 - D. Balaam son of Beor

D:B:Nm:31

8. To whom did those that battled against the Midianites bring their spoils (Num. 31:12)?
- A. Moses, Eleazar and the Israelite assembly
 - B. Moses and Eleazar
 - C. Moses
 - D. Each man took the spoils to his family

A:A:Nm:31

9. Why was Moses upset with the spoil that returned with the men who defeated the Midianites (Num. 31:15)?
- A. Because they took all the cattle for themselves
 - B. Because they let the women live
 - C. Because they did not burn all the gold and silver
 - D. Because they spared five of the kings

B:I:Nm:31

10. After the battle with the Midianites, Moses explicitly ordered that they put to death all EXCEPT (Num. 31:18)

- A. The men
- B. The boys
- C. The women who had never slept with a man
- D. The women who had slept with a man

C:A:Nm:31

11. After the battle with the Midianites, any soldier who had killed someone was to stay outside the camp for _____ day(s) (Num. 31:19)

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Twenty-one

C:I:Nm:31

12. All of the following were to be purified with fire, after the battle with the Midianites, EXCEPT (Num. 31:22)

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Iron
- E. Copper

E:A:Nm:31

13. After the battle with the Midianites, all of the following were listed as needing to be purified EXCEPT (Num. 31:20)

- A. Leather goods
- B. Goat hair goods
- C. Wood goods
- D. Wheat grains
- E. Garments

D:A:Nm:31

14. Before the soldiers re-entered the camp after the battle with Midian they were to (Num. 31:24)

- A. Wash themselves
- B. Sprinkle their heads with oil
- C. Eat a meal before the LORD
- D. Have the priest sprinkle blood on them seven times

A:I:Nm:31

15. The spoils taken in the battle with Midian were to be divided between

- A. The soldiers and the priests
- B. The soldiers and the rest of the community
- C. The priests and Levites
- D. The soldiers

B:I:Nm:31

16. Out of the soldiers share who was to receive some of the Midianite spoil (Num. 31:29)?

- A. Elezar the priest
- B. The Levites
- C. Moses and his family
- D. The heads of the tribes

A:A:Nm:31

17. Out of the part of the Midianite spoils given to the community who was to receive a portion (Num. 31:30)?

- A. Elezar the priest
- B. The Levites
- C. Moses and his family
- D. The heads of the tribes

B:A:Nm:31

18. The priests were to receive one out of _____ from the sheep, goats, donkeys, cattle and people from the Midianite spoil (Num. 31:28)

- A. Ten
- B. Fifty
- C. Two-hundred and fifty
- D. Five hundred

D:A:Nm:31

19. The Levites were to receive one out of _____ from the sheep, goats, donkeys, cattle and people from the Midianite spoil (Num. 31:28)
- A. Ten
 - B. Fifty
 - C. Two-hundred and fifty
 - D. Five hundred

B:A:Nm:31

20. What offering did the officers of the battle against the Midianites bring to the sanctuary (Num. 31:52)
- A. All the gold
 - B. All the silver
 - C. All the sheep
 - D. All the leather

A:A:Nm:31

21. The women Midianites had followed _____'s advice turning their hearts away from the LORD at Peor (Num. 31:16)
- A. Korah
 - B. Balaam
 - C. Balak
 - D. Sihon

B:B:Nm:31

Numbers 32 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why did the two tribes want to settle in trans-jordan rather than passing over the Jordan (Num. 32:1)?

- A. They were afraid to fight
- B. They saw the land needed inhabitants
- C. They saw the water flowing there
- D. They had large herds

D:I:Nm:32

2. What two tribes asked to stay in trans-jordan rather than passing over the Jordan (Num. 32:1)?

- A. Ephraim and Manasseh
- B. Reuben and Gad
- C. Asher and Naphtali
- D. Zebulun and Simeon

B:B:Nm:32

3. Moses initially rejected the proposal to leave two tribes in trans-jordan because (Num. 32:7)

- A. It would give them land before the others got theirs
- B. It would give them more territory than the other tribes
- C. It would discourage the Israelites from taking the land
- D. They would not be included in worship once they crossed the Jordan

C:A:Nm:32

4. The spies had previously discouraged Israel when they returned from viewing what valley (Num. 32:9)?

- A. Eschol
- B. Hebron
- C. Kidron
- D. Rephaim

A:A:Nm:32

5. From what place had Moses originally sent out the twelve spies to explore the land (Num. 32:8)?

- A. Beersheba
- B. Hazor
- C. Shivta
- D. Kadesh Barnea

D:A:Nm:32

6. All the men over _____ died in the wilderness (Num. 32:11)

- A. Twenty
- B. Twenty-five
- C. Thirty
- D. Forty

A:B:Nm:32

7. Who were the only two who did not die in the desert wanderings (Num. 32:12)?

- A. Eleazar and Ithamar
- B. Joshua and Caleb
- C. Moses and Hur
- D. Nadab and Abihu

B:B:Nm:32

8. After Moses objected to the two tribes inheriting in the trans-jordan area, what did they propose to him (Num. 32:17)?

- A. That they would give the tribes crossing the Jordan all their weapons of war
- B. That they would give one-tenth of everything they had to the tribes that were going across the Jordan
- C. That they would go with Israel into battle until the other tribes had taken their land
- D. That they would pray supply Israel with food as they fought

C:I:Nm:32

9. Where did they want to leave their women and children while the two tribes went with Israel into war (Num. 32:17)?
- A. By the tabernacle
 - B. In their tents where they were presently camping
 - C. Near the fords of Jordan
 - D. In fortified cities

D:A:Nm:32

10. The two trans-jordan tribes said they would not return home until all the Israelites had received their _____ (Num. 32:19)
- A. Inheritance
 - B. Promised land
 - C. Gift from God
 - D. Wells and cities

A:I:Nm:32

11. Moses said if the two tribes did not go with the Israelites across the Jordan that they could be sure their _____ would find them out (Num. 32:23)
- A. Enemies
 - B. Sins
 - C. Brethren
 - D. Fears

B:I:Nm:32

12. The Reuben and Gadites left their women and children in the cities of _____ in trans-jordan (Num. 32:26)
- A. The hill-country
 - B. Valley of Eschol
 - C. Gilead
 - D. Galilee

C:A:Nm:32

13. Moses gave what three tribes property in trans-jordan (Num. 32:33)
- A. Reuben, Gad and half the tribe of Manasseh
 - B. Reuben, Simeon and half the tribe of Ephraim
 - C. Zebulun, Simeon and half the tribe of Levi
 - D. Asher, Naphtali and half the tribe of Levi

A:B:Nm:32

14. Moses gave the three trans-jordan tribes the property of what two kings (Num. 32:33)?

- A. Zur and Reba
- B. Balak and Balaam
- C. Evi and Rekem
- D. Og and Sihon

D:B:Nm:32

15. Moses gave the three trans-jordan tribes the property of what tribal group that they had conquered (Num. 32:33)?

- A. The Ammonites
- B. The Amorites
- C. The Moabites
- D. The Midianites

B:I:Nm:32

16. People from what tribe drove out the Amorites from Gilead (Num. 32:39)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Zebulun
- C. Manasseh
- D. Ephraim

C:A:Nm:32

17. Who drove out the Amorites from Gilead (Num. 32:39)?

- A. Jair
- B. Hur
- C. Joshua
- D. Eleazar

A:A:Nm:32

18. Because the Israelites followed the spies report, they were condemned to wander in the desert for ____ years (Num. 32:13)

- A. Twenty
- B. Thirty
- C. Forty
- D. Fifty

C:B:Nm:32

Numbers 33 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How did Moses record the stages of their journey (Num. 33:2)?

- A. As he remembered it
- B. At the LORD's command
- C. He took it from his travel journal
- D. He consulted with the elders of Israel

B:I:Nm:33

2. Where did Israel start their journey from Egypt (Num. 33:3)?

- A. Rameses
- B. Elim
- C. Mount Hor
- D. Pi Hahiroth
- E. Marah

A:B:Nm:33

3. When did the Israelites begin their journey out of Egypt (Num. 33:3)?

- A. The tenth day of the first month the day after the Feast of Weeks
- B. The twentieth day of the first month the day after the Feast of Unleavened Bread
- C. The first day of the first month, the day after the Day of Atonement
- D. The fifteenth day of the first month the day after Passover

D:B:Nm:33

4. Where did Israel pass through the Red Sea (Num. 33:8)?

- A. Rameses
- B. Elim
- C. Mount Hor
- D. Pi Hahiroth
- E. Marah

D:I:Nm:33

5. After Israel passed through the Red Sea and took a three day journey, where did they camp (Num. 33:8)? (Hint--Bitter waters)

- A. Rameses
- B. Elim
- C. Mount Hor
- D. Pi Hahiroth
- E. Marah

E:I:Nm:33

6. Where were there twelve springs and seventy palm trees (Num. 33:9)?

- A. Rameses

- B. Elim
- C. Mount Hor
- D. Pi Hahiroth
- E. Marah

B:A:Nm:33

7. Where did Aaron die on the border of Edom after leaving Kadesh (Num. 33:37)?

- A. Rameses
- B. Elim
- C. Mount Hor
- D. Pi Hahiroth
- E. Marah

C:B:Nm:33

8. The Canaanite king of what city heard that the Israelites were coming (Num. 33:40)?

- A. Hebron
- B. Lachish
- C. Arad
- D. Ramon

C:A:Nm:33

9. Where did Israel end up camping just prior to entering the promised land (Num. 33:48)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Arnon
- C. The hill country of the Amorites
- D. The plains of Moab

D:B:Nm:33

10. The plains of Moab are directly across from what city (Num. 33:48)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Jericho
- C. Bethelhem
- D. Bethel

B:I:Nm:33

11. When Israel entered the promised land, God commanded them to destroy all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 33:52)

- A. Threshing floors
- B. Their carved images
- C. Their cast idols
- D. Their high places

A:I:Nm:33

12. The LORD told Moses to divide the land by what method (Num. 33:54)?

- A. Each tribe bringing a censer to the tabernacle
- B. Each tribe got the area they captured
- C. Casting lots
- D. Drawing straws

C:B:Nm:33

13. What were the Israelites to do to the inhabitants of the land (Num. 33:55)?

- A. Enslave them
- B. Drive them out
- C. Kill them
- D. Sell them to the Egyptians in their place

B:I:Nm:33

14. If Israel did not drive out the inhabitants of the land they would become all of the following EXCEPT (Num. 33:55)
- A. Stones in their sandals
 - B. Thorns in their sides
 - C. Barbs in their eyes
 - D. Trouble

A:A:Nm:33

15. What were the Egyptians doing when Israel began their journey out of Egypt (Num. 33:4)?
- A. Telling Pharaoh to let Israel go
 - B. Listening to Pharaoh
 - C. At their temples worshipping their gods
 - D. Burying their dead firstborn

D:B:Nm:33

Numbers 34 Multiple Choice Questions

1. On the south side, Israel would border what nation (Num. 34:3)

- A. Moab
- B. Egypt
- C. Ammon
- D. Edom

D:I:Nm:34

2. The south eastern border of Israel would start from the (Num. 34:3)

- A. Salt Sea
- B. The Great Sea
- C. Egyptian Sea
- D. The Sea of Kinnereth

A:B:Nm:34

3. The southern border of Israel would go up what pass (Num. 34:4)?

- A. Megiddo
- B. Via Maris
- C. Scorpion
- D. Sinai

C:A:Nm:34

4. The southern border of Israel would go through which of the following (Num. 34:4)?

- A. Beersheba
- B. Kadesh Barnea
- C. Zered
- D. Shivta

B:A:Nm:34

5. The southern boundary of Israel would border join what wadi (Num. 34:5)?

- A. The Wadi of Zin
- B. The Wadi of Ezion Geber
- C. The Wadi of Sinai
- D. The Wadi of Egypt

D:A:Nm:34

6. The western boundary of Israel would be the (Num. 34:6)

- A. The Great Sea
- B. The Salt Sea
- C. The Sea of Kinnereth
- D. The Sea of Elath

A:B:Nm:34

7. The northern boundary of Israel would run from Mount Hor to _____ (Num. 34:8)

- A. Golan
- B. Tabor
- C. Lebo Hamath
- D. Tiberius

C:I:Nm:34

8. The eastern side of Israel between the Sea of Kinnereth and Salt Sea would be (Num. 34:11f)

- A. The Wadi of Egypt
- B. The Jordan River
- C. The King's Highway
- D. The Desert of Zin

B:B:Nm:34

9. All of the following tribes obtained land across the Jordan on the eastern side EXCEPT (Num. 34:14)

- A. Reuben
- B. Gad
- C. Issachar
- D. Manasseh

C:B:Nm:34

10. Besides Joshua, who was the other person to assign land to the various tribes (Num. 34:17)?

- A. Eleazar
- B. Gideon
- C. Caleb
- D. Aaron

A:A:Nm:34

11. In the land assignment, who was the representative from the tribe of Judah (Num. 34:19)

- A. Eleazar
- B. Gideon
- C. Caleb
- D. Aaron

C:I:Nm:34

12. Which tribe of the twelve did not have a leader to help in the assignment of the tribal lands (Num. 34:18ff)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Levi
- C. Asher
- D. Dan

B:B:Nm:34

Numbers 35 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did the LORD command that the Levite tribe be given from the land inheritance of Israel (Num. 35:2)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Towns
- C. Fields
- D. Land in the center of Israel

B:B:Nm:35

2. How much pasture land were the Levites to get around their towns (Num. 35:5)?

- A. One thousand feet
- B. Two thousand feet
- C. Three thousand feet
- D. Five thousand feet

C:A:Nm:35

3. How many of the levitical towns were to be cities of refuge (Num. 35:6)?

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Seven

C:B:Nm:35

4. How many levitical towns were there to be in Israel (Num. 35:7)?

- A. 36
- B. 48
- C. 60
- D. 72

B:B:Nm:35

5. The cities of refuge were for (Num. 35:11)

- A. Someone who had killed someone accidentally to flee to
- B. Priests who had committed a crime to find refuge there
- C. Someone who wanted a court trial could flee there
- D. Levites who had committed crimes

A:B:Nm:35

6. How many cities of refuge were on the other side of the Jordan river (Num. 35:14)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

B:I:Nm:35

7. All of the following objects were explicitly listed if a person struck someone so that they died they were a murderer EXCEPT (Num. 35:16ff)

- A. Iron
- B. Wood
- C. Stone
- D. Clay
- E. Fist

D:I:Nm:35

8. Who was to put the murderer to death (Num. 35:19)?

- A. The judge
- B. The victims family
- C. The avenger of blood
- D. The high priest

C:I:Nm:35

9. If someone throws something with _____ and the person dies they are considered a murderer (Num. 35:20)

- A. Jealousy
- B. Malice aforethought
- C. Unwittingly
- D. Jest

B:I:Nm:35

10. If someone killed someone unintentionally, who was responsible to protect the person from the avenger of blood (Num. 35:25)?

- A. The judges
- B. The soldiers
- C. The high priest
- D. The assembly

D:A:Nm:35

11. If someone who killed a person accidentally, left the city of refuge (Num. 35:27f)

- A. They could be killed by the avenger of blood
- B. They could be killed by anyone in Israel
- C. They could be killed by the highpriest
- D. They could be killed by the victims family

A:I:Nm:35

12. A person that had killed someone unintentionally must stay in the city of refuge until (Num. 35:28)

- A. The avenger of blood died
- B. The judge died
- C. The year of Jubilee
- D. The high priest died

D:A:Nm:35

13. How many witnesses were needed to put someone to death (Num. 35:30)?

- A. At least one
- B. At least two
- C. At least three
- D. At least five

B:B:Nm:35

14. What pollutes the land (Num. 35:33)?

- A. Oil
- B. Killing animals without a cause
- C. Bloodshed
- D. Dumping trash in the open fields

C:I:Nm:35

15. The land was not to be defiled because (Num. 35:34)

- A. God created it
- B. The children should have the right to the good land
- C. The land was good
- D. God dwelt among them

D:B:Nm:35

Numbers 36 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What clan in Manasseh was concerned about losing the tribal inheritance because of the Daughters of Zelophad (Num. 36:1)?

- A. Hoglah
- B. Ashtaroth
- C. Gilead
- D. Tirzah

C:A:Nm:36

2. Why were some of the tribe of Manasseh concerned about the daughters of Zelophehad (Num. 36:3f)?

- A. If they wanted to marry them they would lose their own inheritance rights
- B. If they married outside the tribe the tribal inheritance would be lost
- C. If they married inside the tribe it was against the law of the LORD
- D. If they married Levites the land would be lost and then the Levites would inherit land which was illegal

B:A:Nm:36

3. Moses required that the daughters of Zelophehad must marry someone from what tribe (Num. 36:6)?

- A. Their own tribe
- B. The tribe of Levi
- C. The tribe of Judah
- D. The priests

A:I:Nm:36

4. Moses made a general rule that any daughter who inherited property must marry someone (Num. 36:8)

- A. From their own tribe
- B. From the tribe of Levi
- C. From the tribe of Judah
- D. From the priests

A:B:Nm:36

5. The daughters of Zelophehad ended up marrying (Num. 36:11)

- A. Priests
- B. Into the family of Caleb of Judah
- C. Levites
- D. Their own cousins

D:A:Nm:36

6. The daughters of Zelophehad were from which tribe (Num. 36:12)

- A. Levi
- B. Judah
- C. Manasseh
- D. Dan

C:A:Nm:36

Deuteronomy Multiple Choice Questions

(B=Beg; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced)

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Deuteronomy 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Deuteronomy records the words Moses spoke to all Israel when they were (Deut. 1:1)

- A. In the desert east of the Jordan
- B. Camped at Kadesh Barnea
- C. Arrived at Mount Hor
- D. Wandered in the wilderness

A:B:Dt:1

2. How many days does it take to go from Horeb to Kadesh Barnea (Deut. 1:2)?

- A. Seven days
- B. Eleven days
- C. Fourteen days
- D. Twenty-one days

B:A:Dt:1

3. What road does one take to go from Horeb to Kadesh Barnea (Deut. 1:2)?

- A. The Kadesh road
- B. The Via Maris
- C. The Negev road
- D. The Mount Seir road

D:A:Dt:1

4. What year did Moses proclaim the message of Deuteronomy which the LORD had commanded him (Deut. 1:3)?

- A. Third year the first day of the tenth month
- B. The twentieth year the first day of the second month
- C. The fortieth year the first day of the eleventh month
- D. The fortieth year the fourteenth day of the first month

C:I:Dt:1

5. In the Arabah, what did Moses proclaim to the Israelites (Deut. 1:3)?
- A. All the journey where they had gone
 - B. All that the LORD had commanded him
 - C. All the statutes and decrees of the LORD
 - D. All that he had seen on Mount Horeb

B:B:Dt:1

6. What two Amorite kings had Israel defeated prior to the proclamation of Deuteronomy (Deut. 1:4)?
- A. Og and Sihon
 - B. Balak and Baalam
 - C. Jabin and Sisera
 - D. Abimelech and Jobab

A:B:Dt:1

7. Og was the Amorite king who ruled over (Deut. 1:4)
- A. Heshbon
 - B. Eschol
 - C. Bashan
 - D. Edrei

C:I:Dt:1

8. Sihon was the Amorite king who ruled (Deut. 1:4)
- A. Heshbon
 - B. Eschol
 - C. Bashan
 - D. Edrei

A:I:Dt:1

9. Moses expounded the law east of the Jordan in the territory of (Deut. 1:5)
- A. Canaan
 - B. Ammon
 - C. Edom
 - D. Moab

D:B:Dt:1

10. When God told Israel to break camp from Horeb, he told them to go into the hill country of the _____ (Deut. 1:7)
- A. Edomites
 - B. Ammonites
 - C. Amorites
 - D. Moabites

C:A:Dt:1

11. When God told Israel to break camp from Horeb, he told them to go as far as what river (Deut. 1:7)?
- A. The Euphrates
 - B. Jordan
 - C. Litani
 - D. The river of Egypt

A:A:Dt:1

12. When God told Israel to break camp from Horeb, what did he tell them he would give them (Deut. 1:7)?
- A. The cattle on a thousand hills
 - B. The land he swore to Abraham
 - C. The victory over the Philistines
 - D. The gold shields and silver trumpets

B:B:Dt:1

13. In the desert east of the Jordan, Moses said God had increased the numbers of the Israelites so that they were as many as (Deut. 1:10)
- A. The sand of the sea shore
 - B. Drops in the sea
 - C. The stars in the sky
 - D. Dust of the earth

C:I:Dt:1

14. Because Israel was so numerous, what was Moses unable to do by himself (Deut. 1:12)?
- A. Handle the articles of the tabernacle
 - B. Make all the sacrifices to the LORD that were needed
 - C. Speak the law of the LORD to all the people
 - D. Handle Israel's burden, problems and disputes

D:I:Dt:1

15. Moses gave all of the following requirements for choosing the leaders who were to have authority over the Israelites EXCEPT (Deut. 1:13f)

- A. Courageous
- B. Wise
- C. Understanding
- D. Respected

A:I:Dt:1

16. When Moses originally selected the judges of Israel, he commanded them that they not show partiality to (Deut. 1:17)

- A. Rich or poor
- B. Great or small
- C. Young or old
- D. Friend or foe

B:B:Dt:1

17. Moses explained that the judges should not show partiality because (Deut. 1:17)

- A. That was what the law commanded
- B. They were made in the image of God
- C. They were to judge as Moses himself would judge
- D. Judgment was the LORD's

D:I:Dt:1

18. Moses said the judges could bring what kind of cases to him to judge (Deut. 1:17f)?

- A. Cases involving aliens or foreigners
- B. Cases involving the leaders of Israel
- C. Cases that were too hard for them
- D. Cases involving thousands of people

C:B:Dt:1

19. Moses said when they left Horeb they set out for the hill country of the _____ (Deut. 1:19)

- A. Canaanites
- B. Amorites
- C. Edomites
- D. Moabites

B:I:Dt:1

20. From what location did Moses tell the Israelites to go up and take the promised land (Deut. 1:19f)?

- A. Kadesh Barnea
- B. Hazeroth
- C. Elath
- D. Pi Hahiroth

A:B:Dt:1

21. Why were the spies sent out from Kadesh Barnea (Deut. 1:22f)?

- A. To see if there were giants there
- B. To request permission to enter the land from the Amorites
- C. To report on the route and towns they would come to
- D. To determine how the land should be divided

C:B:Dt:1

22. From what valley did the spies bring back fruit to the Israelites camped at Kadesh Barnea (Deut. 1:24)?

- A. Hebron
- B. Arabah
- C. Paran
- D. Eschol

D:I:Dt:1

23. After the spies returned, what did the Israelites conclude concerning God (Deut. 1:27)?

- A. He hated them and was delivering them over to the Amorites
- B. He was powerless to bring them into the promise land
- C. He had forsaken them at Mount Horeb
- D. He was a God of the desert not of the hills

A:B:Dt:1

24. All of the following were used as excuses for not going up and taking the promised land EXCEPT (Deut. 1:28)

- A. The inhabitants are taller and stronger than the Israelites were
- B. They had chariots of iron
- C. The cities were walled up to the sky
- D. The Anakites were there

B:I:Dt:1

25. Moses, after the spies' report, argued that Israel should go up and take the land because (Deut. 1:30f)
- A. God was a mighty king and victorious over his enemies
 - B. God had given them water and manna and now he would give them the victory
 - C. God would fight for them as they had seen him do in Egypt
 - D. God was a great warrior

C:B:Dt:1

26. Moses, after the spies' report, said God had carried Israel like (Deut. 1:31)
- A. A mother bird carries food to her young
 - B. A bear carries her cubs
 - C. A camel carries the weary
 - D. A father carries his son

D:I:Dt:1

27. God traveled ahead of Israel in a fire at night and a _____ by day (Deut. 1:33)
- A. Cloud
 - B. Deep darkness
 - C. Light
 - D. Star

A:B:Dt:1

28. After Israel failed to trust God refusing to take the promised land, God swore (Deut. 1:35)
- A. They would all be bitten by snakes in the desert
 - B. None of them would see the land he swore to give to their fathers
 - C. None of them would ever find the rest he had promised to their forefathers
 - D. Their children would perish in the desert

B:B:Dt:1

30. Who was the only one of the wilderness generation who would see the promised land (Deut. 1:36)

- A. Gideon
- B. Aaron
- C. Eleazar
- D. Caleb

D:B:Dt:1

31. What quality did Caleb have that God honored (Deut. 1:36)?

- A. He obeyed the commandment of the LORD
- B. He was a humble servant of the LORD
- C. He followed the LORD wholeheartedly
- D. He trusted the LORD

C:I:Dt:1

32. Moses, in Deuteronomy, said that the LORD became angry at him because (Deut. 1:37)

- A. Of the Israelites
- B. He struck the rock
- C. He too did not trust the LORD
- D. He had rebelled against the LORD

A:I:Dt:1

33. Who was Moses' assistant who was to lead Israel into the promised land (Deut. 1:38)?

- A. Eleazar
- B. Caleb
- C. Achan
- D. Joshua

D:B:Dt:1

34. God said he would give the promised land to the little ones that the Israelites said would (Deut. 1:39)

- A. Be destroyed by Amorite chariots
- B. Be taken captive
- C. Be killed with the sword
- D. Be fatherless because of war

B:I:Dt:1

35. After God announced judgment because the Israelites refused to trust him by going up and taking the promised land, the Israelites did all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 1:41)
- A. They put on their weapons
 - B. They trusted the LORD's command
 - C. They confessed that they had sinned
 - D. They marched up to fight the Amorites

B:B:Dt:1

36. After the Israelites refused to take the land, when they did try to go up they would loose because (Deut. 1:42)
- A. God would not be with them
 - B. God would fight against them
 - C. Their enemies were stronger than they were
 - D. God would use the sword of the Amorites to slay them

A:I:Dt:1

37. The Amorites chased Israel like a _____ (Deut. 1:44)
- A. Pack of wolves
 - B. Swarm of locusts
 - C. Swarm of bees
 - D. Hail storm

C:I:Dt:1

38. After Israel was defeated and came back to the LORD weeping, what was his response (Deut. 1:45)?
- A. He turned and had compassion on them
 - B. He forgave them their sins
 - C. He told Moses to offer sacrifices for them
 - D. He paid no attention to them

D:I:Dt:1

Deuteronomy 2 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After leaving Kadesh Barnea, the Israelites set out along the route to the _____ (Deut. 2:1)

- A. Negev
- B. Desert of Sin
- C. Jordan River
- D. Red Sea

D:A:Dt:2

2. What country did Israel purposely make their way around (Deut. 2:1f)?

- A. The hill country of Seir
- B. The fields of the Amorites
- C. The valley of the Canaanites
- D. The cities of the Anakim

A:I:Dt:2

3. Why did Israel take such care to go around the hill country of Seir (Deut. 2:4)?

- A. Seir was given to the descendants of Moabites
- B. Seir was given to the descendants of Esau
- C. Seir was given to the descendants of Ishmael
- D. Seir was given to the descendants of the Ammonites

B:I:Dt:2

4. Esau's descendants settled in the hill country of _____ (Deut. 2:4)

- A. Negev
- B. Gilead
- C. Seir
- D. Ephraim

C:B:Dt:2

5. Who had given Esau the hill country of Seir (Deut. 2:5)?

- A. The LORD
- B. The Horites
- C. The Moabites
- D. Chemosh

A:B:Dt:2

6. How were the Israelites to obtain food and water when traveling around Seir (Deut. 2:6)?
- A. They were to dig their own wells and eat manna
 - B. They were to ride camels and take meat from their flocks
 - C. God would provide water from a rock and food from the sky
 - D. They were to buy their food and water with silver

D:I:Dt:2

7. The Arabah road comes up toward the Salt Sea from what two cities (Deut. 2:8)?
- A. Eziongeber and Elath
 - B. Aqaba and Beersheba
 - C. Arad and Avdat
 - D. Shivta and Kadesh

A:I:Dt:2

8. The Israelites were not to provoke the Moabites into war because they were the descendants of _____ (Deut. 2:9)
- A. Ishmael
 - B. Esau
 - C. Lot
 - D. Keturah

C:B:Dt:2

9. Who used to live in Ar where the Moabites lived during Moses' day (Deut. 2:10)?
- A. Rephaites
 - B. Horites
 - C. Anakites
 - D. Emites

D:A:Dt:2

10. Who did Esau's descendants in Seir drive out so they could settle there (Deut. 2:12)?
- A. Rephaites
 - B. Horites
 - C. Anakites
 - D. Emites

B:A:Dt:2

11. The Emites and Anakites were both tall and considered to be _____ (Deut. 2:11)
- A. Rephaites
 - B. Horites
 - C. Anakites
 - D. Emites

A:A:Dt:2

12. What valley on the south-east corner of the Salt Sea did Israel cross thirty-eight years after leaving Kadesh (Deut. 2:13f)

- A. The Arnon
- B. The Zered
- C. The Jabbok
- D. The Kidron

B:A:Dt:2

13. The region of Moab is located at _____ (Deut. 2:18)

- A. Gilead
- B. Bashan
- C. Ar
- D. Negev

C:A:Dt:2

14. Who died as Israel went by Moab and Edom (Deut. 2:14)?

- A. Those that had complained of no food in the desert
- B. Those that had complained of no water in the desert
- C. Those who followed Korah opposing Moses and Aaron
- D. The entire former generation of fighting men

D:B:Dt:2

15. Israel did not fight against the Ammonites because they were the descendants of _____ (Deut. 2:19)

- A. Ishmael
- B. Esau
- C. Lot
- D. Keturah

C:B:Dt:2

16. Who gave the Ammonites their land (Deut. 2:19)?

- A. The LORD
- B. The Horites
- C. The Moabites
- D. Chemosh

A:B:Dt:2

17. Who did the Ammonites have to defeat in order to receive the land the LORD gave them (Deut. 2:20)?

- A. Emites
- B. Horites
- C. Anakites
- D. Zamzummites

D:A:Dt:2

18. Who had formerly lived in villages as far as Gaza (Deut. 2:23)?

- A. Rephaites
- B. Horites
- C. Avvites
- D. Emites

C:A:Dt:2

19. Who destroyed the Avvites out of the villages as far as Gaza (Deut. 2:23)?

- A. Rephaites
- B. Caphtorites
- C. Horites
- D. Emites

B:A:Dt:2

20. Just before facing Sihon, what gorge did Israel pass over (Deut. 2:24)?

- A. The Arnon
- B. The Zered
- C. The Jabbok
- D. The Kidron

A:I:Dt:2

21. Who was the king of Heshbon in the time of Moses (Deut. 2:24)?

- A. Og
- B. Balak
- C. Sihon
- D. Hermon

C:B:Dt:2

22. Both Sihon and Og were from what tribal group (Deut. 2:24)?

- A. Edomites
- B. Amorites
- C. Moabites
- D. Amalekites

B:B:Dt:2

23. Before passing through Sihon's territory, Moses sent an offering of _____ (Deut. 2:26)

- A. War
- B. Truce
- C. Surrender
- D. Peace

D:B:Dt:2

24. What did God do to Sihon that resulted in his defeat (Deut. 2:30)?

- A. Split the Jordan River
- B. Rained down hail on him
- C. Made his spirit stubborn
- D. Made him afraid of Israel

C:I:Dt:2

25. Where did Israel go to battle against Sihon, king of Heshbon (Deut. 2:32)?

- A. Jahaz
- B. Heshbon
- C. Ar
- D. Medaba

A:A:Dt:2

26. When Israel took Sihon's towns how did they do it (Deut. 2:34)?
- A. They spared only the women and children and took the plunder for themselves
 - B. They left no survivors but took the plunder for themselves
 - C. They took no plunder and left no survivors
 - D. They burned them to the ground keeping only the animals to offer sacrifices to the LORD

B:B:Dt:2

27. What city sits on the rim of the Arnon Gorge (Deut. 2:36)?
- A. Hesbon
 - B. Medaba
 - C. Aroer
 - D. Ephrath

C:A:Dt:2

28. Israel captured the land of Sihon from the Arnon Gorge to the _____ valley (Deut. 2:37)
- A. The Arnon
 - B. The Zered
 - C. The Jabbok
 - D. The Kidron

C:I:Dt:2

29. Israel captured the land of Sihon from the Arnon Gorge even unto the region of _____ (Deut. 2:36)
- A. Negev
 - B. Shephelah
 - C. Arabah
 - D. Gilead

D:I:Dt:2

Deuteronomy 3 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What region was king Og from (Deut. 3:1)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Mispah
- C. Arabah
- D. Bashan

D:I:Dt:3

2. Og and Israel did battle at _____ (Deut. 3:1)

- A. Medaba
- B. Heshbon
- C. Edrei
- D. Jahaz

C:A:Dt:3

3. How many cities did Israel take when they were victorious over Og (Deut. 3:4)?

- A. 40
- B. 60
- C. 75
- D. 80

B:A:Dt:3

4. The cities taken from Og were walled with _____ (Deut. 3:5)

- A. Gates and bars
- B. Moats and water
- C. Archers and rock throwers
- D. Rock and mortar

A:I:Dt:3

5. What did Israel carry off from the cities of Og (Deut. 3:7)?

- A. Women and children
- B. Weapons and supplies
- C. Livestock and plunder
- D. Their gods and storehouses

C:I:Dt:3

6. Israel completely destroyed the cities of Og which meant that (Deut. 3:6)

- A. All the men were slain
- B. All the men, women and children were slain
- C. All the people and cattle were slain
- D. The whole city was burned to the ground

B:B:Dt:3

7. After defeating Og, the boundaries in trans-jordan were set from the Arnon Gorge to (Deut. 3:8)

- A. Mount Hor
- B. Mount Tabor
- C. Mount Gilboa
- D. Mount Hermon

D:I:Dt:3

8. Mount Hermon is called _____ by the Sidonians (Deut. 3:9)

- A. Sirion
- B. Senir
- C. Shivta
- D. Sheba

A:A:Dt:3

9. Mount Hermon is called _____ by the Amorites (Deut. 3:9)

- A. Sirion
- B. Senir
- C. Shivta
- D. Sheba

B:A:Dt:3

10. Og was the only one left of the _____ (Deut. 3:11)

- A. Anakites
- B. Hemanites
- C. Amalekites
- D. Rephaites

D:I:Dt:3

11. Og's bed was (Deut. 3:11)

- A. Made of brass and 9 feet by 6 feet
- B. Made of silver and 10 feet by 4 feet
- C. Made of iron and 13 feet by 6 feet
- D. Made of silk and silver and 15 feet by 7 feet

C:I:Dt:3

12. The Reubenites and Gadites got the territory in trans-jordan (Deut. 3:12)

- A. From the Arnon Gorge to half of the hill country of Gilead
- B. From the Arnon Gorge to the valley of Zered
- C. From Mount Hermon to the Jabbok gorge
- D. All the region on the other side of Jordan

A:I:Dt:3

13. The bed of Og was taken to what location after the Israelites defeated him (Deut. 3:11)?

- A. Medaba of the Moabites
- B. Rabbah of the Ammonites
- C. Selah of the Edomites
- D. Ar of the Moabites

B:A:Dt:3

14. The rest of Gilead and Bashan was given to (Deut. 3:13)

- A. The Reubenites
- B. The Gadites
- C. The Danites
- D. Half the tribe of Manasseh

D:B:Dt:3

15. Who took the whole region of Argob (Deut. 3:14)?

- A. Caleb
- B. Jair
- C. Zelophehad
- D. Azzan

B:A:Dt:3

16. Argob is on the border of what two tribal regions (Deut. 3:14)?

- A. Moabites and Edomites
- B. Amalekites and Amorites
- C. Gershurites and Maacathites
- D. Rephaites and Anakites

C:A:Dt:3

17. What place was named after Jair "to this day" (Deut. 3:14)?

- A. Havvoth Jair
- B. Shemoth Jair
- C. Mizpeh Jair
- D. Ramon Jair

A:A:Dt:3

18. What river was a border with the Ammonites (Deut. 3:16)?

- A. Jordan river
- B. Jabbok river
- C. Litani river
- D. River of Egypt

B:I:Dt:3

19. The Jordan river lies in the _____ (Deut. 3:17)

- A. Maktesh
- B. Pisgah
- C. Mizpeh
- D. Arabah

D:B:Dt:3

20. The western tribal border for Reuben and Gad followed the Jordan River from _____ to the Salt Sea (Deut. 3:17)

- A. Red Sea
- B. Panion
- C. Kinnereth
- D. Ram

C:I:Dt:3

21. The trans-jordan tribes had to supply Israel with all their _____ (Deut. 3:18)
- A. Supplies
 - B. Able-bodied men
 - C. Priest and Levites
 - D. Weapons and plunder

B:I:Dt:3

22. Who was able to stay behind and not cross over the Jordan from the tribes of Reuben, Gad and half of Manasseh (Deut. 3:19)?
- A. Their women, children and cattle
 - B. Their women and children
 - C. Their women and children and one tenth of the men
 - D. Their women, children and shepherds

A:I:Dt:3

23. When could those of Reuben and Gad return home (Deut. 3:20)?
- A. When the tabernacle rested in Shiloh
 - B. When Israel defeated their enemies on the other side of Jordan
 - C. When the LORD gave their brothers rest and their own land
 - D. When the LORD gave them the command

C:I:Dt:3

24. Joshua was told not to be afraid of the kingdoms on the other side of Jordan because _____ (Deut. 3:22)
- A. The LORD would bless wherever he walked
 - B. The LORD would supply all their needs
 - C. The LORD would terrify their enemies
 - D. The LORD would fight for him

D:B:Dt:3

25. The Moses encouraged Joshua saying (Deut. 3:21f)
- A. As God had done to the two kings he would do the same for Joshua
 - B. As the LORD had been with Moses now he would be with Joshua
 - C. As the LORD had defeated Pharaoh in Egypt so he would do the same in Canaan
 - D. As the LORD put plagues on Israel in the wilderness now he would put these plagues on the Canaanites

A:I:Dt:3

26. What request of Moses did God deny (Deut. 3:24ff)?
- A. His request to stay with tribe of Reuben
 - B. His request to cross the Jordan
 - C. His request to continue the manna
 - D. His request to forgive him for striking the rock

B:B:Dt:3

27. God ordered Moses to climb what mountain in order to see the land God was giving Israel (Deut. 3:27)?
- A. Horeb
 - B. Senir
 - C. Pisgah
 - D. Gilboa

C:B:Dt:3

28. Moses was commanded to do all of the following to Joshua EXCEPT (Deut. 3:28)
- A. Commission him
 - B. Encourage him
 - C. Strengthen him
 - D. Train him

D:B:Dt:3

29. When Moses was commanded to climb Pisgah, Israel was camped in the valley near _____ (Deut. 3:29)
- A. Ar
 - B. Beth-Peor
 - C. Beth-Aven
 - D. Shechem

B:A:Dt:3

Deuteronomy 4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did Moses command the Israelites to hear (Deut. 4:1)
- A. The ten commandments from the tablets of stone
 - B. The laws and decrees he was about to teach them
 - C. The words of God which he spoke
 - D. The voice of God from the pillar of cloud over the tabernacle

B:B:Dt:4

2. The Israelites were to follow the laws and decrees so that (Deut. 4:1)
- A. They would go in and take possession of the land
 - B. They would have no more plagues
 - C. They would be holy and righteous before God
 - D. They would offer sacrifices that were acceptable to God

A:B:Dt:4

3. Who was giving Israel the land (Deut. 4:1)
- A. God Almighty
 - B. The LORD of hosts
 - C. The God of your fathers
 - D. The LORD of Sinai

C:B:Dt:4

4. The Israelites were not to do what to the commands of the LORD God that Moses was giving them (Deut. 4:2)?
- A. Reject them
 - B. Hide them in their tents
 - C. Give them to the nations they were fighting
 - D. Add to or subtract from them

D:B:Dt:4

5. What had the Israelites seen God do at Baal Peor (Deut. 4:3)?
- A. Destroyed the Midianites
 - B. Destroy anyone who followed Baal Peor
 - C. Destroyed Baalam who Balak had hired to curse them
 - D. Destroyed those that had opposed them

B:I:Dt:4

6. Who did Moses say was still alive "this day" (Deut. 4:1)?

- A. Those that held fast to the LORD
- B. Those that worshipped God
- C. Those that did not touch the unclean thing at Peor
- D. Those that saw God's mighty hand at Sinai

A:I:Dt:4

7. Moses taught them the decrees and laws that the LORD God commanded him so that _____ (Deut. 4:5)

- A. They would not be enticed by the peoples of the land
- B. They would worship God in spirit and truth
- C. They would follow them in the land they were entering
- D. They would listen to the voice of the LORD their God

C:B:Dt:4

8. Observing the decrees and laws would show what two qualities to the nations (Deut. 4:6)?

- A. Faithfulness and obedience
- B. Justice and compassion
- C. Holiness and righteousness
- D. Wisdom and understanding

D:B:Dt:4

9. Moses asked what other nation had God so near whenever they _____ as Israel did (Deut. 4:7)

- A. Worshipped
- B. Prayed
- C. Walked
- D. Were in trouble

B:I:Dt:4

10. Moses asked what other nations had such _____ decrees as the body of laws he was setting before them (Deut. 4:8)

- A. Just
- B. Holy
- C. Righteous
- D. Good

C:I:Dt:4

11. Moses warned Israel not to _____ the things their eyes had seen
(Deut. 4:9)

- A. Forget
- B. Disobey
- C. Reject
- D. Dismiss

A:B:Dt:4

12. In order that the things they had seen not be forgotten, the Israelites were to (Deut. 4:9)

- A. Each write them down
- B. Teach them to their children
- C. Read about them every day
- D. Talk to each other about them

B:B:Dt:4

13. God assembled the Israelites at Horeb so they would hear his words and learn to _____ him (Deut. 4:10)

- A. Obey
- B. Follow
- C. Listen to
- D. Revere

D:B:Dt:4

14. From Horeb God spoke to his people from (Deut. 4:12)

- A. The Tent of Meeting
- B. A pillar of cloud
- C. A fire
- D. Mighty wind

C:B:Dt:4

15. While Israel heard God's voice at Horeb they did not (Deut. 4:13)

- A. Understand what he said
- B. See his form
- C. Listen to his words
- D. Draw near to touch him

B:B:Dt:4

16. God declared his covenant to the Israelites at Horeb called (Deut. 4:13)

- A. The ten commandments
- B. The law of the LORD
- C. The covenant of circumcision
- D. The covenant of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

A:B:Dt:4

17. God wrote the ten commandments on (Deut. 4:13)

- A. Their hearts
- B. The pages of a book
- C. Two tablets of stone
- D. The side of the mountain

C:B:Dt:4

18. The laws and decrees God directed Moses to teach were to be followed (Deut. 4:14)

- A. In the desert in which they were traveling
- B. In the land they were crossing Jordan to possess
- C. Always
- D. As they conquered the other nations

B:I:Dt:4

19. Israel was not to make an idol of any shape of a person or animal because (Deut. 4:15)

- A. Animals were God's creation and not to be worshipped
- B. All idols were to be destroyed
- C. God is not like a rock image which cannot speak or act
- D. They saw no form when God spoke to them at Horeb

D:B:Dt:4

20. What should Israel not be enticed to worship (Deut. 4:19)?

- A. Sun, moon and stars
- B. Animals that move and crawl
- C. Kings and priests
- D. Rocks and trees

A:B:Dt:4

21. God brought Israel out of the iron-smelting _____ of Egypt
(Deut. 4:20)

- A. Idolatry
- B. Chains
- C. Furnace
- D. Mines

C:B:Dt:4

22. God brought Israel out of Egypt to be a people of his _____
(Deut. 4:20)

- A. Covenant
- B. Inheritance
- C. Priesthood
- D. Law

B:B:Dt:4

23. Moses said the LORD was angry at him because (Deut. 4:21)

- A. He struck the rock
- B. He had not obeyed fully
- C. He did not listen to the voice of the LORD
- D. Of them (the Israelites)

D:B:Dt:4

24. Moses said the LORD was giving them the good land as a(n)
_____ (Deut. 4:21)

- A. Sign
- B. Down payment
- C. Inheritance
- D. Treasure

C:B:Dt:4

25. Israel was to be careful not to forget _____ (Deut. 4:23)

- A. The covenant
- B. The miracles of the LORD
- C. Moses
- D. What God did to Korah

A:B:Dt:4

26. Moses said God was a consuming fire and a _____ God (Deut. 4:24)

- A. Zealous
- B. Angry
- C. Jealous
- D. Holy

C:B:Dt:4

27. Who did Moses call as witnesses that if Israel made idols they would perish (Deut. 4:26)?

- A. Joshua and Caleb
- B. Heaven and earth
- C. The altar and the ark
- D. The trees and rocks

B:I:Dt:4

28. If Israel pursued idols all of the following would happen to them EXCEPT (Deut. 4:27)

- A. They would be scattered
- B. Only a few would survive
- C. They would worship man-made gods
- D. Their children would die before they would

D:I:Dt:4

29. The scattered Israelites would find God if they (Deut. 4:29)

- A. Looked for him with all their heart and soul
- B. Confessed their sins and destroy their idols
- C. Returned to Horeb and remember the laws
- D. Humbled themselves and prayed

A:B:Dt:4

30. Moses said gods of wood and stone could not do any of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 4:28)

- A. See
- B. Hear
- C. Touch
- D. Smell

C:A:Dt:4

31. When distress comes on the Israelites in the latter days they were to (Deut. 4:29)

- A. Repent and confess
- B. Return and obey
- C. Worship and cleanse
- D. Draw near and come back to the land

B:I:Dt:4

32. Because God is a merciful God, Moses said he would do all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 4:31)

- A. Not abandon them
- B. Not destroy them
- C. Forget the covenant
- D. Not harden his heart

D:I:Dt:4

33. Moses said that no other nation or people since the creation had ever (Deut. 4:33)

- A. Heard the voice of God speaking out of a fire and lived
- B. Saw the fire of God and lived
- C. Saw their gods split the sea and rescue them
- D. Walked in the desert with God feeding them from heaven

A:B:Dt:4

34. Moses said that no other god had taken nation out of another nation by all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 4:34)

- A. A mighty hand and outstretched arm
- B. The great and awesome deeds
- C. Walls of water and chariots of fire
- D. Miraculous signs and wonders

C:B:Dt:4

35. God had shown Israel his mighty hand in the awesome signs bringing them out of Egypt so that they would know (Deut. 4:35)

- A. He keeps his word forever
- B. The LORD is God there is no other
- C. His commandments forever
- D. The glory of the LORD fills the whole earth

B:B:Dt:4

36. God brought them out of Egypt because he loved _____ (Deut. 4:37)

- A. Them
- B. The whole world
- C. His chosen ones
- D. Their forefathers

D:I:Dt:4

37. Moses advised them to keep the commandments for all of the following reasons EXCEPT (Deut. 4:40)

- A. So that the world would know God's laws
- B. So that it will go well with them
- C. So that they may live long in the land
- D. So that it will go well with their children

A:B:Dt:4

38. All of the following were cities of refuge on the other side of the Jordan EXCEPT (Deut. 4:43)

- A. Bezer in the desert
- B. Ramoth in Gilead
- C. Ar in Moab
- D. Golan in Bashan

C:A:Dt:4

39. How many cities of refuge did Moses assign on the other side of the Jordan (Deut. 4:41)

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 12
- D. 24

A:A:Dt:4

40. The cities of refuge were for someone who had killed someone (Deut. 4:42)

- A. In war
- B. Without malice aforethought
- C. By means of a sword
- D. Who had murdered their brother

B:B:Dt:4

41. Moses gave Israel all of the following in the valley near Beth Peor EXCEPT (Deut. 4:46)

- A. Stipulations
- B. Laws
- C. Covenants
- D. Decrees

C:I:Dt:4

42. The territory Moses captured from Og and Sihon extended from Ar on the rim of the Arnon Gorge to (Deut. 4:48)

- A. Gilead
- B. Bashan
- C. Mount Tabor
- D. Mount Siyon

D:I:Dt:4

42. Mount Siyon is another name for what mountain (Deut. 4:48)?

- A. Tabor
- B. Olives
- C. Hermon
- D. Horeb

C:A:Dt:4

43. The territory Moses captured from Og and Sihon extended from _____ to Mount Siyon (Deut. 4:48)

- A. The Jabbok river
- B. The Arnon Gorge
- C. The valley of Zered
- D. The plains of Jericho

B:I:Dt:4

Deuteronomy 5 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did God make with Israel at Horeb (Deut. 5:2)

- A. An alliance
- B. A truce
- C. A covenant
- D. An agreement

C:B:Dt:5

2. At Horeb, Moses said God did not make a covenant with whom (Deut. 5:3)?

- A. Their fathers
- B. Their enemies
- C. Their neighbors
- D. The birds of the sky

A:I:Dt:5

3. How did God speak to Israel out of the fire on Mount Horeb (Deut. 5:4)?

- A. Mouth to mouth
- B. Face to face
- C. In a dark cloud
- D. From between the cherubim

B:I:Dt:5

4. Where did Moses stand when God spoke from the fire at Horeb (Deut. 5:5)?

- A. Between the fire and the LORD
- B. Between the mountain and the LORD
- C. Between the LORD and Israel
- D. Between the LORD and the tabernacle

C:B:Dt:5

5. Why did Moses stand between God and Israel at Horeb (Deut. 5:5)?

- A. Because Israel was shamed by their sin
- B. Because Israel feared a plague
- C. Because Israel wanted Moses to present their requests
- D. Because Israel was afraid of the fire

D:B:Dt:5

6. God identified himself as the LORD your God who brought you out of Egypt (Deut. 5:6)

- A. Out of the land of slavery
- B. Out of the pits for making bricks
- C. Out of the idolatry of Egypt
- D. Out from under Pharaoh's hand

A:B:Dt:5

7. God said they should have no other _____ (Deut. 5:7)

- A. Idols before me
- B. Gods before me
- C. Things before me
- D. Loyalties before me

B:B:Dt:5

8. God commanded that they should not make (Deut. 5:8)

- A. Injustice
- B. People into slaves
- C. An idol
- D. Rebellion

C:B:Dt:5

9. God said they should not make idols because he was a(n) _____ God (Deut. 5:9)

- A. Almighty
- B. Holy
- C. Righteous
- D. Jealous

D:B:Dt:5

10. God punished the children for (Deut. 5:9)

- A. The sin of the fathers
- B. The sin of the elders
- C. The sin of the priests
- D. Their own sin

A:I:Dt:5

11. God punishes to the fourth generation of those that (Deut. 5:10)

- A. Reject him
- B. Murmur against him
- C. Hate him
- D. Do not believe in him

C:I:Dt:5

12. What should the Israelites not be misuse (Deut. 5:11)

- A. The glory of the LORD
- B. The name of the LORD God
- C. Their children
- D. Their slaves

B:B:Dt:5

13. God would not hold anyone guiltless who _____ (Deut. 5:11)

- A. Misuses his name
- B. Dishonors their parents
- C. Worships idols
- D. Commits murder

A:I:Dt:5

14. The _____ was to be observed by keeping it holy (Deut. 5:12)

- A. Priesthood
- B. Law
- C. Word of the LORD
- D. Sabbath

D:B:Dt:5

15. How long were the Israelites to labor and work (Deut. 5:13)

- A. Five days a week
- B. Six days a week
- C. Seven days a week
- D. Eight days a week

B:B:Dt:5

16. Deut. 5:15 says Israel should observe the Sabbath because
- A. God created the world in six days
 - B. They were slaves in Egypt and God brought them out
 - C. Life is not for work alone
 - D. Israel was to find rest in the promised land

B:I:Dt:5

17. Who did God command to be honored (Deut. 5:16)?

- A. The elders
- B. The priests
- C. Father and mother
- D. God

C:B:Dt:5

18. All of the following were part of the "You shall not" commandments EXCEPT (Deut. 5:17ff)

- A. You shall not prophesy falsely
- B. You shall not murder
- C. You shall not commit adultery
- D. You shall not steal
- E. You shall not give a false testimony

A:B:Dt:5

19. All of the following were listed as things that were not to be coveted from one's neighbor EXCEPT (Deut. 5:21)

- A. House
- B. Clothes
- C. Wife
- D. Land

B:B:Dt:5

20. God gave his commandments from Horeb in all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 5:22)

- A. Fire
- B. Deep darkness
- C. Fine mist
- D. Cloud

C:I:Dt:5

21. God wrote his commandments on (Deut. 5:22)

- A. A scroll
- B. A skin of leather
- C. On the side of the mountain
- D. Two stone tablets

D:B:Dt:5

22. The elders came to Moses and said they realized that a man can live even if _____ (Deut. 5:24)

- A. God speaks to him
- B. God's fire burns within him
- C. He saw God face to face
- D. The mountains shook

A:I:Dt:5

23. At Horeb what did the Israelite leaders fear (Deut. 5:25)?

- A. They would disobey the voice of the LORD
- B. The fire would consume them
- C. The ground would open up and swallow them
- D. The cloud would come down on them

B:B:Dt:5

24. What did God wish for at Horeb (Deut. 5:29)?

- A. That they would honor him and listen to his words
- B. That they would destroy all their idols and despise Egypt
- C. That they would fear him and keep his commandments always
- D. That they would worship him in spirit and in truth

C:B:Dt:5

25. What were the Israelites to do so that they would live and prosper and prolong their days (Deut. 5:33)

- A. Walk in the way the LORD had commanded
- B. Listen to the words of the LORD their God
- C. Worship the LORD in the spirit of holiness
- D. Sing to the LORD a new song

A:B:Dt:5

26. God shows his love to thousands of those who (Deut. 5:10)

- A. Walk in his ways
- B. Fear him and walk in his ways
- C. Trust him and walk righteously
- D. Love him and keep his commandments

D:B:Dt:5

Deuteronomy 6 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses taught Israel all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 6:1)

- A. Laws
- B. Decrees
- C. Regulations
- D. Commands

C:I:Dt:6

2. Moses taught them to observe the laws so that their children would (Deut. 6:2)

- A. Fear God
- B. Listen to the voice of the LORD
- C. Trust God
- D. Walk in God's ways

A:I:Dt:6

3. Keeping the commandments would lead to (Deut. 6:2)

- A. A holy life
- B. A long life
- C. A joyful life
- D. A happy life

B:B:Dt:6

4. If Israel was careful to obey (Deut. 6:3)

- A. They would defeat all their enemies
- B. They would have food on their tables
- C. Their wells would give them water and their fields grain
- D. Their numbers would increase as the LORD had promised

D:I:Dt:6

5. "_____, O Israel, the LORD our God, the LORD is one" (Deut. 6:4)

- A. Obey
- B. Trust
- C. Hear
- D. Remember

C:B:Dt:6

6. Moses said that the LORD God was to be loved with all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 6:5)

- A. Heart
- B. Soul
- C. Strength
- D. Mind

D:I:Dt:6

7. The commandments that Moses was giving them should be upon their _____ (Deut. 6:6)

- A. Minds
- B. Hearts
- C. Souls
- D. Hands

B:B:Dt:6

8. The commandments were to be impressed upon (Deut. 6:7)

- A. The elders
- B. The whole assembly
- C. The children
- D. The priests

C:B:Dt:6

9. Moses said the commandments were to be talked about at all of the following times EXCEPT (Deut. 6:7)

- A. When you work in the fields
- B. When you sit at home
- C. When you lie down
- D. When you get up
- E. When you walk along the road

A:I:Dt:6

10. The commandments were to be tied as symbols on their (Deut. 6:8)

- A. Feet
- B. Fingers
- C. Hearts
- D. Foreheads

D:B:Dt:6

11. The commandments were to be written on their (Deut. 6:9)

- A. Windows
- B. Doorframes
- C. Doors
- D. Walls

B:I:Dt:6

12. The land God was bringing them into had large flourishing (Deut. 6:10)

- A. Vines
- B. Highways
- C. Cities
- D. Trees

C:B:Dt:6

13. The land God was bringing them into had what two types of plants they did not plant (Deut. 6:11)

- A. Vineyards and olive groves
- B. Fig trees and vineyards
- C. Wheat fields and almond trees
- D. Fig trees and barley fields

A:B:Dt:6

16. When in particular did Moses warn them not to forget the LORD (Deut. 6:12)

- A. When they had settled into their houses
- B. When their cities were walled
- C. When their enemies had been defeated
- D. When they had eaten and were satisfied

D:I:Dt:6

17. The Israelites were not to follow other gods because the LORD their God was a _____ God (Deut. 6:15)

- A. Merciful
- B. Jealous
- C. Righteous
- D. Holy

B:I:Dt:6

18. At Massah the Israelites had (Deut. 6:16)

- A. Grumbled against the LORD
- B. Not trusted God
- C. Tested God
- D. Rebelled against the LORD

C:I:Dt:6

19. The land was a good land that God had _____ oath to their forefathers (Deut. 6:19)

- A. Promised on
- B. Guaranteed with an
- C. Blessed with
- D. Commanded with an

A:B:Dt:6

20. The Israelites needed to do what was right in God's sight so that (Deut. 6:19)

- A. They would have wells of water
- B. They would have no plagues against them
- C. They would have cities of plenty
- D. They would go in and take over the land

D:B:Dt:6

21. In the future who would ask "What is the meaning of the stipulations?" (Deut. 6:20)

- A. The priests
- B. Their son
- C. Their enemies
- D. The aliens among them

B:B:Dt:6

22. If the Israelites obeyed all God's law, that would be their _____ (Deut. 6:25)

- A. Holiness
- B. Light
- C. Righteousness
- D. Goodness

C:I:Dt:6

23. The Israelites were to tell their children of the miraculous signs and wonders God put upon Pharaoh which were described as (Deut. 6:22)
- A. Great and terrible
 - B. Awesome and powerful
 - C. Incredible and unimaginable
 - D. Great and mighty

A:I:Dt:6

Deuteronomy 7 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The LORD their God was going to bring them into the land and do what else (Deut. 7:1)
- A. Tear down the walls of their enemies
 - B. Break the gates of the nations living there
 - C. Drive out before them many nations
 - D. Shoot his arrows against their foes

C:B:Dt:7

2. The LORD was going to drive out all of the following nations including the Gergashites, Perizzites, Hivites, Canaanites and all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 7:1)
- A. Hittites
 - B. Amorites
 - C. Jebusites
 - D. Moabites

D:I:Dt:7

3. When God had delivered over the nations to Israel, they were responsible to do all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 7:2)
- A. Make no treaty with them
 - B. Tear down the walls of their cities
 - C. Destroy them totally
 - D. Show them no mercy

B:A:Dt:7

4. Why was Israel not to intermarry with the inhabitants of the land (Deut. 7:4)
- A. They would turn their children to serve other gods
 - B. They would lead Israel to eat unclean animals
 - C. They would cause their children to disobey the law of God
 - D. They would not inherit the land that they had been promised

A:B:Dt:7

5. Moses warned that if Israel went after other gods what would happen (Deut. 7:4)
- A. The LORD would break down their altars and destroy their cities
 - B. The LORD's jealousy would make him their enemy
 - C. The LORD's anger would burn and he would destroy them
 - D. The LORD's holy fire would consume them

C:I:Dt:7

6. What were the Israelites to cut down when they entered the promised land (Deut. 7:5)
- A. The groves where idols were worshipped
 - B. The Asherah poles
 - C. The towers of Baal
 - D. The threshing floors of Chemosh

B:I:Dt:7

7. Israel was to do all of the following against the gods of the inhabitants when they entered the land EXCEPT (Deut. 7:5)
- A. Smash their sacred stones
 - B. Break down their altars
 - C. Burn their idols with fire
 - D. Torch their temples with fire

D:B:Dt:7

8. On what basis was Israel to destroy the gods of the inhabitants of the land (Deut. 7:6)
- A. They were a holy people specially chosen by God
 - B. They were a righteous people who followed God's laws
 - C. They were a sinful people who had rebelled against the LORD
 - D. They were an upright people that served only the LORD

A:I:Dt:7

9. God considered Israel his _____ (Deut. 7:6)
- A. Promised people
 - B. Special servants
 - C. Treasured possession
 - D. Crown jewel among the nations

C:B:Dt:7

10. What was given as not a reason why God chose Israel (Deut. 7:7)?

- A. Because they followed the LORD with a whole heart
- B. Because they were more numerous than other peoples
- C. Because they were more holy than other peoples
- D. Because they listened to the voice of God

B:I:Dt:7

11. Why did God bring Israel out of the slavery of Egypt (Deut. 7:8)?

- A. Because he is a righteous God punishing oppressors
- B. Because Pharaoh had hardened his heart against God
- C. Because he wanted Israel to worship him at Horeb
- D. Because he kept his oath he swore to their forefathers

D:B:Dt:7

12. God had _____ Israel from the land of slavery in Egypt (Deut. 7:8)

- A. Redeemed
- B. Delivered
- C. Rescued
- D. Reconciled

A:B:Dt:7

13. God is a faithful God keeping his _____ to a thousand generations (Deut. 7:9)

- A. Sworn word
- B. Oath of holiness
- C. Decrees and commandments
- D. Covenant of love

D:B:Dt:7

14. To whom will God not be slow to repay with destruction to their face (Deut. 7:10)

- A. Those who rebel against him
- B. Those that hate him
- C. Those that turn away from him
- D. Those that misuse his name

B:I:Dt:7

15. What condition was put on God's covenant of love being kept with Israel (Deut. 7:12)

- A. There was none as God's love is unconditional
- B. They must trust him with all their hearts
- C. They must be careful to follow his laws
- D. They must destroy evil from their midst

C:I:Dt:7

16. All of the following blessings are listed for those who pay attention to the laws EXCEPT (Deut. 7:13f)

- A. Their numbers would increase
- B. God would multiply their horses
- C. None of them would be childless
- D. They would not be inflicted with horrible diseases

B:I:Dt:7

17. God said he would bless all of the following types of crops if Israel followed his laws EXCEPT (Deut. 7:13)

- A. Figs
- B. New wine
- C. Grain
- D. Oil

A:A:Dt:7

18. How was Israel not to treat those God gave over to them (Deut. 7:16)

- A. With hospitality
- B. With pity
- C. With justice
- D. With wisdom

B:I:Dt:7

19. When Israel thought that nations in the land were stronger than they were, God said they should think about (Deut. 7:18)

- A. Og and Sihon whom they had defeated
- B. God's promise to their forefathers
- C. Pharaoh in Egypt
- D. Who made the sun, moon and stars

C:B:Dt:7

20. Israel was not to feel _____ because of the strength of the nations they were driving out (Deut. 7:18)

- A. Small
- B. Rejected
- C. Humiliated
- D. Afraid

D:B:Dt:7

21. What will God use to go after the survivors that had hidden from Israel (Deut. 7:20)?

- A. His chariot
- B. The hornet
- C. A serpent
- D. The locusts

B:I:Dt:7

22. God who was among the Israelites was a great and _____ God (Deut. 7:21)

- A. Mighty
- B. Righteous
- C. Awesome
- D. Holy

C:B:Dt:7

23. Why would God drive out the nations of the land little by little (Deut. 7:22)

- A. So the wild animals would not multiply
- B. So they would have a chance to repent
- C. So that Israel would have time to fill their cities
- D. So that the crops would not fail

A:I:Dt:7

24. What was Israel to burn in the fire from the inhabitants of the land (Deut. 7:25)

- A. Their cities
- B. Their cattle
- C. Their gold and silver
- D. Images of their gods

D:I:Dt:7

25. When destroying the images of foreign gods, what was Israel not to covet (Deut. 7:25)?

- A. The wood and poles
- B. The incense and fire
- C. The silver and gold
- D. The crowns and jewels

C:I:Dt:7

26. Why should the detestable thing not be brought into their homes (Deut. 7:26)?

- A. Because it was the LORD's
- B. Because it was set apart for destruction
- C. Because it would bring judgment upon them
- D. Because it would destroy their sons and daughters

B:I:Dt:7

Deuteronomy 8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses said Israel was to follow the commands he was giving them so that all of the following would happen EXCEPT (Deut. 8:1)
- A. They may live
 - B. They may increase
 - C. They may possess the land
 - D. They may become a great nation

D:I:Dt:8

2. Moses labeled the land that they were about to enter as the land that (Deut. 8:1)
- A. The LORD promised on oath to your forefathers
 - B. Where Abraham, Isaac and Jacob had journeyed
 - C. Would become their homes forever
 - D. God had chosen specially for them

A:B:Dt:8

3. Moses told Israel to remember how the LORD had _____ them through the desert for forty years (Deut. 8:2)
- A. Judged
 - B. Led
 - C. Carried
 - D. Instructed them

B:I:Dt:8

4. Why did God lead Israel in the desert for forty years (Deut. 8:2)
- A. To help and instruct them
 - B. To purify and know them
 - C. To humble and test them
 - D. To teach them his law and dwell among them

C:I:Dt:8

5. What had their fathers not known (Deut. 8:3)?
- A. The desert
 - B. The law of God
 - C. The pillar of fire
 - D. The manna

D:I:Dt:8

6. The manna was given to teach the Israelites what lesson (Deut. 8:3)?

- A. God is the giver of all good gifts
- B. Man does not live by bread alone
- C. Even the desert responds to the hand of God
- D. Man must thank God for his daily provision of food

B:B:Dt:8

7. Man does not live by bread but does live by what (Deut. 8:3)?

- A. The decrees and laws of the LORD
- B. The promises of God given to their forefathers
- C. The manna of the LORD
- D. Every word that comes from the mouth of the LORD

D:B:Dt:8

8. What did not swell in the desert for forty years (Deut. 8:5)

- A. Their feet
- B. Their hands
- C. Their heads
- D. Their legs

A:I:Dt:8

9. The LORD God disciplined Israel as (Deut. 8:5)

- A. A mother bear disciplines her cubs
- B. A father disciplines a son
- C. A king disciplines his people
- D. A lion disciplines its cubs

B:B:Dt:8

10. Moses said that the land that God was bringing them into had all of the following water sources EXCEPT (Deut. 8:7)

- A. Streams
- B. Pools
- C. Rivers
- D. Springs

C:I:Dt:8

11. Moses lists the fruit of the land as all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 8:8)

- A. Wheat
- B. Barley
- C. Fig trees
- D. Pomegranates
- E. Cucumbers

E:B:Dt:8

12. What two metals did Moses say could be dug out of the hills in the land (Deut. 8:9)?

- A. Iron and bronze
- B. Gold and silver
- C. Silver and copper
- D. Iron and copper

D:A:Dt:8

13. What was Israel to do when they had eaten and were satisfied in the land (Deut. 8:10)?

- A. Praise God for the good land he had given them
- B. Worship the LORD in spirit and truth
- C. Rejoice to the LORD with all of their hearts
- D. Give thanks and bow down

A:B:Dt:8

14. Moses warned them that after they built houses and their flocks grew the would forget the LORD because (Deut. 8:14)

- A. Their hearts would become hard
- B. Their hearts would become proud
- C. They would not remember the desert
- D. They would think they delivered themselves from Egypt

B:I:Dt:8

15. Moses describes the desert through which they passed as being all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 8:15)

- A. Vast and dreadful
- B. Thirsty and waterless
- C. Hard and empty
- D. Having snakes and scorpions

C:I:Dt:8

16. Besides the manna, what does Moses point to something God gave them uniquely in the desert (Deut. 8:15)?

- A. Victory over their enemies
- B. Water out of a rock
- C. Meat from the sky
- D. Their daily bread

B:B:Dt:8

17. When Israel would say "The strength of my hands have produced this wealth for me," Moses said they should remember _____ (Deut. 8:18)

- A. The LORD had given them everything they had
- B. The LORD had promised them all those good things
- C. To honor the LORD with the first fruits of their wealth
- D. The LORD gave them the ability to produce wealth

D:I:Dt:8

18. When would Moses testify against them (Deut. 8:19)?

- A. If they broke the commandments
- B. If they grumbled after receiving the promised land
- C. If they followed other gods
- D. If they became proud

C:I:Dt:8

19. If the Israelites did not obey the LORD when they were in the land, how would God respond (Deut. 8:20)?

- A. He would destroy them like the nations before them
- B. He would discipline them as a father his child
- C. He would send them his prophets to call them to repentance
- D. He would pursue them as a mother a lost child

A:B:Dt:8

Deuteronomy 9 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Israel was about to cross the _____ river (Deut. 9:1)

- A. Jabbok
- B. Jordan
- C. Kishon
- D. Litani

B:B:Dt:9

2. Moses said the Israelites were going to dispossess nations greater and _____ than they were (Deut. 9:1)

- A. More righteous
- B. Wiser
- C. Stronger
- D. Larger

C:B:Dt:9

3. The people of the land they were going to take were tall and strong especially the _____ (Deut. 9:2)

- A. Moabites
- B. Amalekites
- C. Hivvites
- D. Anakites

D:B:Dt:9

4. God was going ahead of them as they entered the land as a _____ (Deut. 9:3)

- A. Fire
- B. Flood
- C. Mighty wind
- D. Hornet

A:I:Dt:9

5. After God had driven out the inhabitants of the land, the Israelites were not to say "The LORD brought me here because _____ (Deut. 9:4)
- A. He delights in us"
 - B. He swore on oath to our forefathers"
 - C. of my righteousness"
 - D. of my holiness"

C:I:Dt:9

6. What was the reason the LORD was driving out the nations before Israel (Deut. 9:5)?
- A. His holiness
 - B. Their wickedness
 - C. They rebelled against the LORD
 - D. They were stiff-necked

B:I:Dt:9

7. God was driving out the nations before Israel to accomplish (Deut. 9:5)
- A. What he swore to their fathers
 - B. Making Israel into a great nation
 - C. Giving the land to them as a gift
 - D. His own good pleasure

A:B:Dt:9

8. Moses accused Israel of being a _____ people from the day they left Egypt until they arrived on the plains of Moab (Deut. 9:7)
- A. Wicked
 - B. Bitter
 - C. Grumbling
 - D. Rebellious

D:B:Dt:9

9. How long was Moses on mount Horeb when he received the ten commandments (Deut. 9:9)?
- A. Seven days and nights
 - B. Fourteen days and nights
 - C. Thirty days and nights
 - D. Forty days and nights

D:B:Dt:9

10. The two stone tablets were inscribed (Deut. 9:10)
- A. By the sword of the LORD
 - B. By the word of the God
 - C. By the finger of God
 - D. By the fire of God
- C:B:Dt:9
11. From where did God proclaim the commands after recording them on the tablets (Deut. 9:10)
- A. Out of the pillar of cloud
 - B. Out of the fire
 - C. Out of heaven
 - D. Out of the Tent of Meeting
- B:I:Dt:9
12. When the Israelites built the calf god at Horeb, God said he wanted to do all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 9:13)
- A. Destroy them
 - B. Blot out their name from under heaven
 - C. Swallow them alive into the grave
 - D. Be left alone
 - E. Make Moses into a greater nation than they
- C:I:Dt:9
13. What did Moses do after seeing the calf god the people had made at Horeb (Deut. 9:17)?
- A. Threw the tablets down breaking them into pieces
 - B. He carried them into the Tent of Meeting
 - C. He read them to Aaron so he could instruct the people
 - D. He smashed the calf with the tablets
- A:B:Dt:9
14. Israel's evil at Horeb had provoked God _____ (Deut. 9:18)
- A. To judgment
 - B. To jealousy
 - C. To regret
 - D. To anger
- D:B:Dt:9

15. Why did the LORD not destroy the Israelites at Horeb (Deut. 9:19)?

- A. His love overcame his anger
- B. He listened to Moses
- C. He remembered his covenant with Abraham
- D. He decided to send a plague instead

B:I:Dt:9

16. Moses did all of the following to the calf god EXCEPT (Deut. 9:21)

- A. Burned it with fire
- B. Ground it to powder
- C. Trampled it into the dust
- D. Cast it into a stream

C:I:Dt:9

17. At Horeb who did Moses pray for by name (Deut. 9:20)?

- A. Miriam
- B. Aaron
- C. Korah
- D. Hobab

B:B:Dt:9

18. What did the LORD tell Israel to do at Kadesh Barnea (Deut. 9:23)?

- A. Get water from a rock
- B. Receive manna from the sky
- C. Put a serpent on a pole
- D. Go up and take the land

D:B:Dt:9

19. Moses prayed after the Kadesh Barnea incident that God overlook all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 9:27)?

- A. Their rebellion
- B. Their wickedness
- C. Their stubbornness
- D. Their sin

A:I:Dt:9

20. Moses argued that if God destroyed them in the desert the Egyptians would say (Deut. 9:28)

- A. He could only do plagues and curses and not bless
- B. He was a god of the desert not of the mountains
- C. He hated them so he put them to death in the desert
- D. He forgot about his covenant with Abraham

C:I:Dt:9

21. Moses told God, Israel was his people and his _____ (Deut. 9:29)

- A. Chosen one
- B. Inheritance
- C. Nation
- D. Children

B:I:Dt:9

22. The cities in the promised land were described as walled (Deut. 9:1)

- A. 2 chariots thick
- B. To the sky
- C. As high as mountains
- D. To the tree tops

B:I:Dt:9

Deuteronomy 10 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After Moses broke the first set of tablets, what did God ask him to do in terms of the second set (Deut. 10:1)?

- A. Carry the second set down to the people
- B. Chisel out a second set and bring them up to God
- C. Write on them all the commands of the first set
- D. Have Aaron carry them down from the mountain

B:B:Dt:10

2. Where were the commandments to be placed (Deut. 10:2)

- A. In a wooden chest
- B. In a Tent of Meeting
- C. In a gold frame
- D. In the tents of the elders of Israel

A:B:Dt:10

3. The wooden chest Moses made for the tablets was made out of _____ wood (Deut. 10:3)

- A. Oak
- B. Olive
- C. Acacia
- D. Cedar

C:I:Dt:10

4. The ten commandments were actually given three times in all of the following forms EXCEPT (Deut. 10:4)

- A. First set of stone tablets
- B. Proclaimed to Israel out of the fire
- C. Second set of stone tablets
- D. Written on the sides of the Tent of Meeting

D:I:Dt:10

5. Who succeeded Aaron as priest (Deut. 10:6)?

- A. Ithamar
- B. Eleazar
- C. Caleb
- D. Joshua

B:B:Dt:10

6. The tribe of Levi was set apart for all of the following purposes EXCEPT (Deut. 10:8)

- A. To teach the people the law of the LORD
- B. To carry the ark of the covenant
- C. To pronounce blessings in God's name
- D. To stand and minister before the LORD

A:I:Dt:10

7. Why do the Levites not have any inheritance in the land (Deut. 10:9)

- A. The Tent of Meeting was their inheritance
- B. The people of Israel were to share their inheritance with them
- C. The LORD is their inheritance
- D. The law was their inheritance

C:B:Dt:10

8. How long was Moses on the mountain for the second set of tablets with the ten commandments on them (Deut. 10:10)?

- A. Seven days
- B. Fourteen days
- C. Thirty days
- D. Forty days

D:B:Dt:10

9. After Moses received the second set of ten commandment tablets the LORD told him to do what (Deut. 10:11)?

- A. Build a tent of Meeting where God would meet with the people
- B. Lead the people so that they may enter and possess the land
- C. Instruct the people in the way of the LORD
- D. Bring the people to Kadesh Barnea where there was much water

B:I:Dt:10

10. All of the following are responses to Moses' question, what does the LORD require of the you EXCEPT (Deut. 10:12)

- A. Humble themselves
- B. Fear the LORD
- C. Walk in all his ways
- D. To love and serve him
- E. To observe his commands

A:I:Dt:10

11. Moses said all of the following belonged to the LORD EXCEPT (Deut. 10:14)

- A. The heaven
- B. The highest heaven
- C. The grave
- D. The earth
- E. Everything in the earth

C:I:Dt:10

12. Moses said God did all of the following towards their forefathers EXCEPT (Deut. 10:15)

- A. Loved them
- B. Chose them
- C. Set his affection on them
- D. Had compassion on them

D:I:Dt:10

13. Moses told the Israelites they needed to circumcise their (Deut. 10:16)

- A. Flesh
- B. Hearts
- C. Minds
- D. Souls

B:B:Dt:10

14. Moses told the Israelites not to be _____ any longer (Deut. 10:16)

- A. Stiff-necked
- B. Hard hearted
- C. Rebellious
- D. Thick skulled

A:I:Dt:10

15. Moses described God as being all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 10:17)?

- A. God of gods
- B. Lord of Lords
- C. King of kings
- D. Great and awesome God

C:I:Dt:10

16. Whose cause does God defend (Deut. 10:18)?

- A. Poor and needy
- B. Humble and lowly
- C. His chosen
- D. The fatherless and widow

D:B:Dt:10

17. Who did Moses say God loved by specifically giving them food and clothing (Deut. 10:18f)?

- A. Orphans
- B. Widows
- C. Aliens
- D. The humble

C:I:Dt:10

18. What does God not accept (Deut. 10:17)?

- A. Offerings of sinners
- B. Bribes
- C. False prophets
- D. Unjust gain

B:I:Dt:10

19. Moses commanded the Israelites to love the aliens because (Deut. 10:19)

- A. They were aliens in Egypt
- B. The LORD loves them
- C. They gave up so much to come with Israel
- D. They were to be a blessing to all nations

A:B:Dt:10

20. How was Israel to use God's name (Deut. 10:20)?

- A. When they ate food
- B. When they offered sacrifices
- C. When they took oaths
- D. When they went to bed in prayer

C:I:Dt:10

21. How many originally went down into Egypt (Deut. 10:22)?

- A. Thirty-five
- B. Seventy
- C. Ninety
- D. One-hundred and forty-four

B:B:Dt:10

22. Moses said the Israelites now numbered as many as (Deut. 10:22)

- A. The sand of the sea
- B. The dust of the earth
- C. The stars of the sky
- D. The waves of the sea

C:I:Dt:10

Deuteronomy 11 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses directed Israel to love God and keep all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 11:1)
 - A. His laws
 - B. His decrees
 - C. His sayings
 - D. His commands
 - E. His requirementsC:I:Dt:11

2. Moses reminded them that their children had not seen any of the following great acts of God EXCEPT (Deut. 11:2ff)?
 - A. The signs he performed in the heart of Egypt
 - B. How he overwhelmed the Egyptian army in the Red Sea
 - C. How the earth opened and swallowed Dathan
 - D. How he brought water out of a rockD:I:Dt:11

3. Israel was to observe the commands so that (Deut. 11:8f)
 - A. They would live long in the land
 - B. They would receive the blessings of Abraham
 - C. They would be able to worship the LORD
 - D. They would be God's holy peopleA:B:Dt:11

4. Egypt was described as not like the promised land because in Egypt _____ (Deut. 11:10)
 - A. They had to fear beasts of the river
 - B. They planted seeds and irrigated it by foot
 - C. They made bricks of mud and straw for Pharaoh
 - D. Their food came from the riverB:I:Dt:11

5. The promised land was described in contrast to Egypt as all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 11:11)

- A. A land of mountains
- B. A land of valleys
- C. A land that drinks the rain of heaven
- D. A land of springs of life

D:B:Dt:11

6. What are continually on the promised land (Deut. 11:12)?

- A. The memorials to the LORD
- B. The mercies of the LORD
- C. The eyes of the LORD
- D. The rain of God

C:I:Dt:11

7. God was said to _____ the promised land (Deut. 11:12)

- A. Care for
- B. Protect
- C. Rule
- D. Judge

A:I:Dt:11

8. God said if Israel obeyed he would send rain in what two particular seasons (Deut. 12:14)?

- A. Summer and winter
- B. Summer and fall
- C. Spring and fall
- D. Winter and spring

C:B:Dt:11

9. God said he would send rains so that all of the following crops could be gathered EXCEPT (Deut. 11:14)

- A. Grains
- B. Honey
- C. New wine
- D. Oil

B:A:Dt:11

10. What did God say he would provide for Israel's cattle (Deut. 11:15)

- A. Water in the streams
- B. Grain in their barns
- C. Shepherds
- D. Grass in the fields

D:I:Dt:11

11. If Israel bowed down to other gods after they were in the promised land, what would happen in the heavens (Deut. 11:17)

- A. It would not rain
- B. Storms of hail would destroy their crops
- C. The sun would dry their wells
- D. Fire would come down

A:B:Dt:11

12. God's words were to be fixed in the Israelites in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Deut. 11:18)

- A. Fixed in their hearts and minds
- B. Wrapped around their feet
- C. Tied as symbols on their hands
- D. Bound on their foreheads

B:A:Dt:11

13. The children were to be taught God's word in the promised land at all of the following occasions (Deut. 11:19)

- A. When you walk along the road
- B. When you get up and lie down
- C. When you eat and sleep
- D. When you sit at home

C:I:Dt:11

14. Where on their homes were they to write God's word (Deut. 11:20)?

- A. Doorframes and gates
- B. Tables and chairs
- C. Windows and sills
- D. Beds and doors

A:B:Dt:11

15. Where were the Israelites to walk (Deut. 11:22)?

- A. On the highway to heaven
- B. In the road of righteousness
- C. On the holy highway
- D. In all God's ways

D:I:Dt:11

16. God said if they observed his commandments all the land would be theirs within all of the following boundaries EXCEPT (Deut. 11:24).

- A. The western sea
- B. The Euphrates
- C. The mountains of Syria
- D. Lebanon

C:A:Dt:11

17. What was the blessing Moses was setting before them dependent on (Deut. 11:26)?

- A. Their obedience
- B. The covenant God made with Abraham
- C. God's word from Horeb
- D. Their offering sacrifices for their sins

A:B:Dt:11

18. If Israel disobeyed, what would come upon them (Deut. 11:28)?

- A. The discipline of the LORD
- B. The curse
- C. Their enemies would destroy them
- D. The plagues of Egypt

B:B:Dt:11

19. The blessings were to be proclaimed on Mount _____ when they got into the promised land (Deut. 11:29)

- A. Gilboa
- B. Tabor
- C. Gerizim
- D. Ebal

C:B:Dt:11

20. The curses were to be proclaimed on Mount _____ when they got into the promised land (Deut. 11:29)
- A. Gilboa
 - B. Tabor
 - C. Gerizim
 - D. Ebal

D:B:Dt:11

Deuteronomy 12 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Israel was to destroy the places where the nations they were dispossessing worshipped their gods which were _____ (Deut. 12:2)
- A. On the high mountains and under trees
 - B. On the high mountains and by the rivers
 - C. By the rivers and in the valleys
 - D. In the valleys and on their roof tops

A:I:Dt:12

2. Moses lists that Israel was to do all of the following against the gods of the inhabitants of the land EXCEPT (Deut. 12:3)
- A. Break down their altars
 - B. Smash their sacred stones
 - C. Burn their Asherah poles
 - D. Cast down the pillars of Baal

D:I:Dt:12

3. Israel was not to worship the LORD their God in what way (Deut. 12:4)?
- A. With hands raised to heaven
 - B. In the way the nations they were driving out worshipped their gods
 - C. According to the commands and decrees of other gods
 - D. By offering up unclean animals and drinking blood

B:I:Dt:12

4. To what place were the Israelites to bring their sacrifices (Deut. 12:5)?
- A. The mountain of his own choosing
 - B. The place where the pillar of cloud would lead them
 - C. The place God would put his name
 - D. The Levitical cities

C:B:Dt:12

5. All of the following were to be brought to the place where God would put his name EXCEPT (Deut. 12:6)

- A. Spice offerings
- B. Burnt offerings
- C. Tithes
- D. Freewill offerings
- E. Firstborn of their flocks

A:I:Dt:12

6. The Israelites and their families were to eat and _____ in the presence of the LORD (Deut. 12:7)?

- A. Confess
- B. Repent
- C. Rest
- D. Rejoice

D:B:Dt:12

7. They were to be careful not to sacrifice their burnt offerings (Deut. 12:13)

- A. Outside the Tent of Meeting
- B. Anywhere they pleased
- C. On the mountain tops
- D. Under trees

B:I:Dt:12

8. Regular animals could be slaughtered and ate where (Deut. 12:15)?

- A. On the altar
- B. In the levitical cities
- C. In their towns
- D. In the place God would choose to put his name

C:I:Dt:12

9. What was not to be eaten in their towns (Deut. 12:16)?

- A. The blood
- B. The head
- C. The right thigh
- D. The rear quarter

A:B:Dt:12

10. What was to be done in their towns with the animals' blood (Deut. 12:16)?

- A. It was to be buried outside the camp
- B. It was to be put in a separate jar
- C. It was to be burned outside the camp
- D. It was to be poured on the ground like water

D:I:Dt:12

11. Who had no inheritance or allotment of their own (Deut. 12:13)?

- A. The widows
- B. The Levites
- C. The aliens
- D. The orphans

B:B:Dt:12

12. What of the grain and new wine was not to be eaten in their towns (Deut. 12:17)?

- A. That reaped on the Sabbath
- B. That reaped in the Sabbatical year
- C. The tithe
- D. The end of the harvest

C:I:Dt:12

13. The offerings and sacrifices were to be eaten in the presence of (Deut. 12:18)

- A. The LORD
- B. Moses
- C. The priest
- D. The family

A:B:Dt:12

14. Where was the blood of the animals that were brought to the place where God would choose to be poured (Deut. 27)?

- A. On the ground like water
- B. On the horns of the altar
- C. Into the basin in front of the Tent of Meeting
- D. Out beside the altar

D:A:Dt:12

15. What was a question Israel was not to ask (Deut. 12:30)?

- A. No question was a bad question
- B. "How do these nations serve their gods?"
- C. "How do we make an idol?"
- D. "Why did these nations build cities?"

B:I:Dt:12

16. The nations they had dispossessed even offered their _____
to their gods (Deut. 12:31)

- A. Priests
- B. Camels
- C. Children
- D. Wives

C:B:Dt:12

Deuteronomy 13 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses warns them about what two types of people that would give them a miraculous sign or wonder (Deut. 13:1)
- A. A priest and prophet
 - B. A magician and dreamer
 - C. A prophet and dreamer
 - D. A wise man and magician

C:I:Dt:13

2. Which of the following statements would reveal to Israel that a person was a false prophet (Deut. 13:2)
- A. "Let us not offer sacrifices to the LORD"
 - B. "Let us follow other gods"
 - C. "Let us not keep the LORD's commands"
 - D. "The LORD has abandoned you"

B:B:Dt:13

3. God would use the false prophets and dreamers to _____ Israel (Deut. 13:3)
- A. Test
 - B. Judge
 - C. Strengthen
 - D. Tempt

A:B:Dt:13

4. What was to be done to the false prophet or dreamer (Deut. 13:5)?
- A. He was to be cut off from his people
 - B. He was to be put in prison
 - C. He was to be put outside the camp
 - D. He was to be put to death

D:B:Dt:13

5. God had brought Israel out of Egypt and _____ them from the land of slavery (Deut. 12:5)
- A. Rescued
 - B. Redeemed
 - C. Reconciled
 - D. Recovered

B:B:Dt:13

6. Israel was to actively _____ evil from among them (Deut. 13:5)

- A. Destroy
- B. Reject
- C. Purge
- D. Drive out

C:I:Dt:13

7. Moses lists all of the following as possible sources of enticement to worship other gods EXCEPT (Deut. 13:6)

- A. Son or daughter
- B. Brother
- C. Friend
- D. Father

D:A:Dt:13

8. If a friend tried to lead them after other gods, they were not to shield them or show them _____ (Deut. 13:8)

- A. Pity
- B. Justice
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Reconciliation

A:B:Dt:13

9. One trying to turn someone away from the LORD was to be put to death by _____ (Deut. 13:10)

- A. Drowning
- B. The sword
- C. Stoning
- D. Fire

C:B:Dt:13

10. If a town goes after other gods, all the people of the town must be killed by _____ (Deut. 13:15)

- A. Drowning
- B. The sword
- C. Stoning
- D. Fire

B:A:Dt:13

11. What was to be done with the plunder from a town that went after other gods (Deut. 13:16)
- A. It was to be scattered in the wind
 - B. It was to be given to the priests and Levites
 - C. It was to be given to those that rendered justice there
 - D. It was to be burned in the public square

D:A:Dt:13

12. The town of those that went after other gods was to be left a _____ forever (Deut. 13:16)
- A. Ruin
 - B. Memorial
 - C. Symbol
 - D. Pile of rocks

A:I:Dt:13

13. If Israel followed the commandments, the LORD would turn from his fierce anger and _____ and _____ as he promised (Deut. 13:17)
- A. Redeem and make atonement
 - B. Forgive and forget
 - C. Have compassion and increase their numbers
 - D. Have Mercy and give them the blessings

C:I:Dt:13

Deuteronomy 14 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What two things were the Israelites not to do for the dead (Deut. 14:1)?

- A. Cut themselves or shave their heads
- B. Tattoo themselves or pierce their lips
- C. Embalm them or bury them with gold
- D. Burn their bodies or tear their clothes

A:A:Dt:14

2. Out of all the people on the earth the LORD had chosen them as
a _____ (Deut. 14:2)

- A. First fruit of the nations
- B. Son
- C. People of the promise
- D. Treasured possession

D:I:Dt:14

3. Israel was able to eat all of the following clean animals EXCEPT
(Deut. 14:4f)

- A. Ox
- B. Sheep
- C. Pig
- D. Goat
- E. Gazelle

C:B:Dt:14

4. What two requirements were there for clean land animals (Deut. 14:6)?

- A. Fur and move in herds
- B. Split the hoof and chew the cud
- C. Split the hoof and eat grains
- D. Eat grains and have fur

B:B:Dt:14

5. The rabbit and coney are not allowed to be eaten because they
(Deut. 14:7)

- A. Don't split the hoof
- B. Don't chew the cud
- C. Don't eat grains
- D. Don't move in herds

A:I:Dt:14

6. The clean water animals had to have (Deut. 14:9)

- A. Fins and gills
- B. Gills and tails
- C. Tails and scales
- D. Fins and scales

D:B:Dt:14

7. All of the following birds were considered unclean EXCEPT (Deut. 14:11f)?

- A. Eagle
- B. Pigeon
- C. Vulture
- D. Owl
- E. Bat

B:B:Dt:14

8. Of the insects all _____ insects were unclean (Deut. 14:19)

- A. Red
- B. Running
- C. Swarming
- D. Hoping

C:I:Dt:14

9. If they found an animal dead, they were not to eat it but could (Deut. 14:21)

- A. Offer it as a sacrifice
- B. Give it to the poor
- C. Give it to the priests
- D. Sell it to a foreigner

D:A:Dt:14

10. A young goat was not to be cooked in (Deut. 14:21)

- A. Its mother's milk
- B. Fat
- C. An open fire
- D. Oil

A:B:Dt:14

11. How much of their fields were they to tithe each year (Deut. 14:22)?

- A. A third
- B. An eighth
- C. A tenth
- D. A quarter

C:B:Dt:14

12. They were to tithe of all of the following products EXCEPT (Deut. 14:23)

- A. New wine
- B. Honey
- C. Grain
- D. Firstborn of their flocks

B:A:Dt:14

13. If the place the LORD was choosing was too far for them, what could they do (Deut. 14:25)?

- A. Kill the animal and bring its blood to the priest at the place God had chosen
- B. Have the priest and Levites transport the animal to the place God had chosen
- C. Offer the animal as a sacrifice in their own towns
- D. Exchange their tithe for silver then go to the place and buy animals at the place God had chosen

D:I:Dt:14

14. The Levites were not to be neglected because they (Deut. 14:27)

- A. Had no inheritance of their own
- B. Had no flocks and herds
- C. Carried the Tent of Meeting
- D. Were the LORD's special inheritance

A:B:Dt:14

15. Every third year the Israelites were to store their tithes in their own towns for all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 14:28f)

- A. Aliens
- B. Fatherless
- C. Priests
- D. Widows
- E. Levites

C:I:Dt:14

16. The Israelites were a people _____ to the LORD their God (Deut. 14:2)

- A. Righteous
- B. Holy
- C. Chosen
- D. Clean

B:B:Dt:14

Deuteronomy 15 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Debts were to be cancelled every _____ years (Deut. 15:1)

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Fourteen
- D. Fifty

B:B:Dt:15

2. Who were the Israelites allowed to collect payments from on the seventh year (Deut. 15:3)?

- A. A slave
- B. A foreigner
- C. A ruler
- D. A judge

B:I:Dt:15

3. Because the LORD was going to richly bless them in the land, there would be no _____ among them (Deut. 15:4)

- A. Homeless
- B. Unclean
- C. Orphans
- D. Poor

D:I:Dt:15

4. Israel was told it would _____ the nations (Deut. 15:6)

- A. Lend to
- B. Borrow from
- C. Conquer
- D. Reconcile

A:A:Dt:15

5. The Israelites were not to be any of the following to the poor EXCEPT (Deut. 15:7ff)

- A. Hardhearted
- B. Grudging heart
- C. Open handed
- D. Tightfisted

C:I:Dt:15

6. If Israel gave _____ to the poor, God would bless them in all their work (Deut. 15:10)

- A. Without others knowing
- B. Humbly
- C. Mercifully
- D. Generously

D:I:Dt:15

7. A Hebrew slave must be set free after how many years (Deut. 15:12)?

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Fourteen
- D. Fifty

B:B:Dt:15

8. When a slave was freed he was not to be sent away _____ (Deut. 15:13)

- A. Empty-handed
- B. With debt
- C. Permanently
- D. If he is physically unable to leave

A:I:Dt:15

9. As the Israelites freed their slaves they should remember _____ (Deut. 15:15)

- A. God had cancelled their debts
- B. The good land provided them their wealth
- C. They were slaves in Egypt
- D. All men were created equal

C:B:Dt:15

10. If a slave wanted to stay with a family after the seven years, they were to _____ (Deut. 15:17)

- A. Give him part of their inheritance
- B. Push an awl through his ear lobe
- C. Shave his head and burn the hair on the altar
- D. Put the family mark on his forehead

B:I:Dt:15

11. What animals from the flocks and herds were to be set apart to the LORD (Deut. 15:19)

- A. The firstborn males
- B. All those without blemish
- C. One out of every ten
- D. The one year old males

A:I:Dt:15

12. The sacrifices presented to the LORD were to be eaten (Deut. 15:20)

- A. In the Tent of Meeting
- B. In the presence of the LORD
- C. In their homes with the tunics tucked in
- D. By the altars on the mountain tops

B:I:Dt:15

13. All of the following animals were not to be offered to the LORD EXCEPT (Deut. 15:21)

- A. Defective
- B. Blind
- C. Spotted
- D. Lamé

C:I:Dt:15

14. If an animal was defective, the Israelites could eat it _____ (Deut. 15:22)

- A. In front of the Tent of Meeting
- B. Outside the camp
- C. In the presence of the LORD
- D. In their own towns

D:A:Dt:15

Deuteronomy 16 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was to be celebrated in the month of Abib (Deut. 16:1)?

- A. Feast of Weeks
- B. Feast of Tabernacles
- C. Day of Atonement
- D. Passover

D:A:Dt:16

2. Where was the Passover to be sacrificed (Deut. 16:2)

- A. At the place the LORD will choose as a dwelling
- B. At the Tent of Meeting in the heart of the promised land
- C. On the threshing floor on the top of mount Pisgah
- D. Where Israel would gather to serve the LORD

A:B:Dt:16

3. At the feast of Unleavened Bread, bread without _____ was to be eaten (Deut. 16:3)

- A. Water
- B. Yeast
- C. Olive oil
- D. Butter

B:B:Dt:16

4. For how many days was unleavened bread to be eaten (Deut. 16:4)?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Seven
- D. Fourteen

C:I:Dt:16

5. Unleavened bread was called the bread of (Deut. 16:3)

- A. Slavery
- B. Remembrance
- C. The presence
- D. Affliction

D:A:Dt:16

6. Why was the bread unleavened (Deut. 16:3)?

- A. Because they left Egypt in haste
- B. Because it was hard like their slavery had been
- C. Because Pharaoh commanded no yeast be given to the Israelites
- D. Because the yeast in bread represented sin

A:B:Dt:16

7. At Passover, what were the Israelites not to leave till the morning (Deut. 16:4)?

- A. Any of the bitter herbs
- B. Any of the new wine
- C. Any of the meat that was sacrificed
- D. Any of the unleavened bread

C:I:Dt:16

8. The Feast of Weeks was to be seven weeks after (Deut. 16:9)

- A. The Feast of Tabernacles
- B. The sickle was put to standing grain
- C. The first day of the first month
- D. The first grape was harvested

B:A:Dt:16

9. At the Feast of Weeks a freewill offering was to be given (Deut. 16:9)

- A. As they thought about their sin
- B. Remembering their slavery in Egypt
- C. As required in the law
- D. In proportion to the blessing of the LORD

D:A:Dt:16

10. The Feast of Tabernacles was celebrated when they gathered their produce (Deut. 16:13)

- A. From the winepress
- B. From their fields
- C. From their herds
- D. From their storehouses

A:A:Dt:16

11. At the Feast of Tabernacles, the LORD would bless their harvest so (Deut. 16:15)

- A. Their ways would be holy
- B. They would observe the commands of the LORD
- C. Their joy would be complete
- D. They would remember their sins

C:I:Dt:16

12. All Israel was to gather three times a year at all of the following times EXCEPT (Deut. 16:16)

- A. Feast of Weeks
- B. Feast of Trumpets
- C. Feast of Unleavened Bread
- D. Feast of Tabernacles

B:B:Dt:16

13. No one was to appear before the LORD three times a year in what manner (Deut. 16:16)

- A. With bitterness
- B. Carelessly
- C. With yeast
- D. Empty-handed

D:I:Dt:16

14. At the feast, a person was to bring a gift (Deut. 16:17)

- A. In proportion to how the LORD had blessed them
- B. As the LORD commanded Moses
- C. For each person in their household
- D. Because the LORD is a holy God

A:I:Dt:16

15. Judges were to be appointed in every _____ (Deut. 16:18)

- A. House
- B. Clan
- C. Town
- D. District

C:B:Dt:16

16. The judge was explicitly commanded not to do any of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 16:19)

- A. Pervert justice
- B. Accept a sacrifice
- C. Accept a bribe
- D. Show partiality

B:B:Dt:16

17. What does a bribe do to a judge (Deut. 16:19)?

- A. Leads them down to the grave
- B. Hurts the fatherless and widow
- C. Stops the ears of justice
- D. Blinds the eyes of the wise

D:I:Dt:16

18. What sole guide was the judge to follow (Deut. 16:20)?

- A. Justice
- B. Righteousness
- C. Holiness
- D. Integrity

A:B:Dt:16

19. The Israelites were not to set up a(n) _____ pole beside the altar (Deut. 16:21)

- A. Molech
- B. Baal
- C. Asherah
- D. Chemosh

C:I:Dt:16

20. Israel was not to erect a _____ (Deut. 16:20)

- A. Foreign altar
- B. Sacred stone
- C. Temple
- D. Wall around their city

B:I:Dt:16

Deuteronomy 17 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Sacrificing a defective sheep or ox was considered _____ to the LORD (Deut. 17:1)
- A. An insult
 - B. Unholy
 - C. A reproach
 - D. Detestable

D:I:Dt:17

2. Moses said that worshipping other gods and listed all of the following examples as violations of the covenant EXCEPT (Deut. 17:3)
- A. Planets
 - B. Sun
 - C. Moon
 - D. Stars

A:A:Dt:17

3. Where was a person that worshipped other gods to be punished (Deut. 17:5)?
- A. At the threshing floor
 - B. At the place the LORD was choosing to put his name
 - C. At the city gate
 - D. Outside the city wall

C:A:Dt:17

4. No one was to be put to death on the basis of (Deut. 17:6)
- A. The decision of the priests
 - B. One witness
 - C. Two witnesses
 - D. The decision of the judge

B:B:Dt:17

5. Whose hands were to be the first in putting someone to death (Deut. 17:7)?
- A. The witnesses
 - B. The judges
 - C. The elders of Israel
 - D. The person's family

A:I:Dt:17

6. Those that worshipped other gods were to be put to death in order to _____ (Deut. 17:7)
- A. Destroy wickedness
 - B. Meet the demands of justice
 - C. Purge evil from among them
 - D. Maintain the LORD's holiness

C:I:Dt:17

7. If cases were too difficult for people in the towns to judge, where were they to be taken (Deut. 17:8)?
- A. To the levitical cities
 - B. To the place the LORD would choose
 - C. To the Tent of Meeting
 - D. To the tribal elders

B:A:Dt:17

8. Who were the two types of people that were to help judge difficult cases (Deut. 17:9)?
- A. Elders and priests
 - B. Judge and king
 - C. Judge and prophet
 - D. Priests and judge

D:I:Dt:17

9. One of the roles of the priests was to (Deut. 17:11)
- A. Teach the Israelites the law
 - B. Maintain justice in Israel
 - C. Show compassion to the aliens
 - D. Handle the blood of the covenant

A:B:Dt:17

10. A person that _____ a judge was to be put to death (Deut. 17:12)
- A. Rejected
 - B. Hide from
 - C. Showed contempt
 - D. Threatened

C:A:Dt:17

11. One of the reasons for the judgments on those showing contempt to a judge or a priest was (Deut. 17:13)

- A. So evil would not find its way into Israel
- B. So the people would hear and be afraid
- C. So that a plague would not break out in Israel
- D. So the children would learn the law

B:I:Dt:17

12. When Israel had settled in the land what would they say (Deut. 17:14)

- A. Let us go up to the house of the LORD
- B. Let us appoint prophets to tell us the word of the LORD
- C. Let us serve the LORD
- D. Let us set a king over us

D:B:Dt:17

13. The king was not to be _____ (Deut. 17:15)

- A. A foreigner
- B. From the tribe of Levi
- C. Under 35 years of age
- D. From the tribes on the other side of the Jordan

A:I:Dt:17

14. All of the following were listed as not to be multiplied by a king EXCEPT (Deut. 17:16)

- A. Horses
- B. Houses
- C. Wives
- D. Gold and silver

B:B:Dt:17

15. Where was the king not allowed to make the people go (Deut. 17:16)?

- A. To the wilderness
- B. To Horeb
- C. To Egypt
- D. To Babylon

C:I:Dt:17

16. What was the king to do for himself (Deut. 17:18)?

- A. Give his tithes to the priests
- B. Lead the people in worship
- C. Memorize the ten commandments
- D. Write on a scroll a copy of the law

D:B:Dt:17

17. The king was not to (Deut. 17:20)

- A. Follow after Baal
- B. Consider the people his property
- C. Consider himself better than his brothers
- D. Acquire vast amounts of property

C:I:Dt:17

Deuteronomy 18 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who got no allotment or inheritance in Israel (Deut. 18:1)?

- A. Priests and levites
- B. Kings and prophets
- C. Judges and elders
- D. Gad and Reuben

A:B:Dt:18

2. What were the priests and Levites to live off (Deut. 18:2)?

- A. Profits taken from the aliens and foreigners
- B. The field surrounding the levitical cities
- C. The taxes the people paid
- D. The offerings made to the LORD

D:B:Dt:18

3. What inheritance did the priests and Levites get (Deut. 18:2)?

- A. The land in the midst of Israel
- B. The food from the Feasts
- C. The LORD
- D. The gold from the Tent of Meeting

C:B:Dt:18

4. The priests were to receive from the sacrifices and also from the first fruits of all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 18:4)

- A. Grain
- B. Cucumbers
- C. New wine
- D. Oil

B:A:Dt:18

5. If a Levite moved and wanted to minister at the place the LORD was choosing, he was to receive (Deut. 18:8)

- A. Equally to the benefits of the others
- B. A portion depending on how much he sold his inheritance for
- C. Only after being there 3 months
- D. An allotment dependent on the size of his family

A:I:Dt:18

6. Who were the Israelites not to learn to imitate (Deut. 18:9)?

- A. The foreign wise men
- B. The complaining people
- C. False prophets
- D. The detestable ways of the nations

D:I:Dt:18

7. The LORD drove out the nations before Israel because of all of the following practices EXCEPT (Deut. 18:10f)

- A. Sacrificing of a son or daughter
- B. Divination
- C. Murder and violence
- D. Witchcraft
- E. Mediums who consulted the dead

C:A:Dt:18

8. Moses said the LORD would raise up for the Israelites a _____ like himself (Deut. 18:15)

- A. Leader
- B. Prophet
- C. Priest
- D. Judge

B:B:Dt:18

9. What did Israel ask at Horeb (Deut. 18:16)?

- A. Not to see the LORD's cloud lest they die
- B. Not to have to draw near to the LORD's holy ground
- C. Not to have to offer their own sacrifices
- D. Not to hear the voice of the LORD lest they die

D:A:Dt:18

10. What would God do for the prophet (Deut. 18:18)?

- A. Put God's words in his mouth
- B. Tell him what was wrong with Israel
- C. Guide him in the way he should go
- D. Give him a copy of the law

A:B:Dt:18

11. If someone did not listen to the words of God's prophet what would happen (Deut. 18:19)

- A. He was to be cast outside the camp
- B. He had to offer a sin offering
- C. God would call him to account
- D. He was to be stoned

C:A:Dt:18

12. A prophet that speaks in the name of other gods or _____ was to be put to death (Deut. 18:20)

- A. Speaks in his own name
- B. Presumes to speak what God had not commanded
- C. Gives false instruction about the law
- D. Gives guidance to a rebellious king

A:B:Dt:18

13. Concerning the prophet, what would the Israelites ask (Deut. 18:21)

- A. "How can we know when the message the prophets speaks is false?"
- B. "How can we know if we have understood the prophet's dream?"
- C. "How can we know if the prophet's word will come true?"
- D. "How can we know when a message has not been spoken by the LORD?"

D:A:Dt:18

14. Israel could judge a prophet to be false if what he said (Deut. 18:22)

- A. Was not in the promises of God
- B. Did not come true
- C. Could not be verified by the priests
- D. Did not make sense

B:B:Dt:18

Deuteronomy 19 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many cities on the other side of Jordan were to be set up as cities of refuge (Deut. 19:2)?

- A. Three
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Forty-eight

A:A:Dt:19

2. One of the requirements of the city of refuge was that they were to be located _____ (Deut. 19:2)

- A. On the mountain tops
- B. On the western side
- C. By the Jordan river
- D. Centrally

D:I:Dt:19

3. What were to be built because of the cities of refuge (Deut. 19:3)

- A. Walls
- B. Altars
- C. Roads
- D. Gates

C:A:Dt:19

4. For what type of person were the cities of refuge built (Deut. 19:4)?

- A. The warriors of Israel
- B. Any one who killed someone
- C. The Levites
- D. The poor, fatherless and widow

B:B:Dt:19

5. Anyone who killed someone unintentionally without _____ could flee to a city of refuge (Deut. 19:4)

- A. Malice aforethought
- B. Provocation
- C. Violence
- D. Motive

A:B:Dt:19

6. What case was used to illustrate someone killing someone unintentionally (Deut. 19:5)?

- A. Death by sword
- B. Death by falling into a pit
- C. Death by fire
- D. Death by a flying axe head

D:I:Dt:19

7. Who would perhaps catch and kill the person not deserving of death (Deut. 19:6)?

- A. The priest
- B. The avenger of blood
- C. The warrior of justice
- D. The Judge

B:I:Dt:19

8. To whom did God promise to give the land by an oath (Deut. 19:8)?

- A. Moses and Aaron
- B. Himself
- C. The forefathers
- D. The heavens and earth

C:B:Dt:19

9. The cities of refuge were to be set up so that (Deut. 19:10)?

- A. Innocent blood would not be shed in the land
- B. Israel could purge evil from their land
- C. Forgiveness would rule the land the LORD was giving them
- D. Justice would prevail in the land

A:B:Dt:19

10. A person who did all of the following EXCEPT _____, was not protected by the city of refuge (Deut. 19:11)

- A. Assaults and kills his neighbor
- B. Hates his neighbor
- C. Lies in wait for him
- D. Kills accidentally with an axe head

D:I:Dt:19

11. If a person, who killed someone with malice and aforethought, fled to a city of refuge, who was to hand him over to the avenger of blood (Deut. 19:12)?

- A. The judge of the city of refuge
- B. The priests and Levites
- C. The elders of his city
- D. The family's next of kin

C:A:Dt:19

12. How many witnesses was/were not enough to convict someone of a crime (Deut. 19:15)?

- A. One witness
- B. Two witnesses
- C. Three witnesses
- D. Four Witnesses

A:B:Dt:19

13. When a person was brought before the LORD for judgment what two human agents were to be involved in the decision (Deut. 19:17)?

- A. Prophets and priests
- B. Judges and priests
- C. Judges and prophets
- D. Priests and elders

B:I:Dt:19

14. If a witness proved to be a false witness and a liar what was to be done to him (Deut. 19:18)?

- A. His tongue was cut out
- B. He would be cast outside the camp
- C. Whatever the judges decided
- D. Whatever he had intended to have done to his brother

D:I:Dt:19

15. In court cases with false witnesses, what was not to be shown (Deut. 19:21)?

- A. Excuses
- B. Kindness
- C. Pity
- D. Justice

C:I:Dt:19

16. When justice was rendered, what was to be the peoples' response (Deut. 19:20)?

- A. The people would rejoice
- B. The people would hear and fear
- C. The people would desire to walk in God's ways
- D. The people would hate evil

B:I:Dt:19

17. All of the following are listed in the lex talionis law EXCEPT (Deut. 19:21)

- A. Life for life
- B. Tooth for Tooth
- C. Ear for ear
- D. Foot for foot

C:B:Dt:19

18. The _____ was not to be moved which was set up by your predecessors (Deut. 19:14)

- A. Altar of the LORD
- B. Tent of Meeting
- C. Boundary stone
- D. Cities of refuge

C:B:Dt:19

Deuteronomy 20 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Israel went to war all of the following were listed as things they should not be afraid of EXCEPT (Deut. 20:1)

- A. Chariots
- B. Horses
- C. Camels
- D. Army greater than their

C:I:Dt:20

2. Just before battle, who was to address the people (Deut. 20:2)?

- A. Joshua
- B. The judges
- C. The elders
- D. The priest

D:A:Dt:20

3. Why was the priest to say to the Israelites that they should not be afraid as they went into war (Deut. 20:4)?

- A. For the LORD was going with them to fight and give them the victory
- B. For the enemies had heard of all they had done to Og and Sihon and they were afraid
- C. For the enemies were evil and the LORD was destroying evil from the land
- D. For they numbered as the stars of the sky and would surely have the victory

A:I:Dt:20

4. Anyone with any of the following situations was allowed to go home and not fight EXCEPT (Deut. 20:5ff)

- A. One who had built a new house and not dedicated it
- B. One who had just planted a field eaten from it
- C. One who had planted a vineyard and not enjoyed it
- D. One who was pledged to be married but not married

B:B:Dt:20

5. Anyone who was afraid or fainthearted was to go home so (Deut. 20:8)

- A. He could learn to trust the LORD
- B. The enemy would not be able to take advantage of their fear
- C. His brothers would not become disheartened
- D. Israel would be holy with no wavering

C:B:Dt:20

6. Who was to send home anyone who was afraid (Deut. 20:5)

- A. The officers
- B. The elders
- C. The priests
- D. The commander-in-chief

A:A:Dt:20

7. When Israel approached a city for war, what were they to do first before attacking it (Deut. 20:10)?

- A. Offer a burnt offering of a young bull
- B. Seek the LORD's face in prayer
- C. March around the city seven times
- D. Make an offer of peace

D:I:Dt:20

8. If a city accepted an offer of peace, what happened to it (Deut. 20:11)?

- A. Each person was marked and scattered throughout Israel
- B. The people were subjected to forced labor
- C. The walls and gates were broken down and the people allowed to live
- D. The people had to swear allegiance to Israel

B:A:Dt:20

9. If a city at a distance refused the offer of peace, what happened (Deut. 20:12)?

- A. The people were enslaved and the gold given to the LORD's treasury
- B. The walls and gates were broken down and the people put to the sword
- C. All the men were put to the sword and plunder taken
- D. The city was burned and everyone killed

C:A:Dt:20

10. Cities from all of the following nations in the inheritance land were to be destroyed EXCEPT (Deut. 20:16)

- A. Canaanites
- B. Amorites
- C. Hittites
- D. Ammonites

D:A:Dt:20

11. What was to happen to inhabitants of the cities of the inheritance as Israel took the land (Deut. 20:16)?

- A. They were to be completely destroyed
- B. All the men were put to the sword and the rest taken as plunder
- C. They were dedicated to the LORD and people enslaved
- D. They were to be plundered and put to the sword

A:I:Dt:20

12. Why was Israel to destroy completely the cities of the inheritance (Deut. 20:18)?

- A. They would defile the holy seed
- B. They would not follow the laws of the LORD
- C. They would teach Israel to worship their gods
- D. They would not accept the LORD as their god

C:B:Dt:20

13. When a city was under siege for a long time, what was to be spared (Deut. 20:19)?

- A. Houses and storerooms
- B. The fruit trees
- C. The flocks and herds
- D. The walls and gates

B:A:Dt:20

14. What trees could be used for a long siege (Deut. 20:20)?

- A. Olive trees
- B. Fig trees
- C. Almond trees
- D. Oak trees

D:A:Dt:20

Deuteronomy 21 Multiple Choice Questions

1. If a person is found slain but it is not known who killed him, who is to become involved in the unsolved murder (Deut. 21:2)?

- A. Priests and prophets
- B. Judges and elders
- C. The family and prophets
- D. Elders and priests

B:A:Dt:21

2. In the case of an unsolved murder, what were the judges to do (Deut. 21:2)?

- A. Take a sin offering to the Tent of Meeting
- B. Question the elders of the nearest town
- C. Give one tenth of the person's property to the poor in the nearest town
- D. Measure the distance from the body to the nearest town

D:A:Dt:21

3. In the case of the unresolved murder, what kind of animal were the elders to take (Deut. 21:3)?

- A. A heifer that had never been yoked
- B. A ox that had never known a yoke
- C. Two goats
- D. A donkey that had never pulled a cart

A:A:Dt:21

4. In the case of the unresolved murder, where were the elders to take the heifer (Deut. 21:4)?

- A. A mountain top by the threshingfloor
- B. Into the gate of the city
- C. Into a valley with a stream
- D. Outside the wall of the city

C:A:Dt:21

5. In the case of the unresolved murder, what was to happen to the heifer (Deut. 21:4)?
- A. It was to be offered up as a sin offering
 - B. It was to have its neck broken
 - C. It was to be burnt up as a burnt offering
 - D. Its blood was to be sprinkled on the elders of the nearest town

D:A:Dt:21

6. In the case of the unresolved murder, who was to step forward and pronounce a blessings and decide disputes (Deut. 21:5)?
- A. The judges
 - B. The elders
 - C. The priests
 - D. The prophets

C:I:Dt:21

7. Who was to declare "Our hands did not shed this blood, nor did our eyes see it done." (Deut. 21:7)
- A. All the people of the nearest town
 - B. The elders of the nearest town
 - C. The family of the person who was killed
 - D. The priests of the nearest town

D:A:Dt:21

8. The rite of the donkey and hand washing that resulted from a case of an unresolved murder was for what purpose (Deut. 21:9)?
- A. To purge of guilt of the shedding of innocent blood
 - B. To purify of the land from the sin of the unresolved murder
 - C. To keeping the people of the nearest town holy before the LORD
 - D. To wash away uncleanness from the land

A:A:Dt:21

9. If, in a war, a man wanted to marry one of the captives, he was to bring her home and do all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 21:12)
- A. Shave her head
 - B. Put a ring on her finger
 - C. Trim her nails
 - D. Put aside her old clothes

B:A:Dt:21

10. If in a war a man wanted to marry one of the captives he was to allow her _____ to mourn for the death of her parents (Deut. 21:13)

- A. Seven days
- B. Three weeks
- C. One month
- D. One year

C:A:Dt:21

11. If a captive woman was not pleasing to her husband, he was not allowed to (Deut. 21:14)

- A. Release her
- B. Sell her as a slave
- C. Expel her from his house
- D. Divorce her

B:I:Dt:21

12. If a man had two wives, one loved the other not, and each bore him sons the double portion of the inheritance was to go to (Deut. 21:17)

- A. The firstborn whether from the loved or unloved wife
- B. The firstborn of the loved wife
- C. The double portion of the inheritance was to be split evenly
- D. Whomever the judges decided

A:A:Dt:21

13. The firstborn son was a sign of _____ (Deut. 21:17)

- A. The father's first love
- B. The LORD's blessing
- C. The father's strength
- D. The fulfilling of the covenant

C:A:Dt:21

14. To whom were the parents to bring a rebellious son (Deut. 21:18)

- A. The priest
- B. The prophet
- C. The judge
- D. The elders

D:A:Dt:21

15. Where were the parents of a rebellious son to bring him (Deut. 21:19)

- A. The top of the town wall
- B. To the city gate
- C. To a valley with a stream in it
- D. To the threshing floor

B:I:Dt:21

16. What was to happen to the rebellious son (Deut. 21:21)?

- A. Stoned to death
- B. Burned with fire
- C. Cast outside the camp
- D. Made to work for forty days for the town

A:I:Dt:21

17. What was to be Israel's response when they heard of the death of a rebellious son (Deut. 21:21)

- A. Rejoicing
- B. Fear
- C. Reflection
- D. They were to say "Amen"

B:I:Dt:21

18. In a capital offense, where was a body not allowed to be left overnight (Deut. 21:22)

- A. On the city wall
- B. In the city gate
- C. On a tree
- D. Unburied

C:I:Dt:21

Deuteronomy 22 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which two straying animals did the text say must be returned to its owner (Deut. 22:1)?
 - A. Ox and horse
 - B. Sheep and goat
 - C. Ox and sheep
 - D. Donkey and goatC:A:Dt:22
2. If someone finds a straying animal and does not know where the owner lives, what should be done with the animal (Deut. 22:2)?
 - A. It should be taken home until the owner arrives
 - B. It should be brought to the priest and offered as a sacrifice
 - C. It should be brought to the city gate to the judges
 - D. It should be eaten by the family that found itA:I:Dt:22
3. If one finds a brother's donkey or ox fallen, what should not be done according to Deut. 22:4?
 - A. It should not be dragged
 - B. It should not be ignored
 - C. It should not be eaten
 - D. It should not be killedB:A:Dt:22
4. Who does the LORD detest (Deut. 22:5)?
 - A. A man that kills his neighbor's ox
 - B. A man who wears cloths of wool and linen
 - C. A man who sleeps with his father's wife
 - D. A man who wears women's clothingD:A:Dt:22
5. If one came on a mother bird sitting on eggs, what response was appropriate (Deut. 22:6f)?
 - A. Take the mother but not the eggs
 - B. Take both the mother and the eggs
 - C. Take the eggs but not the mother
 - D. Take neither the mother nor the eggsC:A:Dt:22

6. What was to be built on their roofs (Deut. 22:8)?

- A. A parapet
- B. A gutter
- C. A water catcher
- D. A place of meditation

A:I:Dt:22

7. The fruit of a vineyard was defiled if (Deut. 22:9)

- A. An unclean animal was captured there
- B. A dead bird was found there
- C. An animal's blood was shed in the vineyard
- D. Two kinds of seed were planted in the vineyard

D:A:Dt:22

8. What two animals were not to plow together (Deut. 22:10)?

- A. A heifer and an ox
- B. A cow and a horse
- C. A donkey and an ox
- D. A donkey and a heifer

C:I:Dt:22

9. What two clothes were not to be woven together (Deut. 22:11)?

- A. Cotton and linen
- B. Wool and linen
- C. Wool and leather
- D. Linen and silk

B:A:Dt:22

10. When a man who took a wife, how was he not supposed to slander her if she displeased him (Deut. 22:14f)?

- A. By saying she was not a virgin
- B. By saying she had an issue of blood
- C. By saying she was incompatible
- D. By saying she had played the harlot

A:A:Dt:22

11. Who was to provide evidence of the woman's virginity, if someone made a slanderous accusation (Deut. 22:16)?

- A. The women of the town
- B. The elders of the town
- C. The girl's mother
- D. The girl's father

D:A:Dt:22

12. What was the punishment for a husband giving a virgin in Israel a bad name (Deut. 22:19)?

- A. He was taken to the city gate and stoned
- B. Fine of 100 shekels of silver and he could not divorce her
- C. Fine of 50 shekels of silver and she was set free
- D. Fine of 50 gold pieces and she was exonerated

B:A:Dt:22

13. If the slanderous charge that a woman was not a virgin was found to be true, what was the consequence (Deut. 22:20)?

- A. She was stoned in the door of her father's house
- B. She was burned outside the camp
- C. She was to return to her father's house in shame
- D. She was to pay 50 pieces of silver to her husband

A:A:Dt:22

14. If a man was found sleeping with another man's wife, what were the consequences (Deut. 22:22)?

- A. They both were to pay their spouses 100 shekels of silver
- B. They were both cut off from the people of Israel
- C. He was to be stoned and she returned to her husband
- D. They both were to be stoned

D:I:Dt:22

15. What was to be purged from Israel (Deut. 22:21)?

- A. Sin
- B. Shame
- C. Evil
- D. Guilt

C:B:Dt:22

16. If a man slept with a virgin pledged to be married in town, what was the consequence (Deut. 22:23)

- A. He was to be put to death at the city gate
- B. She was to be put to death at the city gate
- C. They both were to be put to death at the city gate
- D. The marriage vow was annulled and they must marry

C:A:Dt:22

17. What was a girl in a town required to do when a man sought to violate her (Deut. 22:23f)?

- A. Run
- B. Fight back
- C. Report it to the elders
- D. Scream

D:I:Dt:22

18. If a man slept with a virgin pledged to be married in the country, what was the consequence (Deut. 22:23)?

- A. Only he was to be put to death
- B. Only she was to be put to death
- C. They both were to be put to death
- D. The marriage vow was annulled and they must marry

A:A:Dt:22

19. If a man met a virgin not pledged in marriage and rapes her what were the consequences (Deut. 22:28)?

- A. He was to be stoned in the city gate
- B. He must pay the girl's father 100 pieces of gold before the elders of the town
- C. He must pay fifty pieces of silver and must marry her and not divorce her
- D. He was put in prison for 10 years and not be able to marry in Israel

C:A:Dt:22

20. What were to the Israelites to make on the corners of their cloaks (Deut. 22:12)?

- A. Knots
- B. Tassels
- C. Tears
- D. Portions of the law

B:B:Dt:22

21. How would the father's bed be defiled (Deut. 22:30)?

- A. By sending the mother away in divorce
- B. By giving one's daughter to a foreigner
- C. Uncovering their father's nakedness
- D. By marrying one's father's wife

D:A:Dt:22

Deuteronomy 23 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who may not enter the assembly of the LORD (Deut. 23:1)?

- A. An Egyptian
- B. A person with a withered hand
- C. A person who has been emasculated
- D. A person who was lame

C:A:Dt:23

2. One born of a forbidden marriage was not allowed to enter the assembly down to the _____ generation (Deut. 23:2)

- A. Third
- B. Fifth
- C. Seventh
- D. Tenth

D:A:Dt:23

3. What two groups of people were not allowed into the assembly even down to the tenth generation (Deut. 23:3)?

- A. Jebusite and Ammonite
- B. Ammonite and Moabite
- C. Edomite and Egyptian
- D. Hittite and Jebusite

B:A:Dt:23

4. Who hired Balaam son of Beor from Aram Naharaim (Deut. 23:4)?

- A. Jebusites
- B. Edomites
- C. Moabites
- D. Hittites

C:B:Dt:23

5. Why did God turn Balaam's curse into a blessing (Deut. 23:5)?

- A. Because he loved Israel
- B. Because of his promise
- C. Because of Balaam's wickedness
- D. Because Israel was walking in God's ways

A:B:Dt:23

6. What two people groups are not to be abhorred (Deut. 23:7)?

- A. Jebusite and Ammonite
- B. Ammonite and Moabite
- C. Edomite and Egyptian
- D. Hittite and Jebusite

C:A:Dt:23

7. The Egyptians and Edomites were allowed into the assembly of the LORD after _____ generations (Deut. 23:8)

- A. Third
- B. Fifth
- C. Seventh
- D. Tenth

A:A:Dt:23

8. An unclean man to go outside the camp until evening if (Deut. 24:10)

- A. He spit
- B. He had a nocturnal emission
- C. He stepped in excrement
- D. He had blood spilled on him

B:A:Dt:23

9. An unclean man from a nocturnal emission must _____ before reentering the assembly (Deut. 23:11)

- A. Offer a guilt offering before the LORD
- B. Confess and pray
- C. Change his clothes
- D. Wash himself

D:I:Dt:23

10. What place was to be designated outside the camp (Deut. 23:12)?

- A. Where the hides of the sacrifices were burnt
- B. Where those not allowed in the assembly must wait
- C. Where one could go to relieve themselves
- D. Where the animals were slain

C:I:Dt:23

11. Why was a person to dig a hole and bury their excrement (Deut. 23:13f)?

- A. Because the LORD moved about in their camp
- B. So they would not get the diseases of Egypt
- C. So they would be always be clean
- D. Because it was not a sweat smelling aroma

A:I:Dt:23

12. What was to happen if a slave sought refuge among them (Deut. 23:15)?

- A. He was to be returned to his owner
- B. He was to be taken to the city of refuge
- C. He was not to be returned to his owner
- D. He was to be given refuge for three days

C:A:Dt:23

13. What was no Israelite to become (Deut. 23:17)?

- A. Unclean
- B. A temple prostitute
- C. A liar
- D. A leather worker

B:I:Dt:23

14. One was not to charge a brother _____ on his money or food (Deut. 23:19)

- A. Overtime
- B. Taxes
- C. A down payment
- D. Interest

D:B:Dt:23

15. Who were the Israelites allowed to charge interest (Deut. 23:20)?

- A. A foreigner
- B. A brother Israelite
- C. The priests and Levites
- D. The elders

A:I:Dt:23

16. What should one not be slow to pay (Deut. 23:21)?

- A. If one owed someone money
- B. The priests and Levites
- C. If one vowed something to the LORD
- D. One's tithes and offerings

C:I:Dt:23

17. What must they be sure to do (Deut. 23:23)?

- A. Sowing their seed in the spring
- B. Pour oil on the head of the firstborn
- C. Giving of their firstfruits to the poor
- D. Bring a goat to the Feast of Trumpets

C:A:Dt:23

18. When in a neighbor's vineyard, what were they not allowed to do (Deut. 23:24)?

- A. Eat any of his grapes
- B. Put any in a basket
- C. Cut any of his vines
- D. Bring any of his grapes home

B:A:Dt:23

19. When in a neighbor's grainfield they were allowed to eat some but not (Deut. 23:25)

- A. Thresh them on the threshingfloor
- B. Cook his grain with fire
- C. Gather handfuls on the Sabbath
- D. Use a sickle

D:A:Dt:23

Deuteronomy 24 Multiple Choice Questions

1. A man could divorce his wife if (Deut. 24:1)

- A. She becomes displeasing to her husband
- B. Her husband leaves Israel
- C. She becomes unclean for over one month
- D. She is unable to bear children

A:B:Dt:24

2. If a divorced woman marries another man and he dies, she can not (Deut. 24:4)

- A. Marry again
- B. Remain in Israel
- C. Return to her former husband
- D. Leave the second husband's family

C:B:Dt:24

3. If a divorced woman marries another man and the second husband divorces her, she can not (Deut. 24:4)

- A. Marry again
- B. Remain in Israel
- C. Return to her former husband
- D. Leave the second husband's family

C:I:Dt:24

4. If a man is recently married, he does not have to go to war for (Deut. 24:5)

- A. One month
- B. Six months
- C. Nine months
- D. One year

D:B:Dt:24

5. If a man who recently married does not go to war he was to stay home and (Deut. 24:5)

- A. Build up his family
- B. Make his wife happy
- C. Set his house in order
- D. Enjoy the love of his wife

B:B:Dt:24

6. What was not to be taken as security on a debt (Deut. 24:6)?

- A. A donkey
- B. A sickle
- C. Cistern
- D. A millstone

D:A:Dt:24

7. If a person was caught kidnapping, the penalty was (Deut. 24:7)

- A. Death
- B. Cast outside the camp
- C. He himself would be made a slave
- D. His right hand was cut off

A:I:Dt:24

8. Israel was to _____ evil from among them (Deut. 24:7)

- A. Cast
- B. Destroy
- C. Purge
- D. Reject

C:B:Dt:24

9. In the case of leprous diseases, whose instructions were to be followed (Deut. 24:8)?

- A. Moses
- B. The priests
- C. The elders
- D. The judges

B:B:Dt:24

10. When a person made a loan to a brother Israelite, they were not allowed to take a pledge (Deut. 24:10)

- A. From the city gate
- B. From the person's field
- C. From the person's herds
- D. From the person's house

D:A:Dt:24

11. For a poor person, their pledge of a _____ was to be returned to them before _____ (Deut. 24:13)

- A. Silver before morning
- B. Millstone before afternoon
- C. Cloak before evening
- D. Table before morning

C:I:Dt:24

12. Wages were to be paid to the poor and aliens (Deut. 24:14)

- A. Before sunset
- B. By the end of the week
- C. As agreed on by the covenant
- D. Every morning

A:I:Dt:24

13. Who should not be put to death for the sins of the children (Deut. 24:16)?

- A. Mothers
- B. Fathers
- C. Brothers
- D. Sisters

B:I:Dt:24

14. Whose cloak was not to be taken in a pledge (Deut. 24:17)?

- A. The orphan
- B. The alien
- C. The poor
- D. The widow

D:A:Dt:24

15. Who was not to be deprived of justice (Deut. 24:17)?

- A. The priests
- B. The elders
- C. The fatherless
- D. The judges

C:I:Dt:24

16. A sheaf overlooked in a field was not to be gone back and harvested but left for all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 24:19f)

- A. Alien
- B. Priests
- C. Fatherless
- D. Widow

B:I:Dt:24

17. Olives were gotten from the trees by (Deut. 24:20)

- A. Beating them
- B. Shaking the tree
- C. Sickle
- D. Pruning hooks

A:A:Dt:24

18. When Israel went over their vineyards only once, what were they to remember (Deut. 24:22)?

- A. The mercies of God
- B. The commands and decrees of the LORD
- C. They were slaves in Egypt
- D. How the LORD fed them in the wilderness

C:A:Dt:24

Deuteronomy 25 Multiple Choice Questions

1. If people have a dispute, who was to decide the case (Deut. 25:1)?

- A. The prophets
- B. The priests
- C. The judges
- D. The elders of the city

C:B:Dt:25

2. What two decisions were the judges to render (Deut. 25:1)?

- A. Acquitting the innocent and condemning the guilty
- B. Helping the poor and staying the hand of the mighty
- C. Freeing the slaves and sending the guilty to jail
- D. Bringing the guilty to justice and forgiving those that repent

A:B:Dt:25

3. In whose presence was a guilty person to be flogged (Deut. 25:2)?

- A. The assembly
- B. The priest
- C. The judge
- D. The elders of the city

C:I:Dt:25

4. A person was not to be flogged with more than ____ lashes (Deut. 25:2)

- A. Ten
- B. Twenty
- C. Thirty
- D. Forty

D:A:Dt:25

5. What was not to be muzzled (Deut. 25:4)?

- A. The family dog when barking to protect the family
- B. The ox while treading out the grain
- C. A donkey carrying a load of grain to market
- D. A camel while in the desert

B:B:Dt:25

6. If a married brother died without a son, what was his brother responsible to do (Deut. 25:5)?

- A. Marry her
- B. Care for her as a widow
- C. Give her his brother's inheritance
- D. Treat her as a sister

A:B:Dt:25

7. If a married brother died without a son and his brother married his wife, the first son of this couple was to (Deut. 25:6)

- A. Be the newly married brother's firstborn
- B. Be named in honor of the deceased brother
- C. Be given the inheritance of the deceased brother
- D. Be adopted into the family in replacement of the brother who died

B:I:Dt:25

8. If a brother did not want to marry his deceased brother's wife, from whom was the woman to seek help (Deut. 25:7)?

- A. The prophet
- B. The priest
- C. The judge
- D. The elders of the city

D:A:Dt:25

9. If a brother did not want to marry his deceased brother's wife, where was the woman to seek help (Deut. 25:7)?

- A. From the city wall
- B. In the city market
- C. In the city gate
- D. Outside the city

C:I:Dt:25

10. If a brother did not want to marry his deceased brother's wife, what was the woman to do to the brother (Deut. 25:9)?

- A. Take off his sandal and spit in his face
- B. Take off his cloak and dip it in blood
- C. Uncover his head and sprinkle dust on him
- D. Take off his belt and bind her hands with his belt

A:A:Dt:25

11. If a brother did not want to marry his deceased brother's wife, what would his family be known as (Deut. 25:7)?

- A. The Family of the dead
- B. The Family of the Unshackled
- C. The Family of the Unsandaled
- D. The Family of the Unmerciful

C:A:Dt:25

12. What was to happen to a wife that delivered her husband by grabbing the private parts of his assailant (Deut. 25:11)?

- A. She was given forty lashes
- B. She was to wash and be unclean until evening
- C. Her head was shaved
- D. Her hand was cut off

D:I:Dt:25

13. What was one not to have in their bag in Israel (Deut. 25:13)?

- A. Two differing weights
- B. Gold mixed with silver
- C. A knife
- D. Their neighbor's seed

A:B:Dt:25

14. The LORD _____ anyone who deals dishonesty (Deut. 25:16)

- A. Hates
- B. Detests
- C. Forgives
- D. Judges

B:B:Dt:25

15. Who was to be remembered because they cut off those lagging behind when Israel left Egypt (Deut. 25:17)

- A. The Moabites
- B. The Amorites
- C. The Amalekites
- D. The Philistines

C:I:Dt:25

16. The memory of Amalek was to be _____ by Israel (Deut. 25:19)

- A. Forgotten
- B. Remembered
- C. Written down
- D. Blotted out

D:A:Dt:25

Deuteronomy 26 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The LORD gave the land to Israel as (Deut. 26:1)

- A. The firstfruits
- B. A sign of his blessing
- C. An inheritance
- D. The product of their obedience

C:I:Dt:26

2. The Israelites were to take some of the _____ from the soil and put them in a basket to bring to the LORD (Deut. 26:2)

- A. Grapes
- B. Firstfruits
- C. Produce
- D. Grain offerings

B:I:Dt:26

3. Where were the firstfruits to be brought (Deut. 26:2)?

- A. To the place God will choose as a dwelling for his Name
- B. To the place where the Spirit of God dwells among them
- C. To the place where the Tent of Meeting was
- D. To the place where God would show them

A:B:Dt:26

4. When the firstfruits were presented, to whom were the people to make a confession that they had come to the land (Deut. 26:3)?

- A. The elders
- B. The judge
- C. The prophet like Moses
- D. The priest

D:I:Dt:26

5. When bringing the firstfruits the person was to confess (Deut. 26:3f)

- A. Their sins
- B. They had no need of manna any longer
- C. They had come to the land God swore to their forefathers
- D. The LORD had supplied all their needs according to his riches in glory

C:B:Dt:26

6. Where was the basket of firstfruits to be set by the priest (Deut. 26:4)?
- A. Before the atonement cover
 - B. In front of the altar of the LORD
 - C. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
 - D. Next to the bread of the presence

B:A:Dt:26

7. After offering the firstfruits, the Israelites were to declare that their father was a (Deut. 26:5)
- A. Wandering Aramean
 - B. Sojourner in the land
 - C. Slave in Egypt
 - D. Chosen nation by God

A:B:Dt:26

8. After offering the firstfruits, the Israelites were to declare that in Egypt their father became all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 26:5)
- A. A great nation
 - B. Powerful
 - C. Numerous
 - D. A holy people

D:A:Dt:26

9. When the Israelites cried out for help in Egypt, God heard their voice and saw all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 26:7)
- A. Their misery
 - B. Their chains
 - C. Their toil
 - D. Their oppression

B:I:Dt:26

10. After offering the firstfruits, the Israelites were to declare that God brought them out of Egypt with all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 6:8)
- A. With a mighty hand and outstretched arm
 - B. With miraculous signs
 - C. With the staff of Moses
 - D. With great terror

C:I:Dt:26

11. After offering the firstfruits, the Israelites were to declare that God brought them to this place which was a land (Deut. 26:9)

- A. Flowing with milk and honey
- B. Of trees and flowing water
- C. Producing crops in their season
- D. Watered by the rain of heaven

A:B:Dt:26

12. After offering the firstfruits, the Israelites of all the following groups were to rejoice in all the good things God have given them EXCEPT (Deut. 26:11)

- A. The poor and the fatherless
- B. Prophets and priests
- C. Children and elders
- D. Alien and Levites

D:A:Dt:26

13. The tenth tithe of the produce of the land was to be set apart and brought to the place of God's choosing how often (Deut. 26:12)?

- A. Every year
- B. Every other year
- C. Every third year
- D. Every seventh year

C:A:Dt:26

14. The tenth tithe of the produce of the land was to be given to all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 26:12)

- A. Levite
- B. Fatherless
- C. Widow
- D. Alien
- E. Unclean

E:A:Dt:26

15. None of the sacred portion of the produce of the land was to be offered to _____ (Deut. 26:14)

- A. The elders
- B. The dead
- C. The other gods
- D. The aliens

B:I:Dt:26

16. When the people brought their produce to the LORD they were to ask God to look down and _____ (Deut. 26:15)

- A. Smell the sweet aroma
- B. Find pleasure in them
- C. Bless them
- D. Remember his covenant with Abraham

C:I:Dt:26

17. When the people brought their produce to the LORD they were to acknowledge that the LORD had given them the land as he had _____ (Deut. 26:15)

- A. Promised on oath to their forefathers
- B. Sworn to Moses and Aaron
- C. Driven out the nations
- D. Desired it as his holy dwelling place

A:I:Dt:26

18. All of the following were to be carefully observed with all their heart EXCEPT (Deut. 26:16). God's _____

- A. Commands
- B. Laws
- C. Decrees
- D. Requirements

D:I:Dt:26

19. When Israel presented their crops they were to declare that they would walk in God's _____ (Deut. 26:17)

- A. Law
- B. Ten commandments
- C. Ways
- D. Holy land

C:B:Dt:26

20. If Israel kept God's commandments, he would declare them as his
- A. Mighty nation
 - B. Treasured possession
 - C. Blessed people
 - D. Dwelling place on earth

B:I:Dt:26

21. If Israel kept God's commands, he would set them (Deut. 26:19)
- A. On the mountain of his holiness
 - B. To rule over all the earth
 - C. As an example to the other nations
 - D. In honor high above all the nations he had made

D:A:Dt:26

Deuteronomy 27 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What were the Israelites commanded to set up after they crossed the Jordan (Deut. 27:2)?

- A. A tabernacle for God to dwell in
- B. Stones coated with plaster
- C. Twelve pillars
- D. A memorial to their time in the desert

B:B:Dt:27

2. When Israel crossed the Jordan, what was to be written on the plastered stones (Deut. 27:3)

- A. The ten commandments
- B. The covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- C. All the words of the law
- D. The names of the twelve tribes

C:I:Dt:27

3. On what mountain were the plastered stones to be set up (Deut. 27:4)?

- A. Olives
- B. Tabor
- C. Gilboa
- D. Ebal

D:I:Dt:27

4. When Israel crossed the Jordan, a special altar was to be built of

- A. Unshaped fieldstones
- B. Bronze
- C. Stone overlaid with gold
- D. Carefully crafted stone

A:A:Dt:27

5. What was to be offered on the special altar on mount Ebal (Deut. 27:7)?

- A. Burnt offerings
- B. Fellowship offerings
- C. Sin offerings
- D. Memorial offerings

B:A:Dt:27

6. Where was the fieldstone altar to be built when Israel crossed over the Jordan (Deut. 27:6)?

- A. Gerizim
- B. Tabor
- C. Gilboa
- D. Ebal

D:B:Dt:27

7. When Israel offered fellowship offerings on the fieldstone altar on mount Ebal, they were to _____ in the presence of the LORD (Deut 27:7)

- A. Rejoice
- B. Remember
- C. Confess their sin
- D. Humble themselves

A:B:Dt:27

8. Moses and the priests told Israel to be silent as they had become a(n) _____ of the LORD their God (Deut. 27:9)

- A. Nation
- B. Inheritance
- C. People
- D. Possession

C:I:Dt:27

9. After Israel crossed the Jordan, those standing on mount Gerizim were to _____ Israel (Deut. 27:12)

- A. Bless
- B. Curse
- C. Cite the law to
- D. Say Amen over

A:B:Dt:27

10. After Israel crossed the Jordan, those standing on mount Ebal were to _____ Israel (Deut. 27:12)

- A. Bless
- B. Curse
- C. Cite the law to
- D. Say Amen over

B:B:Dt:27

11. All of the following tribes were to say the blessings from Mount Gerizim EXCEPT (Deut. 27:12)

- A. Judah
- B. Levi
- C. Joseph
- D. Reuben
- E. Benjamin

D:A:Dt:27

12. All of the following tribes were to say the cursings from mount Ebal EXCEPT (Deut. 27:12)

- A. Reuben
- B. Gad
- C. Levi
- D. Asher
- E. Dan

C:A:Dt:27

13. Who were to recite all the curses to all the people of Israel (Deut. 27:14)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The elders
- D. The judges

B:I:Dt:27

14. All the people were to respond to each of the curses by saying _____ (Deut. 27:16)

- A. Hallelujah
- B. Father forgive us
- C. Praise the LORD
- D. Amen

D:B:Dt:27

15. All of the following were explicitly cursed in Deut. 27 EXCEPT (Deut. 27:15ff)

- A. One who covets his neighbor's land
- B. One who carves an image
- C. One who dishonors father or mother
- D. One who withholds justice from the fatherless

A:A:Dt:27

16. In the curses it said that the _____ was not to be moved (Deut. 27:17)

- A. Rock of offence
- B. Cities of Israel
- C. Boundary stone
- D. Tabernacle

C:I:Dt:27

17. In the curses it said justice should not be withheld from all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 27:19)

- A. Alien
- B. Levite
- C. Fatherless
- D. Widow

B:A:Dt:27

18. A person was cursed if they did what to a blind person (Deut. 27:18)?

- A. Deceived them saying they were someone else
- B. Beating them
- C. Stealing from them
- D. Led them astray on the road

D:I:Dt:27

19. All of the following were not to be slept with in the curses of Deut. 27 EXCEPT (Deut. 27:22ff)

- A. Sister
- B. Mother-in-law
- C. Cousin
- D. Father's wife

C:A:Dt:27

20. Anyone that had sexual relations with a(n) _____ was under a curse
(Deut. 27:21)

- A. Animal
- B. Prostitute
- C. Alien
- D. Slave

A:A:Dt:27

21. One was cursed if they (Deut. 27:25)

- A. Killed a neighbor unintentionally
- B. Accepted a bribe to kill an innocent person
- C. Killed a priest
- D. Left a baby to die

B:A:Dt:27

Deuteronomy 28 Multiple Choice Questions

1. If Israel fully obeyed the LORD, he would set them high above (Deut. 28:1)
 - A. All the mountains of the earth
 - B. All the stars of the heaven
 - C. All the nations on earth
 - D. All the cedars of LebanonC:B:Dt:28
2. All of the following areas of life would be blessed if Israel obeyed the LORD EXCEPT (Deut. 28:3ff)
 - A. City
 - B. Livestock
 - C. Fruit of their womb
 - D. Large houses
 - E. Crops of their landD:A:Dt:28
3. In the blessings, Israel's enemies would come at them from one direction and (Deut. 28:7)
 - A. Be totally destroyed
 - B. Flee in seven directions
 - C. Be scattered in the wind
 - D. Be food for birdsB:I:Dt:28
4. If Israel kept the commands of the LORD, the LORD would establish them as his _____ people (Deut. 28:9)
 - A. Holy
 - B. Righteous
 - C. Own
 - D. MightyA:I:Dt:28

5. When the nations would see that Israel was called by the name of the LORD, what would be their response (Deut. 28:10)?

- A. They would scatter
- B. They would submit to Israel
- C. They would fear Israel
- D. They would bring Israel tribute

C:I:Dt:28

6. If Israel walked in God's ways, he would give them prosperity in all of the following areas EXCEPT (Deut. 28:11)

- A. The fruit of the womb
- B. The commerce of their city gates
- C. The young of their livestock
- D. The crops of their ground

B:A:Dt:28

7. If Israel obeyed the commands of the LORD, what would he send from heaven (Deut. 28:12)?

- A. Showers of blessing
- B. Rain
- C. Manna
- D. His son

B:I:Dt:28

8. One of the blessings was that Israel would _____ to many nations but borrow from none (Deut. 28:12)

- A. Pursue
- B. Rescue
- C. Give
- D. Lend

D:I:Dt:28

9. If Israel obeyed the LORD's commands, He would make them the (Deut. 28:13)

- A. The arm not the foot
- B. The heart not the head
- C. The head not the tail
- D. The eyes not the ears

C:A:Dt:28

10. From what was Israel not to turn aside to the right or left from (Deut. 28:14)

- A. Any of the commands
- B. The path
- C. The way of God's choosing
- D. Following Moses' footsteps

A:I:Dt:28

11. The curses would come on Israel if they did what (Deut. 28:15)?

- A. Did not follow the LORD with a full heart
- B. Did not obey the LORD
- C. Did not set up the tabernacle in the land
- D. Did not thank God for giving them their cities

B:B:Dt:28

12. If Israel did not obey the LORD, they would be cursed in all of the following areas EXCEPT (Deut. 28:16ff)

- A. When they come in and go out
- B. Their basket and kneading troughs
- C. Womb
- D. Crops
- E. Roof of their houses

E:A:Dt:28

13. If Israel forsook the LORD, he would strike them with all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 28:21ff)

- A. Wasting disease
- B. Blight
- C. Mildew
- D. Leprosy

D:A:Dt:28

14. If Israel forsook the LORD the sky would become _____ and the earth _____ (Deut. 28:23)

- A. Bronze; Iron
- B. Stone; dust
- C. Blood; smoke
- D. Fire; dust

A:A:Dt:28

15. Under the curse, Israel would come at their enemies from one direction and flee in _____ (Deut. 28:25)

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Hundred
- D. Thousand

B:A:Dt:28

16. Under the curse, their bodies would be food for (Deut. 28:26)

- A. Worms
- B. Foreign kings
- C. Birds
- D. Cattle

C:I:Dt:28

17. Under the curse, the rain would be turned to _____ (Deut. 28:24)

- A. Hail
- B. Fire
- C. Smoke
- D. Dust

D:I:Dt:28

18. Under the curse, Israel would be afflicted with the _____ of Egypt (Deut. 28:27)

- A. Death
- B. Boils
- C. Locusts
- D. Blood

B:A:Dt:28

19. Under the curse, the Israelites' minds would be afflicted with all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 28:28)

- A. Forgetfulness
- B. Madness
- C. Confusion
- D. Blindness

A:A:Dt:28

20. Under the curse, when an Israelite is pledged in marriage to a woman what would happen (Deut. 28:30)?

- A. She would look at him with scorn
- B. She would be killed before his eyes
- C. He would have no money for a dowry
- D. She would be taken by another

D:A:Dt:28

21. Under the curse, all of the following would happen EXCEPT (Deut. 28:30ff)

- A. They would build a house but not live in it
- B. They would plant a vineyard but not enjoy its fruit
- C. Their children die at birth
- D. Their sheep would be given to their enemies

C:A:Dt:28

22. Under the curse, what would happen to their children (Deut. 28:32)?

- A. They would be given to another nation
- B. They would be food for birds
- C. They would die at birth
- D. They would starve to death

A:A:Dt:28

23. Under the curse, what would drive them mad (Deut. 28:34)

- A. Disease
- B. The sights they would see
- C. The lack of food
- D. Their foreign gods

B:A:Dt:28

24. Under the curse, they would sow much and reap little because it would be devoured by (Deut. 28:38)

- A. Their enemies
- B. Birds
- C. The beasts of the field
- D. Locusts

D:I:Dt:28

25. Who would God drive to a nation unknown to them (Deut. 28:36)?

- A. Their priests
- B. Their prophets
- C. Their king
- D. Their elders

C:A:Dt:28

26. Under the curse, what would devour their vineyards (Deut. 28:39)?

- A. Their enemies
- B. Birds
- C. Worms
- D. Locusts

C:A:Dt:28

27. Under the curse, who would rise above them higher and higher (Deut. 28:43)?

- A. The alien
- B. Their enemy
- C. Their children
- D. Their slaves

A:A:Dt:28

28. Under the curse, they would become the (Deut. 28:44)

- A. The foot not the arm
- B. The head not the heart
- C. The tail not the head
- D. The ears not the eyes

C:A:Dt:28

29. If Israel did not serve God joyfully in a time of prosperity, all of the following would come on them EXCEPT (Deut. 28:48)

- A. Dire poverty
- B. Taxation by their enemies
- C. Hunger and thirst
- D. Nakedness

B:A:Dt:28

30. Under the curse what would be put on their neck (Deut. 28:48)?

- A. A chain
- B. A tattoo of slavery
- C. A whip
- D. An iron yoke

D:I:Dt:28

31. Under the curse, the nation from far away would leave none of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 28:51)

- A. Grain
- B. Figs
- C. New wine
- D. Oil

B:A:Dt:28

32. Under the curse, what would the nation from far away destroy in which they had trusted (Deut. 28:52)?

- A. Their chariots
- B. Bow and Arrows
- C. Their walls
- D. Their horses

C:A:Dt:28

33. Under the curse, during the siege what would the Israelites eat (Deut. 28:53)?

- A. The flesh of the sons and daughters
- B. Their own excrement
- C. That which was unclean
- D. Dirt

A:B:Dt:28

34. If Israel did not follow the words of the law, God would bring on them the diseases of _____ (Deut. 28:60)

- A. Moab
- B. Egypt
- C. Balaam
- D. Canaan

B:B:Dt:28

35. Under the curse, what would the LORD be pleased to do (Deut. 28:63)?

- A. Enslave them
- B. Love them
- C. Forgive them
- D. Destroy them

D:I:Dt:28

36. Under the curse, Israel would be _____ among the nations
(Deut. 28:64)

- A. Forgotten
- B. Destroyed
- C. Scattered
- D. Rejected

C:I:Dt:28

37. Under the curse Israel would offer themselves (Deut. 28:68)

- A. For sale as slaves but no one would buy them
- B. As Servants of kings of foreign lands
- C. As cattle for the slaughter
- D. For service of foreign gods

A:A:Dt:28

Deuteronomy 29 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Besides at Horeb, where did God make a covenant with Israel through Moses (Deut. 29:1)?

- A. Edom
- B. Ammon
- C. Jordan
- D. Moab

D:B:Dt:29

2. Moses tells them that their own eyes had seen all that the LORD did to all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 29:2)

- A. Pharaoh
- B. Pharaoh's officials
- C. Pharaoh's warriors
- D. Pharaoh's land

C:A:Dt:29

3. Moses told the Israelites that to "this day" the LORD had not given them any of the following EXCEPT (Deut 29:4)

- A. Hearts to believe
- B. Ears to hear
- C. Minds to understand
- D. Eyes to see

A:A:Dt:29

4. Moses reminded the Israelites that when God led them in the wilderness all of the following happened EXCEPT (Deut. 29:5f)

- A. Their clothes did not wear out
- B. They planted no crops
- C. They drank no wine
- D. They ate no bread

B:I:Dt:29

5. The LORD fed Israel in the wilderness for forty years so that they might know _____ (Deut. 29:6)

- A. That idols cannot help them
- B. How to serve him
- C. That he loved them
- D. That he was the LORD their God

D:B:Dt:29

6. What two kings came out to fight against Israel before they crossed the Jordan river (Deut. 29:7)?

- A. Og king of Bashan and Balak king of Moab
- B. Abimelech king of Philistia and Phicol king of Amalek
- C. Og king of Bashan and Sihon king of Heshbon
- D. Abimelech king of Philistia and Balak king of Moab

C:B:Dt:29

7. All of the following tribes received land on the other side of the Jordan EXCEPT (Deut. 29:8)

- A. Judah
- B. Reuben
- C. Gad
- D. Manasseh

A:B:Dt:29

8. Moses warned them their prosperity depended on their (Deut. 29:9)

- A. Their being holy as He is holy
- B. Their keeping the terms of the covenant
- C. Their not returning to Egypt
- D. Their loving God with all their hearts

B:B:Dt:29

9. What two jobs did the aliens do (Deut. 29:11)?

- A. Knead bread and carry water
- B. Herd camels and sew leather
- C. Cook food and sweep the tents out
- D. Chop wood and carry water

D:I:Dt:29

10. How did God seal the covenant with Israel at Moab (Deut. 29:12)?

- A. With blood
- B. With oil
- C. With an oath
- D. With circumcision

C:I:Dt:29

11. God swore to the forefathers who were all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 29:13)

- A. Jacob
- B. Joseph
- C. Isaac
- D. Abraham

B:B:Dt:29

12. Using the metaphor of a root among them that produces poison, to what sin was Moses referring (Deut. 29:18)?

- A. Turning from God to worship other idols
- B. Eating unclean food which was against the commandments
- C. Lying and stealing
- D. Breaking the LORD's Sabbath

A:A:Dt:29

13. The person violating the covenant but thinking he was safe and going to receive the blessing would have all of the following happen EXCEPT (Deut. 29:19f)

- A. The LORD will never be willing to forgive him
- B. The curses of the book of Deuteronomy would come on him
- C. The LORD would cast him into the lake of fire
- D. The LORD would blot out his name from under heaven

C:A:Dt:29

14. Under the covenant curses the land would become (Deut. 29:23)

- A. Smoke and fire
- B. Dust and ashes
- C. No milk and no honey
- D. Salt and sulfur

D:A:Dt:29

15. Under the covenant curses the land would be destroyed like all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 29:23)

- A. Sodom
- B. Jericho
- C. Gomorrah
- D. Admah

B:B:Dt:29

16. In answer to the question of why the fierce anger of the LORD destroyed their land the answer would be because (Deut. 29:25ff)

- A. They worshipped other gods
- B. They forsook the way of the LORD
- C. They failed to drive out the inhabitants of the land
- D. They murdered their neighbors

A:I:Dt:29

17. Moses said what things belonged unto the LORD (Deut. 29:29)?

- A. All things
- B. The tithes and offerings
- C. The secret things
- D. The holy things

C:B:Dt:29

18. What things belonged to "us and our children forever" (Deut. 29:29)?

- A. The commands of this law
- B. The things revealed
- C. The ways of the LORD
- D. This land

B:B:Dt:29

Deuteronomy 30 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where was Israel to take to heart the blessing and curses that had come upon them (Deut. 30:1)
- A. Wherever God dispersed them among the nations
 - B. Wherever they were whether working in their field or resting in their homes
 - C. On whatever mountain they worshipped God
 - D. In the land the LORD had given them

A:A:Dt:30

2. When Israel returned to the LORD obeying him with all their soul, then God would restore (Deut. 30:3)
- A. Their homes
 - B. Their land
 - C. Their fortunes
 - D. Their vineyards

C:I:Dt:30

3. If Israel obeyed even if they were banished _____, God will bring them back to the land of their fathers (Deut. 30:4)
- A. To the land of Egypt
 - B. To the land of the two rivers
 - C. To the other side of the Great Sea
 - D. To the most distant land under the heavens

D:A:Dt:30

4. What will God himself circumcise so the Israelites would love him with all their heart and soul (Deut. 30:6)
- A. Their minds
 - B. Their hearts
 - C. Their flesh
 - D. Their children

B:B:Dt:30

5. When Israel obeyed and God's blessing returned them to the land, they would become more numerous than (Deut. 30:5)

- A. Their fathers
- B. The nations around them
- C. The Amorites
- D. The sand of the sea

A:I:Dt:30

6. When Israel obeyed and God's blessing returned them to the land, upon whom would the curses come (Deut. 30:7)

- A. No one
- B. Their enemies that hate and persecute them
- C. Those that rebel against the LORD
- D. Those that dwell in the land

B:I:Dt:30

7. When Israel obeyed and God's blessing returned them to the land, God would make them prosperous in all of the following areas EXCEPT (Deut. 30:9)

- A. The young of their livestock
- B. The fruit of their womb
- C. The gates of their cities
- D. The crops of their land

C:I:Dt:30

8. Where were God's decrees written (Deut. 30:10)?

- A. On the stone tablets
- B. On their hearts
- C. On the walls of their homes
- D. In the book of the law

D:B:Dt:30

9. When Israel obeyed and God's blessing returned them to the land, God would delight in them as he had in (Deut. 30:9)

- A. The birds of the air and fish of the sea
- B. Their fathers
- C. Noah of old
- D. The sweet aroma of their offerings

B:B:Dt:30

10. The commands Moses commanded them were not (Deut. 30:11)

- A. The last ones they would receive from God
- B. The words of gods of stone
- C. Like the nations
- D. Beyond their reach

D:I:Dt:30

11. The word of God which Moses was commanding them to obey was not (Deut. 30:12)

- A. Up in heaven
- B. Under the earth
- C. On a mountain top
- D. In their hearts

A:B:Dt:30

12. The word Moses was commanding them was in their (Deut. 30:14)

- A. Ears
- B. Way
- C. Mouth
- D. Mind

C:B:Dt:30

13. Moses said he set before the Israelites life/death and (Deut. 30:15)

- A. Health/sickness
- B. Love/hate
- C. Rewards/punishment
- D. Prosperity/destruction

D:I:Dt:30

14. Moses told them if they obeyed God where would God bless them (Deut. 30:16)?

- A. In the land they were entering to possess
- B. In all their ways
- C. On the mountains and in their valleys
- D. In the work of their hands

A:I:Dt:30

15. Moses commanded the Israelites to keep all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 30:16)

- A. God's commands
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's promises
- D. God's laws

C:I:Dt:30

16. Moses warned Israel, if they were drawn into what sin they would be destroyed and not live in the land (Deut. 30:17)?

- A. Murder
- B. Worship of other gods
- C. Complaining against the LORD
- D. Going back to Egypt

B:B:Dt:30

17. Who/what did Moses call as witnesses against the Israelites that Moses had set before them the blessings and curses (Deut. 30:19)?

- A. The kings of all the nations
- B. Their children
- C. The sun, moon and stars
- D. Heaven and earth

D:B:Dt:30

18. Moses said the "the _____ is your life" (Deut. 30:20)

- A. Word of God
- B. Lord
- C. way of the LORD
- D. land

B:B:Dt:30

19. God swore to give the land to all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 30:20)

- A. Abraham
- B. Isaac
- C. Jacob
- D. Joseph

D:B:Dt:30

Deuteronomy 31 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Moses, on the plains of Moab, told all Israel that he was now _____ years old (Deut. 31:2)

- A. Eighty
- B. One Hundred
- C. One hundred twenty
- D. One hundred eighty

C:B:Dt:31

2. The LORD told Moses that he was not allowed to cross (Deut. 31:2)

- A. The Jordan River
- B. The Mount of Pisgah
- C. The Salt Sea
- D. The boundary of Moab

A:B:Dt:31

3. While Moses could not enter the promised land, who was going ahead of the Israelites (Deut. 31:3)?

- A. The LORD and Moses' son Gershom
- B. The LORD and Joshua
- C. Joshua and Caleb
- D. The LORD and the ark of the covenant

B:B:Dt:31

4. What would the LORD do as he crossed into the promised land ahead of the Israelites (Deut. 31:3)?

- A. Lead them in all of his ways
- B. Bless the land upon which their feet walked
- C. Give them food to eat and water to drink
- D. Destroy the nations before them

D:I:Dt:31

5. The LORD would do to the nations inhabiting the land what he did to (Deut. 31:3f)

- A. Balak the king of Moab and Balaam
- B. Pharaoh and the Egyptians
- C. Og and Sihon the Amorite kings
- D. Korah and Dathan in the wilderness

C:B:Dt:31

6. Because the LORD was going with them and would never leave or forsake them, the Israelites should do all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 31:5)

- A. Not be afraid
- B. Be merciful
- C. Be strong
- D. Be courageous

B:B:Dt:31

7. God said he would never leave or _____ the Israelites (Deut. 31:6)

- A. Forsake
- B. Reject
- C. Punish
- D. Judge

A:B:Dt:31

8. Moses told Joshua he was to be (Deut. 31:7)

- A. True and faithful
- B. Wise and understanding
- C. Humble and gracious
- D. Strong and courageous

D:B:Dt:31

9. Moses told Joshua one of his major tasks would be (Deut. 31:7)

- A. To defeat the giants
- B. To rescue the poor and fatherless
- C. To divide the land among the tribes for an inheritance
- D. To guide Israel in the ways of the LORD

C:B:Dt:31

10. Moses told Joshua because the LORD would be with him, he should not be afraid nor _____ (Deut. 31:8)

- A. Timid
- B. Discouraged
- C. Arrogant
- D. Disobedient

B:I:Dt:31

11. Moses wrote down the law and gave it to whom (Deut. 31:9)?
- A. The priests who carried the ark of the covenant
 - B. The priests who sacrificed before the LORD
 - C. To Eleazar the high priest
 - D. To Joshua son of Nun
- A:B:Dt:31
12. What was to be done on the seventh year when all Israel came together (Deut. 31:11)?
- A. The priests should declare everything that the LORD had said had come true
 - B. The priests should read the law before the people
 - C. Joshua should divide the land among the tribes of Israel
 - D. The people should offer the firstfruits of their crops
- B:B:Dt:31
13. During what feast was the law to be read in the seventh year (Deut. 31:10)?
- A. Feast of Weeks
 - B. Passover
 - C. Feast of Trumpets
 - D. Feast of Tabernacles
- D:I:Dt:31
14. The people were to be assembled to hear the word of the law so that they might learn to _____ (Deut. 31:12)
- A. Recite the law of the LORD
 - B. Walk in the ways of the LORD
 - C. Fear the LORD
 - D. Remember Moses and the wilderness wanderings
- C:I:Dt:31
15. Who must hear the law because they did not know it (Deut. 31:13)?
- A. All Israel
 - B. The children
 - C. The aliens in their midst
 - D. The elders of Israel
- B:B:Dt:31

16. God announced that the day of Moses' death was near and that he should (Deut. 31:14)

- A. Prepare to meet his God
- B. Bring twelve loaves up bread to the Tent of Meeting
- C. Wash his hands before the Tent of Meeting
- D. Present himself with Joshua at the Tent of Meeting

D:B:Dt:31

17. Where did God appear as Moses was preparing to die (Deut. 31:15)?

- A. In a pillar of fire on Mount Pisgah
- B. In a still small voice from between the cherubim
- C. In a pillar of cloud over the entrance to the Tent
- D. As a pillar of cloud on the shoulder of Joshua

C:A:Dt:31

18. God told Moses when he would rest with his fathers what would Israel do (Deut. 31:16)?

- A. prostitute themselves after foreign gods
- B. Leave the ways of the LORD
- C. Murder and steal from one another
- D. Not believe Joshua

A:B:Dt:31

19. God told Moses, when he would rest with his fathers, what would Israel break (Deut. 31:16)?

- A. Their word
- B. The covenant they made with God
- C. Their idols of silver, gold and stone
- D. Their fellowship with God's holiness

B:B:Dt:31

20. As a result of Israel forsaking God by breaking the covenant, God would (Deut. 31:17)

- A. Not forgive them their sins
- B. Not give them the land
- C. Not listen to their pleas for help
- D. Forsake them and become angry

D:I:Dt:31

21. The disasters and difficulties would come upon them because _____
(Deut. 31:17)

- A. God was not with them
- B. God was testing them
- C. They feared man more than God
- D. They went after dishonest gain

A:I:Dt:31

22. Moses told them that because of their wickedness in turning to other gods, God would hide what from them (Deut. 31:18)?

- A. The land
- B. His forgiveness
- C. His face
- D. His way

C:B:Dt:31

23. What was Moses to do for the people for a witness on God's behalf against the Israelites (Deut. 31:19)?

- A. Read all the words of the law
- B. Teach them a song
- C. Set up stones
- D. Build an altar

B:A:Dt:31

24. When would Israel turn to other gods and break God's covenant (Deut. 31:20)?

- A. When they had eaten their fill and thrived
- B. When they built their own homes
- C. When the next generation came
- D. After they could remember Egypt no more

A:I:Dt:31

25. Who was to bring the Israelites into the land God had promised to the Israelites on an oath (Deut. 31:23)?

- A. Eleazar
- B. Moses
- C. Caleb
- D. Joshua

D:B:Dt:31

26. Who wrote all the words of the law (Deut. 31:24)?

- A. Joshua
- B. The priests
- C. Moses
- D. The LORD
- E. Some unknown editor

C:B:Dt:31

27. After Moses had completed the law, where was the it to be placed (Deut. 31:26)?

- A. Besides the altar
- B. Beside the ark of the covenant
- C. At the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- D. Inside the ark of the covenant

B:B:Dt:31

28. Moses said that he knew Israel would do what, after he died (Deut. 31:27)?

- A. Rebel against the LORD
- B. Follow in the ways of the LORD
- C. Each seek their own prosperity
- D. Rebel against Joshua as they had against him

A:B:Dt:31

29. After Moses' death what did he say would provoke the LORD to anger (Deut. 31:29)?

- A. What their eyes would desire
- B. Where their feet would go
- C. What their hands would make
- D. What their lips would speak

C:I:Dt:31

Deuteronomy 32 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the Song of Moses he commanded what two objects to listen (Deut. 32:1)?

- A. Mountains and valleys
- B. Heaven and earth
- C. Wind and seas
- D. Sand and stone

B:I:Dt:32

2. In the Song of Moses, Moses desired that this teaching would be like (Deut. 32:2)

- A. Descending dew
- B. Rising clouds
- C. Streams in the desert
- D. Breath of fresh air

A:A:Dt:32

3. In the Song of Moses, Moses called God a _____ whose works are perfect (Deut. 32:4)

- A. Mountain
- B. King
- C. Lamb
- D. Rock

D:B:Dt:32

4. In the Song of Moses, Moses says that God is a faithful God in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Deut. 32:4)

- A. Does no wrong
- B. Upright is he
- C. Wise is he
- D. Just is he

C:I:Dt:32

5. In the Song of Moses, Moses says that because they have acted corruptly they are (Deut. 32:5)

- A. Despised among the nations
- B. No longer God's children
- C. Covenant breakers
- D. Like the Egyptians

B:I:Dt:32

6. In the Song of Moses, Moses asks the foolish people if this is how they would repay the LORD their _____ (Deut. 32:6)

- A. Keeper
- B. King
- C. Father
- D. Husband

C:I:Dt:32

7. In the Song of Moses, when God was dividing the inheritance among the nations the LORD's inheritance and portion was (Deut. 32:9)

- A. His people
- B. His holy mountain
- C. His promised land
- D. The whole earth

A:B:Dt:32

8. In the Song of Moses, Moses said that God had found Israel in the desert and shielded and cared for him (Deut. 32:11)

- A. As a mother hen her chicks
- B. As an eagle hovers over the young of its nest
- C. As a mother bear her young
- D. As a lion her cubs

B:A:Dt:32

9. In the Song of Moses, Moses said God guarded Israel as (Deut. 32:10)

- A. A prized jewel
- B. The tree of life
- C. The apple of his eye
- D. A special treasure

C:B:Dt:32

10. In the Song of Moses, Moses said God fed them honey from (Deut. 32:13)

- A. The sky
- B. The trees
- C. Bees
- D. A rock

D:I:Dt:32

11. In the Song of Moses, Moses said God had fed them with the choice rams of _____ (Deut. 32:14)

- A. Moab
- B. Egypt
- C. Bashan
- D. Heaven

C:A:Dt:32

12. In the Song of Moses, Moses calls Israel _____ who grew fat and kicked and was filled with food (Deut. 32:15)

- A. Benoni
- B. Jeshurun
- C. Ichabod
- D. Yeledi

B:I:Dt:32

13. In the Song of Moses, Israel made God jealous and angry in all of the following ways EXCEPT _____ (Deut. 32:16f)

- A. Following Baal
- B. Offering sacrifices to demons
- C. Foreign gods
- D. Idols

A:A:Dt:32

14. In the Song of Moses, Moses explains that because Israel had deserted their Rock who fathered them, God would (Deut. 32:20)

- A. Give them up to pursue their own gods
- B. Send snakes to destroy them
- C. Hide his face from them
- D. Show them no mercy

C:B:Dt:32

15. In the Song of Moses, God said he would heap calamities upon them of all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 32:23f)

- A. Pestilence
- B. Beaks of vultures
- C. Fangs of wild beasts
- D. Venom of vipers

B:A:Dt:32

16. In the Song of Moses what would make them childless in their streets (Deut. 32:25)?

- A. Arrows
- B. Spears
- C. Swords
- D. Stones

C:A:Dt:32

17. In the Song of Moses, whose taunt "Our hand has triumphed" did the LORD dread (Deut. 32:27)?

- A. The priests'
- B. The enemy's
- C. The children's
- D. The elders'

B:A:Dt:32

18. In the Song of Moses, where did Moses say their vine came from (Deut. 32:32)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Kadesh
- D. Sodom

D:A:Dt:32

19. In the Song of Moses, when would the LORD have compassion on his servants (Deut. 32:36)?

- A. When they repented
- B. When they perished in the desert
- C. When their strength was gone
- D. When their money had run out

C:A:Dt:32

20. In the Song of Moses, God's _____ was/were said to drink blood in judgment (Deut. 32:42)

- A. Sword
- B. Arrows
- C. Chariots
- D. Spear

B:A:Dt:32

21. In the Song of Moses, whose blood would God avenge (Deut. 32:43)?

- A. His servants'
- B. The righteous
- C. The children
- D. His holy ones'

A:A:Dt:32

22. In the Song of Moses it said God would make atonement for his people and his _____ (Deut. 32:43)

- A. Priests
- B. Land
- C. Mountains
- D. Foreign guests

B:B:Dt:32

23. After finishing the Song of Moses, Moses told the people that these words were not just idle words but that they were (Deut. 32:47)

- A. The truth
- B. The Holy Bible
- C. Their life
- D. Their path

C:B:Dt:32

24. What mountain was Moses told to go up to be gathered to his people (Deut. 32:49)?

- A. Sinai
- B. Horeb
- C. Hor
- D. Nebo

D:B:Dt:32

25. The Abarim Range where Moses was to die was across from what city (Deut. 32:49)?

- A. Jericho
- B. Bethlehem
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Shiloh

A:B:Dt:32

26. Aaron died on what mountain (Deut. 32:50)?

- A. Sinai
- B. Horeb
- C. Hor
- D. Nebo

C:B:Dt:32

27. Moses was not allowed to enter the promised land because he did what at Meribah Kadesh in the Desert of Zin (Deut.32:51)?

- A. Did not uphold God's holiness
- B. Did not follow God's way
- C. Rejected the word of the LORD
- D. Forgot the commandment of the LORD

A:A:Dt:32

Deuteronomy 33 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Moses blessed the tribes, he was identified as "Moses the (Deut. 33:1)
- A. Man of God"
 - B. Servant of the LORD"
 - C. Prophet of the Most High"
 - D. The son of Amram"

A:I:Dt:33

2. When Moses blessed the tribes he described God as coming from (Deut. 33:2)
- A. Mount Nebo
 - B. Moab
 - C. Sinai
 - D. Moriah

C:B:Dt:33

3. When Moses blessed the tribes, he described God as coming with (Deut. 33:2)
- A. His pillar of cloud
 - B. His holy ones
 - C. His chariots of fire
 - D. His cherubim

B:I:Dt:33

4. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said God was surely the one who (Deut. 33:3)
- A. Led Israel through the desert
 - B. Fed the people manna
 - C. Was angry at iniquity
 - D. Loved the people

D:A:Dt:33

5. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said they received what from God (Deut. 33:3)?

- A. The divine covenant
- B. Mercy
- C. Instruction
- D. Water

C:I:Dt:33

6. When Moses blessed the tribes, he described God as (Deut. 33:5)

- A. The king over Jeshurun
- B. The eternal Father
- C. The Mighty God
- D. The shade of Israel

A:A:Dt:33

7. When Moses blessed the tribes, what did he say belonged to Levi (Deut. 33:8)

- A. The sacrifices of God
- B. The Urim and Thumim
- C. The priestly ephod
- D. The law

B:A:Dt:33

8. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said Levi did what at Massah (Deut. 33:8)?

- A. Made foreign gods
- B. Contended with God
- C. Tested God
- D. Rebelled against the LORD

C:I:Dt:33

9. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said Levi did what at the waters of Meribah (Deut. 33:8)?

- A. Made foreign gods
- B. Contended with God
- C. Tested God
- D. Rebelled against the LORD

B:I:Dt:33

10. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said Levi guarded what (Deut. 33:9)?
- A. God's holiness
 - B. The highway in the desert
 - C. The way of the LORD
 - D. God's covenant

D:I:Dt:33

11. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said Levi was to do all of the following EXCEPT (Deut. 33:10)
- A. Teach God's law to Israel
 - B. Offer whole burnt offerings on God's altar
 - C. Blow the trumpets for God's feasts
 - D. Offer incense before God

C:B:Dt:33

12. When Moses blessed the tribes, which tribe did he say God shielded all day long (Deut. 33:12)?
- A. Asher
 - B. Benjamin
 - C. Judah
 - D. Joseph

B:A:Dt:33

13. When Moses blessed the tribes, which tribe did he ask that God bless the tribe with dew and with deep waters that lie below (Deut. 33:13)?
- A. Asher
 - B. Benjamin
 - C. Judah
 - D. Joseph

D:A:Dt:33

14. When Moses blessed the tribes, which tribe did he say was a prince among his brothers (Deut. 33:16)?
- A. Asher
 - B. Joseph
 - C. Benjamin
 - D. Judah

B:A:Dt:33

15. When Moses blessed the tribes, which tribe did he say would feast on the abundance of the sea (Deut. 33:19)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Judah
- C. Dan
- D. Asher

A:A:Dt:33

16. When Moses blessed the tribes, of which tribe did he say he carried out the LORD's righteousness and was like a lion (Deut. 33:21f)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Gad
- C. Dan
- D. Asher

B:A:Dt:33

17. When Moses blessed the tribes, which tribe did he liken to a lion's cub (Deut. 33:22)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Gad
- C. Dan
- D. Asher

C:A:Dt:33

18. When Moses blessed the tribes, which tribe did he say abounded with the favor of the LORD and would inherit southward to the lake (Deut. 33:23)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Gad
- C. Dan
- D. Naphtali

D:A:Dt:33

19. When Moses blessed the tribes, which tribe did he say would be most blessed and dip his foot in oil (Deut. 33:24)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Gad
- C. Dan
- D. Asher

D:A:Dt:33

20. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said God rode upon the _____ in his majesty (Deut. 33:26)

- A. Chariots
- B. Clouds
- C. Fire
- D. Wings of an angel

B:B:Dt:33

21. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said that God was their refuge and underneath was the _____ (Deut. 33:27)

- A. Everlasting arms
- B. Rock of Jacob
- C. Lion of Judah
- D. Fountain of Jeshurun

A:B:Dt:33

22. When Moses blessed the tribes, he said the heavens would drop down _____ in the promised land (Deut. 33:28)

- A. Rain
- B. Bread from heaven
- C. Dew
- D. Honey

C:B:Dt:33

23. When Moses concluded blessing the tribes, he said God was all of the following for Israel EXCEPT (Deut. 33:29)

- A. Shield
- B. Strong tower
- C. Helper
- D. Their glorious sword

B:I:Dt:33

24. In the blessing on Joseph, God was said to dwell (Deut. 33:16)

- A. On his holy mountain
- B. In his sanctuary
- C. In the burning bush
- D. In Israel

C:A:Dt:33

Deuteronomy 34 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Moses was about to die, what mountain did he climb (Deut. 34:1)?

- A. Mount Sinai
- B. Mount Horeb
- C. Mount Nebo
- D. Mount Moriah

C:B:Dt:34

2. The top of the mountain Moses climbed just before he died was called (Deut. 34:1)

- A. Moriah
- B. Tabor
- C. El-Elohe
- D. Pisgah

D:B:Dt:34

3. The mountain where Moses died was next to the plains of

- A. Ammon
- B. Moab
- C. Amelek
- D. Edom

B:B:Dt:34

4. The mountain where Moses died was across from what city (Deut. 34:1)?

- A. Jericho
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Shiloh
- D. Bethel

A:B:Dt:34

5. What did the LORD show Moses just before he died (Deut. 34:1)?

- A. His glory
- B. His face
- C. The whole land
- D. The future

C:B:Dt:34

6. Just before Moses died he saw all Judah as far as (Deut. 34:2)

- A. The Salt Sea
- B. The western sea
- C. The Mount of Olives
- D. Bethlehem

B:I:Dt:34

7. Jericho is also called the city of (Deut. 34:3)

- A. Olives
- B. Springs
- C. The wall
- D. Palms

D:A:Dt:34

8. Moses, just before he died, saw north from Gilead as far as (Deut. 34:1)

- A. Jericho
- B. Shiloh
- C. Dan
- D. Capernaum

C:A:Dt:34

9. Moses was called the _____ of the LORD (Deut. 34:5)

- A. Servant
- B. Prophet
- C. Friend
- D. Messenger

A:B:Dt:34

10. Moses was buried in the valley opposite _____ (Deut. 34:6)

- A. Medaba
- B. Beth Peor
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Shiloh

B:A:Dt:34

11. How old was Moses when he died (Deut. 34:7)?

- A. 100
- B. 120
- C. 140
- D. 180

B:B:Dt:34

12. How many days did the Israelites grieve for Moses on the plains of Moab (Deut. 34:8)?

- A. 7
- B. 14
- C. 30
- D. 40

C:I:Dt:34

13. With what was Joshua filled (Deut. 34:9)?

- A. The wisdom of Moses
- B. The spirit of wisdom
- C. Courage and strength
- D. Trust in the LORD

B:I:Dt:34

14. Moses was a unique prophet in what way (Deut. 34:9)?

- A. He knew God as a friend
- B. He knew God face to face
- C. He was a servant of the LORD
- D. He spoke God's word

B:B:Dt:34

15. In what country did Moses die (Deut. 34:5)?

- A. Edom
- B. Moab
- C. Ammon
- D. Canaan

B:I:Dt:34

Joshua Multiple Choice Questions

(B=Beg; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced)

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Joshua 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who's son was Joshua (Josh. 1:1)?

- A. Amram
- B. Hazar
- C. Nun
- D. Talmai

C:I:Jo:1

2. In the opening of the book of Joshua, Moses was identified as (Josh. 1:1)

- A. The man of God
- B. The prophet of the LORD
- C. The judge of Israel
- D. The servant of the LORD

D:I:Jo:1

3. After the death of Moses, what was Joshua instructed to cross over (Josh. 1:2)

- A. The Desert of Paran
- B. The Jordan River
- C. The Plains of Moab
- D. The Jabbok River

B:B:Jo:1

4. The LORD told Joshua he would give him every place (Josh. 1:3)

- A. He set his foot
- B. He marked with a boundary stone
- C. As far as he would see
- D. He needed for the tribes of Israel

A:B:Jo:1

5. The LORD told Joshua he would give him the land as he had promised _____ (Josh. 1:3)

- A. The forefathers
- B. Joseph
- C. Moses
- D. Moses, Aaron and Miriam

C:B:Jo:1

6. The territory Joshua was about to take would extend from the desert as far as the (Josh. 1:4)

- A. Heights of Hermon
- B. River Euphrates
- C. The mountains of Galilee
- D. The plains of Bashan

B:B:Jo:1

7. No one would be able to stand against Joshua because (Josh. 1:5)

- A. God would be with Joshua as he was with Moses
- B. Israel was now more numerous than the nations in the land
- C. God's angel would give them the victory
- D. The people in the land would fear and scatter

A:B:Jo:1

8. God told Joshua to be strong and _____ (Josh. 1:6)

- A. Happy
- B. Faithful
- C. Righteous
- D. Courageous

D:B:Jo:1

9. Joshua was going to lead the people to inherit the land God swore to give (Josh. 1:6)

- A. Moses
- B. Joseph
- C. The forefathers
- D. Israel when they came out of Egypt

C:B:Jo:1

10. God instructed Joshua that he was to be careful to (Josh. 1:7)
- A. Obey all the law that Moses gave him
 - B. Be holy even as God was holy
 - C. Love the LORD with all his heart
 - D. Trust in the spirit of wisdom God would give him

A:B:Jo:1

11. The Book of the Law was not to depart from Joshua's (Josh. 1:8)
- A. Heart
 - B. Mouth
 - C. Mind
 - D. Sight
 - E. Ears

B:B:Jo:1

12. Joshua was to do what on the Book of the law day and night (Josh. 1:8)?
- A. Repeat it
 - B. Not turn from it
 - C. Meditate on it
 - D. Remember it

C:B:Jo:1

13. As a result of doing everything written in the Book of the law, what results would that have for Joshua (Josh. 1:8)?
- A. He would take the whole land without casualty
 - B. He would live long in the land
 - C. He would lead Israel all his days
 - D. He would be prosperous and successful

D:B:Jo:1

14. Because the LORD was with him, Joshua should not be _____ (Josh. 1:9)
- A. Afraid or discouraged
 - B. Weak or afraid
 - C. Rebellious or unfaithful
 - D. Fearful or proud

A:I:Jo:1

15. Who did Joshua tell to tell the people to get ready to cross the Jordan (Josh. 1:10)?

- A. The elders
- B. The officers
- C. The priests
- D. The Levites

B:A:Jo:1

16. Joshua told the people to get ready because in _____ day(s) they would cross the Jordan to take possession of the land (Josh. 1:11)

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Seven

C:I:Jo:1

17. All of the following trans-jordan tribes were required to send their fighting men even though they had already been given land EXCEPT (Josh. 1:12)

- A. Reuben
- B. Issachar
- C. Gad
- D. Manasseh

B:I:Jo:1

18. All of the following were allowed to stay behind of the trans-jordan tribes EXCEPT (Josh. 1:14)

- A. Their wives
- B. Their children
- C. Their livestock
- D. Their priests

D:A:Jo:1

19. The trans-jordan tribes were to help their brothers until the LORD gave them _____ (Josh. 1:15)

- A. Rest
- B. Victory
- C. Success
- D. Triumph

A:B:Jo:1

20. The tribes from the east of Jordan told Joshua all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 1:16f)

- A. Whatever he commanded them they would do
- B. Where he sent them they would go
- C. His will would be their command
- D. They would obey him as they had obeyed Moses

C:I:Jo:1

21. Whoever did not obey Joshua's command would be (Josh. 1:18)

- A. Put outside the camp
- B. Put to death
- C. Made a slave
- D. Forced to draw water and chop wood

B:I:Jo:1

22. The trans-jordan tribes told Joshua to be _____ and courageous (Josh. 1:18)

- A. Fearless
- B. Happy
- C. Holy
- D. Strong

D:B:Jo:1

23. The trans-jordan tribes wished that (Josh. 1:17)

- A. God would be with Joshua as he had been with Moses
- B. God would give Joshua everything he promised to Moses
- C. God would deliver the Canaanites into their hands
- D. God's pillar of fire would destroy their enemies

A:B:Jo:1

Joshua 2 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did Joshua do secretly before they crossed the Jordan (Josh. 2:1)?

- A. Gathered the priests for prayer
- B. Trained his officers with the sword
- C. Consulted the Urim and Thumim
- D. Sent out spies to Jericho

D:B:Jo:2

2. From where did Joshua send out spies (Josh. 2:1)?

- A. Nebo
- B. Shittim
- C. Hesbon
- D. Jabbok

B:A:Jo:2

3. How many spies did Joshua send out to explore Jericho (Josh. 2:1)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Twelve

A:B:Jo:2

4. Into whose house did the spies enter (Josh. 2:1)?

- A. Deborah's
- B. Delilah's
- C. Rahab's
- D. Achan's

C:B:Jo:2

5. What was Rahab's trade (Josh. 2:1)

- A. A weaver
- B. A bread maker
- C. A prostitute
- D. A merchant

C:B:Jo:2

6. Who sent to Rahab requesting that she bring out the spies (Josh. 2:2f)

- A. The high priest of Jericho
- B. The king of Jericho
- C. The elders of Jericho
- D. The magicians of Jericho

B:B:Jo:2

7. What time did the spies enter into Jericho (Josh. 2:2f)?

- A. Just before sunrise
- B. Morning
- C. Mid-day
- D. Night

D:I:Jo:2

8. Rahab told the king of Jericho all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 2:4f)?

- A. The spies left at dusk
- B. She did not know where they were from
- C. The spies spoke as if they were from Gibeon
- D. She did not know where they went
- E. The king should pursue them quickly

C:I:Jo:2

9. When was the city gate of Jericho usually closed, according to Rahab (Josh. 2:5)

- A. Dusk
- B. Morning
- C. Mid-day
- D. Night

A:A:Jo:2

10. Where had Rahab hidden the spies (Josh. 2:6)?

- A. On the roof under stalks of flax
- B. On the roof under some clothes
- C. In the basement behind the steps
- D. In the closet behind her gods

A:B:Jo:2

11. The men of Jericho chasing the spies went toward (Josh. 2:7)

- A. The mountains by Jericho
- B. The fords of the Jordan
- C. The boundary of Jericho
- D. The paths to the Salt Sea

B:B:Jo:2

12. Rahab told the spies all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 2:8f)

- A. She knew the LORD had given them this land
- B. She had heard how the LORD dried up the Red Sea
- C. She had heard how Israel had defeated Sihon and Og
- D. She had heard what Israel did to Balaam and Balak

D:I:Jo:2

13. Rahab told the spies that the inhabitants of the land were responding with all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 2:11)

- A. Fear
- B. Their courage failed
- C. They consulted their gods
- D. Their hearts sank

C:I:Jo:2

14. What did Rahab ask that the spies swear to (Josh. 2:12f)?

- A. That they would show kindness to her family
- B. That they would allow her to escape
- C. That they would not destroy her house
- D. That they would marry her after it was all over

A:B:Jo:2

15. How did Rahab get the spies out of her house (Josh. 2:15)?

- A. She had them exit at mid-night
- B. She let them down with a rope out her window
- C. She had them tunnel out of her basement
- D. She took them out in a basket

B:B:Jo:2

16. Where did Rahab tell the spies to go when they left her house (Josh. 2:16)?

- A. To the forest
- B. By the spring
- C. To the nearby caves
- D. To the hills

D:I:Jo:2

17. What did the spies request Rahab to do so that her house would not be destroyed (Josh. 2:18)

- A. Tie a yellow ribbon on her door
- B. Tie a scarlet cord on her window
- C. Put blood on the doorway
- D. Open her doors when the Israelites took the city

B:B:Jo:2

18. When the Israelites took Jericho who would be safe (Josh. 2:18)

- A. Anyone in Rahab's house
- B. Anyone related to Rahab
- C. All who stood on the wall
- D. Anyone that had a red ribbon on their arm

A:B:Jo:2

19. How many days did the spies stay in the hills (Josh. 2:22)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Seven

C:A:Jo:2

20. What did the spies have to cross to return to Joshua (Josh. 2:23)?

- A. The desert
- B. The King's Highway
- C. The Salt Sea
- D. The Jordan River

D:B:Jo:2

21. The spies told Joshua that the LORD was giving the land to them because (Josh. 2:24)

- A. The people were unable to defend themselves
- B. The people were melting in fear
- C. The people worshipped idols of stone
- D. There were no giants in Jericho

B:B:Jo:2

Joshua 3 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where did Israel leave just before they went to the Jordan (Josh. 3:1)?

- A. Beth Peor
- B. Abel Beth Maacah
- C. Shittim
- D. Gilgal

C:A:Jo:3

2. Who carried the ark of the covenant across the Jordan (Josh. 3:3)?

- A. Joshua and Caleb and their families
- B. The priests
- C. Twelve elders of Israel
- D. Men that God choose by the Urim and Thumim

B:B:Jo:3

3. How far were the Israelites to stay behind the ark as they came to the Jordan (Josh. 3:4)?

- A. One thousand yards
- B. One hundred yards
- C. Two furlongs
- D. Fifty cubits

A:I:Jo:3

4. The LORD told Joshua that as they crossed the Jordan, Israel would know what (Josh. 3:7)?

- A. God was ruler over all
- B. God controlled both the water and the dry land
- C. There is no other God but the LORD
- D. God was with Joshua as he had been with Moses

D:B:Jo:3

5. Who was to go and stand in the middle of the Jordan (Josh. 3:8)?

- A. Joshua
- B. The elders of Israel
- C. The priests carrying the ark
- D. The twelve men representing Israel

C:B:Jo:3

6. The ark was to go before Israel across the Jordan was so that Israel would know that
- A. God was in their midst
 - B. God would drive out before them the Canaanites
 - C. God was a holy God
 - D. It was not by their own strength that they were taking the land

B:I:Jo:3

7. As they were about to cross the Jordan Joshua listed all of the following people groups that God was driving out of the land EXCEPT (Josh. 3:10)
- A. Moabites
 - B. Canaanites
 - C. Hittites
 - D. Amorites
 - E. Jebusites

A:I:Jo:3

8. When the priests' feet touched the water's edge at the Jordan what happened (Josh. 3:16)?
- A. The waters split
 - B. The cloud of the LORD blew on the waters
 - C. Dry ground arose in the midst of the waters
 - D. The water upstream stopped flowing

D:B:Jo:3

9. When Israel crossed the Jordan where did the waters pile up not flowing downstream (Josh. 3:16)?
- A. Adam
 - B. Gilgal
 - C. Jericho
 - D. Bethel

A:A:Jo:3

10. The waters of the Jordan flow down into the Sea of the _____
(Josh. 3:16)

- A. Galilee
- B. Negev
- C. Arabah
- D. Jericho

C:I:Jo:3

11. The Sea of the Arabah is also called the _____ Sea (Josh. 3:16)?

- A. Dead
- B. Salt
- C. Kinnereth
- D. Bitter

B:I:Jo:3

12. Where did those carrying the ark stand as the people of Israel crossed the Jordan (Josh. 3:17)?

- A. On the Jericho side of the bank of the river
- B. On the Shittim side of the bank of the river
- C. On the twelve rocks that were set up as a memorial
- D. In the midst of the river on dry ground

D:B:Jo:3

13. What time of the year is the Jordan at flood stage (Josh. 3:15)?

- A. In the winter
- B. In the summer
- C. At the time of harvest
- D. At the time of planting

C:A:Jo:3

14. The day before Israel was to cross the Jordan, Joshua told the people to _____ themselves (Josh. 3:5)

- A. Consecrate
- B. Dedicate
- C. Humble
- D. Wash

A:I:Jo:3

15. Opposite from what town did the Israelites cross the Jordan (Josh. 3:16)?
- A. Jerusalem
 - B. Adam
 - C. Jericho
 - D. Bethel

C:B:Jo:3

Joshua 4 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After the Israelites had crossed the Jordan, what did the LORD tell Joshua to do (Josh. 4:1)?

- A. Choose twelve men one from each tribe
- B. Set up an altar at Gilgal
- C. Raise his hands over the river Jordan
- D. Have the Israelites circle the ark

A:B:Jo:4

2. What were the twelve men Joshua chose after crossing the Jordan to do (Josh. 4:3)?

- A. Set up camp around the ark of the covenant
- B. Build an altar upon which to offer a burnt offering
- C. Take up twelve stones from the middle of the Jordan
- D. Lead the tribes toward Jericho

C:B:Jo:4

3. The twelve men carried the stones out of the Jordan as a sign so that in the future what would happen (Josh. 4:6)?

- A. All the tribes were gathered together united when they crossed the Jordan
- B. They could tell their children that the LORD had cut off the waters of the Jordan
- C. God was like a rock who never changes but was faithful to his promises to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- D. They could show the nations that God had delivered them from the hands of their enemies

B:I:Jo:4

4. After crossing the Jordan, what did Joshua tell them their children would ask in the future (Josh. 4:6)?

- A. "What happened to Jericho?"
- B. "Who led Israel across the Jordan?"
- C. "Why is the Jordan chilly and cold?"
- D. "What do these stones mean?"

D:B:Jo:4

5. Who actually set up the twelve stones in the place where they camped after crossing the Jordan (Josh. 4:9)?

- A. Joshua
- B. Eleazar
- C. The elders
- D. The twelve men that were chosen

A:A:Jo:4

6. How long does the text say that the twelve stones that were set up after crossing the Jordan remained there (Josh. 4:9)?

- A. Until the death of Joshua
- B. Until this day
- C. Until the Jordan swept them away
- D. Until the land was taken

B:I:Jo:4

7. The men of all of the following tribes went before Israel as they entered into the promise land EXCEPT (Josh. 4:12)

- A. Reuben
- B. Gad
- C. Simeon
- D. Manasseh

C:A:Jo:4

8. How many men did the trans-jordan tribes supply to help fight with the rest of Israel (Josh. 4:13)?

- A. Twenty thousand
- B. Thirty thousand
- C. Forty thousand
- D. Fifty thousand

C:A:Jo:4

9. What did the LORD do for Joshua in the sight of all Israel (Josh. 4:14)?

- A. He made his face to shine
- B. He gave him the rod of Moses
- C. He choose him
- D. He exalted him

D:I:Jo:4

10. Israel revered Joshua (Josh. 4:14)

- A. Just as they had revered Moses
- B. Just as they had revered Aaron
- C. Just as they revered the LORD
- D. Just as they revered their elders

A:B:Jo:4

11. When did the waters return to the Jordan (Josh. 4:18)?

- A. When Joshua raised his hands over the river
- B. When the priests came up out of the river with the ark
- C. When the last person came up out of the river
- D. When the twelve men pulled the last stone out of the river

B:B:Jo:4

12. When did Joshua cross the Jordan river (Josh. 4:19)

- A. First day of the first month
- B. The fifteenth day of the seventh month
- C. The tenth day of the first month
- D. The last day of the seventh month

C:A:Jo:4

13. Where did Joshua set up the twelve stones (Josh. 4:20)

- A. Jericho
- B. Bethel
- C. By the Salt Sea
- D. Gilgal

D:I:Jo:4

14. What were the Israelites to tell those that asked what the stones set up after crossing the Jordan meant (Josh. 4:22)?

- A. Israel crossed over on dry ground
- B. That day the LORD fought for Israel
- C. Israel entered the promised land on that day
- D. God was Israel's rock and warrior

A:B:Jo:4

15. The LORD dried up the Jordan just as (Josh. 4:23)

- A. Moses had said
- B. The waters reached flood stage
- C. He had dried up the Red Sea
- D. He promised Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

C:B:Jo:4

16. The LORD dried up the Jordan River so that all the peoples of the earth might know (Josh. 4:24)

- A. That the LORD keeps his promise
- B. That the hand of the LORD is powerful
- C. That God is an awesome God
- D. That the LORD is a holy God

B:I:Jo:4

17. The LORD dried up the Jordan River so that Israel might (Josh. 4:24)

- A. Trust God
- B. Believe in God
- C. Worship God
- D. Fear God

D:B:Jo:4

Joshua 5 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Canaanite kings that heard how the LORD dried up the Jordan lived (Josh. 5:1)

- A. In the mountains
- B. West of the Jordan
- C. Along the sea coast
- D. In the Negev desert

C:A:Jo:5

2. The Amorite kings that heard how the LORD dried up the Jordan lived (Josh. 5:1)

- A. In the mountains
- B. West of the Jordan
- C. Along the sea coast
- D. In the Negev desert

B:A:Jo:5

3. What did the Amorites and Canaanites no longer have after Israel crossed the Jordan (Josh. 5:1)

- A. Strength
- B. Confidence
- C. Arrogance
- D. Courage

D:I:Jo:5

4. What was Joshua instructed to use to circumcise Israel (Josh. 5:2)

- A. Flint knives
- B. Iron knives
- C. Bronze knives
- D. Wooden knives

A:B:Jo:5

5. Where were the Israelites circumcised after crossing the Jordan (Josh. 5:3)?

- A. Abel Beth Maacah
- B. Pirah Hiroth
- C. Gibeath Haaraloth
- D. The Valley of Achor

C:A:Jo:5

6. Gibeath Haaraloth means (Josh. 5:3)

- A. Hill of foreskins
- B. Mountain of holiness
- C. Hill of the cleansing
- D. Hill of obedience

A:A:Jo:5

7. Who died in the desert (Josh. 5:4)?

- A. All those who had eaten the manna in the wilderness
- B. All those who had seen God's fire on Mount Horeb
- C. All those who did not believe
- D. All the military men who left Egypt

D:B:Jo:5

8. Who had not be circumcised (Josh. 5:7)?

- A. The children who had not seen God's fire and cloud
- B. The sons who were born on the way in the wilderness
- C. The grandchildren who had defeated Balaam
- D. All the Israelites who left Egypt

B:I:Jo:5

9. The LORD said, "Today I have rolled away the reproach of Egypt" at what location which means "roll" (Josh. 5:9)?

- A. Jericho
- B. Adam
- C. Gilgal
- D. Tabor

C:B:Jo:5

10. What did Israel celebrate on the fourteenth day of the first month when they entered the promised land (Josh. 5:10)?

- A. Passover
- B. Feast of trumpets
- C. Day of Atonement
- D. Feast of Weeks

A:I:Jo:5

11. What did the Israelites eat on the first Passover in the land (Josh. 5:11)?

- A. Wine and figs
- B. Unleavened bread and water from the spring at Jericho
- C. Grapes and figs from the land
- D. Unleavened bread and roasted grain

D:A:Jo:5

12. What stopped the day after Passover when Israel entered the land (Josh. 5:12)?

- A. The quail meat
- B. The miracles of the LORD
- C. Manna
- D. The pillar of cloud

C:B:Jo:5

13. Why did the manna stop (Josh. 5:12)?

- A. Because they complained about it in the hearing of the LORD
- B. Because they ate the produce of Canaan
- C. Because they began farming the land
- D. Because they plundered the Canaanites

B:B:Jo:5

14. When Joshua was near Jericho before the battle he met a man that had what in his hands (Josh. 5:13)?

- A. A drawn sword
- B. A loaf of bread
- C. A raised spear
- D. A scepter

A:B:Jo:5

15. Who was it that met Joshua just prior to Joshua's battle at Jericho (Josh. 5:14)?

- A. The king of Jericho
- B. A man he wrestled with all night
- C. The commander of the army of the LORD
- D. The LORD in a burning bush

C:B:Jo:5

16. When Joshua met the commander of the LORD's army what did he tell Joshua to do immediately (Josh. 5:15)?

- A. Wash his clothes
- B. Take off his sandals
- C. Cut out stone tablets upon which the law was to be written
- D. Raise his staff against Jericho

B:I:Jo:5

17. Why was Joshua told to take off his sandals by the commander of the LORD's army (Josh. 5:15)?

- A. Because the LORD would provide him shoes
- B. Because he would trod on the city of Jericho
- C. Because the place where he stood was holy
- D. Because he would make his enemies go bare foot

C:B:Jo:5

18. How many years was Israel in the desert before entering the promised land (Josh. 5:6)?

- A. Twenty years
- B. Thirty years
- C. Forty years
- D. Fifty years

C:B:Jo:5

19. All the men who left Egypt died in the desert because they had not _____ the LORD (Josh. 5:6)

- A. Obeyed
- B. Feared
- C. Listened to
- D. Sought

A:I:Jo:5

Joshua 6 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The LORD said he would deliver all of the following into the hands of Joshua EXCEPT (Josh. 6:2)

- A. Jericho
- B. Jericho's king
- C. Jericho's fighting men
- D. Jericho's gates

D:A:Jo:6

2. For how many days were the Israelite armed men to walk around Jericho once a day (Josh. 6:3)?

- A. Three days
- B. Six days
- C. Seven days
- D. One day

B:B:Jo:6

3. What were the priests to carry around Jericho as they marched around Jericho (Josh. 6:4)?

- A. Seven gold harps
- B. Seven rams' horn trumpets
- C. Twelve flags for the tribes of Israel
- D. Twelve stones they had gone the midst of the Jordan

B:I:Jo:6

4. On the seventh day how many times were the Israelites to walk around Jericho (Josh. 6:4)?

- A. Once
- B. Three times
- C. Seven times
- D. Twice

C:B:Jo:6

5. The priests carrying the trumpets around Jericho were to precede the _____ (Josh. 6:4)

- A. Ark
- B. Tribe of Judah
- C. Joshua and Caleb
- D. Pillar of cloud

A:I:Jo:6

6. When the trumpets sounded at Jericho what were the people to do (Josh. 6:5)?

- A. Be silent
- B. Clap their hands
- C. Pray
- D. Shout

D:B:Jo:6

7. What two things were to be done and the wall of Jericho would collapse (Josh. 6:5)?

- A. Bring the ark to the front and stomp their feet
- B. Blow the trumpets and shout
- C. Pray to God and raise the ark
- D. Clap their hands and blow the trumpets

B:B:Jo:6

8. How were the people to encircle Jericho during the first days of marching around the city (Josh. 6:10)?

- A. They were not to say a word
- B. They were clap their hands when they finished circling the city
- C. They were to lift their hands to heaven
- D. They were to shout the "sword of the Lord and Joshua"

A:I:Jo:6

9. What was the only sound that was to be made as the Israelites circled Jericho (Josh. 6:13)?

- A. The shuffling of their feet
- B. The reading of the law
- C. The priest's proclamation that the city was theirs
- D. The blowing of the trumpets

D:I:Jo:6

10. After circling the city of Jericho seven times what did Joshua command the people to do (Josh. 6:16)?

- A. Raise their swords
- B. Raise the ark to heaven
- C. Shout
- D. Clap

C:I:Jo:6

11. When the city of Jericho was taken, Joshua told them that the city was _____ (Josh. 6:15)

- A. Devoted to the LORD
- B. Promised to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- C. The inheritance of Moses and Aaron
- D. Holy

A:A:Jo:6

12. Joshua warned them that if they took any of the devoted things they would make the camp _____ (Josh. 6:18)

- A. Unclean
- B. Liable to destruction
- C. Without God's blessing
- D. Helpless before their enemies

B:I:Jo:6

13. All the silver, gold, bronze and iron objects from Jericho were to go into the _____ (Josh. 6:19)

- A. The entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- B. The house of Rahab
- C. The LORD's treasury
- D. Coffers of the tribe of Levi

C:I:Jo:6

14. When the walls of Jericho collapsed what did the people do next (Josh. 6:20)?

- A. They knelt in thanksgiving
- B. They charged straight in
- C. They rejoiced
- D. They took the city gate and palace

B:B:Jo:6

15. When Israel took Jericho all of the following were listed as destroyed with the sword all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 6:21)

- A. Men
- B. Women
- C. Camels
- D. Cattle
- E. Donkeys

C:I:Jo:6

16. Who brought Rahab out of her house after Jericho was taken (Josh. 6:22)?

- A. The two spies
- B. The elders of Israel
- C. Joshua
- D. The priests

A:I:Jo:6

17. All of the following were brought out of her house with Rahab after the defeat of Jericho EXCEPT (Josh. 6:23)

- A. Her father
- B. Her mother
- C. Her children
- D. Her brothers

C:I:Jo:6

18. After Rahab was released after the defeat of Jericho where were she and her family put (Josh. 6:23)?

- A. In the center of Israel
- B. In the tents of the spies
- C. Before the entrance of the Tent of Meeting
- D. Outside the camp

D:A:Jo:6

19. After they captured the city of Jericho what did they do to the city (Josh. 6:24)?

- A. They left it as a ruin
- B. They burned it
- C. They put salt on it
- D. They sounded the trumpets over it

B:I:Jo:6

20. Who did Joshua say lived among the Israelites "to this day" (Josh. 6:25)?

- A. Those who had seen Jericho's walls fall
- B. Joshua and Caleb
- C. Rahab
- D. The priests who blew the trumpets as Jericho

C:B:Jo:6

21. What curse did Joshua make after the defeat of Jericho (Josh. 6:26)?

- A. Anyone to rebuilt Jericho would be cursed
- B. Anyone taking anything from the city would be cursed
- C. Anyone harming Rahab would be cursed
- D. Anyone taking a brick from the walls of Jericho would be cursed

A:B:Jo:6

22. In Joshua's curse on Jericho the youngest child of the rebuilder of Jericho would die when what was done (Josh. 6:26)

- A. When the wall was finished
- B. When the decision was made to rebuild the city
- C. When the gates were set up
- D. When the foundations were laid

C:A:Jo:6

23. In Joshua's curse on Jericho the eldest child of the rebuilder of Jericho would die when what was done (Josh. 6:26)

- A. When the wall was finished
- B. When the decision was made to rebuild the city
- C. When the gates were set up
- D. When the foundations were laid

D:A:Jo:6

24. As they marched around Jericho who went before the priests who had the trumpets (Josh. 6:9)?

- A. The elders of the tribes
- B. The armed guard
- C. The Levites
- D. Tribe of Judah

B:A:Jo:6

Joshua 7 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After taking Jericho, concerning what did Israel act unfaithfully (Josh. 7:1)

- A. The sacrifices of the LORD
- B. The devoted things

- C. Their tithes and offerings
- D. The slaying of the inhabitants of Jericho

B:B:Jo:7

2. Who took some of the devoted things from Jericho (Josh. 7:1)?

- A. Zerah
- B. Zimri
- C. Achan
- D. Elimelech

C:B:Jo:7

3. The town of Ai is _____ of the town of Bethel (Josh. 7:2)

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

C:A:Jo:7

4. The town of Ai is near _____ (Josh. 7:1)

- A. Beth Aven
- B. Bethshan
- C. Shechem
- D. Megiddo

A:A:Jo:7

5. What did the spies sent to search out Ai suggest Joshua do in order to take the town of Ai (Josh. 7:3)?

- A. Send the best warriors from the tribe of Reuben
- B. Surround the town because there were no walls
- C. Send messengers offering them peace
- D. Send only a few men there

D:B:Jo:7

6. How many men did Joshua send initially to take Ai (Josh. 7:3)?

- A. Three thousand
- B. Seven thousand
- C. Twelve thousand
- D. Fifteen thousand

A:I:Jo:7

7. The people of Ai routed the Israelites slaying how many (Josh. 7:5)

- A. Ten
- B. Twenty-seven
- C. Thirty-six
- D. Fifty-three

C:A:Jo:7

8. The inhabitants of Ai chased the Israelites from their city gate to the _____ (Josh. 7:5)

- A. The valley of Achor
- B. Stone quarries
- C. The cliffs of Suwenit
- D. The threshing floor at Bethel

B:I:Jo:7

9. When the Israelites lost against the inhabitants of Ai their hearts became like what (Josh. 7:5)?

- A. Water
- B. Stone
- C. Butter
- D. Sand

A:I:Jo:7

10. When the Israelites were routed by the inhabitants of Ai Joshua responded in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Josh. 7:6)?

- A. He tore his clothes
- B. He fell on his face
- C. He sprinkled dust on his head
- D. He put ashes on his forehead

D:I:Jo:7

11. After Israel was defeated at Ai where did Joshua fall face down (Josh. 7:6)?

- A. Outside the camp
- B. In his tent
- C. Before the ark of the LORD
- D. Before the people

C:I:Jo:7

12. After the defeat of Ai, Joshua said he wished they had been content with what (Josh. 7:7)

- A. Staying at Gilgal
- B. Staying on the other side of the Jordan
- C. Taking Jericho
- D. Returning to Egypt

B:I:Jo:7

13. Joshua called the inhabitants of Ai who defeated them _____ (Josh. 7:7)

- A. Jebusites
- B. Amalekites
- C. Edomites
- D. Amorites

D:A:Jo:7

14. After the defeat of Ai, Joshua said that the Canaanites would surround them and wipe out their _____ (Josh. 7:9)

- A. Name
- B. Children
- C. Families
- D. Nation

A:I:Jo:7

15. After the defeat of Ai and Joshua's prayer what was God initial response to Joshua (Josh. 7:10)?

- A. Put on dust and ashes
- B. Stand up
- C. Hide his face in fear
- D. Take off his sandals

B:B:Jo:7

16. After the defeat at Ai, the LORD told Joshua that Israel had sinned by violating _____ (Josh. 7:11)
- A. His holiness
 - B. His commands
 - C. His covenant
 - D. His righteousness

C:I:Jo:7

17. After the defeat at Ai, God said he would not _____ unless they destroyed the devoted things (Josh. 7:12)
- A. Be their deliverer
 - B. Be their king
 - C. Be their rock
 - D. Be with them

D:I:Jo:7

18. After the defeat at Ai, God told Joshua to present the people in the order of all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 7:14)
- A. Tribes
 - B. Platoons
 - C. Clans
 - D. Families

B:I:Jo:7

19. After the defeat at Ai, God ordered the person caught with the devoted things be destroyed by _____ (Josh. 7:15)
- A. Stoning
 - B. Hanging on a tree
 - C. Fire
 - D. The sword

C:I:Jo:7

20. After the defeat of Ai, what tribe was selected in determining who had taken the devoted things (Josh. 7:15)
- A. Judah
 - B. Simeon
 - C. Reuben
 - D. Ephraim

A:A:Jo:7

21. Achan was from what family in Judah (Josh. 7:17)?

- A. Jeshurun
- B. Zimri
- C. Kohath
- D. Merari

B:A:Jo:7

22. Achan was the son of _____ (Josh. 7:18)

- A. Abimelech
- B. Zerah
- C. Carmi
- D. Dedan

C:A:Jo:7

23. Achan confessed that he had taken all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 7:21)

- A. A Babylonian robe
- B. Silver shekels
- C. Wedge of gold
- D. A necklace of precious stones

D:B:Jo:7

24. Where had Achan put the plunder that he had stolen from Jericho (Josh. 7:21)?

- A. In the mountains
- B. In the ground under his tent
- C. In the valley of Achor
- D. In the wall behind his tent

B:B:Jo:7

25. How was Achan killed by the Israelites (Josh. 7:25)?

- A. By fire
- B. By drowning
- C. By stoning
- D. By hanging

C:B:Jo:7

26. The place where Achan was killed was called the valley of _____ meaning disaster until this day (Josh. 7:26)

- A. Achor
- B. Qelt
- C. Salt
- D. Negev

A:I:Jo:7

27. All of the following were burned in the destruction of Achan EXCEPT (Josh. 7:26)?

- A. His children
- B. His parents
- C. His cattle
- D. His donkeys

B:I:Jo:7

Joshua 8 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The LORD commanded Joshua to take how much of the army when they attacked Ai (Josh. 8:1)?

- A. One third
- B. One half
- C. Two thirds
- D. Whole

D:A:Jo:8

2. The LORD told Joshua that he would have delivered into Joshua's hands all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 8:2)

- A. The King of Ai
- B. The storehouses of the King of Ai
- C. The people of the King of Ai
- D. The land of the King of Ai

B:A:Jo:8

3. Joshua was told to do to Ai as they had done to Jericho with one exception (Josh. 8:2)

- A. The Israelites got to carry off the plunder
- B. The Israelites did not have to destroy the city itself
- C. The Israelites were not to burn the city
- D. The Israelites were to pursue the soldiers of Ai to the Great Sea

A:B:Jo:8

4. What did Joshua do with 30,000 of his men in the engagement at Ai (Josh. 8:3)?

- A. He set them to attack the city of Ai straight on from the desert
- B. He told them to flee when the men of Ai attacked
- C. He told them to set an ambush for the town of Ai
- D. He left them to guard their families at Jericho

C:B:Jo:8

5. After Joshua's men had taken the city, what were they to do (Josh. 8:8)?
- A. Break down the walls and gates
 - B. Drive all the people out of the town
 - C. Send a red cord as a signal to Joshua that they had taken the town
 - D. Set it on fire

D:I:Jo:8

6. The men lying in ambush against the town of Ai lay in wait (Josh. 8:9)
- A. Between Bethel and Ai
 - B. Between Jericho and Ai
 - C. Between Gibeon and Ai
 - D. Between Ramah and Ai

A:A:Jo:8

7. The main troops set up camp on the _____ of the town of Ai (Josh. 8:11)
- A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West

A:A:Jo:8

8. How many of Joshua's troops were set in ambush behind the town of Ai (Josh. 8:12)?
- A. Three thousand
 - B. Five thousand
 - C. Ten thousand
 - D. Thirty thousand

B:I:Jo:8

9. The men in ambush camped to the _____ of Ai (Josh. 8:13)
- A. North
 - B. South
 - C. East
 - D. West

D:I:Jo:8

10. The battle with the king of Ai took place in a valley overlooking (Josh. 8:14)

- A. The city of Jerusalem
- B. The Negev
- C. The Arabah
- D. The plains of Moab

C:I:Jo:8

11. When Joshua's men purposely fled from the king of Ai they fled to the (Josh. 8:15)

- A. Valley of Jericho
- B. The stone quarries
- C. Cliffs of Suwenit
- D. The desert

D:I:Jo:8

12. What city sent troops to participate in the battle against Joshua at Ai (Josh. 8:17)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Ramah
- C. Shechem
- D. Gibeon

A:A:Jo:8

13. What did the LORD instruct Joshua to do to signal the men lying in ambush to take the city (Josh. 8:13)

- A. He took off his sandals
- B. He held up his javelin
- C. He shot a fiery arrow into the sky
- D. He waved a flag
- E. He sounded the trumpet

B:B:Jo:8

14. How many men and women were killed in the battle of Ai (Josh. 8:25)?

- A. Five thousand
- B. Ten thousand
- C. Twenty-five thousand
- D. Thirty thousand

C:A:Jo:8

15. What did Joshua do to the town of Ai (Josh. 8:28)?
- A. He scattered all its stones
 - B. He set up an altar to the LORD from the stones of the town
 - C. He tore down its walls and gates
 - D. He made it a permanent heap

D:B:Jo:8

16. What did Joshua put on Mount Ebal (Josh. 8:30)?
- A. A memorial heap of stones celebrating the victory over Ai
 - B. An altar of uncut stones
 - C. The tabernacle and the ark
 - D. The tribe of Levi

B:B:Jo:8

17. What type of tools were not used on the altar that Joshua built on Mount Ebal (Josh. 8:31)?
- A. No bronze tools
 - B. No flint tools
 - C. No iron tools
 - D. No steel tools

C:A:Jo:8

18. What did Joshua do on the stones on Mount Ebal (Josh. 8:32)?
- A. Copied the law of Moses on them
 - B. Made a memorial for the twelve tribes
 - C. Killed the king of Ai
 - D. Built an altar of carefully crafted stones

A:B:Jo:8

19. What happened to the king of Ai (Josh. 8:29)?
- A. He was burned inside the city
 - B. He was slain with the sword
 - C. He fell from a cliff and was killed as he fled from Israel
 - D. He was hung on a tree until evening

D:I:Jo:8

20. The elders and judges were divided with half of them standing before Mount Ebal and the others before Mount _____ as Moses had instructed (Josh. 8:33)
- A. Tabor
 - B. Gerizim
 - C. Nebo
 - D. Gilboa

B:B:Jo:8

21. What specific words did Joshua read to Israel as they were gathered at Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim (Josh. 8:34)?
- A. The decrees of the LORD
 - B. The commandments of the LORD
 - C. The blessings and cursings
 - D. The covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

C:B:Jo:8

22. Joshua read from what book when he was before Mount Ebal (Josh. 8:34)
- A. The Book of the Law
 - B. The Book of Life
 - C. The Book of the Covenant
 - D. The Book of the Wars of the LORD

A:B:Jo:8

23. All of the following were explicitly listed as hearing the Book of the Law that Joshua read to the people EXCEPT (Josh. 8:35)
- A. Women
 - B. Levites
 - C. Children
 - D. Aliens

B:A:Jo:8

Joshua 9 Multiple Choice Questions

1. All of the following are listed as regions in the land west of Jordan who heard of Joshua's victories EXCEPT (Josh. 9:1)

- A. Western foothills
- B. Mountains of Gilead
- C. Hill country
- D. Coast of the Great Sea

B:B:Jo:9

2. All of the following were listed as people groups in the promised land with kings EXCEPT (Josh. 9:1)

- A. Jebusites
- B. Amorites
- C. Hittites
- D. Philistines
- E. Canaanites

D:B:Jo:9

3. What was the response of the people of the land when they heard of the things Joshua had done (Josh. 9:2)?

- A. They came together to make war
- B. They united and offered a covenant of peace
- C. They cried out to their gods
- D. They locked and barred their city gates

A:I:Jo:9

4. The people of what town heard of Joshua's defeat of Ai and Jericho and resorted to a ruse (Josh. 9:3)?

- A. Hebron
- B. Gibeon
- C. Shechem
- D. Shiloh

B:B:Jo:9

5. The men of Gibeon used all of the following to convince Israel they were from a far country EXCEPT (Josh. 9:4)

- A. Old wineskins
- B. Patched sandals
- C. Moldy bread
- D. Rotten figs

D:B:Jo:9

6. Where did the people of Gibeon come to meet with Joshua in order to make a treaty with him (Josh. 9:6)?

- A. Ai
- B. Jericho
- C. Gilgal
- D. Shiloh

C:I:Jo:9

7. The people of Gibeon said they were from a far country and wanted to make a _____ with Israel (Josh. 9:6)

- A. Pact
- B. Alliance
- C. Truce
- D. Treaty

D:B:Jo:9

8. The people of Gibeon were from what people group (Josh. 9:7)?

- A. Jebusites
- B. Amorites
- C. Hivites
- D. Perizzites

C:A:Jo:9

9. The Gibeonites said that they came to Joshua because of (Josh. 9:9)

- A. The fear of Joshua
- B. The fame of the LORD
- C. The respect for Israel's might
- D. The need for trade

B:I:Jo:9

10. The Gibeonites had heard of all of the following great acts of God EXCEPT (Josh. 9:9f)

- A. How he had provided them with food in the desert
- B. What they had done to Og king of Bashan
- C. What they had done to Sihon king of Heshbon
- D. All that he did in Egypt

A:I:Jo:9

11. When the Gibeonites presented their goods to Israel, what did the Israelites not do (Josh. 9:14)?

- A. Accept their gifts
- B. Inquire of the LORD
- C. Seek the counsel of the elders
- D. Ask Joshua for direction

B:B:Jo:9

12. Who ratified the treaty of peace Joshua made with the Gibeonites (Josh. 9:15)

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The leaders of the assembly
- D. The tribe of Judah

C:A:Jo:9

13. How many days later did the Israelites find out that the Gibeonites were really near neighbors (Josh. 9:16)?

- A. One day
- B. Three days
- C. Seven days
- D. Ten days

B:A:Jo:9

14. All of the following were listed as cities of the Gibeonites EXCEPT (Josh. 9:17)

- A. Ramah
- B. Gibeon
- C. Beeroth
- D. Kiriath Jearim
- E. Kephirah

A:A:Jo:9

15. The leaders of the assembly proposed that the Gibeonites not be killed but that what penalty be placed on them (Josh. 9:21)?
- A. They would be slaves in their fields
 - B. They would be servants of the LORD at the tabernacle
 - C. They would be shepherds and herdsmen
 - D. They would be woodcutters and water carriers

D:B:Jo:9

16. Who are woodcutters and water carriers for Israel "to this day" (Josh. 9:27)?
- A. Jebusites
 - B. Gibeonites
 - C. Shechemites
 - D. Hittites

B:I:Jo:9

17. What command of Moses had the Gibeonites heard of (Josh. 9:24)?
- A. To wipe out the inhabitants of the land
 - B. To make an offer of peace
 - C. To divide all the promised land among the tribes of Israel
 - D. To burn all the cities to the ground

A:B:Jo:9

Joshua 10 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After Joshua had taken Ai, who was king of Jerusalem (Josh. 10:1)

- A. Jashar
- B. Hoham
- C. Piram
- D. Adoni-zedek

D:A:Jo:10

2. Who heard what Joshua had done to Ai and Jericho and their kings (Josh. 10:1)?

- A. The king of Jerusalem
- B. The kings of the south
- C. The king of Lachish
- D. The people of Megiddo

A:A:Jo:10

3. Gibeon was an important city like one of the _____ (Josh. 10:2)

- A. Walled fortresses
- B. Cities of refuge
- C. Royal cities
- D. Cities of Egypt

C:I:Jo:10

4. What was noted about the people of Gibeon (Josh. 10:2)?

- A. They had fortified their city with thick walls
- B. Their men were all good fighters
- C. Their were giants in their midst
- D. They offered their children in sacrifice

B:I:Jo:10

5. Who was king of Hebron during the time of Joshua (Josh. 10:3)?

- A. Hoham
- B. Piram
- C. Japhia
- D. Debir

A:A:Jo:10

6. All of the following were kings who went to attack Gibeon because they had made an alliance with Israel EXCEPT (Josh. 10:3)

- A. Hoham
- B. Piram
- C. Raphael
- D. Debir
- E. Adoni-zedek

C:A:Jo:10

7. The five kings that opposed Joshua at Gibeon were (Josh. 10:5)

- A. Perizzites
- B. Hivites
- C. Jebusites
- D. Amorites

D:I:Jo:10

8. The Gibeonites, under attack, sent a request for help to Joshua who was camped at _____ (Josh. 10:6)

- A. Jericho
- B. Gilgal
- C. Ai
- D. Bethel

B:B:Jo:10

9. Joshua's men arrived to help the Gibeonites after (Josh. 10:9)

- A. Praying to the LORD
- B. Casting the Urim and Thumim
- C. An all night march
- D. Preparing their horses and chariots

C:B:Jo:10

10. After defeating the Amorite kings, Joshua chased them down the road to _____ (Josh. 10:10)

- A. Hebron
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Bethel
- D. Beth Horon

D:I:Jo:10

11. Joshua pursued the Amorite kings who had attacked Gibeon all the way to Makkedah and _____ (Josh. 10:10)
- A. Bethelhem
 - B. Lachish
 - C. Beersheba
 - D. Azekah

D:A:Jo:10

12. As the Amorite kings who had attacked Gibeon were fleeing how did the LORD kill many that fled (Josh. 10:11)?
- A. Hailstones from the sky
 - B. The ground opened up
 - C. The walls fell on top of them
 - D. The sun smote them

A:B:Jo:10

13. At the battle against the Amorite kings who attacked Gibeon, Joshua prayed that the _____ stand still over Gibeon (Josh. 10:12)
- A. Sun
 - B. Moon
 - C. Stars
 - D. Wind

A:B:Jo:10

14. At the battle against the Amorite kings who attacked Gibeon, Joshua prayed that the moon stand still over _____ (Josh. 10:12)
- A. Gibeon
 - B. Jerusalem
 - C. Aijalon
 - D. Azekah

C:A:Jo:10

15. The sun and moon stood still as recorded where (Josh. 10:13)
- A. On the rocks Joshua set up at Gibeon
 - B. In the book of Jashar
 - C. On the scrolls of the kings of Judah
 - D. On the gates of Gibeon

B:B:Jo:10

16. What was unique about the day the sun stood still (Josh. 10:14)?

- A. Israel totally routed its enemies
- B. God showed his might and power
- C. Even the Gibeonites worshipped the Lord
- D. God listened to the voice of a man

D:B:Jo:10

17. At the battle over Gibeon who fought for Israel (Josh. 10:15)?

- A. The locusts
- B. The Lord
- C. The beasts of the field
- D. The heaven and earth

B:B:Jo:10

18. Where had the five kings hidden after the battle at Gibeon (Josh. 10:16)?

- A. In a cave at Makkedah
- B. On the top of Azekah
- C. In the swamps of the plains
- D. In the city of Lachish

A:I:Jo:10

19. While the Amorite kings were sealed in a cave Joshua told his men to continue the pursuit so that the enemies would not (Josh. 10:19)

- A. Re-gather together to oppose them
- B. Escape into the mountains
- C. Reach their cities
- D. Circle behind them

C:A:Jo:10

20. When Joshua pulled the five Amorite kings from the cave of Makkedah what did he have his commanders do before they killed them (Josh. 10:24)?

- A. Put their heads in a stocks
- B. Whip them with forty lashes
- C. Take off their sandals and spit on them
- D. Put their feet on their necks

D:I:Jo:10

21. What fate did the five Amorite kings face after their deaths (Josh. 10:26)?

- A. Their bodies were sent back to their cities
- B. Their bodies were hung on a trees until evening
- C. They were covered with a pile of rocks
- D. They were cast into a ditch like dogs

B:B:Jo:10

22. Joshua did to the king of Makkedah as he had done to the king of _____ (Josh. 10:28)

- A. Bethel
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Jericho
- D. Heshbon

C:A:Jo:10

23. From Makkedah what was the next city to be taken by Joshua (Josh. 10:29)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Libnah
- C. Hebron
- D. Heshbon

B:A:Jo:10

24. From Libnah what was the next city to be taken by Joshua (Josh. 10:31)?

- A. Lachish
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Makkedah
- D. Heshbon

A:A:Jo:10

25. Horam king of what city came to help Lachish fight against Israel (Josh. 10:33)?

- A. Azekah
- B. Beit-sur
- C. Gezer
- D. Gerar

C:A:Jo:10

26. Which city was taken and its villages (Josh. 10:36)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Ai
- D. Hebron

D:A:Jo:10

27. After the battle for Gibeon, Joshua took all the following areas EXCEPT (Josh. 10:40)

- A. The Negev
- B. The western foothills
- C. Galilee
- D. Hill country

C:B:Jo:10

28. When Joshua defeated the cities of the hill country he left no _____ (Josh. 10:40)

- A. Walls unbroken
- B. Survivors
- C. Gates unopened
- D. Idols

B:I:Jo:10

29. Joshua subdued the area from Kadesh Barnea to _____ (Josh. 10:41)

- A. Gaza
- B. Beersheba
- C. Azekah
- D. Megiddo

A:A:Jo:10

30. After Joshua finished taking the hill country, he returned to his camp in _____ (Josh. 10:43)

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Gibeon
- C. Gilgal
- D. Shiloh

C:B:Jo:10

Joshua 11 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who gathered the northern kings against Israel (Josh. 11:1)?

- A. Jobab king of Madon
- B. Adoni-zedek king of Debir
- C. Halak king of Mizpah
- D. Jabin king of Hazor

D:B:Jo:11

2. The Hivites that Jabin gathered were in the region of Mizpah below what mountain (Josh. 11:3)?

- A. Tabor
- B. Hermon
- C. Gilboa
- D. Carmel

B:A:Jo:11

3. Jabin's troops had what military advantage over Israel (Josh. 11:4)?

- A. Horses and chariots
- B. Iron swords
- C. Bow and arrows
- D. Cities walled to the heavens

A:B:Jo:11

4. Where did the northern kings, the forces of Jabin of Hazor, camp (Josh. 11:5)?

- A. Top of Carmel
- B. Valley of Armageddon
- C. Waters of Merom
- D. By the sea of Galilee

C:I:Jo:11

5. Jabin was king of what famous northern city (Josh. 11:1)

- A. Nazareth
- B. Megiddo
- C. Hazor
- D. Tiberius

C:B:Jo:11

6. Joshua pursued the forces of Jabin until (Josh. 11:8)

- A. He had driven them out of the north
- B. There were no survivors
- C. They had captured the five kings
- D. They had captured all their wells

B:I:Jo:11

7. What did Joshua do to Jabin's horses and chariots (Josh. 11:9)?

- A. Hamstrung the horses and burned the chariots
- B. Set the horses free and ground the chariots to dust
- C. Killed the horses and shattered the chariots
- D. Took the horses and chariots as plunder for the armies of Israel

A:B:Jo:11

8. What did Israel not do to the royal cities of the north (Josh. 11:13)?

- A. Destroy their walls
- B. Kill their inhabitants
- C. Take the plunder of the cities
- D. Burn their city mounds

D:I:Jo:11

9. Joshua did everything that _____ had commanded him to do and left nothing undone (Josh. 11:15)

- A. The LORD
- B. Aaron
- C. Moses
- D. The angel of the LORD

C:B:Jo:11

10. Mount Halak rises toward what region (Josh. 11:17)?

- A. The Negev
- B. Seir
- C. The Valley of Lebanon
- D. Pisgah

B:A:Jo:11

11. The valley of Lebanon is below what mountain (Josh. 11:17)

- A. Tabor
- B. Hermon
- C. Gilboa
- D. Carmel

B:I:Jo:11

12. Joshua was described as having captured all of the following regions EXCEPT (Josh. 11:16)?

- A. All the Negev
- B. The Western foothills
- C. The Arabah
- D. The whole region of Goshen
- E. The plains of Sidon

E:I:Jo:11

13. The only city Joshua did not take was _____ (Josh. 11:19)

- A. Megiddo
- B. Hazor
- C. Gibeon
- D. Jerusalem

C:B:Jo:11

14. What northern city did Joshua burn (Josh. 11:13)?

- A. Megiddo
- B. Hazor
- C. Gibeon
- D. Nazareth

B:B:Jo:11

15. What people group lived in the city of Gibeon (Josh. 11:19)?

- A. The Hivites
- B. The Perizzites
- C. The Jebusites
- D. The Termites

A:A:Jo:11

16. What people group did Joshua destroy from Hebron, Debir and Anab (Josh. 11:21)?
- A. The Perizzites
 - B. The Anakites
 - C. The Nephalim
 - D. The Hivvites

B:A:Jo:11

17. The Anakites still remained in all of the following cities EXCEPT (Josh. 11:22)
- A. Gaza
 - B. Gath
 - C. Ashdod
 - D. Azekah

D:A:Jo:11

18. Who was the only city to make a treaty of peace with Israel (Josh. 11:19)
- A. Jerusalem
 - B. Shiloh
 - C. Gibeon
 - D. Azekah

C:B:Jo:11

19. From the northern cities what did the Israelites get to keep for themselves (Josh. 11:14)?
- A. The plunder and livestock
 - B. The horses and chariots
 - C. The women and children
 - D. The walls and gates

A:B:Jo:11

20. What did the LORD do so that they waged war against Israel (Josh. 11:20)?
- A. He made them jealous
 - B. He hardened their hearts
 - C. He put fear into them
 - D. He destroyed their gods

B:B:Jo:11

Joshua 12 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Israel took the territory east of Jordan from _____ (Josh. 12:1)

- A. Arnon Gorge to Mount Hermon
- B. Jabbok River to Mount Halak
- C. Bashan plains to the dome of Gilead
- D. Tekoah ridge to Kinnereth Sea

A:I:Jo:12

2. Sihon was king of what people (Josh. 12:2)?

- A. Moabites
- B. Edomites
- C. Amorites
- D. Jebusites

C:B:Jo:12

3. Who reigned in Heshbon before Israel defeated him (Josh. 12:2)?

- A. Og
- B. Sihon
- C. Adoni-zedek
- D. Jabin

B:B:Jo:12

4. What town is on the rim of the Arnon Gorge (Josh. 12:2)?

- A. Debir
- B. Arad
- C. Taanach
- D. Aroer

D:I:Jo:12

5. What was the border between Sihon and the Ammonites (Josh. 12:2)?

- A. The Jordan River
- B. The Jabbok River
- C. The Litani River
- D. The Kishon River

B:I:Jo:12

6. Sihon's territory had as its boundaries in the north and south the

- A. Kishon River and the Zered canyon
- B. Jordan River and the Salt Sea
- C. Jabbok River and Arnon Gorge
- D. Galilee and the Negev

C:I:Jo:12

7. Sihon ruled over the territory north of the of the Sea of the Arabah which is also called (Josh. 12:3)

- A. Kinnereth
- B. The Salt Sea
- C. The Red Sea
- D. The Great Sea

B:B:Jo:12

8. Sihon ruled the territory east of what two seas (Josh. 12:3)?

- A. The Kinnereth and Arabah Sea
- B. The Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea
- C. The Salt Sea and the Black Sea
- D. The Red Sea and the Negev

A:B:Jo:12

9. What king ruled Bashan and was defeated by Moses (Josh. 12:4)?

- A. Og
- B. Sihon
- C. Adoni-zedek
- D. Jabin

A:B:Jo:12

10. Og ruled over what region east of Jordan (Josh. 12:3)

- A. Negev
- B. Plains of Pisgah
- C. The Arnon Gorge
- D. Bashan

A:B:Jo:12

11. Og was the last of the _____ (Josh. 12:4)

- A. Shilonites
- B. Horonites
- C. Rephaites
- D. Moabites

C:I:Jo:12

12. Og reigned from what two towns (Josh. 12:4)?

- A. Hormah and Heshbon
- B. Ashtaroth and Edrei
- C. Hepher and Aphek
- D. Tirzah and Aroer

B:A:Jo:12

13. Over what northern mountain did Og rule (Josh. 12:5)?

- A. Tabor
- B. Gilboa
- C. Hermon
- D. Carmel

C:I:Jo:12

14. Moses gave the land east of the Jordan was given to all of the following tribes EXCEPT (Josh. 12:6)

- A. Reuben
- B. Gad
- C. Manasseh
- D. Simeon

D:B:Jo:12

15. Joshua in the west side of the Jordan captured all the territory from

- A. The Valley of Lebanon to Mount Halak
- B. The Valley of Armageddon to the Negev
- C. The Arnon Gorge to the hills of Shiloh
- D. The Nazareth ridge to Maktesh Gadol

A:A:Jo:12

16. Mount Halak rises toward what region (Josh. 12:7)?

- A. Ammon
- B. Seir
- C. Goshen
- D. Negev

B:A:Jo:12

17. Joshua gave as an inheritance to the tribes land from all of the following regions EXCEPT (Josh. 12:8)

- A. The hill country
- B. The Negev
- C. The Dome of Gilead
- D. The Arabah
- E. The western foothills

C:A:Jo:12

18. Joshua gave to the tribes of Israel lands from all of the following peoples EXCEPT (Josh. 12:8)

- A. Canaanites
- B. Hivites
- C. Amorites
- D. Edomites
- E. Jebusites

D:B:Jo:12

19. Joshua defeated kings from all of the following towns EXCEPT (Josh. 12:9ff)

- A. Jericho
- B. Ai
- C. Hazor
- D. Lachish
- E. Heshbon

E:B:Jo:12

20. What town is near Ai (Josh. 12:9)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Jericho
- C. Gilgal
- D. Aphek
- E. Hazor

A:I:Jo:12

21. How many kings did Joshua defeat (Josh. 12:24)?

- A. Twenty-four
- B. Thirty-one
- C. Forty-three
- D. Fifty-two

B:A:Jo:12

Joshua 13 Multiple Choice Questions

1. All of the following are counted as the five Philistine cities which Joshua did not take over EXCEPT (Josh. 13:3)

- A. Ekron
- B. Gaza
- C. Ashdod
- D. Gath
- E. Lachish

E:B:Jo:13

2. Joshua did not take over the territory from the _____ River east of Egypt to the territory of Ekron on the north (Josh. 13:2)

- A. Jordan
- B. Litani
- C. Jabbok
- D. Shihor

D:I:Jo:13

3. Joshua did not take over the territory of Lebanon from Baal Gad to Mount _____ to Lebo Hamath (Josh. 13:5)

- A. Tabor
- B. Hermon
- C. Gilboa
- D. Carmel

B:I:Jo:13

4. How many tribes did Joshua need to divide the captured territory on the west of the Jordan (Josh. 13:7)

- A. Nine and one half
- B. Ten and one half
- C. Eight and one half
- D. Seven

A:B:Jo:13

5. What tribe received one half on the east of the Jordan and one half on the west (Josh. 13:7)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Simeon
- C. Manasseh
- D. Reuben

C:B:Jo:13

6. All of the following three tribes received inheritance on the other side of the Jordan EXCEPT (Josh. 13:8)

- A. Reuben
- B. Simeon
- C. Gad
- D. Manasseh

B:B:Jo:13

7. Aroer is a town located on the rim of the _____ Gorge (Josh. 13:9).

- A. Jabbok
- B. Zered
- C. Kidron
- D. Arnon

D:I:Jo:13

8. The region on the other side of the Jordan contained the plateau of _____ as far as Dibon (Josh. 13:9)

- A. Medaba
- B. Aroer
- C. Gilead
- D. Bashan

A:A:Jo:13

9. Sihon was king of what group of people (Josh. 13:10)?

- A. Ammonites
- B. Edomites
- C. Amorites
- D. Anakites

C:B:Jo:13

10. Who ruled in Heshbon before Israel defeated him (Josh. 13:10)?

- A. Og
- B. Sihon
- C. Adoni-zedek
- D. Jabin

B:B:Jo:13

11. Who ruled in Bashan before Israel defeated him (Josh. 13:12)?

- A. Og
- B. Sihon
- C. Adoni-zedek
- D. Jabin

A:B:Jo:13

12. Og reigned from the towns of _____ and _____ (Josh. 13:12)

- A. Gilead and Pisgah
- B. Bashan and Geshur
- C. Ashtaroath and Edrei
- D. Medeba and Dibon

C:A:Jo:13

13. On the other side of the Jordan Israel did not drive out what the people of what two areas (Josh. 13:13)?

- A. Gilead and Medeba
- B. Geshur and Maacah
- C. Lebo Hamath and Negev
- D. Jabbok and Bashan

B:A:Jo:13

14. Og was one of the last survivors of what group of people (Josh. 13:12)?

- A. Ammonites
- B. Edomites
- C. Hivites
- D. Rephaites

D:I:Jo:13

15. Which tribe received no land inheritance (Josh. 13:14)?

- A. Simeon
- B. Dan
- C. Levi
- D. Asher

C:B:Jo:13

16. What inheritance did Levi receive (Josh. 13:14)?

- A. The offerings made by fire to the LORD
- B. The taxes of Israel
- C. Shiloh where the Tent of Meeting was put
- D. The region around Jericho

A:B:Jo:13

17. Who got the territory from Aroer on the rim of the Arnon Gorge to the plateau of Medaba and Heshbon (Josh. 13:16)?

- A. Gad
- B. Reuben
- C. Manasseh
- D. Levi

B:A:Jo:13

18. Which tribe got the slopes of Pisgah (Josh. 13:20)?

- A. Gad
- B. Manasseh
- C. Asher
- D. Reuben

D:A:Jo:13

19. When Moses defeated Sihon he also defeated the _____ chiefs Evi, Rekem, Zur, Hur and Reba (Josh. 13:21)?

- A. Ammonite
- B. Geshurite
- C. Midianite
- D. Nabatean

C:A:Jo:13

20. Who practiced divination and was put to the sword by Israel when they defeated the Midianite chiefs (Josh. 13:22)?

- A. Og
- B. Sihon
- C. Balak
- D. Balaam

D:B:Jo:13

21. Which tribe received the territory of Gilead and the Ammonite territory near Rabbah (Josh. 13:25)?

- A. Gad
- B. Reuben
- C. Manasseh
- D. Levi

A:A:Jo:13

22. Which tribe received the territory up to the south end of the Sea of Kinnereth (Josh. 13:28)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Manasseh
- C. Gad
- D. Dan

C:A:Jo:13

23. Which tribe received the area of Bashan along with the towns ruled by Og of Ashtaroth and Edrei (Josh. 13:30)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Manasseh
- C. Gad
- D. Dan

B:A:Jo:13

24. What inheritance did Levi receive (Josh. 13:33)?

- A. The Lord was their inheritance
- B. They received the cities of refuge
- C. They received the best land in each tribe
- D. They received the area around Shiloh

A:B:Jo:13

Joshua 14 Multiple Choice Questions

1. All of the following were involved in allotting the tribes their territories EXCEPT (Josh. 14:1)

- A. Eleazar the priest
- B. Joshua
- C. The Levites
- D. The heads of the tribal clans

C:I:Jo:14

2. Who was the high priest when the land inheritance was divided among the tribes (Josh. 14:1)?

- A. Eleazar
- B. Caleb
- C. Sadok
- D. Acsah

A:B:Jo:14

3. Joshua was the son of _____ (Josh. 14:1)

- A. Moses
- B. Nun
- C. Arba
- D. Beor

B:B:Jo:14

4. Who did Moses not grant an inheritance among the tribes (Josh. 14:3)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. Levi
- D. Simeon

C:B:Jo:14

5. Who had his descendants become two tribes (Josh. 14:4)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Manasseh
- C. Joseph
- D. Levi

C:B:Jo:14

6. Joseph's two sons became the two tribes of (Josh. 14:4)

- A. Benjamin and Simeon
- B. Edom and Moab
- C. Calebites and Kohathites
- D. Ephraim and Manasseh

D:I:Jo:14

7. What did the Levites receive in the inheritance with the tribes (Josh. 14:4)?

- A. The mountain tops
- B. Towns and their pasturelands
- C. Shiloh and Jerusalem
- D. The tabernacle and the area around it

B:B:Jo:14

8. Where was Joshua when Caleb came to ask for his inheritance (Josh. 14:6)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Gilgal
- D. Shiloh

C:A:Jo:14

9. Caleb was from what tribe (Josh. 14:6)?

- A. Judah
- B. Levi
- C. Simeon
- D. Dan

A:I:Jo:14

10. Caleb was of what group of people (Josh. 14:6)?

- A. Kohathite
- B. Merarite
- C. Kenizzite
- D. Amalekite

C:A:Jo:14

11. Moses had sent out Caleb to explore the land from _____
(Josh. 14:7)

- A. Gilgal
- B. Pisgah
- C. Sinai
- D. Kadesh Barnea

D:B:Jo:14

12. How old was Caleb when Moses sent him out to explore the land
(Josh. 14:7)

- A. 30
- B. 35
- C. 40
- D. 50

C:A:Jo:14

13. Caleb said that he had followed the LORD _____ (Josh. 14:8)

- A. Wholeheartedly
- B. Reverently
- C. Truly
- D. Faithfully

A:A:Jo:14

14. How old was Caleb when he came to Joshua with the request for his inheritance (Josh. 14:10)?

- A. 75
- B. 80
- C. 85
- D. 90

C:A:Jo:14

15. Caleb said that he was just as _____ in his old age as when Moses sent him out to explore the land (Josh. 14:12)

- A. Wise
- B. Strong
- C. Holy
- D. Faithful

B:I:Jo:14

16. What territory did Caleb ask for (Josh. 14:12)?

- A. The western foothills
- B. The Arabah
- C. The Negev
- D. The hill country

D:A:Jo:14

17. Who lived in the territory that Caleb requested (Josh. 14:12)?

- A. Edomites
- B. Jebusites
- C. Anakites
- D. Amalekites

C:A:Jo:14

18. What city did Joshua give Caleb for his inheritance (Josh. 14:13)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethelhem
- C. Shechem
- D. Hebron

D:I:Jo:14

19. The city formerly called Kiriath Arba was in Joshua's time called _____ (Josh. 14:15)

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Hebron
- C. Bethelhem
- D. Shechem

B:I:Jo:14

20. Who was the greatest man among the Anakites (Josh. 14:15)?

- A. Shalosh
- B. Hamesh
- C. Arba
- D. Sesh

C:A:Jo:14

Joshua 15 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The territory of Judah was assigned (Josh. 15:1)

- A. Person by person
- B. Family by family
- C. Clan by clan
- D. Tribe by tribe

C:I:Jo:15

2. The territory extended down to the boundary with what other people (Josh. 15:1)?

- A. Moab
- B. Edom
- C. Ammon
- D. Hivites

B:I:Jo:15

3. Which desert bounded Judah on the extreme south (Josh. 15:1)

- A. The Desert of Zin
- B. The Desert of Ram
- C. The Desert of Damascus
- D. The Desert of Arabia

A:I:Jo:15

4. What pass did the southern border of Judah come up through (Josh. 15:2)?

- A. The Adumim Pass
- B. The Snake Pass
- C. The Scorpion Pass
- D. The Bohan Pass

C:A:Jo:15

5. The border of Judah extended south to what town where Moses had originally sent out the spies in to the promised land (Josh. 15:2)?

- A. Heshbon
- B. Maktesh Ramon
- C. Slopes of Pisgah
- D. Kadesh Barnea

D:B:Jo:15

6. The southern boundary of Judah started by the bay at the south end of what sea (Josh. 15:2)?

- A. The Great Sea
- B. The Kinnereth Sea
- C. The Salt Sea
- D. The Bitter Sea

C:B:Jo:15

7. The northern border of Judah began in the east at the (Josh. 15:5)

- A. Mouth of the Jordan
- B. Jericho
- C. Gorge of Arnon
- D. Waters of En Shemesh

A:A:Jo:15

8. The eastern boundary for Judah was (Josh. 15:5)

- A. The Salt Sea
- B. The Negev desert
- C. The Great Sea
- D. Hebron

A:B:Jo:15

9. The northern boundary of Judah continued to the Stone of

- A. Beth Pelet
- B. Ephron the Jebusite
- C. Moriah
- D. Bohan son of Reuben

D:A:Jo:15

10. The town of Gilgal faces what mountain pass on the west (Josh. 15:7)?

- A. Pass of Bohan
- B. Pass of the Salt Sea
- C. Pass of Adummim
- D. Pass of Kiriath Arba

C:I:Jo:15

11. The northern boundary of Judah passed what two water sources (Josh. 15:7)?

- A. En Mispah and Beeroth
- B. En Rogel and En Shemesh
- C. En Beersheba and En Gedi
- D. En Harod and En Baalah

B:I:Jo:15

12. What valley runs along the southern side of the town of Jerusalem (Josh. 15:8)?

- A. The Valley of Kidron
- B. The Cheesemakers Valley
- C. Valley of Rephaim
- D. The Hinnom Valley

D:I:Jo:15

13. Who owned Jerusalem at the time the tribal boundaries were established (Josh. 15:8)?

- A. Amorites
- B. Perizzites
- C. Jebusites
- D. Hivites

C:B:Jo:15

14. The northern boundary of Judah went by Baalah which is _____ (Josh. 15:9)

- A. Kiriath Jearim
- B. Kiriath Arba
- C. Kiriath Shemesh
- D. Gibeon

A:A:Jo:15

15. What was the western boundary of Judah (Josh. 15:12)?

- A. The western foothills
- B. The Great Sea
- C. The Scorpion Pass
- D. Kadesh Barnea

B:I:Jo:15

16. What town did Caleb receive as an inheritance (Josh. 15:13)?

- A. Kiriath Jearim
- B. Kiriath Arba
- C. Kiriath Shemesh
- D. Gibeon

B:A:Jo:15

17. Who was the forefather of Anak (Josh. 15:13)?

- A. Og
- B. Othniel
- C. Arba
- D. Sepher

C:A:Jo:15

18. Hebron was formerly called _____ (Josh. 15:13)

- A. Kiriath Jearim
- B. Kiriath Arba
- C. Kiriath Shemesh
- D. Gibeon

B:I:Jo:15

19. Debir was formerly called (Josh. 15:15)

- A. Kiriath Jearim
- B. Kiriath Arba
- C. Kiriath Shemesh
- D. Kiriath Sepher

D:A:Jo:15

20. What did Caleb promise to the one who captured Kiriath Sepher (Josh. 15:16)?

- A. His daughter
- B. The fields around Hebron
- C. His cattle
- D. The head of the king of Debir

A:B:Jo:15

21. Who was Caleb's daughter (Josh. 15:16)?

- A. Michal
- B. Zipporah
- C. Acsah
- D. Deborah

C:I:Jo:15

22. Who captured the town of Kiriath Sepher and won Caleb's daughter (Josh. 15:17)?

- A. Eleazar
- B. Othniel
- C. Gideon
- D. Jephthah

B:I:Jo:15

23. Caleb's daughter asked that she be given what in the Negev (Josh. 15:19)?

- A. The fields around the town
- B. The tower of the Negev
- C. The towns of the Amalekites
- D. The springs

D:A:Jo:15

24. How many towns were in the southern region of the Negev of Judah (Josh. 15:31)?

- A. Twenty-two
- B. Twenty-six
- C. Twenty-nine
- D. Thirty-five

C:A:Jo:15

25. All of the following towns were in the western foothills of Judah EXCEPT (Josh. 15:33)

- A. Eshtaol
- B. Azekah
- C. Adullam
- D. En Gedi
- E. Lachish

D:A:Jo:15

26. The town of Gaza and its surrounding villages was given to Judah as far as _____ (Josh. 15:47)

- A. The Wadi of Egypt
- B. Beersheba
- C. Maale Adumim
- D. Kiriath Arba

A:A:Jo:15

27. Which town was in the desert of Judah by the Salt Sea (Josh. 15:62)?

- A. Eshtaol
- B. Azekah
- C. Adullam
- D. En Gedi
- E. Lachish

D:I:Jo:15

28. All of the following were in the hill country of Judah EXCEPT (Josh. 15:48ff)?

- A. Maon
- B. Gibeon
- C. Carmel
- D. Hebron

B:A:Jo:15

29. Judah could not dislodge the Jebusites from what town (Josh. 15:63)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Tekoah
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Beth Zur

C:B:Jo:15

30. Othniel was what relation to Caleb (Josh. 15:17)?

- A. Brother
- B. Uncle
- C. Nephew
- D. Father

A:A:Jo:15

31. Whose descendants did Caleb defeat at Hebron (Josh. 15:14)?

- A. Edom
- B. Moab
- C. Anak
- D. Amalek

C:A:Jo:15

Joshua 16 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The two tribes that came from Joseph were _____ (Josh. 16:1)

- A. Ephraim and Manasseh
- B. Simeon and Reuben
- C. Dan and Asher
- D. Zebulun and Simeon

A:B:Jo:16

2. The allotment for Joseph's tribes started at the Jordan near what town (Josh. 16:1)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Shechem
- C. Shiloh
- D. Jericho

D:A:Jo:16

3. After going through the desert the boundary for Joseph's tribes came to the town of _____ (Josh. 16:2)

- A. Megiddo
- B. Shiloh
- C. Bethel
- D. Bethlehem

C:A:Jo:16

4. What town was formerly called Luz (Josh. 16:2)?

- A. Megiddo
- B. Shiloh
- C. Bethel
- D. Bethlehem

C:I:Jo:16

5. The boundary for Joseph's tribes descended westward near the region of Lower _____ (Josh. 16:3)

- A. Beth Horon
- B. Azekah
- C. Beth Shemesh
- D. Socoh

A:I:Jo:16

6. What town did the boundary of the Joseph tribes pass just before it ended in the sea (Josh. 16:3)?

- A. Kiriath Jearim
- B. Gezer
- C. Shiloh
- D. Beth Shemesh

B:I:Jo:16

7. The territory of Ephraim's boundary went up from the western sea to Upper _____ (Josh. 16:5)

- A. Beth Horon
- B. Azekah
- C. Beth Shemesh
- D. Socoh

A:I:Jo:16

8. After passing Janoah the boundary of Ephraim went down to _____ (Josh. 16:7)

- A. Bethel and Ai
- B. Bethlehem and Tekoah
- C. Ataroth and Naarah
- D. Hoglah and Milcah

C:A:Jo:16

9. The border of Ephraim ended in the east at what location (Josh. 16:7)?

- A. Mount Hermon
- B. The Salt Sea
- C. The plains of Pisgah
- D. The Jordan

D:B:Jo:16

10. Who were the Ephraimites not able to dislodge (Josh. 16:10)?

- A. Jebusites
- B. Canaanites
- C. Philistines
- D. Hittites

B:A:Jo:16

11. What town were the Ephraimites not able to dislodge the Canaanites (Josh. 16:10)?
- A. Shiloh
 - B. Azekah
 - C. Gezer
 - D. Beth Shemesh

C:A:Jo:16

12. What did the Ephraimites require of the inhabitants of Gezer (Josh. 16:10)?
- A. They did forced labor
 - B. They drew water and shepherded their cattle
 - C. They became craftsman in gold and silver
 - D. They became traders along the Via Maris

A:I:Jo:16

Joshua 17 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who was Joseph's firstborn (Josh. 17:1)?

- A. Manasseh
- B. Ephraim
- C. Asher
- D. Simeon

A:I:Jo:17

2. Who was Manasseh's firstborn (Josh. 17:1)?

- A. Hoglah
- B. Milcah
- C. Makir
- D. Eleazar

C:A:Jo:17

3. Who were great soldiers among the tribe of Manasseh (Josh. 17:1)

- A. Shechemites
- B. Abiezerites
- C. Helekites
- D. Makirites

D:A:Jo:17

4. All of the following were clans of Manasseh EXCEPT (Josh. 17:2)?

- A. Abiezer
- B. Arkites
- C. Helek
- D. Hepher

B:A:Jo:17

5. The Manassehite clan of Makir received the territories of _____
(Josh. 17:1)

- A. Edom and Moab
- B. Gilead and Bashan
- C. Jezreel Valley and Galilee
- D. Mount Hermon and the hill country

B:A:Jo:17

6. Who had only daughters in Manasseh (Josh. 17:3)

- A. Abiezer
- B. Helek
- C. Zelophehad
- D. Makir

C:B:Jo:17

7. The daughters of Zelophehad went to all of the following to request a land inheritance EXCEPT (Josh. 17:4)

- A. Eleazar the priest
- B. Joshua
- C. The leaders
- D. The Judges

D:I:Jo:17

8. The daughters of Zelophehad received territory _____ (Josh. 17:6)

- A. On the other side of the Jordan
- B. In the hill country
- C. By the coast of the Great Sea
- D. In the valley of Armageddon

A:A:Jo:17

9. What town was on the boundary between Manasseh and Ephraim (Josh. 17:8)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Tappuah
- C. Shiloh
- D. Bethel

B:A:Jo:17

10. The boundary of Manasseh was on the north side of what ravine that bordered Ephraim (Josh. 17:9)?

- A. Arnon
- B. Kidron
- C. Kanah
- D. Qelt

C:A:Jo:17

11. What tribe did Manasseh border on the north (Josh. 17:11)?

- A. Dan
- B. Issachar
- C. Benjamin
- D. Asher

D:A:Jo:17

12. All of the following famous towns were in Issachar and Asher but owned by Manasseh EXCEPT (Josh. 17:11)

- A. Bethel
- B. Beth Shan
- C. Megiddo
- D. Endor
- E. Taanach

A:I:Jo:17

13. What was Manasseh not able to do in their inheriting of the land (Josh. 17:12)

- A. They were not able to occupy some of the towns
- B. They were not able to build cities in the plains
- C. They were not able to dig wells
- D. They were not able to destroy the giants in the land

A:I:Jo:17

14. As Manasseh grew stronger how did they subject the Canaanites (Josh. 17:13)?

- A. They took their chariots and horses
- B. They pulled down the walls of their cities
- C. They subjected them to forced labor
- D. They burned their cities

C:B:Jo:17

15. The people of Joseph wanted more land because they said (Josh. 17:14)

- A. They were a people faithful to the LORD
- B. They were a numerous people
- C. They were mighty warriors
- D. They were surrounded by the peoples of the land

B:B:Jo:17

16. Joshua told the descendants of Joseph if their allotment was too small they should _____ (Josh. 17:15)
- A. Take the cities of the plains
 - B. Dig wells in the valleys
 - C. Plow on the mountain terraces
 - D. Clear the forests

D:I:Jo:17

17. The people of Joseph complained that they were not able to conquer the Canaanites because they had _____ (Josh. 17:16)
- A. Bronze shields
 - B. Iron chariots
 - C. Fast horses
 - D. Flaming arrows

B:B:Jo:17

18. Those with iron chariots were found at Beth Shan and in the valley of _____ (Josh. 17:16)
- A. Jezreel
 - B. Hinnom
 - C. Arnon
 - D. Kanah

A:B:Jo:17

Joshua 18 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where did Israel gather and set up the Tent of Meeting in the promised land (Josh. 18:1)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Shechem
- C. Hebron
- D. Shiloh

D:B:Jo:18

2. When they set up the Tent of Meeting and gathered, how many tribes had still not received their territories (Josh. 18:2)?

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Eight

C:A:Jo:18

3. When Joshua went to make a survey of the land how many people from each tribe did he send out (Josh. 18:4)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Seven

B:A:Jo:18

4. Joshua sent out people from each tribe to make a survey of the land and to _____ (Josh. 18:4).

- A. Write a description of it
- B. Tell him the best way to take what remained
- C. Tell all Israel about the land God was giving them
- D. Capture and bring back to him people who lived in the land

A:B:Jo:18

5. Who owned the bulk of the territory of Israel in the south (Josh. 18:5)?

- A. Simeon
- B. Benjamin
- C. Judah
- D. Joseph

C:B:Jo:18

6. Who owned the bulk of the territory of Israel in the north (Josh. 18:5)?

- A. Simeon
- B. Benjamin
- C. Judah
- D. Joseph

D:B:Jo:18

7. How did Joshua propose to divide the last seven remaining parts of the land (Josh. 18:6)?

- A. By lot
- B. According to the needs of each tribe
- C. As the LORD directed Moses
- D. According to the number of each tribe

A:B:Jo:18

8. What did Joshua need to be brought to him before he cast lots to decide how the seven remaining parts of the land would be distributed (Josh. 18:6)?

- A. A lamb from each tribe
- B. Seven straws for drawing
- C. Written descriptions of each area
- D. A captive from each area

C:I:Jo:18

9. Who did not get a portion of the land (Josh. 18:7)?

- A. Danites
- B. Levites
- C. Simeonites
- D. Asherites

B:B:Jo:18

10. What was the inheritance of the tribe of Levi (Josh. 18:7)?

- A. The tabernacle and its surroundings
- B. Shiloh and Jerusalem
- C. One tenth of the land from each tribe
- D. The priestly service of the LORD

D:B:Jo:18

11. All of the following tribes received their inheritance east of Jordan EXCEPT (Josh. 18:7)

- A. Reuben
- B. Gad
- C. Ephraim
- D. Manasseh

C:B:Jo:18

12. The surveyors were to return to Joshua at _____ where he would cast lots for the final tribes inheritance (Josh. 18:10).

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Shiloh
- C. Gilgal
- D. Bethel

B:B:Jo:18

13. The tribe of Benjamin got the territory between what two tribes (Josh. 18:11)?

- A. Judah and Joseph
- B. Simeon and Asher
- C. Reuben and Gad
- D. Dan and Judah

A:I:Jo:18

14. The boundary of Benjamin started at the Jordan and went by the slopes of what city before ascending into the desert of Beth Aven (Josh. 18:12)?

- A. Shiloh
- B. Bethel
- C. Ramah
- D. Jericho

D:A:Jo:18

15. The boundary of Benjamin passed by the southern slope of the city of Luz, which is _____ (Josh. 18:13).

- A. Shiloh
- B. Bethel
- C. Hebron
- D. Beth Shemesh

B:I:Jo:18

16. The boundary of Benjamin descended down to Ataroth Adar on the south side of the hill of Lower _____ (Josh. 18:13).

- A. Lachish
- B. Shechem
- C. Beth Horon
- D. Ramah

C:I:Jo:18

17. The boundary of Benjamin went by Kiriath Baal which is _____ (Josh. 18:14).

- A. Kiriath Jearim
- B. Kiriath Sepher
- C. Beth Horon
- D. Beth Shemesh

A:A:Jo:18

18. The boundary of Benjamin went west by the spring of _____ (Josh. 18:15).

- A. Waters of Shemesh
- B. Waters of Nephtoah
- C. Waters of Siloam
- D. Waters of Beersheba

B:A:Jo:18

19. The southern boundary of Benjamin when down what valley that was near the Jebusite city (Jerusalem) (Josh. 18:16)?

- A. Valley of Kidron
- B. Valley of Armageddon
- C. Valley of the Cheesemakers
- D. Valley of Hinnom

D:I:Jo:18

19. The southern boundary of Benjamin went down by what pass (Josh. 18:17)?

- A. Ataroth
- B. Scorpion
- C. Adummim
- D. Nephtoah

C:I:Jo:18

20. The southern boundary of Benjamin ran by what stone (Josh. 18:17)?

- A. Bohan son of Reuben
- B. Lehem son of Benjamin
- C. Qelt son of Judah
- D. Naharaim son of Dan

A:A:Jo:18

21. The southern border of Benjamin came out on the east by the mouth of the Jordan River in the bay of the _____ (Josh. 18:19)

- A. Kinnereth Sea
- B. The Great Sea
- C. The Salt Sea
- D. The Bitter Sea

C:B:Jo:18

22. What formed the eastern boundary of Benjamin (Josh. 18:20)?

- A. The desert of Zin
- B. The Arabah
- C. Mount Pisgah
- D. The Jordan

D:B:Jo:18

23. All of the following cities were part of Benjamin's inheritance EXCEPT (Josh. 18:21ff)

- A. Jericho
- B. Hebron
- C. Bethel
- D. Gibeon
- E. Ramah

B:B:Jo:18

24. What city was known as the Jebusite city in the inheritance of Benjamin (Josh. 18:28)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Bethel
- D. Jericho

B:B:Jo:18

Joshua 19 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The tribe of Simeon's territory was taken from what other tribe's inheritance (Josh. 19:1)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Reuben
- C. Benjamin
- D. Judah

D:I:Jo:19

2. The tribe of Simeon's territory was in the south and included all of the following cities EXCEPT (Josh. 19:2ff)?

- A. Hebron
- B. Beersheba
- C. Ziklag
- D. Hormah
- E. Sharuhem

A:I:Jo:19

3. Why was the tribal inheritance of Simeon taken from within Judah (Josh. 19:9)?

- A. Because Judah had sinned
- B. Because Judah had more than they needed
- C. Because Judah and Simeon had made an alliance
- D. Because of Jacob's curse on Simeon

B:I:Jo:19

4. The tribal inheritance of Zebulun extended to the ravine near what town (Josh. 19:11)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Shiloh
- C. Jokneam
- D. Hazor

C:A:Jo:19

5. In what valley did the boundary of Zebulun end (Josh. 19:14)?

- A. Armageddon
- B. Hinnom
- C. Arnon
- D. Iphtah El

D:A:Jo:19

6. The boundary of Zebulun turned eastward from Sarid toward the sunrise of Kisloth _____ (Josh. 19:12).

- A. Tabor
- B. Ramoth
- C. Naalaim
- D. Jearim

A:A:Jo:19

7. Who got the second allotment in the casting of lots for the tribal inheritance (Josh. 19:1)

- A. Dan
- B. Asher
- C. Simeon
- D. Zebulun

C:I:Jo:19

8. The inheritance of Issachar included which famous town (Josh. 19:18)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Nazareth
- C. Hebron
- D. Jezreel

D:A:Jo:19

9. The boundary of Issachar touched _____ (Josh. 19:22).

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Tabor
- C. Lower Beth Horon ridge
- D. Hazor

B:A:Jo:19

10. Which tribe got the fifth allotment (Josh. 19:24)?

- A. Dan
- B. Asher
- C. Simeon
- D. Zebulun

B:A:Jo:19

11. The western boundary of Asher touched what place (Josh. 19:26)?

- A. Carmel
- B. Tabor
- C. Gilboa
- D. Gerizim

A:A:Jo:19

12. The boundary of Asher touched the tribe of _____ and the Valley of Iphtah El (Josh. 19:27)?

- A. Dan
- B. Asher
- C. Simeon
- D. Zebulun

D:I:Jo:19

13. The boundaries of Asher went toward the Greater Sidon and the fortified city of _____ (Josh. 19:29).

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Chorazin
- C. Tyre
- D. Capernaum

C:I:Jo:19

14. The tribe of Naphtali was identified by boundary marker at the large _____ in Zaaninnim (Josh. 19:33).

- A. Stone
- B. Tree
- C. Mountain
- D. Ravine

B:A:Jo:19

15. The tribe of Naphtali touched what tribe to the west of them (Josh. 19:34)?

- A. Dan
- B. Asher
- C. Simeon
- D. Zebulun

B:I:Jo:19

16. Which tribe was the seventh and final one to receive its inheritance (Josh. 19:40)?

- A. Dan
- B. Asher
- C. Simeon
- D. Zebulun

A:A:Jo:19

17. Part of the territory assigned to Dan faced the area of _____ which was a port city (Josh. 19:46).

- A. Gath
- B. Beersheba
- C. Jericho
- D. Joppa

D:I:Jo:19

18. The Danites did not get the territory Joshua assigned to them by lot because _____ (Josh. 19:47)

- A. They had cattle and needed grazing fields
- B. They were wanted more sources of water
- C. They were not able to take possession of the territory
- D. They were too large for the assigned territory

C:B:Jo:19

19. What town did Dan defeat and take as their inheritance (Josh. 19:47)?

- A. Leshem
- B. Beth Shemesh
- C. Megiddo
- D. Kiriath Jearim

A:I:Jo:19

20. The town of Leshem was renamed _____ (Josh. 19:47).

- A. Nazareth
- B. Dan
- C. Hazaroth Hazor
- D. Beeroth

B:B:Jo:19

21. What inheritance did Joshua get (Josh. 19:49)?

- A. A mountain
- B. A field
- C. A town
- D. A well in a valley

C:I:Jo:19

22. Joshua received as his inheritance the town of _____
(Josh. 19:50)

- A. Hebron
- B. Gibeah
- C. Azekah Ramoth
- D. Timnath Serah

D:I:Jo:19

23. Which tribe was the last to receive its inheritance by Joshua's casting of lots (Josh. 19:40)?

- A. Dan
- B. Asher
- C. Simeon
- D. Zebulun

A:A:Jo:19

24. In what tribe was the town Timnah Serah that Joshua requested as his own inheritance (Josh. 19:49)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Judah
- C. Ephraim
- D. Asher

C:I:Jo:19

25. Who helped Joshua divide up the land by lots at Shiloh (Josh. 19:51)?

- A. Nun the son of Joshua
- B. Eleazar the priest
- C. Caleb, his friend
- D. Nathan the prophet

B:B:Jo:19

Joshua 20 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The cities of refuge were for what kinds of people (Josh. 20:2)?

- A. The poor and abandoned
- B. Those with no families
- C. Those who killed someone accidentally
- D. Those who owed money to their neighbor

C:B:Jo:20

2. The cities of refuge were to protect the one fleeing there from the _____ (Josh. 20:2)

- A. Avenger of blood
- B. Sergeant at arms
- C. The chief of the hosts of Israel
- D. The high priest

A:B:Jo:20

3. When a person entered the city of refuge they were to stand where and make their case (Josh. 20:4)?

- A. Outside the city wall
- B. The home of the priest
- C. By the well of the city
- D. The city gate

D:B:Jo:20

4. Before whom was a person seeking asylum in a city of refuge to make their case (Josh. 20:4)?

- A. The priest
- B. The city elders
- C. The prophet
- D. The messenger of the Lord

B:I:Jo:20

5. The one finding asylum in a city of refuge was not to be turned over to the avenger of blood because he killed his neighbor without _____ (Josh. 20:5)

- A. Jealousy
- B. Anger
- C. Malice aforethought
- D. Wickedness

C:I:Jo:20

6. The person seeking asylum in a city of refuge was allowed to leave the city after a trial by the assembly and _____ (Josh. 20:6)

- A. The death of the high priest
- B. A pardon by the elders
- C. The victim's family's forgiveness
- D. The year of Jubilee

A:I:Jo:20

7. All of the following were cities of refuge on the western side of the Jordan EXCEPT (Josh. 20:7)

- A. Kedesh in Galilee
- B. Shechem in Ephraim
- C. Kiriath Arba in Judah
- D. Gibeon in Benjamin

D:A:Jo:20

8. The town of Kiriath Araba was a city of refuge which is better known by its name _____ (Josh. 20:7)

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Megiddo
- C. Hebron
- D. Gaza

C:I:Jo:20

9. On the eastern side of the Jordan all of the following were cities of refuge EXCEPT (Josh. 20:8)

- A. Bezer in Reuben
- B. Ammon in Pisgah of Reuben
- C. Ramoth in Gilead
- D. Golan in Bashan of Manasseh

B:A:Jo:20

10. Shechem was a city of refuge in the hill country of what tribe (Josh. 20:7)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Zebulun
- C. Asher
- D. Ephraim

D:I:Jo:20

11. Ramoth was a city of refuge on the eastern side of the Jordan was in what region of Gad (Josh. 20:8)?

- A. Golan
- B. Gilead
- C. Plains of Moab
- D. Edom

B:A:Jo:20

12. Golan was a city of refuge in the region of _____ in Manasseh (Josh. 20:9)

- A. Golan
- B. Gilead
- C. Plains of Moab
- D. Edom

A:I:Jo:20

13. Hebron was a city of refuge in the hill country of what tribe (Josh. 20:7)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Judah
- C. Asher
- D. Ephraim

B:B:Jo:20

14. How many cities of refuge were there west of the Jordan (Josh. 20:7f)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Six
- D. Twelve

B:I:Jo:20

15. How many cities of refuge were there east of the Jordan (Josh. 20:8)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Six
- D. Twelve

B:I:Jo:20

16. How many cities of refuge were there in Israel total (Josh. 20:7ff)

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Six
- D. Twelve

C:B:Jo:20

Joshua 21 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The heads of the Levites approached all of the following with a request that they be given towns EXCEPT (Josh. 21:1)

- A. Joshua son of Nun
- B. Caleb son of Jephuneh
- C. Eleazar the priest
- D. The heads of the other tribal families

B:I:Jo:21

2. The LORD had directed through Moses that the Levites be given towns with _____ (Josh. 21:2)

- A. High places
- B. Threshing floors
- C. Gates and walls
- D. Pasturelands

D:I:Jo:21

3. Where was Joshua when the Levites brought their request for their inheritance (Josh. 21:2)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Shechem
- C. Shiloh
- D. Gilgal

C:A:Jo:21

4. All of the following are major groups within the tribe of Levi EXCEPT (Josh. 21:4, 6, 7)

- A. Libnahites
- B. Kohathites
- C. Gershonites
- D. Merarites

A:B:Jo:21

5. Of the three major subdivisions of Levi who received the first lot (Josh. 21:4)?

- A. Libnahites
- B. Kohathites
- C. Gershonites
- D. Merarites

B:A:Jo:21

6. The Kohathites received thirteen towns in all of the following tribes EXCEPT (Josh. 21:4)

- A. Judah
- B. Simeon
- C. Benjamin
- D. Reuben

D:A:Jo:21

7. Which major division of the Levites received its inheritance from the towns of Issachar, Asher and Naphtali (Josh. 21:6)?

- A. Libnahites
- B. Kohathites
- C. Gershonites
- D. Merarites

C:A:Jo:21

8. Which major division of the Levites received its inheritance from the towns of Reuben, Gad and Zebulun (Josh. 21:7)?

- A. Libnahites
- B. Kohathites
- C. Gershonites
- D. Merarites

D:A:Jo:21

9. The town of Kiriath Arba is also called _____ (Josh. 21:11)

- A. Hebron
- B. Hormah
- C. Arad
- D. Beersheba

A:B:Jo:21

10. Arba was the forefather of _____ (Josh. 21:11)

- A. Moab
- B. Anak
- C. Sihon
- D. Jabin

B:I:Jo:21

11. The city of Hebron is also a city of _____ (Josh. 21:13)

- A. Walls and gates
- B. Springs of water
- C. Refuge
- D. The Edomites

C:I:Jo:21

12. To whom had the city of Hebron already been given (Josh. 21:12)?

- A. Joshua
- B. Caleb
- C. Eleazar
- D. The daughters of Zelophehad

B:B:Jo:21

13. All of the following cities of Benjamin were given to the Kohathites who were Levites EXCEPT (Josh. 21:17)

- A. Anathoth
- B. Gibeon
- C. Geba
- D. Shechem

D:I:Jo:21

14. All of the following cities of Ephraim were given to the Kohathites as Levitical cities EXCEPT (Josh. 21:21f)

- A. Hazor
- B. Shechem
- C. Gezer
- D. Beth Horon

A:I:Jo:21

15. Which city from Ephraim that was given as a levitical city was also a city of refuge (Josh. 21:21)?

- A. Hazor
- B. Shechem
- C. Gezer
- D. Beth Horon

B:I:Jo:21

16. The Gershonites were a levitical group that was given what city in Bashan that was a city of refuge (Josh. 21:27)?

- A. Heshbon
- B. Ammon
- C. Golan
- D. Jericho

C:A:Jo:21

17. The Gershonites who were Levites were given what city in Naphtali in Galilee that was also a city of refuge (Josh. 21:32)?

- A. Hazor
- B. Shiloh
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Kedesh

D:A:Jo:21

18. The Merarites from the Levites were given what city in Gad that was a city of refuge (Josh. 21:38)?

- A. Ramoth in Gilead
- B. Kedesh in Galilee
- C. Hebron in the hill country
- D. Gezer on the plains

A:A:Jo:21

19. How many levitical cities were there in total (Josh. 21:41)?

- A. 24
- B. 32
- C. 48
- D. 64

C:B:Jo:21

20. After the land was divided, what did the LORD give them on every side (Josh. 21:44)?

- A. Rest
- B. Blessing
- C. Rain
- D. Success

A:B:Jo:21

21. Joshua reflects after dividing the land that all God's _____ were fulfilled (Josh. 21:44f)

- A. Covenants
- B. Oaths
- C. Commandments
- D. Promises

D:B:Jo:21

Joshua 22 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When Joshua sent the trans-jordan tribes home he called Moses by the title _____ (Josh. 22:1)
- A. The prophet of the LORD
 - B. The man of God
 - C. The master of Israel
 - D. The servant of the LORD

D:I:Jo:22

2. The three trans-jordan tribes had not _____ their brothers (Josh. 22:3)
- A. Rejected
 - B. Deserted
 - C. Cursed
 - D. Pursued

B:B:Jo:22

3. After the three tribes had seen their brothers find rest in the land God had promised them they were free to return to the land on _____ (Josh. 22:4)
- A. The plains of Moab
 - B. The dome of Gilead
 - C. The other side of Jordan
 - D. The heights of Golan

C:B:Jo:22

4. Joshua instructed the trans-jordan tribes not to forsake the commandment that Moses had given them listing all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 22:5)
- A. Listen to his voice
 - B. Walking in all his ways
 - C. Love the LORD you God
 - D. Obey his commands
 - E. Serve him with all your heart

A:I:Jo:22

5. Which of the trans-jordan tribes received the land of Bashan (Josh. 22:6)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Gad
- C. One half of Manasseh
- D. Judah

C:A:Jo:22

6. When Joshua sent the trans-jordan tribes home what did do (Josh. 22:7)?

- A. He built an altar for them
- B. He blessed them
- C. He made a covenant with them
- D. He gave them a copy of the books of the law

B:B:Jo:22

7. When Joshua mentioned the plunder gained by the trans-jordan tribes he included all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 22:8)

- A. Livestock
- B. Bronze
- C. Iron
- D. Clothing
- E. Jewels

E:A:Jo:22

8. Where was Joshua when he sent the trans-jordan tribes home (Josh. 22:9)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Shechem
- C. Shiloh
- D. Timnah Serah

C:I:Jo:22

9. When the trans-jordan tribes arrived at Geliloth near the Jordan what did they do (Josh. 22:10)?

- A. They read a copy of the law
- B. They set up twelve stones
- C. They set up a pillar to the LORD
- D. They built a large altar

D:B:Jo:22

10. When the other tribes heard that the trans-jordan tribes had built an altar at Geliloth what was their initial response (Josh. 22:12)?
- A. They gathered to go to war against them
 - B. They sent offerings and sacrifices
 - C. They blessed them
 - D. They burned two of their towns to the ground

A:B:Jo:22

11. Who did Joshua send to find out about why the trans-jordan tribes had built the altar at Geliloth (Josh. 22:13)?
- A. Eleazar the high priest
 - B. Phinehas the son of Eleazar
 - C. Jazer the son of Joshua
 - D. Manoah the son of Eleazar

B:A:Jo:22

12. How many heads of the tribes went with Phinehas to find out why the trans-jordan tribes had built the altar at Geliloth (Josh. 22:14)?
- A. Twelve
 - B. Eleven
 - C. Ten
 - D. Nine

C:A:Jo:22

13. What did Phinehas asked the trans-jordan tribe in Gilead (Josh. 22:16)?
- A. How could they offer their children in the fires of sacrifice?
 - B. How could they reject the laws of Moses the servant of the LORD?
 - C. How could they offer up the blood of bulls and goats?
 - D. How could they turn away from the LORD and build an altar?

D:I:Jo:22

14. Phinehas reminded and accused the trans-jordan tribes of what particular sinful event in Israel's past that was similar to their building an altar (Josh. 22:17)?
- A. The golden calf
 - B. The sin of Peor
 - C. The sin of Korah
 - D. The sin of complaining because there was no water

B:A:Jo:22

15. Phinehas argued that the trans-jordan tribes should not build an altar because the whole community was punished for _____ sin previously (Josh. 22:20)

- A. Balaam's
- B. Aaron's
- C. Achan's
- D. Moses'

C:B:Jo:22

16. The trans-jordan tribes used all of the following titles for God EXCEPT saying He knew their intention in building the altar (Josh. 22:22)

- A. The God of Peniel
- B. The Mighty One
- C. God
- D. The LORD

A:A:Jo:22

17. The trans-jordan tribes said they had not built the altar to do what with it (Josh. 22:23)?

- A. Offer their children upon it
- B. Offer burnt offerings or grain offerings
- C. Anoint it with oil
- D. Shed blood for their sins

B:A:Jo:22

18. What explanation did the trans-jordan tribes give for why they built the replica of the LORD's altar at Geliloth (Josh. 22:28)?

- A. If the their children ever went after other gods
- B. If the tribes on the west of the Jordan ever left the LORD
- C. If the other tribes ever said they had no share in the LORD
- D. If the other tribes ever made war on them

C:B:Jo:22

19. The altar built at Geliloth was built as a(n) _____ (Josh. 22:28)

- A. Witness
- B. Sign of the covenant
- C. Oath
- D. Memorial

A:I:Jo:22

20. What name did the Reubenites and Gadites give to the altar they built at Geliloth (Josh. 22:34)?

- A. A witness between us that the LORD is God
- B. A sign that there is one God and the LORD is his name
- C. A blessing that God is king of the world
- D. A promise that both sides of Jordan served the LORD

A:I:Jo:22

Joshua 23 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After a long time the LORD gave Israel rest from all their _____
(Josh. 23:1)

- A. Enemies
- B. Troubles
- C. Weariness
- D. Journies

A:B:Jo:23

2. When Joshua was old he summon all of the following EXCEPT to hear his final farewell (Josh. 23:2)?

- A. Elders
- B. Leaders
- C. Judges
- D. Priests
- E. Officials

D:A:Jo:23

3. Joshua told the leaders that _____ had fought for them (Josh. 23:3)

- A. All Israel
- B. The Levites
- C. The LORD
- D. The hosts of heaven

C:B:Jo:23

4. Joshua said he had conquered the nations between what two boundary markers (Josh. 23:4)?

- A. The Salt Sea and the Great Sea
- B. The Jordan and the Great Sea
- C. The hill country and the plains
- D. The Negev and Galilee

B:B:Jo:23

5. Joshua told the tribal leaders they needed to be strong and _____
(Josh. 23:6)

- A. Obey all that was written in the Law of Moses
- B. Listen to the commandments of the LORD
- C. Remember the promises of God
- D. Of good courage

A:B:Jo:23

6. Joshua said that the law of Moses was in _____ (Josh. 23:6)

- A. The ark
- B. Their hearts
- C. A book
- D. The mouths of their children

C:I:Jo:23

7. Joshua warned the leaders of Israel that they should not do all of the following in regard to foreign gods EXCEPT (Josh. 23:7)

- A. Bow down to them
- B. Swear by them
- C. Serve them
- D. Follow their ways
- E. Invoke their names

D:I:Jo:23

8. What did the LORD drive out before Israel (Josh. 23:9)?

- A. The chariots of iron
- B. Great and powerful nations
- C. Giants and mighty men
- D. Horses and warriors

B:I:Jo:23

9. Because the LORD fought for them one Israelite routed _____
(Josh. 23:10)

- A. Ten
- B. A hundred
- C. A thousand
- D. Ten thousand

C:I:Jo:23

10. Joshua told the leaders of Israel they were not to do any of the following with the survivors of the nations EXCEPT (Josh. 23:12)

- A. Share their food with them
- B. Intermarry with them
- C. Ally themselves with them
- D. Associate with them

A:B:Jo:23

11. Joshua warned the leaders the nations left in the land would become all of the following EXCEPT (Josh. 23:13)

- A. Snares and traps
- B. Whips on their backs
- C. Arrows in their sides
- D. Thorns in their eyes

C:A:Jo:23

12. If Israel allied themselves with the nations who survived they would _____ (Josh. 23:13)

- A. Perish from the good land God had given them
- B. Wander in the desert until they repented
- C. Seek God but not find him
- D. Watch their children reject the LORD

A:B:Jo:23

13. In Joshua's farewell speech he said he was going the way of _____ (Josh. 23:14)

- A. His fathers
- B. All the earth
- C. All mankind
- D. Moses

B:I:Jo:23

14. Joshua in his farewell speech told the leaders they knew what with all their heart and soul (Josh. 23:14)?

- A. That the Lord was their God and He was one
- B. That they should worship the Lord
- C. Not one of the good promises God gave them had failed
- D. That God had given them the land

C:I:Jo:23

15. Joshua, in his farewell speech, warned the leaders that if they did what God would bring evil upon them (Josh. 23:16)?
- A. Violated the covenant
 - B. Turned their backs on the LORD
 - C. Forgot the commandments of the LORD
 - D. Said that they had conquered the land

A:B:Jo:23

16. Joshua, in his farewell speech, warned the leaders that God's anger would burn against them if they did what (Josh. 23:16)?
- A. Became proud
 - B. Did not follow the ways of the LORD
 - C. Served other gods
 - D. Turned aside after dishonest gain

C:B:Jo:23

17. Joshua, in his farewell speech, warned the leaders that God's anger would express itself in _____ (Josh. 23:16)
- A. He would not listen to their prayers
 - B. The nations driving them out of the land
 - C. Droughts and plagues like they had seen in Egypt
 - D. Israel's perishing from the good land

D:B:Jo:23

Joshua 24 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where did Joshua summon all the tribes to renew the covenant (Josh. 24:1)?

- A. Shiloh
- B. Bethel
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Shechem

D:B:Jo:24

2. At the end of Joshua's life what did the elders and judges of Israel do at Shechem (Josh. 24:1)

- A. Worshipped the LORD
- B. Presented themselves before God
- C. Built an altar to the LORD
- D. Sent out messengers to all the tribes

B:I:Jo:24

3. All of the following were leaders of Israel that were listed as gathered with Joshua at Shechem EXCEPT (Josh. 24:1)

- A. Judges
- B. Elders
- C. Officials
- D. Priests
- E. Leaders

D:A:Jo:24

4. Joshua, in narrating Israel's history at Shechem, said what two individuals had lived beyond the river (Josh. 24:2)

- A. Terah and Nahor
- B. Abraham and Isaac
- C. Jacob and Laban
- D. Joseph and Judah

A:A:Jo:24

5. Joshua speaking for the LORD, in narrating Israel's history at Shechem, said that the forefathers had done what when they lived beyond the river (Josh. 24:2)?

- A. Left their homes to follow the LORD
- B. Went the way of all flesh
- C. Served other gods
- D. Worshipped the LORD

C:B:Jo:24

6. Where did God say he had taken Abraham from (Josh. 24:3)?

- A. On the other side of the sea
- B. Beyond the River
- C. From Ur
- D. From the desert of his sojourn

B:I:Jo:24

7. The phrase "beyond the River" refers to what river as the home of the forefathers (Josh. 24:3)?

- A. Jordan
- B. Litani
- C. Nile
- D. Euphrates

D:B:Jo:24

8. God said he gave Abraham all of the following descendants EXCEPT (Josh. 24:3)

- A. Isaac
- B. Lot
- C. Jacob
- D. Esau

B:I:Jo:24

9. Esau received what land inheritance from the LORD (Josh. 24:4)?

- A. The hill country of Seir
- B. The plains of Moab
- C. The mountains of Pisgah
- D. Gilead

A:B:Jo:24

10. When Esau received his land inheritance in Seir what happened to Jacob and his descendants (Josh. 24:4)?
- A. They went to Haran and worked for Laban
 - B. They went to meet God at Bethel
 - C. They went down to Egypt
 - D. They wandered in the desert

C:B:Jo:24

11. Who did God say he sent to bring the Israelites out of Egypt (Josh. 24:5)?
- A. Moses and Jethro
 - B. Moses and Aaron
 - C. Moses and Miriam
 - D. Moses and Joshua

B:B:Jo:24

12. With what did the Egyptians pursue the Israelites as far as the Red Sea (Josh. 24:6)?
- A. Horses
 - B. Bows and arrows
 - C. Chariots
 - D. An innumerable host

C:B:Jo:24

13. When Israel cried for help what did the LORD put between Israel and the Egyptians (Josh. 24:7)?
- A. Fire
 - B. Water
 - C. Darkness
 - D. Sand

C:I:Jo:24

14. What group of people fought against Israel on the eastern side of the Jordan (Josh. 24:8)?
- A. Amorites
 - B. Edomites
 - C. Hittites
 - D. Jebusites

A:A:Jo:24

15. After Israel destroyed the Amorites on the eastern side of the Jordan, what did they do (Josh. 24:8)?

- A. Ran after other gods
- B. Plundered their cities
- C. Built an altar to the LORD their God
- D. Took possession of their land

D:I:Jo:24

16. Who sent for Balaam to put a curse on Israel (Josh. 24:9)?

- A. Og king of Bashan
- B. Sihon king of Heshbon
- C. Balak son of Zippor
- D. Hobab son of Eliezer

C:I:Jo:24

17. Balak sent for whom to put a curse on Israel (Josh. 24:9)?

- A. Balaam son of Beor
- B. Achan son of Carmi
- C. Sihon son of Heshbon
- D. Eglon son of Moab

A:B:Jo:24

18. What was God's response to Balaam's request to put a curse on Israel (Josh. 24:10)?

- A. He refused Balaam's request
- B. He would not listen to him
- C. He gave him leprosy instead
- D. He cursed Balak instead of Israel

B:I:Jo:24

19. After Israel crossed the Jordan what was the first city that fought against them (Josh. 24:11)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Ai
- C. Jericho
- D. Bethel

C:B:Jo:24

20. When the Israelites crossed the Jordan all of the following peoples fought against them EXCEPT (Josh. 24:11)

- A. Amorites
- B. Hittites
- C. Canaanites
- D. Jebusites
- E. Edomites

E:A:Jo:24

21. What did God send ahead of them to drive out the inhabitants of the land before them (Josh. 24:12)?

- A. Vultures
- B. A locust
- C. A serpent
- D. A hornet

D:A:Jo:24

22. Israel had not taken the land with what instruments of war (Josh. 24:12)?

- A. Bow and arrows
- B. Sword and bow
- C. Spear and sword
- D. Horse and chariot

B:I:Jo:24

23. Joshua admonished the people to fear the LORD and serve him with all _____ (Josh. 24:14)

- A. Humility
- B. Their hearts
- C. Faithfulness
- D. Righteousness

C:I:Jo:24

24. Joshua admonished the people to throw what away (Josh. 24:14)?

- A. The gods their forefathers worshiped beyond the River
- B. The gods of the people they had conquered
- C. The gods of Egypt
- D. The plunder of the inhabitants of the land

A:B:Jo:24

25. Joshua said "But as for me and my household, we will _____ the LORD (Josh. 24:15)

- A. Follow
- B. Worship
- C. Fear
- D. Serve

D:B:Jo:24

26. The people said they chose to follow the LORD because he had done all of the following for them EXCEPT (Josh. 24:16)

- A. Protected them in their entire journey among the nations
- B. Brought their forefathers out of Egypt from the land of slavery
- C. Toppled the walls of Jericho
- D. Performed great signs before their eyes

C:A:Jo:24

27. Joshua told the people they were not able to serve the LORD because of what two qualities in God (Josh. 24:19)

- A. He was a righteous and awesome God
- B. He was a holy and jealous God
- C. He was a pure and holy God
- D. He was perfect and righteous

B:I:Jo:24

28. When the people acknowledged that they were witnesses against themselves, Joshua told them to throw what away (Josh. 24:23)?

- A. Their foreign gods
- B. The plunder of the Canaanites
- C. The evil practices of Egypt
- D. Their clothes that they had worn in the desert

A:B:Jo:24

29. Where did Joshua make a covenant for the people drawing up laws and decrees (Josh. 24:25)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Bethel
- C. Shechem
- D. Jerusalem

C:B:Jo:24

30. Where did Joshua record the things concerning the covenant that he made with the people at Shechem (Josh. 24:26)?

- A. On the altar he built before the LORD
- B. In the Book of the Law
- C. On a plastered rock he set up
- D. On the doorframes of their houses

B:B:Jo:24

31. What did Joshua set up under an oak near the holy place of the LORD at Shechem as a witness against the Israelites (Josh. 24:27)?

- A. A pillar
- B. A heap of stones
- C. A stone
- D. An altar

C:B:Jo:24

32. How old was Joshua when he died (Josh. 24:29)?

- A. Ninety-five
- B. One hundred and ten
- C. One hundred and fifty
- D. One hundred and eighty

D:A:Jo:24

33. Joshua was buried in his inheritance at _____ (Josh. 24:30)

- A. Timnah Serah
- B. Beth Horon
- C. Taanach
- D. Hazor

A:I:Jo:24

34. Joshua was buried in the hill country of what tribe (Josh. 24:30)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Ephraim
- C. Judah
- D. Benjamin

B:B:Jo:24

35. Whose bones did the Israelites bury at Shechem (Josh. 24:32)?

- A. Jacob's
- B. Abraham's
- C. Joseph's
- D. Joshua's

C:B:Jo:24

36. Joseph was buried on the plot of land that Jacob bought from _____ (Josh. 24:32)

- A. Hamor the son of Shechem
- B. Sheshai the son of Shiloh
- C. Rizpah the son of Bayit
- D. Caleb the son of the Negev

A:A:Jo:24

37. Who was the son of Aaron who died and was buried in Gibeah (Josh. 24:33)?

- A. Kohath
- B. Eleazar
- C. Phineas
- D. Zippor

B:A:Jo:24

38. Who was Eleazar's son who had been allotted territory in Ephraim (Josh. 24:33)?

- A. Kohath
- B. Caleb
- C. Phineas
- D. Zippor

C:I:Jo:24

Judges Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginner level; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Judges 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. After the death of _____ Israel asked God, who will fight the Canaanites (Judg 1:1)?

- A. Moses
- B. Judah
- C. Joshua
- D. Caleb

C:B:Jd:1

2. After the death of Joshua who did the Israelites discuss who would be the first to fight (Judg 1:1)?

- A. Philistines
- B. Hittites
- C. Moabites
- D. Canaanites

D:A:Jd:1

3. Whom did the Lord select to be the first to go up and fight against the Canaanites immediately following the death of Joshua (Judg 1:2)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Reuben
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

C:I:Jd:1

4. Who went with Judah to fight the Canaanites (Judg 1:3)?

- A. Benjaminites
- B. Simeonites
- C. Gileadites
- D. Reubenites

B:A:Jd:1

5. When Adoni-Bezek was captured by Israel, what did they cut off (Judges 1:6)?

- A. Thumbs and big toes
- B. Their ears
- C. Right hands
- D. Right arms

A:B:Jd:1

6. Where was Adoni-Bezek brought to and died (Judges 1:7)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Jericho
- C. Jordan river
- D. Jerusalem

D:A:Jd:1

7. Who said: “Seventy kings with their thumbs and big toes cut off ...” (Judg 1:7)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Sisera
- C. Jabin
- D. Adoni-Bezek

D:I:Jd:1

8. Judah attacked _____ and put the city to sword and set it on fire (Judges 1:8)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Jericho
- C. Damascus
- D. Bethel

A:A:Jd:1

9. Judah attacked the Canaanites in all of the following areas EXCEPT (Judg 1:9)

- A. The hill country
- B. The Negev
- C. The Sharon Plain
- D. The foothills

C:I:Jd:1

10. Kiriath Arba was the former name of what city (Judg 1:10)?

- A. Tekoa
- B. Hebron
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Debir

B:I:Jd:1

11. What town was formerly called Kiriath Sepher [Judg 1:11)?

- A. Tekoa
- B. Hebron
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Debir

D:I:Jd:1

12. Caleb said to the man who takes _____ I will give my daughter in marriage (Judg 1:12)?

- A. Jebus
- B. Kiriath Sepher
- C. Kiriath Arba

D. Hebron
B:I:Jd:1

13. Who did Caleb give his daughter (Acsah) to in marriage (Judg 1:13)?

- A. Othniel
- B. Judah
- C. Hebron
- D. Kenaz

A:B:Jd:1

14. Who gave his daughter to the first judge for taking the city of Debir (Judg 1:11)?

- A. Joshua
- B. Joseph
- C. Achan
- D. Caleb

D:B:Jd:1

15. Who is Othniel's older brother (Judges 1:13)?

- A. Moses
- B. Joshua
- C. Caleb
- D. Ehud

D:A:Jd:1

16. What did Acsah ask from her father Caleb as a special favor (Judg 1:15)?

- A. The city of Hebron
- B. The high place of Beersheba
- C. The springs in the Negev
- D. The forest of Bethzur

C:A:Jd:1

17. The descendants of Moses' father-in-law originally settled in the city of _____. (Judges 1:16)

- A. Springs
- B. Palms
- C. Olives
- D. Tekoa

B:A:Jd:1

18. Moses' father-in-law was identified as a _____ in Judges (Judg 1:16)

- A. Midianite
- B. Cushite
- C. Moabite
- D. Kenite

D:A:Jd:1

19. Moses' father-in-law ended up near what city of the Negev (Judg 1:16)?

- A. Arad
- B. Hormah
- C. Beersheba
- D. Machtesh

A:A:Jd:1

20. The people of _____ went with the descendants of Moses' father-in-law to live on the city of Palms (Judg 1:16)?

- A. Judah
- B. Reuben
- C. Caleb
- D. Benjamin

A:A:Jd:1

21. Who helped the men of Judah totally destroy the city of Zephath in the Negev (Judg 1:17)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Benjamin
- C. Simeon
- D. Levi

C:I:Jd:1

22. The men of Judah and the Simeon totally destroyed which city of the Canaanites (Judg 1:17)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethel
- C. Zephath
- D. Gaza

C:A:Jd:1

23. After the men of Judah and Simeon totally destroyed the city of Zephath in the Negev, what was it renamed (Judg 1:17)?

- A. Kiriath Arba
- B. Hormah
- C. Maktesh
- D. Tel

B:I:Jd:1

24. Judah took all of these Philistine cities EXCEPT (Judg 1:18)

- A. Gaza
- B. Ashkelon
- C. Gath
- D. Ekron

C:A:Jd:1

25. The men of Judah were unable to drive out the people from the plains because (Judg 1:19)?

- A. They have so many people
- B. They had chariots fitted with iron
- C. They hid in caves
- D. God was not with Judah

B:B:Jd:1

26. Who did Moses promise the city of Hebron to (Judg 1:20)?

- A. Joshua
- B. Othniel
- C. His father-in-law the Kenite
- D. Caleb

D:B:Jd:1

26. Who did Caleb drive out of the land of Hebron (Judges 1:20)?

- A. Sons of Anak
- B. Sons of Rephaim
- C. Sons of Adoni-Bezek
- D. Sons of Adoni-Meleck

A:I:Jd:1

27. Who did the Benjamites not drive out (Judges 1:21)?

- A. Hittites
- B. Simeonites
- C. Jebusities
- D. Perizzites

C:I:Jd:1

28. Which tribe was not able to drive the Jebusites from Jerusalem (Judg 1:21)?

- A. Judah
- B. Benjamin
- C. Ephraim
- D. Dan

B:B:Jd:1

29. Benjamin is living with the _____ in Jerusalem “till this day” (Judg 1:21)

- A. Anakites
- B. Reubenites
- C. Edomites
- D. Jubusites

D:B:Jd:1

30. The Lord was with which house or tribe of Israel as they attacked Bethel (Judg 1:22)?

- A. Reuben
- B. Benjamin

- C. Joseph
- D. Levi

C:I:Jd:1

31. On what city did the tribe of Joseph send men to spy out (Judg 1:23)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Jericho
- C. Bethel
- D. Bethlehem

C:I:Jd:1

32. Bethel was formerly called _____ (Judg 1:23)

- A. Kiriath Sepher
- B. Luz
- C. Hormah
- D. Gibeah

B:B:Jd:1

33. What did the tribe of Joseph do to the man that showed them how to get into Bethel (Judg 1:24-25)?

- A. Spared him and his family
- B. Killed him along with the rest
- C. Hanged him, as a traitor
- D. Spared just his life

A:B:Jd:1

34. All of the following were listed as cities the tribe of Manasseh was not able to drive out the people of EXCEPT (Judg 1:27)

- A. Bethshan
- B. Megiddo
- C. Beersheba
- D. Taanach
- E. Dor

C:I:Jd:1

34. When Israel became strong what did they do with the Canaanites (Judg 1:28)?

- A. They pressed them into forced labor
- B. They burned their cities down
- C. They plundered their cities
- D. They stole their chariots

A:A:Jd:1

35. The tribe of Ephraim could not drive out the Canaanites from what city (Judg 1:29)?

- A. Tiberius
- B. Gezer
- C. Gaza

D. Ekron
B:B:Jd:1

36. Because Asher could not drive out the Canaanites what resulted (Judg 1:31)?

- A. They were oppressed by the Canaanites
- B. Their cities were burned down by the Philistines
- C. They tore down the altars of the Lord
- D. They lived among the Canaanites

D:B:Jd:1

37. What tribe was confined to the hill country and could not come down into the plain (Judg 1:34)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Dan
- D. Benjamin

C:I:Jd:1

38. The boundary of the Amorites included the _____ (Judg 1:36)

- A. Megiddo pass
- B. Scorpion Pass
- C. Maale Adumim
- D. Maktesh Ramon

B:A:Jd:1

Judges 2

1. The angel of the Lord went up from _____ to Bokim making an accusation against Israel (Judg 2:1)

- A. Mt. Sinai
- B. Gilgal
- C. Jordan River
- D. Jerusalem

B:A:Jd:2

2. The angel of the Lord said they were not to make what with the people of this land (Judg 2:2)?

- A. An altar
- B. A temple
- C. A covenant
- D. High place

C:B:Jd:2

3. Who said "I brought you up out of Egypt" (Judg 2:1)?

- A. The Lord
- B. The angel of the Lord
- C. El Shaddai
- D. Moses

B:B:Jd:2

4. What were the Israelites to do to the Canaanite altars (Judg 2:2)?

- A. Break them down
- B. Burn them with fire
- C. Use them for the Lord
- D. Move them

A:B:Jd:2

5. What was the result of Israel making covenants with the people of the land, and not tearing down their altars (Judges 2:3)?

- A. God sent down fire and consume them
- B. God would open up the ground and swallow them up
- C. God would make sure Israel would lose in battle
- D. God would not drive out the people of the land

D:B:Jd:2

6. What did the Israelites do after the angel of the Lord finished speaking at Bokim (Judg 2:4-5)?

- A. Rebelled
- B. Offered sacrifices
- C. Went to war

D. Wept
D:A:Jd:2

7. What place was named after the Israelites wept because of the announcement of the angel of the Lord (Judg 2:5)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Bethel
- C. Tekoa
- D. Bokim

D:I:Jd:2

8. What did the Israelites do after Joshua dismissed them (Judg 2:6)?

- A. They went to take possession of their inheritance
- B. They went back into the dessert.
- C. They tried to make Joshua king
- D. They gather together to offer sacrifices to the Lord

A:B:Jd:2

9. Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua and all the days of_____ (Judg 2:7)

- A. Caleb
- B. The children who had been born in the desert
- C. The judges who delivered Israel from the hands of their oppressors
- D. Those who had seen the great things the Lord had done

D:B:Jd:2

10. How old was Joshua when he died (Judg 2:8)?

- A. 90 years old
- B. 120 years old
- C. 100 years old
- D. 110 years old

D:A:Jd:2

11. In what tribal area was Joshua buried at Timnath Heres (Judg 2:9)?

- A. Dan
- B. Ephraim
- C. Benjamin
- D. Manasseh

B:A:Jd:2

12. When Joshua's generation had passed on how is their death described (Judg 2:10)?

- A. They went to be with the Lord
- B. They rested in peace
- C. They were gathered to their fathers
- D. They closed their eyes and breathed their last

C:I:Jd:2

13. How was the generation after Joshua's described (Judg 2:10)?

- A. They followed in the way of the Lord
- B. They knew neither the Lord, nor what he has done
- C. They wanted to stay living in tents
- D. They wanted to have peace in the land

B:B:Jd:2

14. What did the people of Israel start to worship after Joshua's generation died (Judg 2:11)?

- A. Golden Calf
- B. Chemosh of the Moabites
- C. Baals
- D. The Sun

C:I:Jd:2

15. The generation after Joshua _____ the Lord (Judg 2:12)?

- A. Worshiped
- B. Sacrificed to
- C. Forsook
- D. Prayed to

C:B:Jd:2

16. The Lord became angry with the generation after Joshua because (Judg 2:13)?

- A. They forsook the Lord and served Baals
- B. They defiled the ark
- C. They went to war without pray
- D. They rebelled against their king

A:B:Jd:2

17. Along with Baal what did the Israelites who were forsaking the Lord serve (Judg 2:13)?

- A. Chemosh
- B. Ashtoreth
- C. Molech
- D. Dagon

B:I:Jd:2

18. In his anger the Lord did what to Israel (Judg 2:14)?

- A. Sent fire from heaven
- B. Sent plagues
- C. Gave them to their enemies
- D. Caused a famine

C:B:Jd:2

18. What caused great distressed to the generation after Joshua (Judg 2:15)?

- A. They lost every battle because God was against them

- B. They were enslaved by their enemies
- C. They were taken to Babylon exiled off the land .
- D. They were starving from the famine which God used to slay them

A:I:Jd:2

19. What did the Lord rise up to save them from the hands of their enemies (Judg 2:16)?

- A. Kings
- B. Prophets
- C. Priests
- D. Judges

D:B:Jd:2

20. What role did the judges play that God raised up for Israel (Judg 2:16)?

- A. They determined between right and wrong in Israel
- B. They saved Israel from the hands of their enemies
- C. They proclaimed and instructed the people in the law
- D. They ruled over all Israel just as Joshua and Moses had

B:B:Jd:2

21. How had the preceding generation lived unlike the current generation (Judg 2:17)?

- A. They had obeyed the Lord's commands
- B. They had served the Lord for manna
- C. They had worshipped the golden calves at Sinai
- D. They forgot the Lord in the desert

A:B:Jd:2

22. What did the Israelites do instead of listening to the judges (Judg 2:17)?

- A. They listen to false prophets
- B. They listen to a foreign king
- C. Prostituted themselves before other gods
- D. Built a temple to the Lord

C:B:Jd:2

23. What did the Lord do through a judge that he raised up (Judg 2:18)?

- A. Saved Israel from the hands of their enemies
- B. Built an altar to the Lord
- C. Ruled the people in righteousness
- D. Broke down the altars of Baal and Asherah

A:B:Jd:2

24. How long were the people of Israel safe from the hands of their enemies (Judg 2:18)?

- A. As long as they were faithful to the Lord
- B. 40 years
- C. As long as the judge lived
- D. Forever

C:I:Jd:2

24. When Israel groaned under their afflictions what was God's response (Judg 2:18)?

- A. God rejected them
- B. God had compassion on them
- C. God sent them prophets
- D. God would not listen to their prayers

B:B:Jd:2

25. What did the people of Israel do after a judge died (Judg 2:19)?

- A. They continued to follow the Lord into the next generation
- B. They appointed another judge
- C. They went back to their other gods
- D. They were then once again conquered by their enemies

C:B:Jd:2

26. The Lord was angry with Israel because they had violated _____ (Judg 2:20)

- A. His prophets
- B. His priests
- C. His mercies
- D. His covenant

D:B:Jd:2

27. Because Israel continues to return to their false gods, what did the Lord say (Judg 2:21)?

- A. I will no longer be with them.
- B. I will destroy them.
- C. I will no longer drive out before them the nations in the land.
- D. I will no help their enemies conquer them.

C:B:Jd:2

28. For what purpose did God keep the nations that Joshua did not drive out (Judg 2:22)?

- A. To help Israel
- B. To tempt Israel
- C. To enslave Israel
- D. To test Israel

D:B:Jd:2

29. What did the Lord not do for Israel (Judg 2:23)?

- A. Not drive out the nations at once
- B. Not give them victory over their enemies
- C. Not give them a circumcised heart
- D. Not give them the desires of their hearts

A:B:Jd:2

Judges 3

1. What group of Israelites was to be tested by those nations the Lord left in Canaan (Judg 3:1)?

- A. The elders
- B. The farmers
- C. The experience fighters
- D. The inexperience fighters

D:A:Jd:3

2. What was one reason God left the nations in the land and did not drive them out (Judg 3:2)?

- A. To teach them the ways of the Lord
- B. To have them be a witness to the nations
- C. To teach them the art of warfare
- D. To teach them the consequences of their sins

C:B:Jd:3

3. How many rulers of the Philistines were there (Judg 3:3)?

- A. 7
- B. 5
- C. 3
- D. 2

B:A:Jd:3

4. Judges says that the Lord's commands were given through _____ (Judg 3:4)

- A. Moses
- B. The servants of the Lord, the prophets
- C. The priests and Levites
- D. Samuel

A:B:Jd:3

5. What was one reason God left the nations in the land and did not drive them out (Judg 3:4)?

- A. To see if Israel would obey the Lord's commands
- B. To force Israel to take their own land
- C. To call forth leaders to raise up
- D. To lead the nations to repentance

A:B:Jd:3

6. Israel assimilated with the Canaanites in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Judg 3:6)

- A. They married the daughters of the Canaanites
- B. They gave their daughters to the Canaanites
- C. They served their gods
- D. They invited them to help defend their cities

D:I:Jd:3

7. Which of the following was not listed as one of the people groups Israel assimilated with in Judges (Judg 3:5)?

- A. Canaanites
- B. Hittites
- C. Amorites
- D. Edomites
- E. Jebusites

D:I:Jd:3

8. What sin did Israel commit that led the Lord to give them into the hands of Cushan-Rishthaim (Judg 3:7-8)?

- A. They touched the ark
- B. They built a golden calf
- C. Worshiped Baal
- D. They offered up child sacrifices

C:I:Jd:3

9. Cushan-Rishthaim was the king of what territory (Judg 3:8)?

- A. The cities of Lebanon
- B. Shephelah
- C. Maktesh Gadol
- D. Aram Naharaim

D:A:Jd:3

10. In Judges there is a frequently repeated idiom that “Israel did _____ the Lord” (Judg 3:7).

- A. Sin before
- B. Evil in the eyes of
- C. idolatry and forsook
- D. not remember

B:B:Jd:3

11. When did God raise up a judge against Cushan-Rishathaim (Judg 3:9)?

- A. When Israel cried out to the Lord
- B. When Israel gathered at Shiloh
- C. When Israel swore allegiance to the covenant
- D. When Israel was being carried away captive

A:B:Jd:3

12. Who Othniel’s older brother (Judg 3:9)?

- A. Joshua
- B. Caleb
- C. Ehud
- D. Kenaz

B:A:Jd:3

13. After the spirit of the Lord came upon Othniel what did he do (Judg 3:10)?

- A. He defeated Cushan-Rishathaim
- B. He led Israel against the Philistines
- C. He killed the king of Aram with an ox goad
- D. He took a Nazarite vow and fasted

A:B:Jd:3

14. What was a divine sign that Othniel had become a judge (Judg 3:10)?

- A. He was anointed
- B. The elders of Hebron laid hands on him
- C. He took a Nazirite vow
- D. The Spirit of the Lord came on him

D:B:Jd:3

15. How many years did the land have peace under Othniel as judge (Judg 3:11)?

- A. 20 years
- B. 40 years
- C. 30 years
- D. 50 years

B:A:Jd:3

16. Eglon, who had power over Israel, was king of what region (Judg 3:12)?

- A. Ammon
- B. Edom
- C. Aram
- D. Moab

D:B:Jd:3

17. Eglon attacked Israel taking what city (Judg 3:13)?

- A. City of Palms
- B. Damascus
- C. Hebron
- D. Bethel

A:I:Jd:3

18. Who joined with Eglon to attack Israel (Judg 3:13)?

- A. Ammonites and Amalekites
- B. Midianites and Edomites
- C. Philistines and Amorites
- D. Jebusites and Hittites

A:A:Jd:3

19. What special physical trait did Ehud have (Judg 3:15)?

- A. He was blind in one eye
- B. He only one hand

- C. Had six fingers and six toes
- D. Was left-handed

D:B:Jd:3

20. What tribe of Israel was Ehud from (Judg 3:15)?

- A. Tribe of Reuben
- B. Tribe of Benjamin
- C. Tribe of Joseph
- D. Tribe of Levi

B:B:Jd:3

21. What did the Israel send with Ehud to give to Eglon (Judg 3:15)?

- A. The ark
- B. Olive oil
- C. Tribute
- D. A golden calf

C:I:Jd:3

22. How long was Ehud's double-edged sword (Judg 3:16)?

- A. One foot
- B. Foot and a half
- C. Two feet
- D. Three feet

B:I:Jd:3

21. Ehud strapped what to his right thigh (Judges 3:16)?

- A. A double edge sword
- B. A poison dagger
- C. A short spear
- D. A club

A:B:Jd:3

22. How was Eglon king of Moab described (Judges 3:17)?

- A. A mighty warrior
- B. A power man
- C. A very fat man
- D. A pious man who feared the Lord

C:B:Jd:3

23. After Ehud presented the tribute to king Eglon what did Ehud do (Judg 3:18)?

- A. Killed everyone in the king's palace
- B. Sent home those who had carried the tribute
- C. Went home by way of Hebron
- D. Used the bathroom

B:A:Jd:3

24. Where did Ehud turn around to return to Eglon after he had presented the tribute (Judg 3:19)?

- A. When near the idols at Gilgal
- B. When near the spring of Jericho
- C. When near the Dead or Salt Sea
- D. When near the Mountains of Ephraim

A:I:Jd:3

25. When Ehud went back to Eglon, he said he had _____ for him (Judges 3:19).

- A. A new chariot
- B. A secret message from God
- C. A specially inscribed dagger
- D. More tribute from Israel

B:B:Jd:3

26. Where did Ehud strike Eglon king of Moab with his sword (Judg 3:21)?

- A. Into the heart
- B. In the arm
- C. In the belly
- D. In the chest

C:B:Jd:3

27. Why could Ehud not retrieve his sword after stabbing Eglon (Judg 3:22)?

- A. Because he was afraid of being caught
- B. Because it stuck in his chest
- C. Because Eglon's guards came upon him
- D. Because the fat closed in around it

D:B:Jd:3

28. When Ehud and Eglon were alone, Ehud said "I have a secret message from _____ for you" (Judg 3:20).

- A. God
- B. The King
- C. Baal
- D. Israel

A:B:Jd:3

29. In order to kill Eglon, Ehud drew his short sword from his _____ (Judg 3:21)

- A. Right hip
- B. Right Shoulder
- C. Left hip
- D. Right thigh

D:B:Jd:3

30. What did the servants think Eglon was doing when they found his door lock (Judg 3:24)?

- A. Sleeping
- B. Relieving himself
- C. In a secret meeting
- D. Going into his concubines

B:B:Jd:3

31. How long did the servants wait before unlocking the doors to check on Eglon (Judg 3:25)?

- A. Till the sun set
- B. Till it was time for prayer
- C. Till the point of embarrassment
- D. Till they could wait no longer

C:I:Jd:3

32. How did Ehud muster the Israelite troops after killing Eglon (Judg 3:27)?

- A. By blowing a trumpet.
- B. By sending out messengers.
- C. By shouting from the city gate
- D. By lighting a huge fire on Mount Ebal

A:I:Jd:3

33. What tribe did Ehud go to to muster the troops of Israel against the Moabites (Judg 3:27)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Judah
- C. Dan
- D. Ephraim

D:A:Jd:3

34. How many Moabites were slain by Ehud and the troops of Israel (Judg 3:29)?

- A. 5,000
- B. 10,000
- C. 40,000
- D. 100,000

B:A:Jd:3

34. With what did Shamgar kill 600 Philistines (Judg 3:31)?

- A. A battle ax
- B. A double-edged sword
- C. The jaw of a donkey
- D. An ox-goad

D:I:Jd:3

35. Who did the minor judge Shamgar fight against (Judg 3:31)?

- A. Edomites
- B. Moabites
- C. Philistines
- D. Ammonites

C:I:Jd:3

Judges 4

1. After Ehud had died, Israel did evil in the eyes of the Lord so he sold them into king _____, king of Canaan of Hazor (Judg 4:1-2).

- A. Jason
- B. Jehoiakim
- C. Jabin
- D. Jabal

C:B:Jd:4

2. Jabin, king of Canaan, reigned from what city (Judg 4:1)?

- A. Hazor
- B. Bethshan
- C. Shechem
- D. Megiddo

A:B:Jd:4

3. Who was Jabin's commander over his army at Harosheth Haggoyim (Judg 4:2)?

- A. Serug
- B. Sisera
- C. Sihon
- D. Selah

B:B:Jd:4

4. Where did Sisera, the commander of Jabin's army, live (Judg 4:2)?

- A. Jezreel Benegev
- B. Hazor
- C. Bethshan
- D. Harosheth Haggoyim

D:A:Jd:4

5. Jabin had chariots fitted with _____ that he used to oppress Israel (Judg 4:3).

- A. Gold
- B. Steel
- C. Bronze
- D. Iron

D:I:Jd:4

6. How many chariots did Jabin have (Judg 4:3)?

- A. 1,200
- B. 900
- C. 500
- D. 100

B:A:Jd:4

7. Who was Deborah married to (Judg 4:4)?

- A. Lahairoi

- B. Lamech
- C. Lappidoth
- D. Lakishon

C:A:Jd:4

8. Besides being a judge who other role did Deborah fill (Judg 4:4)?

- A. Priestess
- B. Prophetess
- C. Sage
- D. Queen

B:B:Jd:4

9. Where did Deborah hold court (Judg 4:5)?

- A. By a well
- B. In the city gate
- C. Beside an olive tree
- D. Under a palm tree

D:I:Jd:4

10. Where was the Palm tree of Deborah (Judg 4:5)?

- A. Between Jerusalem and Bethlehem
- B. Between Hebron and Beersheba
- C. Between Ramah and Bethel
- D. Between Shechem and Bethshan

C:A:Jd:4

11. Deborah sent for _____ to gather an army of ten thousand men (Judg 4:6).

- A. Lappidoth
- B. Sisera
- C. Barak
- D. Gideon

C:B:Jd:4

12. Where was Barak originally from (Judg 4:6)?

- A. Bethshan in Ephraim
- B. Jezreel in Zebulun
- C. Kedesh in Naphtali
- D. Bethel in Benjamin

C:A:Jd:4

13. Deborah told Barak he was to muster his troops at what place (Judg 4:6)?

- A. The Jordan River
- B. Mount Tabor
- C. En Gedi spring
- D. Kishon River

B:I:Jd:4

14. Deborah told Barak to muster 10,000 men from what two tribes (Judg 4:6)?

- A. Gad and Reuben
- B. Asher and Dan
- C. Benjamin and Manasseh
- D. Zebulun and Naphtali

D:A:Jd:4

15. Where did Deborah lure Sisera's army to (Judg 4:7)?

- A. The Jordan River
- B. Mount Tabor
- C. En Gedi Sprng
- D. Kishon River

D:B:Jd:4

16. What condition did Barak put on his participation in the battle against Jabin (Judg 4:8)?

- A. Deborah must go with him
- B. The ark of the Lord must be brought out
- C. God must give him a sign from heaven
- D. Jabin must die before the battle begins

A:B:Jd:4

17. Deborah prophesied that the Lord will delivered Sisera into whose hand (Judg 4:9)?

- A. Barak's brother
- B. A child's
- C. A woman's
- D. Deborah's

C:B:Jd:4

18. What was the result of Barak asking Deborah to go with him to Mt. Tabor (Judg 4:9)?

- A. He will be defeated
- B. He lost his honor.
- C. He would not kill Sisera.
- D. He was killed in battle.

C:B:Jd:4

19. Who's descendent was Heber the Kenite (Judg 4:11)?

- A. Caleb's brother in law
- B. Moses's brother in law
- C. Joshua brother in law
- D. Deborah's family

B:A:Jd:4

20. Where had Heber the Kenite pitched his tent (Judg 4:11)?

- A. Near the well of Shechem
- B. Near the great altar on Mount Ebal
- C. Near the gate of Megiddo near the Armageddon Valley

D. Near the great tree in Zaanannim near Kedesh
D:A:Jd:4

21. What did Sisera do when he heard that Barak had gathered an army (Judg 4:12-13)?

- A. Reported to Jabin
- B. Gathered his army to Kishon River
- C. Gathered his army to Mt. Tabor
- D. Gathered his army to the Jordan River

B:I:Jd:4

22. Deborah announced that who or what was going on ahead of Barak (Judg 4:14)

- A. The Lord
- B. The pillar of fire
- C. The ark of God
- D. Deborah

A:B:Jd:4

23. In Judges 4, by what did the Lord rout the army of Sisera (Judg 4:15)?

- A. By the surging waters
- B. By hailstones
- C. By the sword
- D. By a fire

C:A:Jd:4

24. What does Sisera do, when his army is routed (Judg 4:15)?

- A. Died in battle
- B. Fled on foot
- C. Fled to Kedesh
- D. Carried off by his man

B:B:Jd:4

25. To where did Barak pursue the fleeing army of Sisera after they were routed (Judg 4:16)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Harosheth Hagoyim
- C. Bethshan Haartez
- D. Samaria Behar

B:A:Jd:4

26. When his army was routed, where did Sisera flee to (Judges 4:17)?

- A. Jael's tent
- B. Harosheth
- C. Kedesh
- D. Deborah's palm

A:B:Jd:4

27. Who was Jael's husband (Judg 4:17)?

- A. Reuel
- B. Jethro
- C. Hobab
- D. Heber

D:A:Jd:4

28. What tribal group was Jael associated with (Judg 4:17)?

- A. The Jebusites
- B. The Perrizites
- C. The Kenites
- D. The Midianites

C:I:Jd:4

29. What did Jael give Sisera to drink (Judg 4:19)?

- A. Cold water
- B. Milk
- C. New wine
- D. Pomegranate juice

B:B:Jd:4

30. Where had Jael stored the milk (Judg 4:19)?

- A. In a jug
- B. In a skin
- C. In a bottle
- D. In a bowl

B:A:Jd:4

31. How did Jael give kill Sisera (Judg 4:21)?

- A. A dagger through the heart
- B. Dropped a mill stone on his head
- C. A tent peg through his temple
- D. Poisoned his milk

C:B:Jd:4

32. Who came by Jael's tent looking for Sisera (Judg 4:22)?

- A. Deborah
- B. Barak
- C. Ehud
- D. Jabin

B:A:Jd:4

Judges 5

1. What did Deborah and Barak do on the same day of the battle (Judg 5:1)?

- A. Gave birth
- B. Died
- C. Sang a song
- D. Had a vision

C:B:Jd:5

2. Who does the Song of Deborah call to listen (Judg 3:3)?

- A. The nations
- B. Prophets and priests
- C. The people of Hazor
- D. Kings and rulers

D:A:Jd:5

3. In the Song of Deborah the Lord is pictured as marching from what territory (Judg 5:4)?

- A. Moab
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Shiloh
- D. Edom

D:A:Jd:5

4. What is another name of the location of Edom (Judg 5:4)?

- A. Kedesh
- B. Seir
- C. Maale
- D. Maktesh

B:A:Jd:5

5. In the Song of Deborah is says, “When you marched form the land of Edom, the earth shook, the _____” (Judg 5:4).

- A. The clouds poured down water
- B. Winds blew
- C. Fires fell from the heaven
- D. Sun darken and the moon turned to blood

A:B:Jd:5

6. Deborah refers to the Lord as “The One of _____” (Judg 5:5).

- A. Tabor
- B. Jacob
- C. Sinai
- D. Shaddai

C:I:Jg:5

7. Deborah says what quaked before the Lord (Judg 5:5)?

- A. The waters
- B. The mountains
- C. Trees
- D. Rocks

B:I:Jd:5

8. In the Song of Deborah it says that in the days of Jael and _____ the roads were abounded (Judg 5:6).

- A. Deborah
- B. Barak
- C. Sisera
- D. Shamgar

D:A:Jg:5

9. In the Song of Deborah how does she refer to herself (Judg 5:7)?

- A. As a mother of Israel
- B. As a judge of Israel
- C. As a warrior of Israel
- D. As the wife of Lappidoth

A:I:Jg:5

10. In the Song of Deborah it points to war coming as a result of _____ (Judg 5:8)

- A. Israel breaking the covenant
- B. Offering sacrifices to Chemosh
- C. Choosing new gods
- D. Intermarrying with the Canaanites

C:I:Jg:5

11. In the Song of Deborah she describes war coming to what part of the city (Judg 5:8)?

- A. City walls
- B. City gates
- C. Palace of the city
- D. Temple of the city

B:B:Jg:5

12. In the Song of Deborah what did she say was not seen among 40,000 in Israel (Judg 5:8)?

- A. A chariot
- B. A prophet
- C. A shield and spear
- D. Ruler

C:A:Jg:5

13. In the Song of Deborah, Deborah address those who ride _____ (Judg 5:10)

- A. Camels

- B. Mighty stallions
- C. White donkeys
- D. The clouds

C:A:Jg:5

14. In the Song of Deborah what do the voices at the watering places recite (Judg 5:11)?

- A. The commandments
- B. The word of the Lord
- C. The victories of the Lord
- D. The righteous acts of the Lord

D:I:Jd:5

15. In the Song of Deborah who will the people of the Lord call to wake up and break into song (Judg 5:12)?

- A. Deborah
- B. Jabin
- C. Sisera
- D. Jael

A:A:Jd:5

16. Who was Barak's father (Judg 5:12)?

- A. Lapidoth
- B. Boaz
- C. Shamgar
- D. Abinoam

D:I:Jd:5

17. Which tribe of Israel had its roots in Amalek in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:13)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Dan
- D. Benjamin

B:A:Jd:5

18. Which tribe in Israel bore the commander's staff in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:13)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Ephraim
- C. Dan
- D. Benjamin

A:I:Jd:5

19. In the Song of Deborah who came down from Makir (Judg 5:14)?

- A. Leaders
- B. Captains
- C. Warriors

D. Priest
B:A:Jd:5

20. In the Song of Deborah whose princes were with Deborah (Judg 5:15)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Ephraim
- C. Dan
- D. Issachar

D:A:Jd:5

21. In the districts of _____ there was much searching of heart in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:15-16).

- A. Zebulun
- B. Ephraim
- C. Reuben
- D. Issachar

C:A:Jd:5

22. Which tribe of Israel was asked why they stayed among the campfires in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:16)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Ephraim
- C. Reuben
- D. Issachar

C:A:Jd:5

23. Which area stayed beyond Jordan in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:17)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Golan
- C. Shephelah
- D. Jezreel plain

A:I:Jd:5

24. Who lingered by the ships in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:17)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Dan
- C. Asher
- D. Zebulun

B:A:Jd:5

25. Who stayed in his coves (Judg 5:17)?

- A. Dan
- B. Gilead
- C. Asher
- D. Zebulun

B:A:Jd:5

26. The people of _____ and _____ risked their very lives on the terraced fields (Judg 5:18).

- A. Dan and Asher
- B. Gilead and Naphtali
- C. Asher and Zebulun
- D. Zebulun and Naphtali

D:A:Jd:5

27. Where did the kings of Canaan fight in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:19)?

- A. Jezreel
- B. The waters of Megiddo
- C. Mount Carmel
- D. Beersheba

B:B:Jd:5

28. While the kings of Canaan fought at Taanach what did they not do in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:19)?

- A. Defeat Israel
- B. Take women captive
- C. Carry off plunder
- D. Burn the cities of Israel

C:A:Jd:5

29. Who fought from against Sisera in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:20)?

- A. Kings
- B. Stars
- C. Angels
- D. The Lord

B:B:Jd:5

30. In the Song of Deborah what is credited with defeating the armies of Sisera (Judg 5:21)?

- A. The Kishon River
- B. The clouds bringing hailstones
- C. Fire from Mount Carmel
- D. The sword of Jael and Deborah

A:B:Jd:5

31. In the Song of Deborah who said “Curse Meroz” (Judg 5:23)?

- A. Deborah
- B. Barak
- C. Jael
- D. The Angel of the Lord

D:I:Jd:5

32. Why was Meroz cursed in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:23)?

- A. Because they aided Jabin
- B. Because they forgot the Lord their maker
- C. Because they did not come to help the Lord
- D. Because they rebelled against the Lord

C:I:Jd:5

33. In the Song of Deborah who is called the most bless of tent-dwelling women (Judg 5:24)?

- A. Deborah
- B. Jael
- C. Sarah
- D. Rachel

B:B:Jd:5

34. What did Sisera ask from Jael in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:25)?

- A. Milk
- B. Food
- C. Water
- D. Wine

C:B:Jd:5

35. In _____ she [Jael] brought him curdled milk (Judges 5:25)?

- A. A bowl fit for nobles
- B. A golden chalice
- C. An old wine skin
- D. A wooden cup

A:I:Jd:5

36. What two instruments did Jael wield against Sisera according to the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:26)?

- A. Tent peg and hammer
- B. Sword and shield
- C. Her belt and plate
- D. Her ropes and cords

A:B:Jg:5

37. Who killed Sisera the chief general of Jabin's army in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:27)?

- A. Deborah
- B. Delilah
- C. Jael
- D. The mother of Barak

C:B:Jg:5

38. Whose mother is said to peer through a window in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:28)?

- A. Jael's
- B. Deborah's
- C. Barak's
- D. Sisera's

D:B:Jd:5

39. Sisera's mother assumed what was delaying the safe return of her son in the Song of Deborah (Judg 5:30)?

- A. He was offering a sacrifice to his god
- B. He was dividing the spoils of war
- C. He was cleaning his chariot
- D. He was destroying the cities of Israel

B:B:Jd:5

40. In the Song of Deborah who does the writer wish would perish (Judg 5:31)?

- A. The enemies of the Lord
- B. The people of Canaan
- C. The chariots of Jabin
- D. People who refuse to worship you

A:I:Jd:5

Judges 6

1. How many years were the Israelites handed over to the Midianites for (Judg 6:1)?

- A. 4
- B. 7
- C. 12
- D. 40

B:A:Jd:6

2. The Israelites prepared shelters to hide from the Midianites in all the following places EXCEPT (Judg 6:2)

- A. Caves
- B. Tents
- C. Clefts
- D. Strongholds

B:A:Jd:6

3. All of the following invaded and ruined the Israelite crops EXCEPT (Judg 6:3)

- A. Midianites
- B. Jebusites
- C. Amalekites
- D. Eastern peoples

B:B:Jd:6

4. The Midianite invaders were described by what metaphor (Judg 6:5)?

- A. As bees
- B. As ants
- C. As dew
- D. As locusts

D:I:Jd:6

5. Midian came with all of the following animals listed EXCEPT (Judg 6:4-5)

- A. Donkeys
- B. Sheep
- C. Horses
- D. Camels

C:A:Jd:6

6. When Israel cried out to the Lord because of Midian what did God originally send in response (Judg 6:7)?

- A. A judge
- B. A priest
- C. A wise man
- D. A prophet

D:I:Jd:6

7. What does the Lord tell his prophet to remind the people of Israel of when they cried out under Midianite oppression (Judg 6:9)?

- A. "I rescued from the hands of the Egyptians"
- B. "I am the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel"
- C. "I am who I am has sent me"
- D. "I am the one who rides the clouds"

A:B:Jd:6

8. God explicitly had commanded them not to worship the gods of the _____ in whose land they were to live (Judg 6:10)

- A. Amorites
- B. Edomites
- C. Moabites
- D. Philistines

A:I:Jd:6

9. Where did the Angel of the Lord sit just prior to the call of Gideon (Judg 6:11)?

- A. In the tent of Gideon's father
- B. Under the oak
- C. On the ground
- D. On a stone

B:I:Jd:6

10. Who was Gideon's father (Judg 6:11)?

- A. Eliezer the Levite
- B. Phineas the Ephraimite
- C. Joash the Abiezrite
- D. Sisah the Alakarite

C:A:Jd:6

11. What was Gideon doing when the angel of the LORD appeared to him by the oak in Ophrah (Judg 6:11)?

- A. Sleeping
- B. Tending to his cattle
- C. Praying
- D. Threshing wheat

D:B:Jd:6

12. Where was Gideon threshing wheat when the angel of the Lord originally came to him (Judg 6:11)?

- A. In a winepress
- B. On a threshing floor
- C. In a field
- D. On the roof of his house

A:B:Jd:6

13. How did the angel of the Lord originally address Gideon as he was threshing wheat (Judg 6:12)?

- A. As a judge
- B. As a mighty warrior
- C. As a prophet in Israel
- D. As a child

B:B:Jd:6

14. When Gideon responded to his initial call from the angel of the Lord he asked _____ (Judg 6:13)

- A. What have we done to deserve being plundered by the Midianites
- B. Why are you standing so far off from us and do not save us?
- C. Where are all God's wonders that our fathers told us about?
- D. How long, O Lord, will you forget us, forever?

C:B:Jd:6

15. What was Gideon's complaint to his initial call from the angel of the Lord (Judg 6:13)?

- A. The Lord has forgotten us for days without number
- B. The Lord is judging us for the sins of our fathers
- C. The Lord is compassionate, merciful and long suffering
- D. The Lord has abandoned us into the hands of Midian

D:B:Jd:6

16. In whose strength did the Lord tell Gideon to go against the Midianites (Judg 6:14)?

- A. The strength of the Lord of hosts
- B. His own strength
- C. The strength of his father Joash
- D. The strength of a war horse

B:I:Jd:6

17. The Lord told Gideon to go and save Israel out of the hands of which enemies (Judg 6:14)?

- A. Edomites
- B. Amorites
- C. Midianites
- D. Amalekites

C:B:Jd:6

18. What did Gideon say in response to the angel of the Lord saying that Gideon was to go and save Israel (Judg 6:15)?

- A. I cannot do it
- B. I am but a child
- C. My clan is the weakest
- D. No one will follow me into battle

C:I:Jd:6

19. Gideon was from what tribe (Judg 6:15)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. Benjamin
- D. Manasseh

D:A:Jd:6

20. How did the LORD respond to Gideon when he asked how he could save Israel (Judg 6:16)?

- A. I will be with you
- B. Be strong and very courageous
- C. Trust in the LORD
- D. Do not fear them, fear only the Lord your God

A:I:Jd:6

21. After his call from the angel of the Lord what did Gideon ask for (Judg 6:17)?

- A. The shield of his father
- B. A sign
- C. Six talents of silver
- D. Food for his family

B:B:Jd:6

22. During his call why did Gideon ask the angel of the Lord to wait (Judg 6:18)?

- A. He had to confer with his father Joash
- B. He had to muster the armies of Israel
- C. He had to get an offering to set before him
- D. He had to burn incense before the Lord at Shiloh

C:I:Jd:6

23. Gideon brought all of the following out to give to the LORD EXCEPT (Judg 6:19)

- A. Wine
- B. Meat of a young goat
- C. Bread without yeast
- D. Broth in a pot

A:A:Jd:6

24. What did the angel of God instruct Gideon to do with the meat and unleavened bread at his call (Judg 6:20)?

- A. Put them upon the altar of the Lord
- B. Place them on the threshing floor
- C. Put them on a rock
- D. Put them on the top of a mountain

C:B:Jd:6

24. What happened to the offering that Gideon provided to the angel of the Lord at the oak of Ophrah (Judg 6:21)?

- A. The angel of the LORD ate it
- B. Fire flared from the rock and consumed the offering
- C. The LORD made it disappear
- D. A cloud came over the offering

B:B:Jd:6

25. When Gideon realized that he had seen the angel of the Lord, what did he exclaim (Judg 6:22)?

- A. Lord be merciful to me a sinner
- B. The Lord is merciful and full of compassion
- C. Blessed are you O Lord our God, king of the universe
- D. I have seen the angel of the LORD face to face

D:I:Jd:6

26. After Gideon realized he had seen the angel of the Lord how did the angel respond (Judg 6:23)?

- A. Do not be afraid. You are not going to die.
- B. Fear God and keep his commandments
- C. Trust in the Lord and he will be your shield
- D. I will be with you

A:I:Jd:6

27. What did Gideon call the altar he built to the LORD where the fire consumed the meat and unleavened bread at Ophrah (Judg 6:24)?

- A. The LORD is good
- B. The LORD is a consuming fire
- *C. The LORD is peace
- D. The LORD is merciful

C:B:Jd:6

28. Where is the altar that Gideon built and called it "The Lord is Peace" (Judg 6:24)?

- A. Shiloh
- B. Gilgal
- C. Bethel
- D. Ophrah

D:I:Jd:6

29. What did God ask Gideon to provide as a burnt offering from his father's herd before he tore down the altar to Baal (Judg 6:25)?

- A. Lamb
- B. Goat
- C. Calf
- D. Bull

D:I:Jd:6

30. God asked Gideon to do all the following EXCEPT (Judg 6:25)

- A. Pour water on the altar
- B. Tear down his father's altar to Baal
- C. Cut down the Asherah pole
- D. Build a proper altar to the Lord

A:B:Jd:6

31. Where did the angel instruct Gideon to get the wood for the altar of the Lord (Judg 6:26)?

- A. From the oak of Ophrah
- B. From the cedars of Lebanon
- C. From the Asherah pole
- D. From the wooden image of Baal

C:I:Jd:6

31. How many servants did Gideon take with him to accomplish what the angel of the Lord asked of him (Judg 6:27)?

- A. 4
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 25

B:A:Jd:6

32. When did Gideon tear down his father's Baal altar and cut down the Asherah pole (Judg 6:27)?

- A. In the morning
- B. At noon
- C. At sunset
- D. At night

D:I:Jd:6

33. After Gideon destroyed his father Joash's altar of Baal and cut down the Asherah pole what name did the town's people give him (Judg 6:32)?

- A. Asherah-herem
- B. Jerub-Baal
- C. Shaddai-Baal
- D. Balaam-Baal

B:B:Jd:6

34. The people gave Gideon the name Jerub-Baal saying _____ (Judg 6:32)

- A. Let God forgive him
- B. Let Baal contend with him
- C. May God bless him
- D. Let Baal give him peace

B:B:Jd:6

35. Those who joined forces to attack Israel in the days of Gideon where did they camp after crossing the Jordan (Judg 6:33)?

- A. The Valley of Elah
- B. The Shechem pass
- C. The Valley of Jezreel
- D. Mount Gilboa

C:I:Jd:6

36. What event triggered Gideon to sound the trumpet and gather the troops against Midian (Judg 6:34)?

- A. The Spirit of God came on him
- B. The sun grew dark
- C. The earth shook
- D. The sacrifice on the altar caught on fire

A:B:Jg:6

36. What instrument did Gideon play when the Spirit of the Lord came upon him (Judg 6:34)?

- A. Trumpet
- B. Cymbals
- C. Harp
- D. Drums

A:A:Jd:6

37. Messengers were sent to all the following tribes EXCEPT calling them to arms (Judg 6:35)

- A. Manasseh
- B. Asher
- C. Judah
- D. Zebulun

C:A:Jg:6

38. What was the first test Gideon asked of God to prove that he would save Israel (Judg 6:37)?

- A. He asked that God rain down fire
- B. He asked that God speak to him from the cloud
- C. He asked that God place dew only on a fleece and not the ground
- D. He asked that God place dew only on the ground not on the fleece

C:B:Jg:6

39. What was the second test Gideon asked of God to prove that he would save Israel (Judg 6:39)?

- A. He asked that God rain down fire
- B. He asked that God speak to him from the cloud

- C. He asked that God place dew only on a fleece and not the ground
 - D. He asked that God place dew only on the ground not on the fleece
- D:B:Jg:6

Judges 7

1. Where did Jerub-Baal (Gideon) camp with his men (Judg 7:1)?

- A. In the Valley of Elah
- B. At the spring of Harod
- C. In the cave of Macpelah
- D. In the Field of Blood

B:I:Jd:7

2. Where the Midianites camp prior to Gideon's attack (Judg 7:1)?

- A. By the hill of Moreh
- B. By Mount Tabor
- C. By Mount Carmel
- D. My Mount Hermon

A:I:Jd:7

3. Why did the Lord want Gideon to limit the number of his fighting men (Judg 7:2)?

- A. They did not need that many to defeat the Midianites
- B. Many of them were idolators and unfit to serve in the Lord's army
- C. He didn't want them boasting that they had won the victory
- D. He wanted Gideon to have greater faith

C:B:Jd:7

4. In the first round who did the LORD tell Gideon could leave Mount Gilead (Judg 7:3)?

- A. Anyone who wished
- B. Those who had children
- C. Those who trembled with fear
- D. Those who were weak

C:B:Jd:7

5. How many men left the mountain because of fear (Judg 7:3)?

- A. 10,000
- B. 36,000
- C. 18,000
- D. 22,000

D:I:Jd:6

6. Where did the Lord command that Gideon take the remaining men after the fearful left (Judg 7:4)?

- A. To the water
- B. To a cave
- C. To a field
- D. To the town

A:B:Jd:7

7. What was the second way that God separated Gideon's men (Judg 7:5)?

- A. Separated those who drank from the water from those who did not
- B. Separated those who slept from those who stayed awake
- C. Separated those who spoke from those who remained silent
- D. Separated those who lapped the water from their hands and those who did not

D:B:Jd:7

8. How many of Gideon's men cupped their hands to drink (Judg 7:6)?

- A. 100
- B. 300
- C. 500
- D. 1000

B:B:Jd:7

9. Besides provisions what did Gideon's men have after the others were sent home (Judg 7:8)?

- A. Swords
- B. Shields
- C. Trumpets
- D. Drums

C:I:Jd:7

10. Who was to go down to the camp with Gideon to scout out the Midianites (Judg 7:10)?

- A. Twelve spies
- B. His servant Purah
- C. Those who were brave in heart
- D. No one

B:I:Jd:7

11. What metaphor was used to describe the Midianites, The Amalekites, and the other eastern people in the valley (Judg 7:12)?

- A. As thick as grass
- B. As thick as wool
- C. As thick as briars
- D. As thick as locusts

D:I:Jg:7

12. What animal of the eastern peoples could no more be counted than the sand on the seashore (Judg 7:12)?

- A. Sheep
- B. Camels
- C. Cattle
- D. Horses

B:I:Jd:7

13. What was involved in the dream that the man was explaining as Gideon arrived to spy out the Midianite camp (Judg 7:13)?

- A. A donkey
- B. A servant
- C. Barley bread
- D. Figs and grapes

C:B:Jd:7

14. What happened to the tent in the dream of the man (Judg 7:13)?

- A. It was struck by a loaf of bread
- B. It was set on fire
- C. It was ripped apart by the wind
- D. It was full of men quaking in fear

A:B:Jd:7

15. What did the Midianite who interpreted his friend's dream conclude (Judg 7:14)?

- A. It was about a famine with no bread left
- B. It was about a plague that would strike the Midianites
- C. It was about the sword of Gideon
- D. It was about the hand of the Lord being against the Midianites

C:B:Jd:7

16. How many companies were the 300 men divided into (Judg 7:16)?

- A. Twelve
- B. Two
- C. Seven
- D. Three

D:A:Jd:7

17. Gideon gave him men all of the following EXCEPT (7:16)

- A. Swords
- B. Trumpets
- C. Empty jars
- D. Torches

A:I:Jd:7

18. What did Gideon tell his men to shout when the trumpets were blown (Judg 7:18)?

- A. The Lord and Gideon are great
- B. To God be the glory
- C. The Lord is a warrior
- D. For the Lord and for Gideon

D:I:Jd:6

19. What happened when the trumpets were blown (7:19)?

- A. The men charged
- B. The men prayed

- C. The men smashed their jars
 - D. The blew out their torches
- C:B:Jd:7

20. What did Gideon's men actually shout when the trumpets blew (Judg 7:20)?
- A. "This is what the LORD says!"
 - B. "The LORD is with us!"
 - C. "Praise the LORD!"
 - D. "A sword for the LORD and for Gideon!"
- D:B:Jd:7

21. How did the 300 win the battle against the Midianites (Judg 7:22)?
- A. The Lord caused hail to kill them
 - B. The Lord caused the men to turn their swords on one another
 - C. The Lord caused a fire from heaven to devour them
 - D. The men of Israel ran into the camp and slew them with the sword
- B:B:Jd:7

22. Israelites from all of the following areas were called out to pursue the Midianites EXCEPT (Judg 7:23-24)
- A. Naphtali
 - B. Asher
 - C. Benjamin
 - D. Manasseh
 - E. Ephraim
- C:A:Jd:7

23. How did the men of Ephraim help Gideon after the Midianites fled (Judg 7:24)?
- A. They closed the Megiddo pass
 - B. They took the waters of the Kishon River
 - C. They cut them off at Mount Gilboa
 - D. They took the waters of the Jordan
- D:A:Jd:7

24. Who were the two Midianite rulers who were slain (Judg 7:25)?
- A. Oreb and Zeeb
 - B. Sihon and Eglon
 - C. Zalmunah and Og
 - D. Achish and Jabin
- A:I:Jd:7

25. Where was Oreb killed (Judg 7:25)?
- A. In a cave of Oreb
 - B. In the open field
 - C. At the rock of Oreb

D. At the winepress of Midian
C:A:Jd:7

26. Where was Zeeb killed (Judg 7:25)?

- A. In a cave of Zeeb
- B. In the field
- C. At a rock of Zeeb
- D. At the winepress of Zeeb

D:A:Jd:7

27. After the battle was completed what was brought to Gideon (Judg 7:25)?

- A. The thumbs of Oreb and Zeeb
- B. The heads of Oreb and Zeeb
- C. The foreskins of Oreb and Zeeb
- D. The crowns of Oreb and Zeeb

B:I:Jd:7

Judges 8

1. Who complained to Gideon about not being invited to fight against Midian (Judg 8:1)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Ephraim
- C. Gilead
- D. Zebulun

B:A:Jd:8

2. What did Gideon say was better than the full grape harvest of Abiezer (Judg 8:2)?

- A. The gleanings of grapes of Ephraim
- B. The wheat harvest of Jezreel
- C. The herds of Shechem
- D. The pressed olives of Samaria

A:A:Jg:8

3. Who had captured Oreb and Zeeb (Judg 8:3)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Gilead
- C. Zebulun
- D. Ephraim

D:I:Jd:8

4. Who were Oreb and Zeeb (Judg 8:3)?

- A. Midianite warriors
- B. Midianite false prophets
- C. Midianite leaders
- D. Midianite sages

C:B:Jg:8

5. What did Gideon ask of the men of Sukkoth (Judg 8:5)?

- A. Give my troops some water
- B. Give my troops some bread
- C. Give my troops a place to sleep
- D. Give my troops some wine

B:I:Jg:8

6. Who did Gideon tell the men of Sukkoth he was pursuing (Judg 8:5)?

- A. Zebah and Zalmunna
- B. Jabin and Sisera
- C. Abimelech and Achish
- D. Oreb and Zeeb

A:I:Jd:8

7. What did the men of Sukkoth say Gideon did not yet have giving them the basis for refusing his men food (Judg 8:6)?

- A. The heads of his enemies
- B. The foreskins of his enemies
- C. The hands of his enemies
- D. The crowns of his enemies

C:I:Jg:8

8. How did Gideon respond when the men of Sukkoth refused to give his men food (Judg 8:7)?

- A. I will strike you with a whip and you will serve us
- B. I will tear your flesh with desert thorns and briars
- C. I will bring a sword to your people and enslave them
- D. I will burn your city and plunder goods

B:B:Jd:8

9. How did the men of Peniel respond to Gideon's request for bread (Judg 8:8)?

- A. They joyfully gave the troops bread
- B. They reluctantly gave the troops bread
- C. They refused the same way the men of Sukkoth had
- D. They told Gideon to wait while they cast lots before the LORD

C:I:Jd:8

10. How did Gideon respond to Peniel's answer to his request (Judg 8:9)?

- A. Gideon said he would tear down their tower
- B. Gideon said he would make Peniel flat as a threshing floor
- C. Gideon said the LORD would judge them
- D. Gideon said that they will all be slayed with a sword

A:I:Jg:8

11. How many men did Zebah and Zalmunna have in their army (Judg 8:10)?

- A. 10,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 25,000
- D. 15,000

D:A:Jd:8

12. How many of Zebah and Zalmunna's men had fallen (Judg 8:10)?

- A. 100,000
- B. 120,000
- C. 1800,000
- D. 200,000

B:A:Jd:8

13. How did Gideon find out who the 77 officials were in Sukkoth (Judg 8:14)?

- A. The names were inscribed on the city gate
- B. A traitor identified all the officials
- C. He caught a young man who wrote the names down

D. A young woman who came out to draw water identified them
C:B:Jd:8

13. How many officials of Sukkoth did the young man of Sukkoth write down for Gideon (Judg 8:14)?

- A. 20
- B. 44
- C. 56
- D. 77

D:A:Jd:8

14. For what town did Gideon find out the names of their 77 officials (Judg 8:14)?

- A. Sukkoth
- B. Shechem
- C. Samaria
- D. Tirzah

A:I:Jd:8

15. Whom did Gideon present to the elders of Sukkoth (Judg 8:15)?

- A. Oreb and Zeeb
- B. Zebah and Zalmunna
- C. Og and Sihon
- D. Abimelech and Achish

B:I:Jd:8

16. By what means did Gideon punish the elders of Sukkoth (Judg 8:16)?

- A. With whips and cords
- B. With swords and shields
- C. With desert thorns and briars
- D. With rocks and sand

C:I:Jd:8

17. What did Gideon do to the town of Peniel (Judg 8:17)?

- A. He pulled down their tower
- B. He burned their city gates
- C. He breached the city walls
- D. He flattened the king's palace

A:I:Jd:8

18. What did Gideon do to the men in the town of Peniel (Judg 8:17)?

- A. He spared them
- B. He warned them
- C. He chased them out into the desert
- D. He killed them

D:A:Jd:8

19. Where did Zebah and Zalmunna kill Gideon's brothers (Judg 8:18)?

- A. Mount Gilboa
- B. Mount Carmel
- C. Mount Tabor
- D. Mount of Olives

C:A:Jd:8

20. Who were the men that Zebah and Zalmunna killed at Tabor (Judg 8:18ff)?

- A. Princes
- B. Israelite slaves
- C. Gideon's brothers
- D. Gideon's sons

C:I:Jd:8

21. On what condition would Gideon have spared Zebah and Zalmunna (Judg 8:19)?

- A. If they would not have worshipped idols in the land
- B. If they would have spared Gideon's brothers
- C. If they would have returned the plunder they had stolen
- d. If they had burned their idols in the Valley of Jezreel

B:B:Jd:8

22. Why did Jether not draw his sword (Judg 8:20)?

- A. Zebah and Zalmunna had spared him
- B. The LORD told him not to do it
- C. He refused to listen to his father
- D. He was afraid being only a boy

D:I:Jd:8

23. What proverb did Zebah and Zalmunna quote to Gideon (Judg 8:21)?

- A. As is the man, so is his strength
- B. Reckless words pierce like a sword
- C. The wicked are overthrown by their wickedness
- D. The waywardness of the simple will slay them

A:I:Jd:8

23. What did Gideon take from Zebah and Zalmunna's he slew them (Judg 8:21)?

- A. Their royal robes
- B. Their crowns from their heads
- C. Ornaments from their camels
- D. Jars of oil from their saddles

C:A:Jd:8

24. After the defeat of Midian what did the Israel request of Gideon (Judg 8:22)?

- A. He put all the gold he captured in the tabernacle
- B. He and his descendants rule over them
- C. He give them one half of the plunder

D. He stop taxing those who had land
B:B:Jd:8

25. What reason did Gideon give for not ruling over Israel (Judg 8:23)?

- A. He was the servant of the Lord
- B. He wanted to return to his land
- C. He was the least in Israel
- D. The Lord would rule over them

D:B:Jd:8

26. What item of jewelry did Gideon request of the Israelites from the plunder they took from the Midianites (Judg 8:24)?

- A. A necklace
- B. An earring
- C. A bracelet
- D. A hair pin

B:I:Jd:8

27. How heavy were the gold rings that Gideon collected after the battle with Midian (Judg 8:26)?

- A. 1000 shekels
- B. 1700 shekels
- C. 2300 shekels
- D. 2800 shekels

B:A:Jd:8

28. All of the following were goods that Gideon collected after his battle with the Midianites EXCEPT (Judg 8:26)

- A. Gold earrings
- B. Pendants and purple garments
- C. Chains
- D. Frankincense

D:A:Jd:8

29. What did Gideon do with the gold he collected after the battle with the Midianites (Judg 8:27)?

- A. He offered it to the LORD
- B. He made a golden altar
- C. He made an ephod
- D. He made an idol of Chemosh

C:B:Jd:8

30. Where did Gideon place the gold ephod he had made (Judg 8:27)?

- A. In Bethel
- B. In Ophrah
- C. In Shechem

D. In the high place of Gibeon
B:A:Jd:8

31. How many years of peace did Israel have during Gideon's lifetime (Judg 8:28)?

- A. 20
- B. 40
- C. 60
- D. 80

B:I:Jd:8

32. How many sons did Jerub-Baal (Gideon) have (Judg 8:30)?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 40
- D. 70

D:I:Jd:8

33. Who bore Gideon his son Abimelech (Judg 8:31)?

- A. His Moabite wife
- B. His servant from Jezreel
- C. His concubine from Shechem
- D. His wife from Samaria

C:I:Jd:8

34. What son did Gideon's concubine from Shechem bear him (Judg 8:31)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Achish
- C. Azekah
- D. Jotham

A:B:Jd:8

35. What happened after Gideon died (Judg 8:33)?

- A. Israel stayed faithful to the LORD for that generation
- B. Israel intermarried with the Midianites
- C. Israel suffered through a famine
- D. Israel prostituted themselves to the Baals

D:B:Jd:8

36. After Gideon died what was Israel's relationship with the Lord (Judg 8:34)?

- A. They refused to listen to him
- B. They did not remember him
- C. They obeyed the Lord for the next generation
- D. They departed from the Lord their God

B:I:Jd:8

37. What did Israel NOT show to the family of Jerub-Baal (Gideon) (Judg 8:35)?

- A. Regard or respect
- B. Justice or fairness
- C. Loyalty or kindness
- D. Faithfulness or mercy

C:I:Jd:8

Judges 9

1. Where were Abimelech's mother's brothers (Judg 9:1)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Bethel
- C. Samaria
- D. Tirzah

A:A:Jd:9

2. Who did the brothers of Abimelech convince to make him their leader (Judg 9:3)?

- A. The descendants of Gideon
- B. The Gileadites
- C. The citizens of Shechem
- D. The warriors of Benjamin

C:B:Jd:9

3. What did Abimelech do with the silver that his brothers gave him (Judg 9:4)?

- A. He gave it up to the LORD
- B. He split it among his people
- C. He saved it for the future
- D. He hired reckless scoundrels to be his followers

D:B:Jd:9

4. Where did Abimelech's brothers get the 70 shekels of silver to give to Abimelech (Judg 9:4)?

- A. From the plunder of the Midianites
- B. From the temple of Baal-Berith
- C. From the palace in Samaria
- D. From melting down the idol of Dagon

B:I:Jd:9

5. Where did Abimelech kill his 70 brothers, sons of Gideon (Judg 9:5)?

- A. On one rock
- B. On the altar of Ophrah
- C. In the field of blood
- D. On the cliff overlooking Shechem

A:I:Jd:9

6. What did Abimelech do at his father's home in Ophrah (Judg 9:5)?

- A. He blessed his father
- B. He made an idol out of the silver he had received
- C. He murdered his seventy brothers
- D. He made a sacrifice to the LORD

C:B:Jd:9

7. Which brother escaped from the Abimelech's murdering spree (Judg 9:5)?

- A. The oldest
- B. The youngest
- C. The weakest
- D. The fastest

B:I:Jd:9

8. What was the name of the youngest brother who escaped Abimelech's murdering of his brothers (Judg 9:5)?

- A. Josiah
- B. Jeru
- C. Jeconiah
- D. Jotham

D:B:Jd:9

9. Where was Jotham when he told his satirical fable (Judg 9:7)?

- A. The top of Mount Gerizim
- B. The top of Mount Tabor
- C. The top of Mount Carmel
- D. At the well of Jacob at Shechem

A:A:Jd:9

10. In Jotham's satirical fable who was seeking to anoint a king for themselves (Judg 9:8)?

- A. The people of Shechem
- B. The trees of the forest
- C. The beasts of the field
- D. The birds of the air

B:B:Jd:9

11. According to Jotham's satirical fable to the people, what did the trees ask of the olive tree (Judg 9:8)?

- A. "Bow to us"
- B. "Give us food from your branches"
- C. "Be our king"
- D. "Anoint a king for us"

C:B:Jd:9

11. How did the olive tree respond to the other trees request to be king (Judg 9:9)?

- A. He agreed to their request
- B. He rejected their request
- C. He told them that he would consider it
- D. He did not respond

B:I:Jd:9

12. What was the second figure that the trees asked to be king (Judg 9:10)?

- A. The wheat of the field

- B. The thorn bush
- C. The vine
- D. The fig tree

D:I:Jd:9

13. Why did the fig tree refuse the offer of kingship (Judg 9:11)?

- A. Wouldn't be right to give up its sweet fruit
- B. Wouldn't be right to rule over the other trees
- C. Wouldn't be right to give up its broad leaves
- D. Wouldn't be right to be burned on Abimelech's altar

A:B:Jd:9

14. What was the third figure that the trees asked to be king (Judg 9:12)?

- A. The olive tree
- B. The thorn bush
- C. The vine
- D. The fig tree

C:B:Jd:9

15. What was the final figure that the trees asked to be king (Judg 9:14)?

- A. The olive tree
- B. The thorn bush
- C. The vine
- D. The fig tree

B:B:Jd:9

16. What did the thornbush offer the trees asking him to become king (Judg 9:15)?

- A. Sharp attacks on their enemies
- B. A clear defense against invaders
- C. Water under its branches
- D. Shade to find refuge in

D:B:Jd:9

17. What did the thornbush threaten to burn down if the trees would not submit to finding refuge in its shade (Judg 9:15)?

- A. Their altars
- B. Their cities
- C. Their olive trees
- D. The cedars of Lebanon

D:A:Jd:9

18. Jotham accused the men of Shechem of making Abimelech king because (Judg 9:18)

- A. He was their brother
- B. He was so wicked
- C. He promised them protection
- D. He gave them plunder

A:I:Jd:9

19. Jotham accused Abimelech of being the son of a _____ (Judg 9:18)

- A. Priestess of Baal
- B. Slave girl
- C. Prostitute
- D. Foreign woman

B:I:Jd:9

20. What did Jotham say should happen to the people if they had not honored Jerub-Baal and his family (Judg 9:20)?

- A. They should be slayed by the sword
- B. Fire should come out and consume them
- C. They would be cursed by God
- D. They would be driven from the land

B:I:Jd:9

21. What did Jotham say would come out from Shechem and Beth Millo and destroy Abimelech (Judg 9:20)?

- A. Hail
- B. Wild beasts
- C. Fire
- D. Birds

C:I:Jd:9

22. Why did Jotham flee to Beer (Judg 9:21)?

- A. He feared his brother Abimelech
- B. He was afraid of the Midianites
- C. He feared the King of Edom
- D. He feared the tribe of Ephraim

A:A:Jd:9

23. How did God to avenge the crime against Gideon's sons who were murdered by Abimelech (Judg 9:22)?

- A. He sent three years of famine on Shechem
- B. He sent an evil spirit between Abimelech and the men of Shechem
- C. He sent a flood that destroyed the city and Abimelech's palace
- D. He sent the Amalekites to destroy the city of Shechem

B:I:Jd:9

24. What did the men of Shechem do to anyone who passed by (Judg 9:25)?

- A. They killed them
- B. They threatened them
- C. They chased them
- D. They ambushed and robbed them

D:I:Jd:9

25. What did Gaal and the citizens of Shechem do during the festival (Judg 9:27)?

- A. They praised Abimelech
- B. They cursed Abimelech
- C. They worshiped the Baal-berith
- D. They built an altar to Baal

B:I:Jd:9

26. Who was Zebul (Judg 9:30)?

- A. The priest of the temple in Shechem
- B. The messenger of Abimelech
- C. The governor of Shechem
- D. Abimelech's general

C:A:Jd:9

27. Who sent messages to Abimelech to warn about the rebellion of Gaal and the people of Shechem (Judg 9:30)?

- A. Zebul
- B. Gaal
- C. Ebed
- D. Jotham

A:I:Jd:9

28. What did Zebul recommend to Abimelech for taking the city of Shechem back (Judg 9:32)?

- A. Come with your chariots and capture him at noon
- B. Enter the city at night and attack Gaal while he sleeps
- C. Go under that walls at the stream of Harod and capture the city
- D. Have your men at night lie in wait in the fields and attack at sunrise

D:A:Jd:9

29. How many companies of Abimelech's troops were set up near Shechem at the first attack (Judg 9:34)?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

B:A:Jd:9

30. What did Zebul say to Gaal when Gaal exclaimed that there were people coming down from the mountains (Judg 9:36)?

- A. He told him that it was a flock of goats
- B. He said that it was just the shadows of the mountains
- C. He prepared to fight

D. He explained that it was too dark to see anything clearly
B:I:Jd:9

31. Gaal noticed a company coming down the mountain against him from the _____
(Judg 9:37)

- A. The rock of Rimmon
- B. The spring of Baal-berith
- C. The soothsayers tree
- D. The high place of the Lord

C:A:Jd:9

32. What did Zebul finally quote back to Gaal after Abimelech's troops approached Shechem (Judg 9:38)?

- A. Where is your big talk now
- B. Flee for your life
- C. Arise, Gaal and put on your sword for battle
- D. Abimelech has deceived you

A:I:Jd:9

33. Who did Zebul drive out of Shechem (Judg 9:41)?

- A. Abimelech and his men
- B. Jotham and his servants
- C. Jerub-baal and his priests
- D. Gaal and his brothers

D:A:Jd:9

33. How many companies of men ambushed the people of Shechem in the fields (second attack) (Judg 9:43)?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. One

A:A:Jd:9

34. What did Abimelech scatter over the city of Shechem once he destroyed it (Judg 9:45)?

- A. Ash
- B. Rocks
- C. Manure
- D. Salt

D:I:Jd:9

35. Where did the citizens in the tower of Shechem flee (Judg 9:46)?

- A. The cave on Mount Gerizim
- B. To the village of Tirzah
- C. To the temple of El-Berith

D. To the home of Thebez
C:I:Jd:9

36. What did Abimelech and his men do at Mount Zalmon outside of Shechem (Judg 9:48)?

- A. They cut some branches
- B. They drank water from the well there
- C. They sharpened their weapons
- D. They discusses a plan of attack and how to set the ambush

A:A:Jd:9

37. What did Abimelech and his men do to the people in the tower of Shechem (Judg 9:49)?

- A. They knocked down the entrance gate
- B. They set it on fire
- C. They surrounded it
- D. They did nothing for it was holy

B:B:Jd:9

38. About how many men and women died in the tower Abimelech burned at Shechem (Judg 9:49)?

- A. 100
- B. 500
- C. 900
- D. 1,000

D:A:Jd:9

39. What did the woman at the tower at Thebez do (Judg 9:53)?

- A. She fled
- B. She shot an arrow that struck and killed Abimelech
- C. She dropped a millstone on Abimelech's head killing him
- D. She told Abimelech that the LORD has cursed him

C:B:Jd:9

40. How did Abimelech "officially" die (Judg 9:54 ff)?

- A. His armor-bearer ran him through with a sword
- B. Abimelech fell on his own sword
- C. His armor-bearer crushed his skull with a stone
- D. Abimelech drank a poisonous drink

A:I:Jd:9

41. Why did Abimelech call for his armor-bearer to kill him with a sword (Judg 9:54)?

- A. So that he would not be abused by the Shechemites
- B. So that they couldn't say a woman killed him
- C. So that he wouldn't be paralyzed for the rest of his life
- D. So that he would be the last of his troops to die

B:I:Jd:9

42. What eventually came true on the men of Shechem and Abimelech (Judg 9:57)?

- A. The punishment of the Lord
- B. The justice of Jael
- C. The revenge of Gideon
- D. The curse of Jotham

D:I:Jd:9

Judges 10

1. Who rose to save Israel after Abimelek (Judg 10:1)?

- A. Jotham
- Bx. Gaal
- Cx. Puah
- Dv. Tola

D:I:Jd:10

2. The minor judge Tola was from what tribe (Judg 10:1)?

- A. Issachar
- B. Ephraim
- C. Dan
- D. Zebulun

A:A:Jd:9

3. Where did Tola live (Judg 10:1)?

- A. Bethel in Benjamin
- B. Shamir in Ephraim
- C. Tirzah in Manassah
- D. Jezreel in Zebulun

B:A:Jd:10

4. How long did Tola lead Israel (Judg 10:2)?

- A. 8 years
- B. 13 years
- C. 17 years
- D. 23 years

D:A:Jd:10

5. Who led Israel after Tola of Issachar (Judg 10:3)?

- A. Puah
- B. Jephthah
- C. Jair
- D. Gaal

C:A:Jd:10

6. Where was the minor judge Jair from (Judg 10:3)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Jezreel
- C. Shechem
- D. Shiloh

A:A:Jd:10

7. 4. How many sons did Jair have and how many towns in Gilead did he control (Judg 10:4)?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

C:A:Jd:10

8. Where was Jair buried (Judg 10:5)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Gilead
- C. Kamon
- D. Ephraim

C:A:Jd:10

9. In the days of Jephthah Israel served all of the following gods EXCEPT (Judg 10:6)

- A. Baals and Ashtoreths
- B. The gods of Aram
- C. The gods of Sidon
- D. The Lord
- E. The gods of Moab

D:B:Jd:10

10. In the days of Jephthah what did the LORD do in response the Israelites sin (Judg 10:7)?

- A. He killed them by the hands of the Amalekites
- B. He cursed them by his prophets
- C. He abandoned them in the wilderness
- D. He sold them to the hands of the Ammonites

D:B:Jd:10

11. In the days of Jephthah how many years were the Israelites oppressed for (Judg 10:8)?

- A. 10 years
- B. 12 years
- C. 15 years
- D. 18 years

D:A:Jd:10

12. Where were the Israelites oppressed (Judg 10:8)?

- A. All of Jezreel north of Mount Carmel
- B. On the east side of the Jordan in Gilead
- C. On the west side of the Jordan in Judah
- D. In the southern Negev

B:I:Jd:10

13. In the days of Jephthah the Ammonites fought against all of the following EXCEPT (Judg 10:9)

- A. Dan
- B. Judah
- C. Benjamin
- D. Ephraim

A:I:Jd:10

14. How did the Israelites respond to their oppression (Judg 10:10)?

- A. They continued to serve the Baals
- B. They cried but did not repent
- C. They repented and admitted that they had forsaken God
- D. They tried to run away and hide rather than turning to God

C:B:Jd:10

15. How did the LORD respond to Israel's first repentance in the days of Jephthah (Judg 10:14)?

- A. He drove out their enemies
- B. He raised up a deliverer
- C. He told them to go cry out to the gods they have chosen
- D. He told them that the LORD has remembered them

C:B:Jd:10

16. How did the Israelites respond when the LORD did not save them (Judg 10:16)?

- A. They got rid of their gods and served the LORD
- B. They continued to serve the gods
- C. They fasted and wept
- D. They tried to fight their oppressors

A:B:Jd:10

17. When did God respond after Israel got rid of their gods and served him (Judg 10:16)?

- A. He still did not save them
- B. He could not bear their misery any longer
- C. He blessed them
- D. He made more enemies attack them

B:I:Jd:10

18. Where did the Ammonites camp when they were called to arms in the days of Jephthah (Judg 10:17)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. Gilead
- C. Jezreel
- D. Jericho

B:I:Jd:10

19. Where did the Israelites assemble and camp in the days of Jephthah (Judg 10:17)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. Gilead

- C. Ephraim
- D. Kamon

A:I:Jd:10

20. What did the Gileadites say would happen to whoever led the attack on the Ammonites (Judg 10:18)?

- A. He would be cursed
- B. He would be blessed
- C. He would be driven from the city
- D. He would be head over all who lived in Gilead

D:B:Jd:10

Judges 11

1. Why was Jephthah not given a share of his family's inheritance (Judg 11:2)?

- A. He was the son of another woman
- B. He had dishonored his father
- C. He cursed his family for worshiping Baal
- D. He had married a Canaanite woman

D:I:Jd:11

2. Jephthah is introduced as a _____ (Judg 11:1)

- A. A prophet of the most high
- B. A priest of the Lord
- C. A mighty warrior
- D. An elder of the city of Jabesh Gilead

C:B:Jd:11

3. Jephthah was originally from the region of _____ (Judg 11:1)

- A. Jezreel
- B. Samaria
- C. Judah
- D. Gilead

D:B:Jd:11

4. Jephthah's mother was known as a _____ (Judg 11:1).

- A. Prophetess
- B. Prostitute
- C. Widow
- D. Canaanite

B:B:Jd:11

5. When Jephthah fled from his brothers where did he flee to (Judg 11:3)?

- A. The land of Tob
- B. The land of the Golan
- C. The land of Aram
- D. The land of Moab

A:A:Jd:11

6. What happened to Jephthah after settling in the land of Tob (Judg 11:3)?

- A. A group of adventurers gathered around him and followed him
- B. He fell in love with a beautiful woman who vowed to serve his God
- C. He was attacked by his brothers who had planned to murder him
- D. A prophet proclaimed that God would use him to rescue Israel

A:I:Jd:11

7. In the days of Jephthah who made war on Israel (Judg 11:4)?

- A. The Philistines
- B. The Moabites
- C. The Ammonites
- D. The Jebusites

C:B:Jd:11

8. Why did the elders of Gilead go to get Jephthah from the land of Tob (Judg. 11:6)?

- A. The Lord had cursed them for abusing Jephthah
- B. They feared that Jephthah would attack them out of vengeance
- C. They were seeking his council concerning the Philistines
- D. They wanted to make him their commander

D:B:Jd:11

9. Who approached Jephthah offering him to be head over all Gilead (Judg 11:8)?

- A. The Levites from the Levitical cities
- B. The elders of Gilead
- C. A prophet of the Lord
- D. The tribal chiefs of Ephraim

B:A:Jd:11

10. What did Jephthah do at Mizpah (Judg 11:10)?

- A. He repeated all his words before the Lord
- B. He struck the Ammonites
- C. He offered a sacrifice to the Lord
- D. He burned the elders of Gilead who had attacked him

A:I:Jd:11

11. Where did the elders of Gilead make Jephthah a head and commander over all Gilead (Judg 11:10)?

- A. At Jabesh Gilead
- B. At Heshbon
- C. At Mizpah
- D. At Bashan

C:A:Jd:11

12. Why did the Ammonite king want to attack Israel (Judg 11:13)?

- A. Israel's fathers had taken away his land
- B. He desired the land's fertile valley
- C. Israel's population was growing too numerous
- D. He wanted to expand his territory and subjugate Israel

A:B:Jd:11

13. The Ammonite king claimed that his land extended between what two valleys (Judg 11:13)?

- A. From the Jabbok to the Yarmuk
- B. From the Arnon to the Jabbok

- C. From the Zered to the Arnon
- D. From the Jezreel to the Amud

B:A:Jd:11

14. In Jephthah's defense against the king of Ammon what two countries did he claim Israel had not taken any of their lands (Judg 11:15)?

- A. Edomites and Ammonites
- B. Jebusites and Ammonites
- C. Moabites and Ammonites
- D. Amorites and Ammonites

C:I:Jd:11

15. In Jephthah's message to the king of Ammon who did he say Israel first sent a request to pass through their territory (Judg 11:17)?

- A. Moab
- B. Ammon
- C. Gilead
- D. Edom

D:A:Jd:11

16. When Moab and Edom refused to let Israel pass through where did Israel stay, according to Jephthah (Judg 11:18)?

- A. Beersheba
- B. Kadesh
- C. Heshbon
- D. Marah

B:I:Jd:11

17. How did Israel pass the country of Moab just before entering the promised land, according to Jephthah (Judg 11:18)?

- A. On their southern side
- B. On their northern side
- C. On their eastern side
- D. On their western side

C:I:Jd:11

18. What wadi/valley did Jephthah say was the border between Israel and Moab just prior to Israel entering the promised land (Judg 11:18)?

- A. Arnon
- B. Zered
- C. Jabbok
- D. Yarmuk

A:B:Jd:11

19. What Amorite king mustered his men and attacked Israel at Jahaz, according to Jephthah (Judg 11:20)?

- A. Og
- B. Sihon
- C. Abimelech
- D. Jabin

B:B:Jd:11

20. Sihon was of what tribal origin, according to Jephthah (Judg 11:19)?

- A. Ammonite
- B. Moabite
- C. Edomite
- D. Amorite

D:B:Jd:11

21. Sihon was the king of what city, according to Jephthah (Judg 11:19)?

- A. Jabesh Gilead
- B. Medaba
- C. Heshbon
- D. Bashan

C:I:Jd:11

22. Jephthah was arguing against the Ammonite king that the land Israel took was not Ammonite land but _____ (Judg 11:24)

- A. Edomite
- B. Amorite
- C. Moabite
- D. Amalekite

B:I:Jd:11

23. What was the name of the Ammonite god (Judg 11:24)?

- A. Molech
- B. Chemosh
- C. Baal
- D. Marduk

B:B:Jd:11

24. Jephthah maintains that Israel had occupied Heshbon, Aroer, and the towns along the Arnon for ____ years (Judg 11:26).

- A. 100
- B. 500
- C. 300
- D. 200

C:B:Jd:11

25. In Jephthah's defense of Israel to the Ammonite king what specific Moabite king did he mention to further his argument (Judg 11:25)?

- A. Balak

- B. Og
- C. Sihon
- D. Balaam

A:A:Jd:11

26. At the conclusion of Jephthah's defense of Israel to the Ammonite king who did he say should judge between the two nations (Judg 11:27)?

- A. The people of Ammon
- B. The Moabites
- C. The priests of Ammon
- D. The Lord

D:B:Jd:11

27. Prior to Jephthah's attacking the Ammonites what happened to him (Judg 11:29)?

- A. He lost his daughter
- B. His house was burned to the ground
- C. The Spirit of the Lord came upon him
- D. The Ammonites destroyed the city of Jabesh Gilead

C:B:Jd:11

28. What vow did Jephthah make to the Lord (Judg 11:31)?

- A. That he would serve him all his days
- B. That he would dedicate all of his sons as priests to the Lord
- C. That he would kill anyone caught worshipping idols in Israel
- D. That he would sacrifice whatever came out of his house to meet him

D:B:Jd:11

29. What happened when Jephthah went over to fight the Ammonites (Judg 11:32)?

- A. The Ammonites killed his eldest son
- B. The Lord gave them into his hands
- C. They ran in fear after God caused an earthquake
- D. The Lord sent confusion into their camps and they killed each other

B:I:Jd:11

30. Who did Jephthah go to battle against (Judg 11:32)?

- A. Ammonites
- B. Moabites
- C. Edomites
- D. Amalekites

A:B:Jd:11

31. How many towns did Jephthah and his men "devastate" (Judg 11:33)?

- A. 100
- B. 50
- C. 20

D. 12
C:A:Jd:11

32. When Jephthah returned to his home after battle, who came out to meet him (Judg 11:34)?

- A. His wife
- B. His son
- C. His mother
- D. His daughter

D:B:Jd:11

33. Where was Jephthah's home that he came to after his battle with the Ammonites (Judg 11:34)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Heshbon
- C. Mizpah
- D. Jabesh Gilead

C:A:Jd:11

33. When Jephthah saw his daughter came out to meet him, he _____ (Judg 11:35)

- A. Tore his clothes
- B. Kissed her
- C. Burned with anger
- D. Told her to run away

A:B:Jd:11

34. When Jephthah's daughter came out to meet him when he returned from the battle how did she meet him (Judg 11:34)?

- A. Leading a procession out of the city
- B. Dancing to the sound of tambourines
- C. Sounding the victory trumpets
- D. Riding on a white donkey as he entered the city

B:I:Jd:11

35. What was Jephthah's daughter's last request (Judg 11:37)?

- A. To wait until her pregnant mother had given birth
- B. To roam the hills and weep because she would never marry
- C. To intercede for her so that God might have mercy on her
- D. To be buried in her father's family tomb

B:B:Jd:11

36. How long did Jephthah's daughter ask to roam the hills in mourning (Judg 11:37)?

- A. Three weeks
- B. A month
- C. Two months
- D. Twelve weeks

C:A:Jd:11

37. Why did the friends of Jephthah's daughter weep for her (Judg 11:38)?

- A. Because her father was going to burn her up as a sacrifice
- B. Because she would never have any children
- C. Because she would be driven out of Israel forever
- D. Because she would never marry

D:B:Jd:11

38. Why do the young women of Israel go out for four days (Judg 11:40)?

- A. To cleanse themselves before marriage
- B. To worship the Lord in song and dance
- C. To commemorate Jephthah's daughter
- D. To gather ceremonial flowers

C:B:Jd:11

39. What was noted about Jephthah's daughter when "he did to her as he had vowed" (Judg 11:30)?

- A. She had no children until the day of her death
- B. She was a virgin
- C. She was his only daughter
- D. She was a leader among the women of Israel

B:B:Jd:11

Judges 12

1. Why were the men of Ephraim angry with Jephthah (Judg 12:1)?

- A. He had defiled one of their women
- B. He had condemned them for their idolatry
- C. He had gone to battle without them
- D. He had settled in their land without consent

C:B:Jd:12

2. What did the Ephraimites threaten to do to Jephthah because he did not call them to battle (Judg 12:1)?

- A. Curse him and his household
- B. Destroy his crops and his livestock
- C. Take away his land
- D. Burn down his house over his head

D:I:Jd:12

3. Why did Jephthah take his life into his own hands and fight the Ammonites (Judg 12:3)?

- A. He saw that the men of Ephraim would not help
- B. It was getting too close to the celebration of Passover
- C. The Ammonites were summoning their allies to fight
- D. The Lord visited him in a dream and told him to fight

A:A:Jd:12

4. Who did Jephthah call to fight against the Ephraimites (Judg 12:4)?

- A. The Bashanites
- B. The Gileadites
- C. The Jezreelites
- D. The Danites

B:I:Jd:12

5. Why did the Gileadites strike down the Ephraimites (Judg. 12:4)?

- A. The Ephraimites were evil in the eyes of God
- B. The Ephraimites raped one of the Gileadite's wives
- C. The Ephraimites called the Gileadites renegades
- D. The Gileadites wanted the Ephraimite's land

C:A:Jd:12

6. How many Ephraimites were killed by the Gileadites (Judg 12:6)?

- A. 27,000
- B. 13,000
- C. 54,000
- D. 42,000

D:A:Jd:12

7. What word did the Gileadites use to identify an Ephraimite (Judg 12:6)?

- A. Mishpacha
- B. Shibboleth
- C. Meshuga
- D. Hesed

B:B:Jd:12

8. When asked to pronounce Shibboleth what did the Ephraimites that Jephthah was trying to identify say (Judg 12:6)?

- A. Sibboleth
- B. Shivvoleth
- C. Shibbolet
- D. Phibbolet

A:B:Jd:12

9. How many years did Jephthah lead Israel (Judg 12:7)?

- A. 6
- B. 3
- C. 9
- D. 4

A:A:Jd:12

10. Where was Jephthah buried (Judg 12:7)?

- A. Jabesh Gilead
- B. Medeba
- C. Heshbon
- D. Gilead

D:I:Jd:12

11. Where was the minor judge Izban from (Judg 12:9)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethlehem
- C. Hebron
- D. Beersheba

B:A:Jd:12

11. Izban of Bethlehem had ____ sons and ____ daughters (Judg 12:9).

- A. 12
- B. 15
- C. 20
- D. 30

D:A:Jd:12

12. Who led Israel after Jephthah (Judg. 12:8)?

- A. Samson
- B. Othneil

- C. Abdon
- D. Ibzan

D:A:Jd:12

13. Izban was buried in _____ (Judg. 12:10).

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethlehem
- C. Gilgal
- D. Gilead

B:A:Jd:12

14. Who led Israel after Izban (Judg 12:11)?

- A. Abdon
- B. Samson
- C. Elon
- D. Jair

C:A:Jd:12

15. Elon was a judge from what area (Judg 12:11)?

- A. Dan
- B. Zebulun
- C. Asher
- D. Ephraim

B:A:Jd:12

16. What was significant about Abdon's forty sons and thirty grandsons (Judg 12:14)?

- A. They rode on donkeys
- B. They could not drink wine or other fermented drink
- C. They were wicked in the eyes of the Lord
- D. They all went to battle against the Amalekites

A:A:Jd:12

17. Who led Israel after the minor judge Elon (Judg 12:13)?

- A. Tola
- B. Abdon
- C. Gideon
- D. Samson

B:A:Jd:12

18. What tribe was Abdon son of Hillel from Pirathon from (Judg 12:13)?

- A. Gad
- B. Dan
- C. Ephraim
- D. Judah

C:A:Jd:12

Judges 13

1. In the time of Samson Israel suffered in the hands of the Philistines for ____ years (Judg 13:1).

- A. 40
- B. 25
- C. 50
- D. 10

A:A:Jd:13

2. In the days of Samson into whose hands did the Lord deliver Israel (Judg 13:1)?

- A. Ammonites
- B. Moabites
- C. Edomites
- D. Philistines

D:B:Jd:13

3. Who was the father of Samson (Judg 13:2)?

- A. Hillel
- B. Manoah
- C. Joash
- D. Abdon

B:I:Jd:13

4. What did Samson's mother suffer from (Judg 13:2)?

- A. Leprosy
- B. A bleeding disorder
- C. Being sterile and childless
- D. Paralysis

C:B:Jd:13

5. Samson was from the town of _____ (Judg 13:2).

- A. Zorah
- B. Socoh
- C. Azekah
- D. Bethshemesh

A:A:Jd:13

6. What tribe was Samson from (Judg 13:2)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Dan
- C. Benjamin
- D. Manasseh

B:I:Jd:13

7. With regard to the birth of Samson to whom did the angel of the Lord first appear (Judg 13:3)?

- A. A local prophet
- Bx. The priest of Bethshemesh
- Cx. Manoah, his father
- Dv. Manoah's wife

D:B:Jd:13

8. Samson's mother was instructed to abstain from fermented drink and from _____ (Judg 13:4).

- A. Eating anything unclean
- B. Touching an unclean woman
- C. Going near a dead body
- D. Physical labor of any kind

A:B:Jd:13

9. Samson was called to deliver Israel from the _____ (Judg 13:5).

- A. Ammonites
- B. Philistines
- C. The king of Hazor
- D. Balak king of the Moabites

B:B:Jd:13

10. Samson was set apart as a _____ (Judg. 13:5).

- A. Prophet
- B. Warrior
- C. Nazirite
- D. Levite

C:B:Jd:13

11. Samson was instructed not to: drink wine, eat anything unclean, or _____ (Judg 13:5).

- A. Worship idols
- B. Marry outside of Israel
- C. Cut his hair
- D. Ride a donkey

C:B:Jd:13

12. How did Manoah's wife identify the angel when she told her husband what had happened (Judg 13:6)?

- Ax. An angel of the Lord
- Bv. A cherubim
- C. Gabriel
- D. A man of God

D:I:Jd:13

13. Why did Manoah pray that the “man of God” would return and appear to him (Judg 13:8)?

- A. He did not believe his wife who told him about the angel
- B. He wanted to request a sign from God
- C. He was afraid of displeasing God
- D. He wanted instruction on how to raise Samson

D:I:Jd:13

14. When the angel of the Lord appeared a second time, where was Manoah’s wife (Judg. 13:9)?

- A. In the town
- B. In the field
- C. By a well
- D. In the city gate

B:A:Jd:13

15. When the angel of God appeared to Manoah’s wife the second time what did she do (Judg 13:10)?

- A. She went and told her husband
- B. She fell on the ground and worshipped him
- C. She asked him for instructions on raising Samson
- D. She offered him some water from the well

A:I:Jd:13

16. Who led Manoah to meet the angel (Judg 13:11)?

- A. Samson
- B. His wife
- C. A prophet
- D. A Levite

B:A:Jd:13

17. Manoah’s wife was not allowed to eat anything _____ (Judg 13:14).

- A. From the wheat harvest
- B. From the flocks or herds
- C. From the grapevine
- D. From the Philistines

C:B:Jd:13

18. Why did Manoah want the angel of the Lord to stay (Judg 13:15)?

- A. He had more questions to ask him
- B. He wanted the angel to bless him and his household
- C. He wanted to prepare a young goat for him
- D. He wanted to know what name to give Samson

C:I:Jd:13

19. What did the angel of the Lord want Manoah to do (Judg 13:16)?

- A. Fast and pray for seven days
- B. Wait for a word from the Lord
- C. Have Samson be raised by a priest
- D. Prepare a burnt offering for the Lord

D:A:Jd:13

20. What did the angel who Manoah sought to detain refuse to do (Judg 13:16)?

- A. Enter their house
- B. Eat any food
- C. Spend the night with them
- D. Provide him with a sign

B:A:Jd:13

21. After talking with the angel, what did Manoah not realize (Judg. 13:16)?

- A. That he was speaking to the angel of the Lord
- B. That his wife had become unclean
- C. That he was standing on holy ground
- D. That the Lord required a sacrifice

A:I:Jd:13

22. What did Manoah inquire of the angel of the Lord (Judg 13:17)?

- A. When God would liberate Israel from the Philistines
- B. What the angel's name was
- C. How Samson should be dedicated to the Lord
- D. What the Lord required of him

B:I:Jd:13

23. What did the angel of the Lord tell Manoah about his name (Judg 13:18)?

- A. It was holy
- B. It was I am that I am
- C. It was beyond understanding
- D. It was an eternal name

C:B:Jd:13

24. Why did Manoah ask the angel of the Lord what his name was (Judg. 13:17)?

- A. He was testing him
- B. He was curious
- C. He was afraid
- D. He wanted to honor him

D:B:Jd:13

25. What amazing thing did the Lord do in front of Manoah and his wife (Judg. 13:20)?

- A. Trumpets sounded from heaven
- B. A light from heaven shined down onto the altar
- C. The angel of the Lord ascended into heaven in a flame
- D. The Lord spoke in the thunder to Manoah

C:B:Jd:13

26. What did Manoah offer up in honor of the angel of the Lord (Judg. 13:19)?

- A. A goat and a grain offering
- B. A bull as a whole burnt offering
- C. A fellowship offering from he and his wife
- D. A drink offering of wine

A:A:Jd:13

27. What happened to Manoah and his wife after they saw the angel of the Lord ascend into heaven (Judg 13:20)?

- A. They were paralyzed with fear
- B. They pleaded with God to spare their lives
- C. They spoke in tongues and worshiped the Lord
- D. They fell with their faces to the ground

D:B:Jd:13

28. What did Manoah and his wife think would happen to them after they had “seen God” (Judg 13:22)?

- A. Their family would be blessed forever
- B. They would die
- C. They would turn into pillars of salt
- D. They would become prophets

B:B:Jd:13

29. Who reasoned that even though they saw God they would not die (Judg 13:23)?

- A. The man of God
- B. Manoah’s wife
- C. Manoah
- D. Samson

B:I:Jd:13

30. When did the Spirit of the Lord begin to stir in Samson (Judg 13:25)?

- A. While he was in Mahaneh Dan
- B. After he made his first sacrifice
- C. While he was on the mountain of God
- D. After the death of his mother

A:A:Jd:13

31. Near what two towns is Mahaneh Dan, Samson’s region (Judg 13:25)?

- A. Gibeah and Ramah
- B. Bethlehem and Bethzur
- C. Ekron and Gath
- D. Zorah and Eshtaol

D:A:Jd:13

Judges 14

1. Upon arriving in Timnah, Samson saw_____ (Judg 14:1).

- A. The angel of the Lord
- B. A flaming sword
- C. A young Philistine woman
- D. A young goat trapped under a rock

A:B:Jd:14

2. Where was Samson's first Philistine wife from (Judg 14:1)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Gaza
- C. Ammon
- D. Timnah

D:I:Jd:14

3. What was Samson's parents response to his request to marry a Philistine woman (Judg 14:3)?

- A. They told him that he was free to pick whomever he wanted
- B. They objected to her being a Philistine not Jewish
- C. They agreed making arrangements with her parents
- D. They feared conflict with the Philistines over it

B:B:Jd:14

4. What was significant about Samson's marriage to his first (Timnite) wife (Judg 14:4)?

- A. It was from the Lord who was seeking an occasion against the Philistines
- B. It had been foretold by the angel of the Lord before he was born
- C. His parents hoped it would establish peace between Israel and the Philistines
- D. It resulted in the death of Samson's father and mother

A:B:Jd:14

5. At the time of Samson, who was ruling over Israel (Judg. 14:4)?

- A. The Jebusites
- B. The Amorites
- C. The Philistines
- D. The Moabites

C:B:Jd:14

7. What happened as Samson approached the vineyards of Timnah (Judg 14:5)?

- A. A snake came out of the vineyard
- B. A Philistine warrior attacked him
- C. A beautiful woman approached him
- D. A lion came roaring toward him

D:B:Jd:14

8. What happened right before Samson tore the lion apart (Judg 14:6)?

- A. The Spirit of the Lord came on him
- B. There was thunder
- C. The earth shook
- D. Samson found a club to kill the lion with

A:B:Jd:14

9. What did Samson do that he did not tell his parents about (Judg. 14:6)?

- A. He had tasted wine
- B. He killed a lion
- C. He married his wife in secret
- D. He slaughtered the Philistine king

B:B:Jd:14

10. What did Samson do after he tore the lion apart (Judg 14:7)?

- A. He brought the carcass to the Philistine king
- B. He talked to the woman from Timnah
- C. He presented the remains as a burnt offering to the Philistine god Dagon
- D. He cooked the flesh and ate it

B:I:Jd:14

11. What did Samson turn aside to look at on his later trip to Timnah to marry the Philistine woman (Judg 14:8)?

- A. A herd of cattle grazing
- B. A young woman bathing
- C. A lion's carcass
- D. A Philistine abusing a Hebrew servant

C:B:Jd:14

12. What did Samson discover in the lion's carcass (Judg. 14:8)?

- A. Meat
- B. Worms
- C. A turtledove
- D. Honey

D:B:Jd:14

13. What did Samson do with the honey he found in the lion's carcass (Judg 14:9)?

- A. He brought it to his mother and father
- B. He buried it because it was unclean
- C. He gave some to his wife to eat
- D. He hid it in an old wineskin

A:I:Jd:14

14. Who made a feast at Samson's wedding to the Philistine of Timnah (Judg 14:10)?

- A. Samson's parents
- B. Samson

- C. The Philistine woman's parents
 - D. The elders of the town of Timnah
- B:I:Jd:14

15. What was Samson given at his wedding feast (Judg 14:11)?

- A. An embellished robe
- B. A plot of land
- C. Thirty companions
- D. Fifty shekels of silver

C:I:Jd:14

16. How many days did Samson give his companions to answer the riddle (Judg 14:12)?

- A. 15
- B. 14
- C. 10
- D. 7

D:I:Jd:14

17. What was the reward for answering the riddle (Judg 14:12f)?

- A. Thirty sets of clothes
- B. Thirty horses
- C. Thirty bulls
- D. Thirty jars of oil

A:B:Jd:14

18. Samson's riddle was "Out of the eater, something to eat" and _____ (Judg 14:14).

- A. Out of ravenous, something to eat
- B. Out of the dead, something giving life
- C. Out of the strong, something sweet
- D. Out of the unclean, something clean

C:B:Jd:14

19. Who did the companions threaten on the fourth day of the riddle (Judg 14:15)?

- A. Samson
- B. Samson's wife
- C. Samson's mother
- D. Samson's father

B:B:Jd:14

20. What did the men threaten to do to Samson's wife if she did not uncover the answer to the riddle (Judg 14:15)?

- A. Gouge out her eyes
- B. Murder her firstborn child
- C. Burn her and her family alive
- D. Rape her younger sister

C:B:Jd:14

21. How did Samson's wife get him to reveal the answer to the riddle (Judg 14:17)?

- A. She seduced him after the feast
- B. She pretended to be ill
- C. She refused to talk to him
- D. She cried continuously

D:I:Jd:14

22. The men of the town answered Samson's riddle saying, "What is sweeter than honey, _____ (Judg 14:18).

- A. What is stronger than a lion
- B. What is more fierce than a lion
- C. What strength is there in a dead lion
- D. Samson is stronger than a lion

A:B:Jd:14

23. Samson said to them, "If you had not _____ you would not have solved my riddle" (Judg 14:18).

- A. Plowed with my heifer
- B. Grazed with my ewe
- C. Threatened my mare
- D. Watered my lamb

A:I:Jd:14

23. What happened immediately after the men answered Samson's riddle (Judg 14:19)?

- A. God struck the men with a plague and they died
- B. The Spirit of the Lord came upon Samson
- C. Samson's wife pleaded for forgiveness
- D. The men ransacked Samson's home

B:B:Jd:14

24. What happened to Samson's wife after Samson went home after they "solved" his riddle (Judg 14:20)?

- A. She was struck with a plague
- B. Samson threw her from his house
- C. She was given to another man
- D. Samson forgave her

C:B:Jd:14

25. Where did Samson go to get the thirty changes of garment for those who had solved his riddle (Judg 14:20)?

- A. Ekron
- B. Ashdod
- C. Gaza
- D. Ashkelon
- E. Gath

D:A:Jd:14

26. What did Samson do to the thirty men he killed at Ashkelon (Judg 14:19)?

- A. He burned their bodies and sent the ashes to his wife
- B. He hung them as a warning outside of the Philistine walls
- C. He stripped them and gave their clothes to his companions
- D. He took their swords and melted them into a shield

C:B:Jd:14

27. What did Samson do in anger after they “solved” his riddle (Judg 14:19)?

- A. Refused to talk to his wife
- B. Went home leaving his wife
- C. Burned the city down
- D. Killed the elders of the city

B:I:Jd:14

Judges 15

1. What did Samson take with him when he went to visit his wife (Judg 15:1)?

- A. A linen garment
- B. A young goat
- C. A silver chain
- D. A jar of honey

B:I:Jd:15

2. When did Samson return to visit his wife (Judg 15:1)?

- A. At the time of the wheat harvest
- B. At the time of the grape harvest
- C. On the Sabbath
- D. During the Feast of Tabernacles

A:A:Jd:15

3. Why did Samson's Philistine father-in-law give Samson's wife away to another man (Judg 15:2)?

- A. He realized she had desired a Philistine husband
- B. He did not want Samson around his daughter
- C. He thought Samson hated her
- D. He was afraid of Samson

C:B:Jd:15

4. Who did Samson's Philistine father-in-law suggest that Samson marry instead (Judg 15:2)?

- A. An Egyptian concubine
- B. One of the women at the well
- C. An Israelite woman
- D. His other younger daughter

D:B:Jd:15

5. What was Samson's motive for using the foxes to burn down the Philistine's fields (Judg 15:3)?

- A. Revenge
- B. Justice
- C. Reparation
- D. Heart break

A:I:Jd:15

6. Which animal did Samson use to get even with the Philistines for taking his wife (Judg 15:4)?

- A. Fox
- B. Donkey
- C. Sheep
- D. Ox

A:B:Jd:15

7. What did Samson do with the foxes to hurt the Philistines (Judg 15:4)?

- A. Set them loose in their city to devour their children
- B. Cut off their tails and used them as torches to burn their vineyards
- C. Put a torch between their tails and burned their fields down
- D. Chased them away so the rats and disease plagued the Philistines

C:B:Jd:15

8. The Philistines took revenge on Samson by doing what to his wife and her father (Judg. 15:6)?

- A. Destroying their fields and livestock
- B. Burning them to death
- C. Selling them into slavery
- D. Sacrificing them to their gods

B:B:Jd:15

9. Why did the Philistines suggest Samson burned their fields (Judg 15:6)?

- A. Because his wife was given to a friend
- B. Because his wife refused to see him
- C. Because his father-in-law banished him from his home
- D. Because the Philistines mocked him over his wife's unfaithfulness

A:I:Jd:15

10. How did Samson take revenge on the Philistines for murdering his wife (Judg 15:8)?

- A. By slaughtering their war horses
- B. By burning down the Philistine walls
- C. By murdering the king and his family
- D. By slaughtering many Philistines

D:B:Jd:15

11. After slaughtering many of the Philistines, Samson went to _____ (Judg 15:8).

- A. A cave in the rock of Etam
- B. A high place near Bethshemesh
- C. The vineyard of his father
- D. A city of refuge

A:A:Jd:15

12. In pursuit of Samson after he burned their fields and slaughtered them, the Philistines camped in which of the twelve tribes requesting they give up Samson (Judg 15:9)?

- A. Dan
- B. Judah
- C. Simeon
- D. Ephraim

B:A:Jd:15

13. Where were the Philistines spread out when they asked Judah to turn Samson over to

them (Judg 15:9)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Socoh
- C. Lehi
- D. Keilah

C:A:Jd:15

14. The Philistines said to the men of Judah, “We have come to take Samson prisoner and _____ (Judg 15:10).

- A. Destroy everything he loves
- B. Claim his possessions as our own
- C. Do to him what he did to us
- D. Punish him and his household to the tenth generation

C:I:Jd:15

15. What did Samson say to the men of Judah in defending his actions against the Philistines (Judg 15:11)?

- A. This is the reason for which I was born
- B. The Spirit of the Lord came upon me in power
- C. The Philistines have oppressed Israel for too long
- D. I only did to the Philistines what they did to me

D:B:Jd:15

16. Where did the men of came to confront Samson for riling up the Philistines (Judg 15:11)?

- A. The high place of Gibeon
- B. The rock of Etam
- C. The threshing floor of Araunah
- C. The altar at Bethsur

B:A:Jd:15

17. How many men of Judah went to confront Samson in the cave by the rock of Etam (Judg 15:11)?

- A. 3,000
- B. 10,000
- C. 1,000
- D. 500

A:A:Jd:15

18. What did Samson make the men of Judah swear when they were delivering him over to the Philistines (Judg 15:12)?

- A. That they would ambush the Philistines when he gave the signal
- B. That they would avenge his death
- C. That they wouldn't kill him themselves
- D. That they would care for his parents when he was gone

C:B:Jd:15

19. How did the men of Judah restrain Samson before they turned him over to the Philistines (Judg. 15:13)?

- A. They dug a deep hole, put him in it with a large rock over it
- B. They chained his hands and feet to a large oak tree
- C. They threw him down a well
- D. They tied him up with two new ropes

D:B:Jd:15

20. Where was Samson when the Philistines came to get him from the hands of the men of Judah (Judg 15:14)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Lehi
- C. Bethshemesh
- D. Zohar

B:A:Jd:15

21. What weapon did Samson use to slaughter the Philistines when the men of Judah delivered him up to the Philistines (Judg 15:15)?

- A. A jawbone
- B. A stone mallet
- C. A wooden spear
- D. A sword

A:I:Jd:15

22. Samson used the jawbone of what animal to slaughter the Philistines after the men of Judah had delivered him up to the Philistines (Judg 15:15)?

- A. A lion
- B. A donkey
- C. A bull
- D. A camel

B:I:Jd:15

23. How many men did Samson strike down with a jawbone of a donkey (Judg 15:15)?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 1,000
- D. 500

C:A:Jd:15

24. What does the name *Ramath Lehi* mean from the Samson narrative (Judg 15:17)?

- A. Valley of bones
- B. Vengeance park
- C. Field of the Spirit
- D. Jawbone hill

D:A:Jd:15

25. What happened as the angry Philistines approached Samson who was delivered up by the men of Judah (Judg 15:14)?

- A. The men of Judah secretly set fire to the Philistine camp
- B. The Spirit of the Lord came upon Samson
- C. Samson let out a yell causing the Philistines to run in fear
- D. The Lord rained down hail from the sky

B:B:Jd:15

26. When the Spirit of the Lord came upon Samson, what did the ropes on his arms become like (Judg. 15:14)?

- A. Broken pottery
- B. Threshed wheat
- C. Charred flax
- D. Young barley stalks

C:I:Jd:15

27. After striking down a thousand Philistines, what did Samson complain about (Judg 15:18)?

- A. Being hungry
- B. Being tired
- C. Being weak
- D. Being thirsty

D:I:Jd:15

28. After the battle of Lehi Samson said “With a donkey’s jawbone I have _____ (Judg 15:16).

- A. Made donkeys of them
- B. Piled up Philistines
- C. Avenged myself on the Philistines
- D. Busted their jaws

A:I:Jd:15

28 Samson declared, “Must I now die of thirst and _____” (Judg. 15:18).

- A. Fall into the hands of the uncircumcised
- B. Fail to liberate my people
- C. Be forgotten forever
- D. Be mocked by those I was called to destroy

A:I:Jd:15

29. What was the place where God provided Samson with water out the hollow place at Lehi called (Judg 15:19)?

- A. En Gedi
- B. En Rogel
- C. En Hakkore

D. The Spring of the Jawbone
C:A:Jd:15

30 How did the Lord provide water for Samson after Samson defeated the Philistines with a donkey's jawbone (Judg 15:19)?

- A. He led him to a spring
- B. He opened up a hollow place
- C. He broke open a rock
- D. He sent up a pool from the earth

B:I:Jd:15

31. How many years did Samson lead Israel for (Judg 15:20)?

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

B:A:Jd:15

32. Who were the major opponents faced by Samson (Judg 15:20)?

- A. The Moabites
- B. The Edomites
- C. The Ammonites
- D. The Philistines

D:B:Jd:15

Judges 16

1. What was the first thing that Samson did once he arrived in Gaza (Judg 16:1)?

- A. Worshipped the Lord
- B. Spent the night with a prostitute
- C. Killed some Philistines at the gate of Gaza
- D. Destroyed the Philistine god Dagon

B:B:Jd:16

2. What was the people of Gaza's reaction to Samson's arrival (Judg 16:2)?

- A. They welcomed him
- B. They were indifferent to him
- C. They wanted to kill him
- D. They attacked him right away

C:B:Jd:16

3. The people of Gaza did all of the following in preparation for killing Samson EXCEPT (Judg 16:2)

- A. Surrounded the place where he was at night
- B. Waited at the city gate
- C. Prepared to kill him at dawn
- D. Locked the gate so he could not escape

D:I:Jd:16

4. How did Samson get away from the people in Gaza who were trying to kill him (Judg 16:3)?

- A. Carried away the city gates
- B. Prayed to God and let God defend him
- C. Snuck out through the window
- D. Fought them with a sword

A:B:Jd:16

5. In the direction of which city did Samson haul the gates of Gaza (Judg 16:3)?

- A. Ekron
- B. Gath
- C. Hebron
- D. Beersheba

C:A:Jd:16

6. How far did Samson carry the city gates (Judg 16:3)?

- A. To the top of the hill that faces Gaza
- B. To the outskirts of the city
- C. To the top of the hill that faces Hebron
- D. To the desert by Kadesh Barnea

C:I:Jd:16

7. Where did Samson fall in love with Delilah (Judg 16:4)?

- A. The Valley of Aijalon
- B. The Valley of Elah
- C. The Valley of Jezreel
- D. The Valley of Sorek

D:A:Jd:16

8. What did the Philistines seek from Delilah (Judg 16:5)?

- A. Finding out the secret of Samson's strength
- B. Finding out when the Spirit would come on Samson
- C. Finding out how to break the Nazirite vow
- D. Finding out how they could kill Samson

A:B:Jd:16

9. How much did Delilah betray Samson for (Judg 16:5)?

- A. One thousand shekels of silver, 200 from each Philistine ruler
- B. Eleven hundred shekels of silver from each Philistine ruler
- C. Thirty shekels of silver
- D. Fifty shekels of silver from each ruler

B:I:Jd:16

10. How did Delilah go about finding out Samson's secret at first (Judg 16:6)?

- A. She tried to trick him
- B. She asked his mother
- C. She asked his brother
- D. She asked Samson

D:B:Jd:16

11. What did Samson say would make him weak in his first lie about the secret of his strength (Judg 16:7)?

- A. Seven fresh thongs
- B. New ropes
- C. Putting his hair in the loom
- D. Cutting off all his hair

A:I:Jd:16

12. What was to be specific about the seven fresh thongs Samson said he could be bound with (Judg 16:7f)?

- A. They had to be old
- B. They had to be made from leather
- C. They could not have been dried
- D. They had to be leather from the same animal

C:A:Jd:16

13. Who tied up Samson each time (Judg 16:8)?

- A. The Philistines

- B. Delilah herself
- C. Delilah's servants
- D. The priests of Dagon

B:B:Jd:16

14. After binding Samson, how did Delilah check if the method actually worked (Judg 16:10)?

- A. She called him to a dinner she had prepared
- B. She had Philistines come in and fight Samson
- C. She had her servants wake Samson mocking him
- D. She woke Samson saying "The Philistines are upon you!"

D:B:Jd:16

15. Who said, "You have made a fool of me; you lied to me" (Judg 16:10)?

- A. Samson after being betrayed by Delilah
- B. The Philistines after being set up by Delilah
- C. Delilah after being deceived by Samson
- D. Delilah to her servants who had bound Samson

C:B:Jd:16

16. What does the narrative say was Samson reaction to Delilah's initial betrayals (Judg 16:10)?

- A. He did not react
- B. He threw her up against the wall
- C. He got angry with her
- D. He verbally confronted her

A:B:Jd:16

17. What was Samson's second lie to Delilah about the secret of his strength (Judg 16:11)?

- A. New ropes
- B. Seven fresh bowstrings
- C. Cutting his hair with a razor
- D. Putting his hair in the loom

A:I:Jd:16

18. When Samson was tied up and broke free, the new ropes were like _____ (Judg 16:12).

- A. Hair
- B. Threads
- C. Strings
- D. Bones

B:A:Jd:16

20. How many braids did Samson say had to be woven into a fabric to make Samson as weak as any other man (Judg 16:13)?

- A. Eight
- B. Three
- C. Seven
- D. Ten

C:A:Jd:16

21. What did Samson say his hair must be done with to make him as weak as any other man (Judg 16:13)?

- A. Woven into fabric on a loom
- B. Washed in wine
- C. Burned on an altar
- D. Braided into the headboard of his bed

A:I:Jd:16

22. What did Delilah accuse Samson of when he didn't tell her the secret of his strength (Judg 16:15)?

- A. Lying to God
- B. Plotting against her and her family
- C. Not confiding in or loving her
- D. Being too weak to speak truth

C:I:Jd:16

23. Why did Samson finally give in to Delilah (Judg 16:16)?

- A. He loved her
- B. The Lord told him too
- C. He thought he could fight more Philistines
- D. Delilah's nagging

D:B:Jd:16

24. What had never been used on Samson's head (Judg 16:17)?

- A. A razor
- B. A knife
- C. A brush
- D. A comb

A:B:Jd:16

25. Why had Samson never shaved his head (Judg 16:17)?

- A. His father had made a vow
- B. His hair was his strength
- C. He was a Nazirite since birth
- D. The Philistines shaved their heads

C:B:Jd:16

26. When did Delilah cut off Samson's hair (Judg 16:19)?

- A. While he was asleep on her lap
- B. While he was eating

- C. Right after he told her his secret
- D. While he was praying

A:B:Jd:16

27. What happened to Samson immediately after his hair was cut (Judg 16:20)?

- A. He wept
- B. The Lord had left him
- C. Delilah finally loved him
- D. He remained strong

B:B:Jd:16

28. When Samson woke after his hair was cut what did he think (Judg 16:20)?

- A. He would use his spear to free himself
- B. He would kill Delilah as well as the Philistines
- C. He would go out as before freeing himself
- D. He would flee from the Philistines

C:I:Jd:16

29. What happened to Samson after he was captured (Judg 16:21)?

- A. He was made to grind grain in the prison
- B. He was a servant to the Lord
- C. He was beaten to death by the Philistines
- D. His tongue was cut off

A:B:Jd:16

30. After Samson was captured to what Philistine city was he taken (Judg 16:21)?

- A. Gath
- B. Ekron
- C. Ashkelon
- D. Gaza

D:A:Jd:16

31. After Samson was captured what was the first thing the Philistines did to him (Judg 16:21)?

- A. They shaved his whole body
- B. They cut off his hand
- C. They gouged out his eyes
- D. They broke his legs

C:B:Jd:16

32. What god did the Philistines sacrifice to celebrate the capture of Samson (Judg 16:23)?

- A. Baal
- B. Chemosh
- C. Dagon

D. Hadad
C:I:Jd:16

33. Which of the following was part of the Philistine praise to their god over the capture of Samson (Judg 16:24)?

- A. He had laid waste in their land
- B. He had burned their fields
- C. He had violated their women
- D. He had led to their grief

A:A:Jd:16

34. Who aided Samson into getting to the pillars (Judg 16:26)?

- A. The priest of Dagon
- B. Delilah
- C. The captain of the guard
- D. The servant

D:B:Jd:16

35. How many Philistines did Samson kill in his death (Judg 16:27)?

- A. Five thousand
- B. Seven thousand
- C. Three thousand
- D. One thousand

C:I:Jd:16

36. What did Samson want in his last prayer (Judg 16:28)?

- A. To free Israel from Philistine oppression
- B. To get revenge for his two eyes
- C. To give God glory in his death
- D. To destroy the gods of the Philistines

B:B:Jd:16

37. Who got and buried Samson's body (Judg 16:31)?

- A. His brothers
- B. His mother
- C. His wife
- D. The priests of Israel

A:A:Jd:16

38. Where was Samson buried (Judg 16:31)?

- A. He was not buried but thrown out into the field
- B. In the stables of Gaza
- C. In tomb of Manoah his father
- D. In the cave of Machpelah

C:I:Jd:16

Judges 17

1. Where was Micah from (Judg 17:1)?

- A. The hill country of Ephraim
- B. The hill country of Judah
- C. The desert of the Negev
- D. The valley of Jezreel

A:A:Jd:17

2. Who took the silver from his mother (Judg 17:2)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Samson
- C. Micah
- D. The Levite

C:B:Jd:17

3. How much silver did Micah take from his mother (Judg 17:2)?

- A. Twelve thousand shekels of silver
- B. Eleven hundred shekels of silver
- C. Seven talents of silver
- D. Five talents of silver

B:A:Jd:17

4. What did Micah's mother do after he returned the silver (Judg 17:3)?

- A. Consecrated it to the Lord
- B. Gave it away
- C. Kept it hidden from Micah
- D. Buried it in a cave

A:I:Jd:17

5. What was Micah to do with the silver he returned to his mother (Judg 17:3)?

- A. Give it away
- B. Use it to pay taxes
- C. Cast an idol out of it
- D. Overlay an image with it

D:B:Jd:17

6. How much of the silver did Micah's mother use to make the idol (Judg 17:4)?

- A. Two hundred shekels of silver
- B. Eleven hundred shekels of silver
- C. Five hundred shekels of silver
- D. One hundred shekels of silver

A:A:Jd:17

7. Where did Micah put the idol made from the silver (Judg 17:5)?

- A. In his house

- B. In the temple
- C. Gave it back to his mother
- D. Gave it to the priest

A:B:Jd:17

8. Who did Micah install as his priest (Judg 17:5)?

- A. The city scribe
- B. His uncle
- C. His son
- D. His father

C:B:Jd:17

9. What was paralleled with the observation that everyone did as they saw fit (Judg 17:6)?

- A. They were wicked and evil
- B. God had given them permission
- C. There was no priest
- D. There was no king

D:B:Jd:17

10. Where was the young Levite who visited Micah from? (Judg 17:7)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Dan
- C. Beersheba
- D. Jerusalem

A:I:Jd:17

11. What tribe was Micah's Levite from (Judg 17:7)?

- A. Dan
- B. Levi
- C. Benjamin
- D. Judah

D:I:Jd:17

12. Why did Micah's Levite leave Bethlehem (Judg 17:8)?

- A. The Lord instructed him to
- B. He was searching for some other place to stay
- C. He was on the run from men who wanted him dead
- D. He was searching for Micah

B:B:Jd:17

13. What was the Levite to be while living with Micah (Judg 17:10)?

- A. His son
- B. His servant
- C. His priest

D. His prophet

14. How much did Micah offer to the Levite (Judg 17:10)?

- A. Ten shekels of silver a year
- B. Just provisions, clothes and food
- C. Eleven hundred shekels of silver a year
- D. Protection from the Levites enemies

A:A:Jd:17

15. What other provisions, besides silver, did Micah offer the Levite (Judg 17:10)?

- A. Protection and provision
- B. A scroll and glory
- C. Food and clothing
- D. All of the above

C:B:Jd:17

16. What did Micah think have a Levite for his priest would mean (Judg 17:13)?

- A. That he was all powerful
- B. That the Lord would be good to him
- C. That he was no longer cursed
- D. That he would be prosperous

B:I:Jd:17

Judges 18

1. Who had not yet come into inheritance among the tribes of Israel and were seeking out a place of their own (Judg 18:1)?

- A. The Benjamites
- B. The Ephraimites
- C. The Danites
- D. The Levites

C:B:J:d:18

2. How many men did the Danites send out to spy out and explore the land (Judg 18:2)?

- A. Twelve
- B. Five
- C. Seven
- D. Two

B:A:Jd:18

3. Where were the spies that the Danites sent out to spy out and explore the land from (Judg 18:2)?

- A. Zorah and Eshtaol
- B. Keilah and Socoh
- C. Azekah and Bethshemesh
- D. Ekron and Gath

A:A:Jd:18

4. Where did the Danite spies spend the night in Micah's house (Judg 18:2)?

- A. The hill country of Judah
- B. The valley of Jezreel
- C. The hill country of Gilead
- D. The hill country of Ephraim

D:I:Jd:18

5. Who did the Danite spies recognize when they spent the night in the hill country of Ephraim (Judg 18:3)?

- A. Micah
- B. The voice of Micah's son
- C. The young Levite
- D. The man of God out of Judah

C:I:Jd:18

6. What did the Levite explain to the Danite spies (Judg 18:4)?

- A. How Micah had hired him as his priest
- B. How he had left the home of his youth
- C. How he built the idols for Micah
- D. Where the spies would find open land

A:B:Jd:18

7. What did the Danite spies request of the Levite (Judg 18:5)?

- A. To persuade Micah to let them stay in his house
- B. To inquire of God whether their journey would be successful
- C. To pray to the Lord to bless their journey
- D. For food and wine to sustain them on their journey

B:B:Jd:18

8. According to the Levite, the Danite spies journey _____ (Judg 18:6).

- A. Would result in their deaths
- B. Had the Lord's approval
- C. Would be lead them into new territory
- D. Would end in them capturing Laish

B:I:Jd:18

9. When the Danite spies arrived, how were the people of Laish living (Judg 18:7)?

- A. Wickedly
- B. In accordance with the Lord
- C. In safety and security
- D. In close community and alliances with the nearby towns

C:B:Jd:18

10. Why were the people of Laish prosperous (Judg 18:7)?

- A. Their land lacked nothing
- B. They had the Lord's favor
- C. They were valiant warriors
- D. They were wealthy

A:B:Jd:18

11. With what other city did the people of Laish have a relationship (Judg 18:7)?

- A. Tyre
- B. Sidon
- C. Gilead
- D. Damascus

B:A:Jd:18

12. How did the people of Laish interact with those close around them (Judg 18:7)?

- A. They traded with those nearby
- B. They lived in close community with several other towns
- C. They shared a temple and a high place with Hazor
- D. They had no relationship with anyone else

D:I:Jd:18

13. What report did the five Danite spies give to Eshtaol and Zorah about Laish (Judg 18:9)?

- A. The land was deserted
- B. The men at Laish were weak
- C. The land is very good
- D. The men have alliances with many cities

C:B:Jd:18

14. What kind of land did the Danites say would be found (Judg 18:10)?

- A. A spacious land that lacks nothing
- B. A prosperous land with olive groves
- C. A wealthy land from trading
- D. A promised land upon which the Lord's blessing rests

A:I:Jd:18

15. How many men from the Danites went out from Zorah and Eshtaol to attack Laish (Judg 18:11)?

- A. Fourteen hundred men
- B. A thousand men
- C. Six hundred men
- D. Ten thousand men

C:I:Jd:18

16. Near what town of Judah did the Danite soldiers camp that was named "Mahaneh Dan (Judg 18:12)?

- A. Bethshemesh
- B. Gibeon
- C. Keilah
- D. Kiriath Jearim

D:I:Jd:18

17. What was the camp area called that was west of Kiriath Jearim where the Danite soldiers camped on their way to Laish (Judg 18:12)?

- A. Rogel Dan
- B. Mahaneh Dan
- C. Mispah Dan
- D. Shiloah Dan

B:A:Jd:18

18. In what tribal area was the house of Micah (Judg 18:13)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. Reuben
- D. Zebulun

A:I:Jd:18

19. Why did the Danites go to Micah's house (Judg 18:14)?

- A. He invited them to spend the night there

- B. They needed food and water
- C. For Micah's ephods and household gods
- D. Micah was formerly from the tribe of Dan

C:B:Jd:18

20. Who told the Danite warriors about the idols in Micah's house (Judg 18:14)?

- A. Micah's Levite that he had made his priest
- B. The man of God out of Judah
- C. A woman at the well of Shechem
- D. The five Danites who had spied out Laish

D:I:Jd:18

21. Who did the Danites greet at Micah's house (Judg 18:15)?

- A. Micah
- B. Micah's servant
- C. Micah's priest
- D. Micah's son

C:B:Jd:18

22. The Danites took all of the following EXCEPT _____ from Micah's house (Judg 18:17).

- A. The carved image
- B. The incense altar
- B. The ephod
- D. The household gods
- E. The cast idol

B:I:Jd:18

23. Who took the idols from Micah's house (Judg 18:17)?

- A. All of the Danite warriors
- B. The young Levite who had become Micah's priest
- C. The five Danites who had spied out the land
- D. The Lord

C:B:Jd:18

24. In the narrative who objected to the Danites taking Micah's household gods (Judg 18:17)?

- A. The Levite whom Micah had made a priest
- B. Micah's mother
- C. Micah
- D. The Danites who had spied out the land

A:I:Jd:18

25. According to the Danite spies reasoning with Micah's Levite priest, what would be better for the Levite (Judg 18:19)?

- A. To serve a tribe rather than one man

- B. To die rather than stay with Micah
- C. To serve the Lord rather than serving idols
- D. To travel to Laish and live in prosperity among them

A:B:Jd:18

26. What did the Danites ask of the Levite (Judg 18:19)?

- A. To kill Micah
- B. To help them steal Micah's idols
- C. To be their father and priest
- D. To pray to the Lord for them

C:B:Jd:18

27. How did the Levite respond to the Danite's request (Judg 18:20)?

- A. He took the ephod and the household gods and left
- B. He killed Micah and left with the Danites
- C. He refused to go until the Danites threatened him with death
- D. He asked the Lord to show him a sign

A:B:Jd:18

28. Who overtook the Danites and shouted at them (Judg 18:22)?

- A. The Philistines
- B. The Gileadites
- C. The Levites and priests
- D. The men who lived near Micah

D:I:Jd:18

29. How did the Danites get Micah to stop chasing after them (Judg 18:25)?

- A. They burned his house down
- B. They burned his fields down
- C. They threatened that some hot head would kill his family
- D. They put Micah in prison and set guard over him

C:A:Jd:18

31. How were the people of Laish described before the Danites attacked them (Judg 18:27)?

- A. A strong and prosperous people
- B. A peaceful and unsuspecting people
- C. A mighty people living in a walled city
- D. A gentle people with flocks and herds

B:B:Jd:18

32. What did the Danites do at Laish (Judg 18:27)?

- A. Lived among them
- B. Attacked them and burned down their city
- C. Paid them in order to settle there

D. Worshipped the gods of the people there
B:I:Jd:18

33. Why were the people of Laish so easy to overtake (Judg 18:28)?

- A. They were weak and had no walls or gates
- B. The Lord was fighting for the Danites
- C. They had no alliances with anyone else
- D. They were surprised by the night attack of the Danites

C:I:Jd:18

34. What city was associated with Laish but too far away to help them (Judg 18:28)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Jabesh Gilead
- C. Antioch
- D. Sidon

D:A:Jd:18

35. What did the Danites do after attacking Laish (Judg 18:28)?

- A. Rebuilt the city and settled there
- B. Buried all the dead and set up a high place there
- C. Moved on into the area of Sidon
- D. Sacrificed to God and set up golden calves there

A:I:Jd:18

36. What was the city of Dan originally called (Judg 18:29)?

- A. Kiriath Sepher
- B. Laish
- C. Kiriath Arba
- D. Jebus

B:B:Jd:18

37. Who became the priest for the idols at the rebuilt city of Dan (Judg 18:30)?

- A. Jonathan son of Gershom
- B. Phineas son of Hannani
- C. Uzzah son of Hilkiah
- D. Enosh son of Aaron

A:A:Jd:18

38. Jonathan the son of Gershom the priest of Dan was the descendant of _____ (Judg 18:30)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Balaam
- C. Moses
- D. Joseph

C:B:Jd:18

39. The sons of Gershom were priests at Dan until _____ (Judg 18:30)?

- A. Saul defeated the Philistines
- B. The captivity of the land
- C. Babylon destroyed the temple
- D. Until Shiloh was destroyed

B:B:Jd:18

40. Where was the house of God when Micah's idols were at Dan (Judg 18:31)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Bethel
- D. Shiloh

D:B:Jd:18

Judges 19

1. In those days what did Israel not have (Judg 19:1)?

- A. Peace
- B. A place of worship
- C. A prophet
- D. A king

D:B:Jd:19

2. What did the Levite take from Bethlehem in Judah (Judg 19:1)?

- A. An idol
- B. **A concubine**
- C. A wife
- D. A priest

B:B:Jd:19

3. Where was the Levite who had the Bethlehem concubine originally from (Judg 19:1)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Zebulun
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Ephraim

D:I:Jd:19

4. How long had the concubine dissented the Levite in her return home to Bethlehem (Judg 19:2)?

- A. Two months
- B. One year
- C. Five weeks
- D. Four months

D:A:Jd:19

5. How was the Levite greeted at the home of his concubine (Judg 19:3)?

- A. He was treated harshly
- B. Her father ordered him to leave
- C. He was gladly welcomed
- D. He was accepted

C:I:Jd:19

6. Who welcomed the Levite at the home of his concubine at Bethlehem (Judg 19:4)?

- A. Her mother
- B. Her father
- C. The concubine
- D. Her servant

B:B:Jd:19

7. What did the father-in-law request that the Levite do before he left on the fourth day (Judg 19:5)?

- A. Eat something
- B. Rest prior to his journey
- C. Pray to the Lord for him
- D. Bless his household

A:B:Jd:19

8. Who persuaded the Levite to stay an extra night at his concubine's home (Judg 19:7)?

- A. Her mother, his mother-in-law
- B. The people of the town of Bethlehem
- C. Her father, his father-in-law
- D. The Lord told him to

C:B:Jd:19

9. On the fifth day what did the father-in-law attempt to do (Judg 19:9)?

- A. Kill the Levite
- B. Persuade him to stay another night
- C. To put in him a pit to incarcerate him
- D. Bind him with ropes

B:B:Jd:19

10. Where did the Levite refuse to go after he left his father-in-law's (Judg 19:10)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. **Jebus**
- C. Jericho
- D. Gibeah

B:B:Jd:19

11. Jebus is another name for which city (Judg 19:10)?

- A. Tekoa
- B. Jabesh Gilead
- C. Bethel
- D. Jerusalem

D:B:Jd:19

12. Who suggested staying in the city of the Jebusites (Judg 19:11)?

- A. The concubine
- B. The Levite
- C. The Levite's servant
- D. A passing traveler

C:A:Jd:19

13. Why did the Levite refuse to go into Jebus (Judg 19:12)?

- A. They were not Israelites
- B. They were wicked people

- C. It was too far off the main road
- D. He wanted to go home without stopping

A:B:Jd:19

14. Where did the Levite want to go rather than Jebus (Judg 19:13)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethel
- C. Gibeah
- D. Shechem

C:B:Jd:19

15. What initially happened when the Levite reached Gibeah (Judg 19:15)?

- A. No one took them in
- B. They stayed in an inn
- C. The men of the city welcomed them
- D. They were refused entrance at the gate

A:I:Jd:19

16. When the Levite reached Gibeah where did he initially go (Judg 19:15)?

- A. The city gate
- B. The city square
- C. The city high place
- D. To the home of the city elder

B:A:Jd:19

17. Who approached the Levite in the city square (Judg 19:17)?

- A. An old man
- B. A priest
- C. An inn keeper
- D. No one approached them

A:B:Jd:19

18. Where was the old man of Gibeah who invited the Levite home originally from (Judg 19:18)?

- A. Zebulun
- B. Valley of Jezreel
- C. Gilead
- D. Ephraim

D:A:Jd:19

18. Where did the Levite tell the old man he was going (Judg 19:18)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Bethel
- C. The house of the Lord

D. En Harod
C:I:Jd:19

19. What did the Levite need from the old man (Judg 19:19)?

- A. Straw and fodder
- B. Donkeys
- C. Bread and wine
- D. They didn't need anything

D:I:Jd:19

20. What did the old man of Gibeah warn the Levite about (Judg 19:20)?

- A. About staying around the city gate at night
- B. About staying in the city square at night
- C. About leaving the city before dawn
- D. About the men of the city

B:A:Jd:19

21. What was the first thing the old man did for the Levite (Judg 19:21)?

- A. Fed his donkeys
- B. Washed their feet
- C. Fed them
- D. Gave them something to drink

A:A:Jd:19

22. What did the old man do with the Levite before they ate (Judg 19:21)?

- A. Anointed them with oil
- B. Recited some of Israel's history to them
- C. Washed their feet
- D. Prayed and received a blessing from the Levite

C:I:Jd:19

23. Who came and surrounded the house of the old man of Gibeah (Judg 19:22)?

- A. A group of priests
- B. An angel of the Lord
- C. The wicked men of the city
- D. The women of the city

C:B:Jd:19

24. How did the old man respond to the wicked men of the city (Judg 19:23)?

- A. He offered to fight them if they didn't leave
- B. He offered to give them food
- C. Told them not to be so vile
- D. Slammed the door in their face

C:I:Jd:19

25. What did the wicked men of Gibeah request from the old man (Judg 19:22)?

- A. To have sex with the Levite
- B. To rob the Levite
- C. To steal the Levite's concubine
- D. To force the Levite to be their priest for Baal

A:B:Jd:19

26. What did the old man offer in place of the Levite (Judg 19:24)?

- A. His wife
- B. Himself
- C. His virgin daughter and the Levite's concubine
- D. He barred the door rejecting their request

C:B:Jd:19

27. What finally satisfied the wicked men of Gibeah (Judg 19:25)?

- A. Taking the concubine
- B. Killing the Levite
- C. Beating up the old man
- D. The man giving them five hundred shekels of silver

A:B:Jd:19

28. What did the wicked men of Gibeah do to the Levite's concubine (Judg 19:25)?

- A. Beat her to death
- B. Raped and abused her
- C. Took her to the temple of Chemosh
- D. Blinded her

B:B:Jd:19

29. Where were the concubine's hands the next morning (Judg 19:27)?

- A. Covering her head
- B. Cut off
- C. On the bloodied
- D. On the door threshold

D:I:Jd:19

30. What did the Levite find in the morning (Judg 19:27)?

- A. The men had left the city
- B. His concubine was dead on his threshold
- C. His concubine had returned home in the middle of the night
- D. The men had returned for him

B:B:Jd:19

31. What did the Levite do to his concubine after he found her on the threshold (Judg 19:29)?

- A. Nursed her back to health
- B. Buried her in Shiloh
- C. Cut her up into pieces

D. Brought her body back to her parents
C:B:Jd:19

32. Into how many pieces did the Levite cut his concubine up into (Judg 19:29)?

- A. Three pieces
- B. Seven pieces
- C. Eleven pieces
- D. Twelve pieces

D:B:Jd:19

33. What did the Levite do with the various cut up parts of his concubine (Judg 19:29)?

- A. Buried them in Shiloh in Ephraim
- B. Burned them and scattered them in the Jordan River
- C. Sent them out to Israel
- D. Sent them back to her father

C:B:Jd:19

34. When the Israelites received the parts of the concubine how did they respond (Judg 19:30)?

- A. They said, "Think about it! Tell us what to do!"
- B. They said, "We will destroy the city of Gibeah!"
- C. They said, "How can this thing be!"
- D. They said, "How long will her death not be avenged"

A:A:Jd:19

Judges 20

1. What was the extent of Israel gathering to Mizpah after the Levite concubine incident (Judg 20:1)?

- A. All Israel from Dan to Beersheba
- B. All of Judea from Hebron to Jerusalem
- C. All Israel from Judah and to Ephraim
- D. All the warriors of Israel

A:B:Jd:20

2. After the incident of the Levite's concubine, where did all Israel gather (Judg 20:1)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gidal
- C. Mizpah
- D. Shechem

C:A:Jd:20

3. How many soldiers were mustered to Mizpah to discuss the awful situation with the Levite's concubine (Judg 20:2)?

- A. 50,000
- B. 100,000
- C. 250,000
- D. 400,000

D:A:Jd:20

4. What event caused all Israel to assemble at Mizpah (Judg 20:3)?

- A. The attacking of the Levite by the men of Gibeah
- B. The death of the concubine
- C. The Levite sending out the pieces of the concubine's body
- D. The Lord called them all together

C:B:Jd:20

5. When all Israel was gathered to Mizpah who addressed them (Judg 20:4)?

- A. The Levite husband of the dead concubine
- B. The old man of Gibeah who showed the Levite hospitality
- C. The judge Elon
- D. Gershom the son of Moses

A:I:Jd:20

6. When the Levite was telling his story to all Israel at Mizpah, what did he say was the intention of the wicked men of Gibeah (Judg 20:5)?

- A. Intended to kill him
- B. Intended to attack his concubine
- C. Intended to rob them
- D. Intended to force him to become their priest

A:I:Jd:20

7. Where did the Levite send the pieces of his concubine (Judg 20:6)?

- A. To the wicked men of Gibeah
- B. To all capital cities of all the tribes of Israel
- C. To each region of Israel's inheritance
- D. To the chief elders of Israel

C:B:Jd:20

8. How would the Israelites decide in what order they should go up against Gibeah (Judg 20:9)?

- A. They would ask the Lord through the prophet
- B. The high priest would direct them
- C. By the casting of lots
- D. By using the ephod

C:A:Jd:20

9. What did all Israel at Mizpah vow they would not do (Judg 20:8)?

- A. Destroy one of the tribes of Israel
- B. Not return home until the matter was cared for
- C. Sleep until they had taken revenge against Gibeah
- D. Eat or drink until they had cared for the matter

B:A:Jd:20

10. What percentage of the men were used to supply the soldiers at Mizpah (Judg 20:10)?

- A. One in ten
- B. One in five
- C. One in one hundred
- D. One in twelve

A:A:Jd:20

11. What was the significant outcome of the cutting up of the concubine (Judg 20:11)?

- A. All the Israelites were united against the city
- B. The wicked men of Gibeah were exposed
- C. The Lord's anger was aroused against Gibeah
- D. The Levite lead all Israel

A:I:Jd:20

12. To whom did the Israelites send out the request to turn over the wicked men of Gibeah (Judg 20:12)?

- A. The city of Gibeah
- B. The elders of the city of Gibeah
- C. The priests at Shiloh
- D. The tribe of Benjamin

D:B:Jd:20

13. What were the Israelites hoping to do by killing the wicked men of Gibeah (Judg 20:13)?

- A. Punish them for their wickedness
- B. Carry out God's will on Gibeah
- C. Purge the evil from Israel
- D. Have justice for the Levite

C:I:Jd:20

14. How many swords-men did Benjamin muster to fight against all Israel (Judg 20:15)?

- A. 13,000
- B. 26,000
- C. 29,000
- D. 32,000

B:A:Jd:20

15. How many young men were taken from Gibeah (Judg 20:15)?

- A. 2,600
- B. 1500
- C. 700
- D. 500

C:A:Jd:20

16. How many of the Benjamites were left-handed (Judg 20:16)?

- A. 700
- B. 2,600
- C. 150
- D. 5000

A:A:Jd:20

17. What were the left-handed Benjamites famous for (Judg 20:16)?

- A. Chariot riders
- B. Swords-men
- C. Bow and arrow shooters
- D. Sling shot users

D:A:Jd:20

18. According to Judges, the special forces of Benjamin had so much accuracy they could sling a stone at a _____ and not miss (Judg 20:16)?

- A. Man
- B. Hair
- C. Eye
- D. Head

B:A:Jd:20

19. Where did the Israelites go to inquire of God (Judg 20:18)?

- A. Bethel

- B. Mizpah
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Shiloh

A:I:Jd:20

20. What did the Israelites ask God prior to their attacking Benjamin (Judg 20:18)?

- A. Will their attack be successful
- B. Did they have the Lord's favor
- C. Who should go up first
- D. From what direction should they attack

C:B:Jd:20

21. Who did the Lord say should go up first to fight against the Benjamites (Judg 20:18)?

- A. Dan
- B. Judah
- C. Ephraim
- D. Reuben

B:B:Jd:20

22. Where was the battle against Benjamin take place (Judg 20:20)?

- A. In Gibeah
- B. In Mizpah
- C. In Bethel
- D. In Gibeon

A:B:Jd:20

23. When Israel went up against Benjamin who won the first battle at Gibeah (Judg 20:21)?

- A. The Benjamites
- B. Judah
- C. The Israelites
- D. The priests with the ark

A:I:Jd:20

24. The Israelites did all of the following after the Benjamites cut down twenty-two thousand of them EXCEPT (Judg 20:22)

- A. Called in reinforcements
- B. Wept before the Lord
- C. Encouraged each other
- D. Took up their positions

A:A:Jd:20

25. After their initial defeat before the Benjamites what did the Israelites ask God (Judg 20:23)?

- A. If they should go up against the Benjamites again
- B. Who should go up against the Benjamites next

- C. Why God let the Benjamites defeat them
 - D. What they had done wrong the first time
- A:I:Jd:20

26. After the second attack on Benjamin where did the Israelites regroup (Judg 20:26)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. The slopes of Gibeah
- C. Ramah
- D. Bethel

D:A:Jd:20

27. In addition to weeping before God the Israelites at Bethel after their second loss did all of the following EXCEPT (Judg 20:26)

- A. Fasted
- B. Presented burnt offerings
- C. Presented fellowship offerings
- D. Shaved their heads

D:I:Jd:20

28. During the time of the Benjamite war what was located at Bethel (Judg 20:27)?

- A. Micah's idol
- B. The ark of the covenant of God
- C. The armies of the Benjamites
- D. The temple of the Lord

B:B:Jd:20

29. Who was over the with the ark of the covenant at Bethel in the days Israel went to war with Benjamin (Judg 20:28)?

- A. Hophni the son of Eli
- B. Saul, the son of Kish
- C. Phineas, son of Eleazar
- D. Samuel, son of Elkanah

C:I:Jd:20

30. Who was Aaron's son and Phineas' father in the priestly line of Israel (Judg 20:28)?

- A. Abihu
- B. Hophni
- C. Eli
- D. Eleazar

D:I:Jd:20

31. On the second attempt to defeat Benjamin how many troops did Israel lose (Judg 20:25)?

- A. 10,000
- B. 18,000
- C. 22,000

D. 28,000
B:A:Jd:20

32. On the third attempt to defeat the Benjamites what did Israel do that was different (Judg 20:29)?

- A. They set up an ambush
- B. They offered sacrifices
- C. They consulted with the Lord
- D. They brought out the ark

A:B:Jd:20

33. How did the Israelites defeat the Benjamites on the third attack (Judg 20:32-35)?

- A. They Retreated and drew them away from the city roads
- B. There was an Israelite ambush from the west
- C. They made a frontal attack on Gibeah as before
- D. The Lord defeated Benjamin before Israel
- E. All of the above

E:A:Jd:20

34. On the third attack on Benjamin where did the Israelites set up (Judg 20:33)?

- A. At Baal Tamar
- B. In the East
- C. Near the wall of the city
- D. In front of the city gate

A:A:Jd:20

35. What did the Israelites who ambushed do to the city of Gibeah (Judg 20:37)?

- A. Destroyed only the wicked men of Gibeah
- B. Captured the leaders of Benjamin
- C. Put the whole city to the sword
- D. Knocked down the walls of the city

C:B:Jd:20

36. What was the signal from the Israelites in the ambush of Gibeah (Judg 20:38)?

- A. **A great cloud of smoke**
- B. A sounding of the trumpet
- C. The open of the gate of Gibeah
- D. A great shout

A:B:Jd:20

37. Where did the Benjamites flee when they realized disaster had come upon them (Judg 20:42)?

- A. In the direction of the sea
- B. In the direction of the desert
- C. In the direction of the mountains
- D. In the direction of the plain

B:I:Jd:20

38. To what specific location did the men of Benjamin flee after they realized they were defeated (Judg 20:45)?

- A. The rock of Etad
- B. The stronghold of En gedi
- C. The cave of Machpelah
- D. The rock of Rimmon

D:I:Jd:20

39. On the final attack on the Benjamites how many died (Judg 20:46)?

- A. 18,000
- B. 25,000
- C. 29,000
- D. 32,000

B:A:Jd:20

40. How many Benjamites were left at the rock of Rimmon after their final defeat (Judg 20:47)?

- A. 400
- B. 500
- C. 600
- D. 800

C:I:Jd:20

41. After the Israelites defeated the Benjamites what did they do (Judg 20:48)?

- A. They burned their cities
- B. They put their cities to the sword
- C. They killed their animals
- D. All of the above

D:I:Jd:20

Judges 21

1. What oath did the Israelites make at Mizpah after the defeat of the Benjamites (Judg 21:1)?

- A. To not marry women of the tribe of Benjamin
- B. Not to let their daughters marry Benjamites
- C. To not let their children leave their own tribal land
- D. To not let their children live in Benjamin

B:B:Jd:21

2. Where did the people sit before the Lord after defeating the tribe of Benjamin (Judg 21:2)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Shiloh
- C. Shechem
- D. Mizpah

A:I:Jd:21

3. After the defeat of the Benjamites what was the major concern of the Israelites (Judg 21:3)?

- A. That such evil had come into Israel
- B. That the Lord had abandoned them
- C. That there was no king to make decisions in Israel
- D. That one tribe was missing in Israel

D:B:Jd:21

4. After the defeat of the Benjamites what did the Israelites do all of the following after sitting before the Lord at Bethel EXCEPT (Judg 21:4)

- A. Presented burnt offerings
- B. Built an altar
- C. Bought the ark out
- D. Presented fellowship offerings

C:A:Jd:21

5. What had the Israelites vowed would happen to any tribe that failed to assemble at Mizpah to attack the Benjamites (Judg 21:5)?

- A. They were to be put to death
- B. A plague would come upon that tribe
- C. The other tribes would no longer trade with that tribe
- D. A famine would strike them

A:I:Jd:21

6. What vow had the Israelites taken prior to their attack of the Benjamites (Judg 21:7)?

- A. To scatter the Benjamites within Israel
- B. To bring the plunder from the Benjamites to the house of the Lord
- C. To dedicate the Benjamites who survived as Nazirites

D. Not to give their daughters to Benjamites
D:B:Jd:21

7. The Israelites discovered which region did not assemble at Mizpah prior to the attack of the Benjamites (Judg 21:8)?

- A. Jabesh Gilead
- B. Benjamin
- C. Dan
- D. Reuben

A:B:Jd:21

8. Why couldn't the Israelites provide wives for the people left (Judg 21:7)?

- A. The women were already married
- B. There were more men than women
- C. They didn't like the Benjamites
- D. They took an oath to the Lord

D:B:Jd:21

9. What did the assembly send to Jabesh Gilead (Judg 21:10)?

- A. 12,000 fighting men
- B. A messenger
- C. The Levite whose concubine had been killed
- D. 500 of Israel's best soldiers

A:A:Jd:21

10. Who were the soldiers to kill in Jabesh Gilead (Judg 21:11)?

- A. All the men, women, and children
- B. Every male and women who was not a virgin
- C. All the men who didn't come to fight Benjamin
- D. Everything living, including animals

B:I:Jd:21

11. How many women virgins were captured for the Benjamites in Jabesh Gilead (Judg 21:12)?

- A. 400
- B. 600
- C. 800
- D. 1,000

A:I:Jd:21

12. Where did the Israelites take the women of Jabesh Gilead to offer them to the Benjamites (Judg 21:21)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Shechem
- C. Gilgal
- D. Shiloh

D:A:Jd:21

13. What did the assembly of the Israelites at Shiloh give to the Benjamites at Shiloh (Judg 21:14)?

- A. Their tribal inheritance land back
- B. The women from Jabesh Gilead as wives
- C. A peace offering to stop the killing
- D. A treaty to scatter the tribe of Benjamin in Israel

B:B:Jd:21

14. After the Benjamites received the women of Jabesh Gilead what was the problem faced by Israel (Judg 21:14)?

- A. The women of Jabesh were idol worshippers
- B. Some of the women of Jabesh refused to marry Benjamites
- C. There were not enough women from Jabesh Gilead
- D. Some of the Benjamites refused to marry

C:I:Jd:21

15. When did the last of the Benjamites catch a wife at Shiloh (Judg 21:19)?

- A. At the annual festival
- B. At the Feast of Trumpets
- C. At the feast of Purim
- D. On Sabbath

A:I:Jd:21

16. What were the Benjamites instructed to do in Shiloh (Judg 21:20f)?

- A. Dance with the women
- B. Take all of the women back to Benjamin
- C. Hide in the vineyards and seize a wife
- D. Offer sacrifices with the women

C:B:Jd:21

17. What did the Benjamites do after they went to Shiloh (Judg 21:23)?

- A. Return home and rebuild their towns
- B. Settled in Shiloh with their wives
- C. Met the assembly in Bethel
- D. Went into a deserted area and settled there with their new wives

A:I:Jd:21

18. What did everyone do in the days Israel had no king (Judg 21:25)?

- A. They fought each other
- B. They did as they saw fit
- C. They let the tribes split
- D. They displeased the Lord

B:B:Jd:21

19. In those days of the Judges Israel had no _____ (Judg 21:25)

- A. Peace
- B. Priests teaching the law
- C. King
- D. Prophet like Moses

C:B:Jd:21

Ruth Multiple Choice Questions

B= Beginning; I= Intermediate; A= Advanced

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Ruth 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the days when the judges ruled, there was a _____ in the land (Ruth 1:1)

- A. Plague of rats
- B. Famine
- C. Locust plague
- D. Drought

B:B:Rt:1

2. Elimelech and his wife, Naomi, moved to which country (Ruth 1:1)?

- A. Edom
- B. Gilead
- C. Moab
- D. Aram

C:B:Rt:1

3. Elimelech and Naomi were originally from what town (Ruth 1:1)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethel
- C. Tekoa
- D. Bethlehm

D:B:Rt:1

4. The town of Bethlehem is in what tribal region (Ruth 1:1)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Dan
- D. Benjamin

A:I:Rt:1

5. What were the names of Naomi's two sons (Ruth 1:2)?

- A. Hophni and Phineas
- B. Nadab and Abihu
- C. Abimelech and Jotham
- D. Mahlon and Kilion

D:B:Rt:1

6. Who from Naomi's family died (pick the best answer) (Ruth 1:3f)?

- A. Her husband
- B. One of her sons
- C. Both her sons and her husband
- D. Her sister

C:B:Rt:1

7. What were the names of the two Moabite women Naomi's sons married (Ruth 1:3)?

- A. Ruth and Marah
- B. Ruth and Orpah
- C. Ruth and Mariam
- D. Ruth and Abigail

B:B:Rt:1

8. Why did Naomi want to return to Bethlehem (Ruth 1:6)?

- A. Her father was dying
- B. The Lord appeared to her in a dream and told her to
- C. She had no place among the Moabites after her husband died
- D. She heard the Lord was providing food there

D:B:Rt:1

9. Where did Naomi and her daughters-in-law go, after their husbands' deaths (Ruth 1:6)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Hebron
- C. Beth Shemesh
- D. Bethlehem

D:B:Rt:1

10. What did Naomi ask her daughters-in-law to do (Ruth 1:8)?

- A. To remember her in prayer as she returned
- B. To go back to their mother's homes in Moab
- C. To eat with her before she leaves
- D. To come back home with her to Judah

B:B:Rt:1

11. What does Naomi ask the Lord to do for her daughters-in-law (Ruth 1:11)?

- A. Give them many children
- B. Grant them new husbands
- C. Reward them for their loyalty to her
- D. Look favorably upon them and bless them

B:I:Rt:1

12. How did Naomi part with Orpah and Ruth after she requested that they part (Ruth 1:9)?

- A. They kissed and wept
- B. They hugged and wept
- C. They washed each other's feet
- D. They broke bread together

A:I:Rt:1

13. How did Orpah and Ruth respond after Naomi's request that they return to their people (Ruth 1:10)?

- A. They said, "We will never forget you and your sons"
- B. They said, "How can we ever leave you?"
- C. They said, "We will go back with you to your people"
- D. They said, "May the Lord bless you and keep you"

C:B:Rt:1

14. What does Ruth decide to do when Naomi leaves (Ruth 1:17)?

- A. Return home with Naomi
- B. Go back to her mother's home
- C. Find a new husband in Moab
- D. Stay with her sister-in-law Orpah

A:B:Rt:1

15. What does Orpah decide to do when Naomi leaves (Ruth 1:14)?

- A. Return home with Naomi
- B. Go back to her people and her gods
- C. Find a new husband in Moab
- D. Stay with her sister Naomi

B:B:Rt:1

16. Why does Naomi urge her daughter-in-laws to return home (Ruth 1:13)?

- A. She can't provide for them as she has no land back in Bethlehem
- B. They shouldn't wait for her to have sons for them to marry
- C. She can't find another husband to support them
- D. Her people would not accept Moabite women

B:B:Rt:1

17. What does Naomi claim the Lord has done to her (Ruth 1:13)?

- A. Given her good daughters-in-law
- B. Forgotten her in days without number
- C. Turned his hand against her
- D. Brought her great pain and sorrow

C:B:Rt:1

18. Ruth tells Naomi that she will do all of the following EXCEPT (Ruth 1:16f)

- A. Will go where she goes
- B. Will die where she dies
- C. Will sleep where she sleeps
- D. Naomi's God will be her God

C:B:Rt:1

19. What did Ruth tell Naomi not to do (Ruth 1:16)?

- A. Urge her to leave Naomi
- B. Tell her there was no hope

- C. Wait until Naomi's current sons would grow up
- D. Give up

A:B:Rt:1

19. Why does Naomi let Ruth come with her (Ruth 1:18)?

- A. She wanted her company
- B. Ruth was determined to go with her
- C. She had no other family to go back to
- D. Ruth needed a new husband

B:I:Rt:1

20. How did the town respond to Naomi's return (Ruth 1:19)?

- A. The town was cheerful
- B. They asked where her husband was
- C. The town was stirred
- D. They had a celebration

C:I:Rt:1

21. What did the Bethlehem townsfolk ask when Naomi and Ruth returned to Bethlehem (Ruth 1:19)?

- A. "Can this be Naomi?"
- B. "Where are your sons and your husband"
- C. "Who is this Moabite woman"
- D. "Why did you come back?"

A:I:Rt:1

22. What does Naomi ask to be called when she returned to Bethlehem (Ruth 1:20)?

- A. Ephah
- B. Ichabod
- C. Anathema
- D. Mara

D:B:Rt:1

23. What does "Mara" mean to Naomi and the others (Ruth 1:20)?

- A. Desolate
- B. Bitter
- C. Hopeless
- D. Abandoned

B:B:Rt:1

24. Who does Naomi say has made her life bitter and afflicted her (Ruth 1:20)?

- A. Elimelech
- B. The land of Moab
- C. Her adversary
- D. The Almighty

D:B:Rt:1

25. How did Naomi describe her situation to the women of Bethlehem upon her return (Ruth 1:21)?

- A. I went away full, but the Lord has brought me back empty
- B. I went away joyful but now return with sorrow
- C. I went out a mother in Israel and have returned an afflicted widow
- D. I went from famine to flourishing and back to famine

A:B:Rt:1

26. Where is Ruth originally from (Ruth 1:22)?

- A. Edom
- B. Moab
- C. Aram
- D. Ammon

B:B:Rt:1

27. What was time of the year was it when Naomi returned to Bethlehem (Ruth 1:22)?

- A. The time of the olive harvest
- B. The year of Jubilee
- C. The time of the early rains
- D. The time of the barley harvest

D:B:Rt:1

Ruth 2

1. What was Naomi's relationship to Boaz (Ruth 2:1)?

- A. He was her uncle
- B. He was a relative of her husband
- C. He was her husband's best friend
- D. He was her brother

B:B:Rt:2

2. What did Ruth tell Naomi that she could do in the fields (Ruth 2:2)?

- A. Look for a husband
- B. Pick up leftover grains
- C. Help plant more grain
- D. Weed the fields of grains

B:B:Rt:2

3. Where did Ruth work in the grain fields (Ruth 2:3)?

- A. Behind the harvesters
- B. With the harvesters
- C. With the other women of Bethlehem
- D. Only at the edges of the field

A:I:Rt:2

4. What clan was Boaz from (Ruth 2:3)?

- A. Eleazar
- B. Phineas
- C. Hezron
- D. Elimelech

D:I:Rt:2

5. How did Boaz greet the harvesters (Ruth 2:4)?

- A. How is the harvest?
- B. The Lord be with you
- C. May the Lord bless you and keep you
- D. The harvest is plenteous and the worker few

B:I:Rt:2

6. What does Boaz ask the overseer of the harvesters (Ruth 2:5)?

- A. Who let Ruth into the field?
- B. Whose young woman is that?
- C. Who is the woman gleaning our crops?
- D. When did the woman arrive in the field?

B:I:Rt:2

7. Who did Boaz ask “Whose woman is that?” (Ruth 2:5)

- A. His son
- B. One of his laborers
- C. A shepherd in the field
- D. The foreman

D:I:Rt:2

7. How does the foreman respond to Boaz (Ruth 2:7)?

- A. She asked to gather sheaves behind the harvesters
- B. I didn’t see her until now
- C. Naomi said the woman could work here until evening
- D. She paid me to gather with the other harvesters

A:B:Rt:2

8. How did the foreman identify Ruth to Boaz (Ruth 2:6)

- A. As the former wife of Mahlon
- B. As an unknown woman who worked hard all day
- C. As a Moabitess who came back from Moab
- D. As a foreigner seeking grain from the field

C:B:Rt:2

9. How long was Naomi working on the field (Ruth 2:7)?

- A. Since noon until evening
- B. Since morning until now
- C. Since the sun came up until it went down
- D. For a few hours

B:I:Rt:2

10. What did the foreman note about Ruth’s work (Ruth 2:7)?

- A. She worked even in the heat of the day
- B. She worked until she had filled her basket
- C. She followed the harvesters closely
- D. She worked steadily except for a short rest

D:I:Rt:2

11. Boaz told Ruth to do all of the following in his fields EXCEPT (Ruth 2:8)

- A. To stay here with his servant girls
- B. To drink water from his water jars
- C. To stay gleaning in his field
- D. To eat his bread with the harvesters without fear

D:I:Rt:2

12. Where does Boaz tell Ruth to get water from (Ruth 2:9)?

- A. In his house
- B. From the skins by the trees
- C. From the water jars his men fill

D. From the well
C:I:Rt:2

13. What did Boaz tell Ruth that he had instructed his laborers not to do (Ruth 2:9)?

- A. Touch her
- B. Steal her grain
- C. Force her to leave
- D. Take her baskets

A:B:Rt:2

14. How did Ruth react to Boaz' kindness (Ruth 21:10)?

- A. She asks if he is married
- B. She bows to the ground
- C. She turned away in humility
- D. She embraced him

B:I:Rt:2

15. In her initial response to Boaz acknowledging his favor how did she identify herself (Ruth 2:10)?

- A. As a Moabitess
- B. As a widow
- C. As a relative
- D. As a foreigner

D:I:Rt:2

16. In her initial response to Boaz what does she acknowledge having received from Boaz (Ruth 2:10)?

- A. Mercy from the hand of the Lord
- B. Kindness from his servants
- C. Favor in his eyes
- D. Much grain

C:B:Rt:2

17. Why did Boaz speak favorably to Ruth (Ruth 2:11)?

- A. Naomi told him to accept her as a daughter
- B. She was very beautiful and intelligent
- C. She was working hard in his fields
- D. He had heard of all she had done for her mother-in-law

D:B:Rt:2

18. What does Boaz ask the Lord to do for Ruth?

- A. To give her a husband in Israel
- B. To repay her for her actions
- C. To give her a long life
- D. To make her prosperous

B:B:Rt:2

19. Where does Boaz say Ruth had taken refuge (Ruth 2:12)

- A. Under the God of Israel's wings
- B. In the land of the Lord of Israel
- C. In the home of her husband
- D. Under the care of the shepherd of Israel

A:B:Rt:2

20. What does Boaz hope Ruth may continue to find (Ruth 2:13)?

- A. Strength and courage in the God of Israel
- B. A home in arms of the God of Israel
- C. Favor in the eyes of the Lord
- D. Food to care for her mother-in-law

C:B:Rt:2

21. How did Ruth respond to Boaz's first initial address to her (Ruth 2:13)?

- A. She praised God that His kindness never fails
- B. She expressed thanks for allowing her to glean with his servants
- C. She reflected on how hard her journey had been since the death of her husband
- D. She acknowledged that he had comforted and spoken kindly to her

D:I:Rt:2

22. What does Boaz offer Ruth at mealtime (Ruth 2:14)?

- A. Bread and wine vinegar
- B. Olives and wine
- C. Unleaven bread and wine
- D. Figs and grapes

A:A:Rt:2

23. What does Boaz offer Ruth at mealtime (Ruth 2:14)?

- A. Olives and wine
- B. Unleaven bread and wine
- C. Roasted grain
- D. Figs and grapes

C:I:Rt:2

24. Boaz commands his harvesters to do all of the following EXCEPT (Ruth 2:15)

- A. To not rebuke Ruth
- B. Pull out stalks for Ruth
- C. To let Ruth gather with them
- D. To not send Ruth away
- E. Not to embarrass Ruth

D:I:Rt:2

25. After dinner with Boaz and his servants what did Ruth get up to do (Ruth 2:15)?

- A. Go home
- B. Glean
- C. Clean up
- D. Pray to the God of Israel

B:B:Rt:2

26. How much barley did Ruth gather from Boaz's field (Ruth 2:17)

- A. Basket full
- B. An armful
- C. An ephah
- D. A shekel's worth

C:A:Rt:2

27. What did Ruth do with her gathered grain?

- A. She sold it for two shekels of silver
- B. She gave it to her mother-in-law
- C. She gathered it in her basket at the field
- D. She traded it for bread

B:B:Rt:2

28. What does Naomi ask when Ruth returns from the field of Boaz (Ruth 2:19)?

- A. How long did you work?
- B. Where did you glean today?
- C. How much grain did you collect?
- D. Did the harvesters help you?

B:I:Rt:2

29. How does Naomi react when Ruth tells her she had gleaned in Boaz's field (Ruth 2:20)?

- A. She asks for the Lord's blessing on him
- B. She prays that his harvest may multiply
- C. She prays he may have many sons in Israel
- D. She wonders if this is God's kindness

A:I:Rt:2

30. How does Naomi react when Ruth tells her she had gleaned in Boaz's field (Ruth 2:20)?

- A. She prays that Boaz's harvest be multiplied by the Lord
- B. She says God has not stopped his kindness to the living and the dead
- C. She prays Boaz may have many sons in Israel
- D. She tells Ruth to watch carefully her ways when in Boaz's field

B:B:Rt:2

31. Why does Naomi say it was good for Ruth to work for Boaz (Ruth 2:20)?

- A. She could be harmed elsewhere
- B. She knows and trusts Boaz

- C. She will find a lot of grain in Boaz's fields
- D. The harvesters of Boaz were known to be kind

A:B:Rt:2

32. How does Naomi identify Boaz after Ruth tells her she gleaned in his fields (Ruth 2:20)?

- A. An elder in the city of Bethlehem
- B. A Levite
- C. A kinsman-redeemer
- D. A Nazirite

C:B:Rt:2

33. What two harvests did Ruth stay in Boaz's fields for (Ruth 2:23)

- A. Olives and figs
- B. Grapes and pomegranates
- C. Corn and beans
- D. Wheat and barley

D:B:Rt:2

Ruth 3

1. What does Naomi say to Ruth she is trying to find for her (Ruth 3:1)?

- A. A family where she will have children
- B. A home where she will be provided for
- C. A husband where Ruth will find love
- D. Land where she can find work

B:I:Rt:3

2. What does Naomi tell Ruth that Boaz will be doing what at the threshing floor tonight (Ruth 3:2)

- A. Guarding his harvest
- B. Celebrating over the harvest
- C. Winnowing barley
- D. Dividing up the harvest

C:B:Rt:3

3. Where is Boaz the evening Naomi tells Ruth to go to him (Ruth 3:2)?

- A. At the threshing floor
- B. At the well
- C. At the market
- D. At the city gate

A:B:Rt:3

4. Naomi tells Ruth to do all of the following before going to Boaz EXCEPT (Ruth 3:3)

- A. To wash
- B. To put on perfume
- C. To adorn herself with jewelry
- D. To put on her best clothes

C:B:Rt:3

5. Naomi tells Ruth to wait for what at the threshing floor with Boaz (Ruth 3:3)

- A. Until everyone goes home
- B. Until he finishes eating and drinking
- C. Until he falls asleep
- D. Until he orders the servants to leave

B:I:Rt:3

6. At the threshing floor, what does Naomi tell Ruth to do to Boaz (Ruth 3:4)?

- A. To uncover his feet and lie down
- B. To thank him for his kindness
- C. To lie down next to him
- D. To embrace him

A:B:Rt:3

7. When Boaz had finished eating where did he lie down (Ruth 3:7)?

- A. Just outside the gate of the city
- B. In the middle of the threshing floor
- C. In a tent his servants had set up
- D. At the end of the grain pile

D:B:Rt:3

8. What did Ruth do when she went to Boaz at the threshing floor (Ruth 3:7)?

- A. Uncovered his feet and laid down
- B. Bowed down before him three times
- C. Covered herself so he couldn't see her
- D. Hid her face before him

A:B:Rt:3

9. What happened to Boaz in the middle of the night (Ruth 3:8)?

- A. He could not sleep after lying down
- B. He was startled by something
- C. He had a dream and direction from an angel
- D. He smelled perfume and awoke

B:I:Rt:3

10. When Boaz awoke at the threshing floor what did he discover (Ruth 3:8)?

- A. The figure of a woman in the darkness
- B. What he feared was someone trying to rob his grain
- C. A woman lying at his feet
- D. The smell of perfume

C:B:Rt:3

11. What did Boaz ask Ruth when he discovered her at his feet (Ruth 3:9)?

- A. Why are you there?
- B. When did you get there?
- C. Who are you?
- D. How did you find me?

C:B:Rt:3

12. What does Ruth ask of Boaz at his feet (Ruth 3:9)?

- A. To let her live under his wings
- B. To spread his garment over her
- C. To give her some grain
- D. To forgive her forwardness

B:B:Rt:3

13. What does Ruth identify Boaz as at the threshing floor (Ruth 3:9)?

- A. An elder of the city
- B. A master of the land
- C. A Levite

D. A kinsman-redeemer
D:B:Rt:3

14. What does Boaz praise Ruth for at his feet (Ruth 3:10)?

- A. For not going after younger men
- B. For working on Naomi's behalf
- C. For being a humble servant
- D. For turning to the Lord

A:B:Rt:3

15. What character quality does Boaz identify in Ruth that night on the threshing floor (Ruth 3:10)?

- A. Diligence
- B. Beauty
- C. Kindness
- D. Loyalty

C:B:Rt:3

16. What does Boaz tell Ruth he will do for her (Ruth 3:11)?

- A. Give her and Naomi grains
- B. Provide food and shelter for her
- C. All that she asks
- D. Let her live in his house among his servant girls

C:B:Rt:3

17. Boaz mentions that all the townsmen know what about Ruth (Ruth 3:11)?

- A. She is a beautiful and intelligent woman
- B. She is a woman of noble character
- C. She is loyal to her mother-in-law
- D. She is a hard worker with a generous heart

B:B:Rt:3

18. Why does Boaz mention another guardian-redeemer of the family?

- A. He is more closely related and has first rights to marry Ruth
- B. He has a bigger estate for Ruth to benefit from
- C. Boaz is not interested in marrying Ruth
- D. He is the one who must decide who in their family Ruth marries

A:B:Rt:3

19. If the kinsman-redeemer doesn't do his duty, what will Boaz do?

- A. He will let Ruth continue to work at his field
- B. He will find another kinsman-redeemer
- C. He will redeem Ruth himself
- D. He will help her return to Moab and her family

C:B:Rt:3

20. Why did Boaz have to defer to the other kinsman-redeemer rather than just doing it himself (Ruth 3:12)

- A. The other guy was more wealthy than Boaz
- B. The other guy was an elder of the city
- C. The other guy did not already have a family
- D. The other guy was more closely related

D:B:Rt:3

21. When does Ruth get up after sleeping by Boaz (Ruth 3:14)?

- A. Once he awoke
- B. As soon as the sun arose
- C. When the rooster crowed three times
- D. Before anyone could be recognized

D:I:Rt:3

22. What does Boaz tell Ruth before she leaves the floor (Ruth 3:14)?

- A. To come back the next night
- B. To hurry before others awake
- C. To go to the other guardian-redeemer
- D. To not let anyone a woman was there

D:B:Rt:3

23. What did Boaz give to Ruth before she left him (Ruth 3:15)?

- A. Barley
- B. Grain
- C. Bread
- D. Wine

A:B:Rt:3

24. What did Ruth put the barley that Boaz gave her (Ruth 3:15)?

- A. Her basket
- B. Her hands
- C. Her shawl
- D. Her sack

C:A:Rt:3

25. How much barley did Boaz give Ruth after the night on the threshing floor (Ruth 3:15)

- A. Five ephahs
- B. Six measures
- C. Three shekels worth
- D. One talent

B:A:Rt:3

26. What did Naomi ask when Ruth returned from Boaz (Ruth 3:16)?

- A. What is he going to do for you?

- B. How did it go?
- C. Did he accept your offer?
- D. Did he listen to your words?

B:A:Rt:3

27. Why does Ruth say Boaz gave her the barley (Ruth 3:17)?

- A. To provide food until the deal was arranged
- B. To not go back to Naomi empty-handed
- C. Because he was leaving
- D. So she would remember his kindness

B:B:Rt:3

28. What advice does Naomi give Ruth about Boaz after the night at the threshing floor (Ruth 3:18)?

- A. To wait till he settles the matter
- B. To give him the barley back
- C. To lie at his feet again the next night
- D. To marry the closer relative

A:B:Rt:3

29. Naomi told Ruth Boaz would not be able to sleep until _____ (Ruth 3:18)

- A. He met with the elders in the city gate
- B. He finished the harvest
- C. He settled the matter with the other kinsman-redeemer
- D. He had secured Ruth as his wife

C:B:Rt:3

Ruth 4

1. Why did Boaz sit down by the town gate (Ruth 4:1)?

- A. To talk to Ruth
- b. To wait for Naomi
- c. To talk to the guardian-redeemer
- d. To see his new harvesters

C:B:Rt:4

2. Where did Boaz go to settle the legal issue with the nearer kinsman-redeemer (Ruth 4:1)?

- A. The city square
- B. The city gate
- C. The city palace
- D. The city high place

B:B:Rt:4

3. Who else does Boaz get to the gate for his situation with the nearer kinsman-redeemer (Ruth 4:2)?

- A. 10 elders
- B. The mayor of the city
- C. 5 other kinsmen-redeemers
- D. 10 heads of households

A:B:Rt:4

4. What does Boaz first tell the kinsmen-redeemer that Naomi is doing?

- A. Giving away her daughter-in-law
- B. Selling her land
- C. Looking for workers
- D. Looking for a manager for her field

B:B:Rt:4

5. Whose land did Boaz say Naomi was selling (Ruth 4:3)?

- A. Her family inheritance
- B. The land of the residents of Bethlehem
- C. The land of Ruth
- D. The land of Elimelech

D:I:Rt:4

6. What does Boaz suggest the guardian-redeemer to do (Ruth 4:4)?

- A. To let him have Ruth
- B. To bring Ruth into his inheritance
- C. To do his obligations to Elimelech
- D. To buy Naomi's land if he wants

D:B:Rt:4

7. What does Boaz say comes with Naomi's land (Ruth 4:5)?

- A. Naomi
- B. Naomi's servant girls
- C. Ruth the Moabitess
- D. Her wine press

C:B:Rt:4

8. Why doesn't the guardian redeemer take the land?

- A. He might endanger his estate
- B. He wants Boaz to have the land
- C. He has enough land
- D. He is already married

A:B:Rt:4

9. Earlier in Israel, how was a transfer of property finalized (Ruth 4:7)?

- A. Shaking one another's hand
- B. Giving one's sandal to the other
- C. Giving a kiss
- D. Giving a goat to the other

B:B:Rt:4

10. What did the kinsmen-redeemer finally tell Boaz (Ruth 4:8)?

- A. To buy the land for himself
- B. He wanted the land
- C. He was not actually first in line
- D. Ruth wanted him

A:B:Rt:4

11. What did the nearer kinsmen-redeemer do when he allowed Boaz to buy Elimelech's land (Ruth 4:8)?

- A. He gave him a goat
- B. He signed the document
- C. He removed his sandal
- D. He washed Boaz's feet

C:B:Rt:4

12. Why did Boaz include the other men in the deal with the nearer kinsmen-redeemer (Ruth 4:9)?

- A. They knew Naomi
- B. It was Jewish custom
- C. To be witnesses
- D. They were family members

C:B:Rt:4

13. What did Boaz say was his intent in marrying Ruth (Ruth 4:10)?

- a. Because of her kindness

- b. To preserve her dead husband's name
- c. He loved her
- d. She was beautiful and a virtuous woman

B:B:Rt:4

14. Ruth's dead husband was _____ (Ruth 4:10)

- A. Kilion
- B. Elimelech
- C. Mahlon
- D. Phineas

C:I:Rt:4

15. Who do the elders hope that Ruth would be like in Israel (Ruth 4:11)?

- A. Rachel and Leah
- B. Sarah and Hagar
- C. Rebekah and Miriam
- D. Deborah and Tamar

A:I:Rt:4

16. Who was the wife of Judah who bore him Perez (Ruth 4:12)?

- A. Abigail
- B. Tamar
- C. Rahab
- D. Zipporah

B:I:Rt:4

17. Who did Tamar and Judah give birth to that is mentioned in the end of Ruth (Ruth 4:12)?

- A. Zerah
- B. Ephron
- C. Obed
- D. Perez

D:A:Rt:4

18. What did the Lord enable Ruth to do when she got married?

- a. To leave Naomi
- b. To conceive a son
- c. To become wealthy
- d. To live happily with Boaz

B:B:Rt:4

19. The women of Israel say Ruth is better to Naomi than _____ sons (Ruth 4:15)

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Twelve
- D. A house full of

B:A:Rt:4

20. What did the women say the Lord did for Naomi (Ruth 4:14)?

- A. He has left Naomi a guardian redeemer
- B. He gave Ruth a great husband
- C. He has looked favorably upon them
- D. He has not forgotten her

A:I:Rt:4

21. Who takes care of Ruth's son (Ruth 4:16)?

- A. Naomi
- B. Boaz
- C. Ruth
- D. Hannah

A:B:Rt:4

22. What is the name of Boaz and Ruth's son (Ruth 4:17)?

- A. Jesse
- B. Perez
- C. Obed
- D. Salmon

C:I:Rt:4

23. Who's family line does David come down from (Ruth 4:18)?

- A. Ram
- B. Perez
- C. Hezron
- D. Nashon

B:I:Rt:4

24. Who is Perez's father and a tribal head (Ruth 4:18)?

- A. Judah
- B. Benjamin
- C. Simeon
- D. Ephraim

A:B:Rt:4

25. Who is the father of David (Ruth 4:22)?

- A. Obed
- B. Jesse
- C. Boaz
- D. Hezron

B:B:Rt:4

26. Who is the son of Obed?

- A. Perez

- B. David
- C. Jesse
- D. Salmon

C:I:Rt:4

27. Who is the father of Obed (Ruth 4:21)

- A. Perez
- B. Boaz
- C. Jesse
- D. Salmon

B:B:Rt:4

28. How many names are listed in the genealogy at the end of Ruth (Ruth 4)?

- A. Five
- B. Ten
- C. Twelve
- D. Twenty

B:A:Rt:4

29. Who is the final name in the genealogy at the end of Ruth (Ruth 4:22)?

- A. Perez
- B. Jesse
- C. David
- D. Salmon

C:B:Rt:4

1 Samuel Multiple Choice Questions

B= Beginning; I= Intermediate; A=Advanced

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1 Samuel 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. How many wives did Samuel's father, Elkanah, have (1 Sam 1:2)?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

B:B:1S:1

2. Who was Samuel's father (1 Sam 1:1)?

- A. Hophni
- B. Hezron
- C. Nahson
- D. Elkanah

D:B:1S:1

3. Samuel's mother was (1 Sam 1:20)?

- A. Peninnah
- B. Zipporah
- C. Hannah
- D. Jochebed

C:B:1S:1

4. What tribe was Elkanah, the father of Samuel, from (1 Sam 1:1)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Benjamin
- C. Zebulun
- D. Judah

A:I:1S:1

5. What clan was Elkanah, the father of Samuel, from (1 Sam 1:1)?

- A. Elthonite
- B. Zuphite
- C. Rephaimite
- D. Hezronite

B:A:1S:1

6. What was the name of Elkanah's other wife (1 Sam 1:2)?

- A. Peninah
- B. Deborah
- C. Miriam
- D. Orpah

A:I:1S:1

7. Year by year where did Elkanah go to worship and sacrifice to the Lord (1 Sam 1:3)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethel
- C. Shiloh

D. Gibeon

C:B:1S:1

8. Who was the father of Hophni and Phinehas (1 Sam 1:3)?

- A. Eli
- B. Ichabod
- C. Elkanah
- D. Gershom

A:B:1S:1

9. Which of the following was a son of Eli (1 Sam 1:3)?

- A. Josiah
- B. Hophni
- C. Nadab
- D. Abihu

B:B:1S:1

10. Which of the following was a son of Eli (1 Sam 1:3)?

- A. Josiah
- B. Nadab
- C. Abihu
- D. Phineas

D:B:1S:1

11. When would Elkanah give meat portions to his wife Peninah and her children (1 Sam 1:4)

- A. Whenever he sacrificed
- B. Whenever he sheared his sheep
- C. Whenever a visitor came to his house
- D. Whenever he went to meet with Eli

A:I:1S:1

12. When Elkanah went to sacrifice what would he give Hannah (1 Sam 1:5) ?

- A. Fruits and vegetables
- B. A double portion of sacrificial meat
- C. Her own sheep and goats to shepherd
- D. Three pieces of silver

B:I:1S:1

13. Why was Hannah crying (1 Sam 1:6f)?

- A. The Lord has closed her womb
- B. Her mother died
- C. She wept for Israel's going after other gods
- D. Her son had died

A:B:1S:1

14. What did Peninah do to Hannah (1 Sam 1:6f)?

- A. She mocked her in front of Elkanah and her children
- B. She provoked and irritated her till she cried
- C. She prayed for her and had compassion on her
- D. She told Hannah that she would receive no inheritance

B:I:1S:1

15. When did Peninah provoke Hannah (1 Sam 1:7)?

- A. Whenever Hannah went to the well to draw water
- B. Whenever they were alone
- C. Whenever there were feasts and celebrations
- D. Whenever she went to the house of the Lord

D:I:1S:1

16. What did Elkanah ask Hannah when she was weeping (1 Sam 1:8)?

- A. What can I do to ease your pain?
- B. Don't you mean more to me than seven sons?
- C. Don't I mean more to you than ten sons?
- D. Has not the Lord kept you from having children

C:B:1S:1

17. At the Lord's temple where was Eli seated (1 Sam 1:9)?

- A. By the altar
- B. By the doorpost of the temple
- C. By the ark
- D. Gate of the city

B:A:1S:1

18. What did Hannah do while she was weeping in bitterness of soul (1 Sam 1:10)?

- A. Cursed the day of her birth
- B. Was silent before the Lord
- C. Wondered why this was happening to her
- D. Prayed

D:B:1S:1

19. What did Hannah make a vow before God for (1 Sam 1:12)?

- A. For a son
- B. For God's favor
- C. For her husband's love
- D. For God's listening to her prayer

A:B:1S:1

20. What did Hannah promise God if he gave her a son (1 Sam 1:12)?

- A. He would never drink wine or beer
- B. He would offer sacrifices to the Lord
- C. He would become a judge delivering God's people
- D. She no razor would ever come on his head

D:B:1S:1

21. What did Eli think about Hannah when she was praying (1 Sam 1:13)?

- A. Drunk
- B. Crazy
- C. A widow
- D. An immoral woman

A:B:1S:1

22. Why did Eli think Hannah was drunk (1 Sam 1:13)?

- A. She was so distraught she had trouble standing up
- B. She fell to the ground
- C. Her mouth was moving but her voice was not heard
- D. Her hands were waving over her head in grief

C:I:1S:1

23. Who asked Hannah, "How long will you keep on getting drunk" (1 Sam 1:14)

- A. Elkanah
- B. Eli
- C. Phineas
- D. Peninah

B:B:1S:1

24. Hannah defended herself against Eli's accusations that she was drunk in all of the following ways EXCEPT (1 Sam 1:15)?

- A. I have been praying out of my great anguish
- B. I have not been drinking wine or beer
- C. I have offered a drink offering to the Lord
- D. I was pouring out my soul to the Lord

C:I:1S:1

25. What did Hannah request that Eli not mistake her as (1 Sam 1:16)?

- A. A wicked woman
- B. A drunk woman
- C. A widow woman
- D. A bereft woman

A:I:1S:1

26. What parting words did Eli say to Hannah (1 Sam 1:17)?

- A. May God give you as many children as the sand
- B. May your sadness turn into joy
- C. May God bless you and keep you
- D. May God grant you what you have asked of him

D:B:1S:1

27. Hannah told Eli what was motivating her prayer (1 Sam 1:16)?

- A. Her desire to please God
- B. Her trust in the Lord
- C. Her great anguish and grief
- D. Her pain and suffering

C:I:1Sm:1

28. What was Hannah's reaction to Eli's blessing after she had prayed at the tabernacle at Shiloh (1 Sam 1:8)?

- A. She thanked him but went away in grief
- B. She ate and was no longer downcast
- C. She left in distress because she had no son
- D. She realized he had two sons who did not follow the Lord

B:I:1S:1

29. Where did Elkanah and Hannah have their home (1 Sam 1:19)?

- A. Ramah
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Gibeon
- D. Bethlehem

A:A:1S:1

30. Why did Hannah name her son Samuel (1 Sam 1:20)?

- A. Because through him God would deliver Israel
- B. Because the glory of the Lord has shined on her
- C. Because she had asked the Lord for him
- D. Because God had been her helper

C:B:1S:1

31. Why did Hannah not go to the annual sacrifice to the Lord after having Samuel (1 Sam 1:21)?

- A. She was waiting until Samuel was weaned
- B. She was sick after the birth of Samuel
- C. She did not want to go because she would have to give Samuel up
- D. She was waiting for Samuel to become of age

A:I:1S:1

32. What did Hannah say she would do once Samuel was weaned (1 Sam 1:21)?

- A. Anoint his head with oil and then bring him to Eli
- B. Teach him the ways of the Lord
- C. Take him to the tabernacle so Eli could adopt him
- D. Present him to the Lord and he would stay there always

D:B:1S:1

33. After Samuel was weaned where did Hannah bring him (1 Sam 1:24)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Shiloh
- C. Bethel
- D. Gilgal

B:B:1S:1

34. To whom did Hannah give her child?

- A. Eli
- B. The Lord
- C. Elkanah
- D. Phineas

B:B:1S:1

35. What was Eli by profession (1 Sam 1:9)?

- A. Prophet
- B. Judge
- C. Sage
- D. Priest

D:B:1S:1

36. What did Elkanah give his wife Hannah to show her she was favored (1 Sam 1:5)?

- Av. A double portion of meat
- Bv. Special incense for the Lord
- Cv. A sheep and a goat
- Dv. A special robe

A:A:1S:1

37. What three year old animal did Hannah bring when she took Samuel to the Temple at Shiloh (1 Sam 1:24)?

- Av. Lamb
- Bv. Bull

Cv. Goat
Dv. Calf
B:A:1S:1

1 Samuel 2

1. In Hannah's prayer she says that her horn is _____ (1 Sam 2:1)

- A. Crying loudly
- Bx. Shattered
- Cx. Lifted high
- Dv. Mourning

C:I:1S:2

2. In what does Hannah say she delights (1 Sam 2:1)?

- A. Her son
- B. In God's deliverance
- C. In the loving kindness of the Lord
- D. In the wonderful deeds of God

B:A:1S:2

3. What does Hannah say her mouth boasts over (1 Sam 2:1)?

- A. Her son
- B. God's greatness
- C. Her victory
- D. Her enemies

D:I:1S:2

4. In Hannah's prayer she says in what way is God unique that no one is like him (1 Sam 2:2)?

- A. In holiness
- B. In righteousness
- C. In justice
- D. In mercy

A:A:1S:2

5. In Hannah's prayer she claims God is uniquely like a _____ (1 Sam 2:2)

- A. Fortress
- B. Rock
- C. Shepherd
- D. Father

B:B:1S:2

6. In Hannah's prayer she says one should not let their mouth speak in what manner (1 Sam 2:3)?

- A. Slander
- B. Blasphemy
- C. Lies
- D. Arrogance

D:A:1S:2

7. In Hannah's prayer she says what does God weigh (1 Sam 2:3)?

- A. The heart
- B. The sand on the sea shore
- C. Deeds
- D. The souls of men

C:I:1S:2

8. According to Hannah's prayer what happens to those who stumble (1 Sam 2:4)?

- Av. They are thrown to the side
- Bx. They are armed with strength
- Cv. They receive their just deserts
- Dv. They are not forgotten

B:A:1S:2

9. According to Hannah's prayer what happens to warriors (1 Sam 2:4)?

- A. Their shields are burned
- B. Their swords are melted
- C. Their bows are broken
- D. Arrows miss their mark

C:I:1S:2

10. In Hannah's prayer who hungers no more (1 Sam 2:5)?

- A. The hungry
- B. The poor
- C. The widows and orphans
- D. The righteous

A:I:1S:2

11. According to Hannah's prayer what happens to her who has had many sons (1 Sam 2:5)?

- A. Is blessed
- B. Pines away
- C. Hungers no more
- D. Boasts

B:A:1S:2

12. In Hannah's prayer the one who was barren produces how many children (1 Sam 2:5)?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 12

C:A:1S:2

13. In Hannah's prayer what does the Lord send (1 Sam 2:7)?

- A. Sickness and health
- B. Poverty and wealth
- C. Blessings and curses
- D. Rain and harvest

B:A:1S:2

14. In Hannah's prayer who does the Lord raise from the dust (1 Sam 2:8)?

- A. The dead
- B. The former generation
- C. Those who keep his commandments
- D. The poor

D:A:1S:2

15. In Hannah's prayer from where does God lift the needy (1 Sam 2:8)?

- A. From the ash heap

- B. From the dust
- C. From the ruins
- D. From famine

A:I:1S:2

16. In Hannah's prayer with whom does God seat the needy (1 Sam 2:8)?

- A. The righteous
- B. Priests of the Most High
- C. Princes
- D. Elders of Israel

C:A:1S:2

17. In Hannah's prayer she says what will God guard (1 Sam 2:9)?

- A. The lives of the righteous
- B. The feet of his saints
- C. The hearts of the humble
- D. Plans of the wise

B:A:1S:2

18. In Hannah's prayer what will happen to the wicked (1 Sam 2:9)?

- A. They will be silenced in darkness
- B. They will eat the bread of their own ways
- C. They will go down into the grave
- D. They will no longer hurt the Lord's anointed

A:A:1S:2

19. In Hannah's prayer what will happen to those who oppose the Lord (1 Sam 2:10)?

- A. They will be destroyed
- B. They will be overcome with fear
- C. They will be shattered
- D. They will be burned with fire

C:A:1S:2

20. In Hannah's prayer what will the Lord do to the ends of the earth (1 Sam 2:10)?

- A. Send forth his angels
- B. Judge
- C. Establish his kingdom
- D. Multiply Israel

B:A:1S:2

21. In Hannah's prayer to whom does she say the Lord will give strength (1 Sam 2:10)?

- A. His priests
- B. His prophets
- C. His holy ones
- D. His king

D:B:1S:2

22. Hannah concludes her prayer saying whose horn will be exalted (1 Sam 2:10)?

- A. His priests
- B. His anointed
- C. His holy ones
- D. His prophets

B:I:1S:2

23. Who was Samuel trained under (1 Sam 2:11)?

- A. Abiathar
- B. Phineas
- C. Elijah
- D. Eli

D:B:1S:2

24. What were Eli's sons known for (1 Sam 2:12)

- A. Accepting bribes
- B. Wicked
- C. Wise
- D. Foolish

B:B:1S:2

25. After the servant of the priest plunged the fork into the pot they would do with it (1 Sam 2:14)

- A. Leave the fork in the pot
- B. Give the meat to the fatherless and widows
- C. Take for himself whatever is pulled up
- D. Give it to the one sacrificing

C:B:1S:2

26. When were Eli's sons taking meat from the sacrifices (1 Sam 2:13f)?

- A. After the fat was burned
- B. When the meat had been offered to foreign gods
- C. When raw before it was cooked
- D. Right after the blood was poured out and it was roasted

C:I:1S:2

27. What would Eli's sons not allow to be burned before they took it from the one presenting the sacrifice (1 Sam 2:15)?

- A. The fat
- B. The blood
- C. The skin
- D. The incense

A:A:1S:2

28. Where did Eli's sons defile the sacrifices of the Lord (1 Sam 2:14)?

- A. At Bethel
- B. At Jerusalem
- C. At Gilgal
- D. At Shiloh

D:B:1S:2

29. What was the sin of Eli's sons (1 Sam 2:17)?

- A. They worshipped other gods
- B. They treated the Lord's offering with contempt
- C. They did not teach the people the ways of the Lord
- D. They profaned the ark of the covenant

B:B:1S:2

30. What did Samuel's mother make for him each year (1 Sam 2:19)?

- A. A pair of sandals

- B. A turban for his head
- C. A little robe
- D. A linen belt

C:I:1S:2

31. When did Hannah see Samuel after he was taken to Shiloh (1 Sam 2:19)?

- A. Annually when they went for the annual sacrifice
- B. Weekly when they celebrated the Sabbath
- C. Three times a year when they went up for the festivals of Israel
- D. Only once when he was anointed as a priest

A:B:1S:2

32. What did Eli say to Hannah and Elkanah when they came to visit Shiloh (1 Sam 2:20)?

- A. The Lord give you children by this woman to take the place of Samuel
- B. The Lord bless you can keep you, and make his face to shine upon you
- C. Your son will be a great prophet of the Lord
- D. The Lord has answered your prayers and mine for one to take my place

A:I:1S:2

33. How many children did Hannah have after Samuel (1 Sam 2:21)?

- A. Five sons and five daughters
- B. Six sons and three daughters
- C. Three sons and two daughters
- D. She had no more children after Samuel

C:A:1S:2

34. Where does the Scripture say Samuel grew up (1 Sam 2:21)?

- A. In the house of the Lord
- B. In the presence of the Lord
- C. In the house of Eli
- D. Under the instruction of the Scripture

B:I:1S:2

35. Where had Eli heard that his sons were sleeping with women (1 Sam 2:22)?

- A. Beside the city walls
- B. At his home
- C. Entrance to the Tent of Meeting
- D. In the city gate

C:B:1S:2

36. What did Eli point out was the problem with his sons sinning against the Lord (1 Sam 2:25)?

- A. There was no one to mediate for them
- B. There was no forgiveness
- C. There was no way they avoid the shame
- D. There was no way God would accept their sacrifices

A:I:1S:2

37. Eli told his sons if they sinned against another man who could mediate for them (1 Sam 2:25)?

- A. He as a priest could
- B. The prophet of the Lord

- C. God could
- D. The kinsman-redeemer

C:I:1S:2

38. What was God's will for Eli's sons (1 Sam 2:25)?

- A. To bless them
- B. To exile them
- C. To not allow them to become priests
- D. To put them to death

D:B:1S:2

39. Who told Eli that God had chosen his father to burn incense (1 Sam 2:27)?

- A. A seer from Judah
- B. A man of God
- C. Another priest
- D. Samuel

B:A:1S:2

40. Of whom was it said "He grew in stature and favor with the Lord and with men" (1 Sam 2:26)?

- A. Eli
- B. Phinehas
- C. David
- D. Samuel

D:B:1S:2

41. The man of God told Eli that God had chosen his father to do all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Wear an ephod
- B. Burn incense
- C. To enter the most Holy place
- D. Go up to God's altar

C:I:1S:2

42. What was God's complaint against Eli (1 Sam 2:29)?

- A. He honored his sons more than God
- B. He did not train his sons in the ways of the Lord
- C. He did not lead Israel well
- D. He had forsaken the way of the Lord

A:B:1S:2

43. God complains that Eli had scorned what (1 Sam 2:29)?

- A. His holy name
- B. His covenant
- C. His tabernacle
- D. His sacrifice and offering

D:I:1S:2

44. What had God promised Eli's house and his father's house (1 Sam 2:30)?

- A. That they would die if they worshipped other gods
- B. That they would rule over Israel
- C. That they would minister before God forever
- D. That they would multiply as the sand of the seashore

C:B:1S:2

45. Who did God tell Eli, through the man of God, he would honor (1 Sam 2:30)?

- A. Those who teach the law faithfully
- B. Those who honor him
- C. Those who do what is right
- D. Those who help the poor

B:I:1S:2

46. What did God tell Eli would not be in his family line (1 Sam 2:31)?

- A. An old man
- B. Any priests
- C. Any leaders in Israel
- D. Any who were anointed

A:I:1S:2

47. What did God say would happen to all of Eli's descendants (1 Sam 2:33)?

- A. They would not again lead Israel in worship
- B. They would never have one installed as a priest
- C. They would die in the prime of life
- D. They would die at the hands of the uncircumcised

C:B:1S:2

48. What did God say would be a sign to Eli (1 Sam 2:34)?

- A. He would lose the ark of God
- B. His sons would both die on the same day
- C. He would be cast out of his father's land
- D. He would not be buried but dogs would eat him

B:B:1S:2

49. What did God say he would raise up to replace Eli (1 Sam 2:35)?

- A. A holy priest
- B. A righteous priest
- C. A man after his own heart
- D. A faithful priest

D:I:1S:2

50. What would Eli's family that was left request from the faithful priest God was installing after Eli (1 Sam 2:36)?

- A. Land for an inheritance
- B. To be shown mercy
- C. A crust of bread
- D. A skin of wine

C:I:1S:2

1 Samuel 3

1. In the days that Samuel served the Lord under Eli what was rare (1 Sam 3:1)?

- A. Priests who served the Lord
- B. Judges who judged fairly
- C. The word of the Lord and visions
- D. Those who did right in the eyes of the Lord

C:B:1S:3

2. As Eli aged what did he begin to lose (1 Sam 3:2)?

- A. His hearing
- B. His sight
- C. His ability to offer sacrifices
- D. His ability to speak

B:I:1S:3

3. How many times did the Lord call Samuel in his sleep (1 Sam 3:4-9)?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1

A:I:1S:3

4. Where was Samuel lying when God called him (1 Sam 3:4)?

- A. In his home in Ramah
- B. In Eli's bedroom
- C. In the temple where the ark of God was
- D. At the opening of the Tent of Meeting

C:B:1S:3

5. When the Lord called Samuel the first time what was Samuel's response (1 Sam 3:5)?

- A. He ran in and asked Eli if he had called him
- B. He looked at the glowing of the ark of the covenant
- C. He told Eli God had spoken to him and asked Eli's advice
- D. He said "Speak Lord, for your servant is listening"

A:B:1S:3

6. What did Eli tell Samuel after he came in the first time and asked him if he had called Samuel (1 Sam 3:5)?

- A. He recognized that God was talking to the boy
- B. Go back and lie down
- C. He wondered what God wanted from the lad
- D. He was angry that Samuel woke him up

B:B:1S:3

7. After the second time the Lord called Samuel the text points out what did Samuel not yet know (1 Sam 3:7)?

- A. His mother's vow
- B. The priesthood
- C. The voice of the Lord
- D. The Lord

D:B:1S:3

8. After the third waking of Samuel what did Eli realize (1 Sam 3:8)?

- A. Samuel was the chosen anointed one of the Lord
- B. The Lord was calling the boy
- C. The Lord had rejected him
- D. The Lord was choosing Samuel over his sons

B:B:1S:3

9. What did Eli tell Samuel to say if the Lord came to him a fourth time (1 Sam 3:9)?

- A. Lord, hear my voice
- B. O Lord, you are the holy one of Israel
- C. Speak, Lord, for your servant is listening
- D. Behold, I am at your service

C:B:1S:3

10. When the Lord called Samuel the fourth and final time how was he present with Samuel (1 Sam 3:10)?

- A. He stood there
- B. He came in a vision
- C. The angel of the Lord talked to Samuel from the fire
- D. The voice of the Lord came from between the cherubim on the ark

A:A:1S:3

11. God told Samuel that what he was going to do with Eli would _____ (1 Sam 3:11)

- A. Make Israel fear the Lord and keep his commandments
- B. Make the ears of everyone who hears it tingle
- C. Fulfill the word of the Lord
- D. Put Samuel in place as the high priest at Shiloh

B:I:1S:3

12. What was Eli's sin for which he was going to be judged (1 Sam 3:13)

- A. Bringing disrepute on the temple of the Lord
- B. Putting his sons in front of God himself
- C. Not realizing that Samuel would be the next leader of Israel
- D. He failed to restrain his sons from doing evil he knew about

D:B:1S:3

13 The Lord told Samuel that the sin of Eli's family was _____ (1 Sam 3:14)

- Ax. Redeemable only if Eli and his sons repented
- Bx. Going to be hard to forgive
- Cx. Never going to be atoned for by sacrifice
- Dv. Atonable only through the shedding of blood and sacrifice

C:I:1S:3

14. What did Samuel do as his usual duty in the morning after his night call from God (1 Sam 3:15)?

- A. He opened the doors of the house of the Lord
- B. He gathered wood for the daily sacrifices
- C. He watered the sheep used for the sacrifices
- D. He set the bread on the table of showbread in the house of the Lord

A:I:1S:3

15. What did Eli say to Samuel in the morning after Samuel's call (1 Sam 3:17)?

- A. What have you seen in your night vision of the Lord?
- B. How long before these things come to pass?

- C. How did you see the face of God and live?
- D. What was it the Lord said to you?

D:I:1S:3

16. What did Eli warn Samuel about doing after Samuel's call (1 Sam 3:17)?

- A. Becoming like his sons who had turned from the Lord
- B. Plotting against he and his sons
- C. Not to hide anything God said from him
- D. Lying to him about what God had said to him

C:I:1S:3

17. How did Eli respond when he found out what God told Samuel (1 Sam 3:18)?

- A. He wept and covered his head in dust
- B. He got angry at Samuel and accused him of ingratitude
- C. He acknowledged it as God's will
- D. He sat in silence

C:B:1S:3

18. How did the Lord demonstrate he was with Samuel (1 Sam 3:19)?

- A. He let none of his words fall to the ground
- B. He had all Israel come and anoint him as a prophet
- C. His Spirit appeared on Samuel's shoulder
- D. Fire came down and consumed his first sacrifice

A:B:1S:3

19. When referring to all Israel recognizing Samuel's leadership what boundary markers were identified (1 Sam 3:20)?

- A. From the Negev to Mount Hermon
- B. From Hebron to Damascus
- C. From Dan to Beersheba
- D. From Judah to Zebulun

C:B:1S:3

20. Where was the Lord appearing in the days of the call of Samuel (1 Sam 3:21)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Shiloh
- C. Bethel
- D. Shechem

B:B:1S:3

Judges 4

1. In the days of Eli when Israel went out to fight the Philistines where did Israel camp and where did the Philistines set up camp (1 Sam 4:1)?

- A. Gilgal and Bethel
- B. Gath and Azekah
- C. Ebenezer and Aphek
- D. Megiddo and Gilboa

C:A:1S:4

2. How many Israelites were lost in the first battle against the Philistines in the days of Eli (1 Sam 4:2)?

- A. 5,000
- B. 12,000
- C. 2,000
- D. 4,000

D:A:1S:4

3. What solution did the elders of Israel at Ebenezer propose so they wouldn't lose their second battle against the Philistines in the days of Eli (1 Sam 4:3)?

- A. To bring the ark of the covenant down from Shiloh
- B. To set an ambush around the south side of Aphek
- C. To pray to the Lord for a hailstorm
- D. To send out spies to spy out the Philistine city

A:B:1S:4

4. Where was God enthroned in the days of Eli (1 Sam 4:4)?

- A. In heaven above
- B. Between the cherubim on the ark
- C. In the midst of Israel
- D. On Mount Zion

B:B:1S:4

5. Who came with the ark when it was brought from Shiloh down to fight the Philistines at Aphek (1 Sam 4:4)?

- A. Samuel and Eli
- B. Eli and his sons
- C. Hophni and Phineas
- D. The priests and Levites

C:B:1S:4

6. When the ark of the Lord entered the Israelite camp, what did the Israelites do (1 Sam 4:5)?

- A. They shouted so loud the ground shook
- B. They wept for joy
- C. They began to fight amongst themselves
- D. They were silent yet fearful in their hearts

A:B:1S:4

7. Initially how did the Philistines respond when they discovered that the Israelites had the ark in their camp?

- A. They shouted war cries in the name of their gods
- B. They were afraid

- C. They laughed and mocked
- D. They ran back to their town to gather more troops

B:I:1S:4

8. How did the Philistines describe the God of Israel after the ark was brought down to from Shiloh (1 Sam 4:8)?

- A. This is the God who dwells between the cherubim
- B. This is the God whose chariot rides on the clouds
- C. This is the God who destroyed the walls of Jericho
- D. This is the God who struck down the Egyptians

D:B:1S:4

9. How did the Philistines respond to the ark from Shiloh coming into the Israelite camp (1 Sam 4:9)?

- A. We must capture the ark and use it for our own benefit
- B. Run for your life before the gods of the Hebrews destroy us with a plague
- C. Be strong and fight like men or you will be subject to the Hebrews
- D. Pray to your God's, O Philistines, and they will deliver you

C:I:1S:4

10. How many foot soldiers did the Israelites lose in the battle where the ark was with them (1 Sam 4:10)?

- A. 20,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 40,000
- D. 42,000

B:A:1S:4

11. When the ark was captured by the Philistines who died (1 Sam 4:11)?

- A. Eli and
- B. The priests and Levites carrying the ark
- C. Hophni and Phineas
- D. Ichabod and Eli

C:B:1S:4

12. After the ark was captured by the Philistines who ran to tell Eli what had happened (1 Sam 4:12)?

- A. A Benjamite
- B. A Ephraimite
- C. A Gileadite
- D. A Jebusite

A:A:1S:4

13. Why was Eli sitting on his chair by the side of the road (1 Sam 4:13)?

- A. His heart feared for the Ark of God
- B. His heart was worried for his sons
- C. He was waiting for Samuel
- D. He could no longer walk

A:B:1S:4

14. How old was Eli when he was told about the outcome of the battle against the Philistines (1 Sam 4:14)?

- A. 85

- B. 89
- C. 98
- D. 82

C:A:1S:4

15. The Benjamite announced to Eli all of the following after the battle with the Philistines EXCEPT (1 Sam 4:17)

- A. Israel fled before the Philistines
- B. Hophni and Phineas had been killed
- C. The ark had been captured
- D. Israel had lost 30,000 men in battle

D:B:1S:4

16. How did Eli react to the news from the Benjamite (1 Sam 4:18)?

- A. He wept aloud
- B. He fell off his chair backwards and died
- C. He tore his robe and threw dust on his head
- D. He blessed the man and went to the Tent of Meeting at Shiloh

17. How did Eli die (1 Sam 4:18)?

- A. A broken neck
- B. A broken heart
- C. A Philistine thrust a sword into his side
- D. He fell off of the city wall

A:B:1S:4

18. When exactly did Eli die (1 Sam 4:18)?

- A. When the messenger told him about his sons
- B. When the messenger told him Samuel would now take over
- C. When he was told the ark was captured
- D. When he got up to offer a sacrifice

C:B:1S:4

19. How many years did Eli lead Israel (1 Sam 4:18)?

- A. 20 years
- B. 30 years
- C. 40 years
- D. 50 years

C:I:1S:4

20. The wife of Phinehas named her son _____ (1 Sam 4:19)?

- A. Loammi
- B. Gomer
- C. Ichabod
- D. Ebenezer

C:B:1S:4

21. Whose wife named her child Ichabod (1 Sam 4:19)?

- A. Hophni's
- B. Phineas'
- C. Eli's
- D. Samuel's

B:I:1S:4

22. What happened to Ichabod's mother (1 Sam 4:20)?

- A. She was dying giving birth
- B. She married Samuel
- C. She was killed by the Philistines
- D. She died touching the Tent of Meeting

A:I:1S:4

23. Ichabod was named with his mother saying (1 Sam 4:21)?

- A. How much she loved him
- B. For the glory of God
- C. It was the Lord's will
- D. The glory has departed

D:B:1S:4

1 Samuel 5

1. Where did the Philistines take the ark to from Ebenezer? (1 Sam 5:1)

- A. Ekron
- B. Gath
- C. Gaza
- D. Ashdod

D:A:1S:5

2. The Philistines placed the ark of God next to the statue of which Philistine god (1 Sam 5:2)?

- A. Baal
- B. Chemosh
- C. Dagon
- D. Marduk

C:I:1S:5

3. How do the Philistines find Dagon on the morning after they put the ark in the temple of Dagon (1 Sam 5:3)?

- A. Fallen on its face
- B. Standing in the corner
- C. Shattered into many pieces
- D. On fire

A:B:1S:5

4. After Dagon had fallen on his face before the ark what did the people do (1 Sam 5:3)?

- A. They ground Dagon to dust
- B. They put Dagon back in its place
- C. They put Dagon on a pedestal
- D. They put a purple robe on Dagon

B:I:1S:5

5. What happened the second day the ark was in the temple of Dagon (1 Sam 5:4)?

- A. Its mouth and hands were shattered
- B. It became a pile of dust
- C. Its feet and hands were broken off
- D. Its head and hands were broken off

D:B:1S:5

6. Where were the hands of Dagon after they were broken off (1 Sam 5:4)?

- A. They were lying in front of the ark
- B. They were lying on the threshold
- C. They were scattered in the corners of the temple room
- D. They were in the center in the room

B:A:1S:5

7. What resulted in Dagon's hands being busted off and lying on the threshold of the temple entrance in Ashdod (1 Sam 5:5)?

- A. The people entering do not step on the threshold
- B. The people touch the threshold with their hands when entering the temple
- C. The people cover their faces when crossing the threshold
- D. The people put their money in a box by the threshold

A:I:1S:5

8. How did the Ark of God make its presence known in the cities of the Philistines?

- A. It blessed their produce and commerce
- B. It brought plague of tumors on the people
- C. The cities were covered in darkness
- D. Their crops were destroyed by locust

B:B:1S:5

9. How did the Philistines at Ashdod decide what to do with the ark after the plague hit (1 Sam 5:7)?

- A. They cast lots on where the ark should go next
- B. They made sacrifices to Dagon and the priests instructed them
- C. They gathered the Philistine rulers and asked them what to do
- D. They put the ark on a cart and dumped it outside the city

C:I:1S:5

10. After Ashdod where was the ark of God taken to relieve the tumor plague from Ashdod (1 Sam 5:8)?

- A. Ekron
- B. Gath
- C. Gaza
- D. Ashdod

B:A:1S:5

11. When the Lord's hand was heavy on the second Philistine city of Gath how did the Philistines react (1 Sam 5:9)?

- A. Weeping
- B. Questions about what to do
- C. Repentance
- D. Panic

12. What was the third Philistine city to which the ark was taken after the tumor plague broke out in the second city (1 Sam 5:10)?

- A. Ekron
- B. Gath
- C. Gaza
- D. Ashdod

A:A:1S:5

13. How did the people of Ekron react to the ark being brought into their city (1 Sam 5:10)?

- A. They celebrated the victory over the Israelites
- B. They took it and put it before their god Chemosh
- C. They were silent fearing disaster that had hit the previous cities
- D. They cried out claiming the ark was brought to kill them

D:B:1S:5

14. What did the Philistines finally decide to do with the ark of the covenant (1 Sam 5:11)?

- A. To destroy it with fire
- B. To bury it in a cave in Mareshah
- C. To put their own god on top of it between the cherubim
- D. To send it back to the Israelites

D:B:1S:5

1 Samuel 6

1. How long had the ark been in Philistine hands when they gathered the priests and diviners to decide what to do with it (1 Sam 6:1)?

- A. 4 weeks
- B. 3 months
- C. 7 months
- D. 1 year

C:A:1S:6

2. Who did the Philistines gather to figure out what to do with the ark of the Lord (1 Sam 6:2)?

- A. Prophets and priests
- B. Rulers and elders
- C. Sages and kings
- D. Priests and diviners

D:I:1S:6

3. What did the priests and diviners say the ark should be sent back to Israel with (1 Sam 6:3)?

- A. A appeasement gift
- B. A guilt offering
- C. A reparation offering
- D. A payment of gold

B:I:1S:6

4. Why did the Philistine priest recommend sending the ark back with the ark (1 Sam 6:3)?

- A. Then they would be healed
- B. Then the plagues would leave their territory
- C. Then the plagues would come upon the Israelites
- D. Then Dagon would once again rule over their cities

A:I:1S:6

5. What guilt offering did the Philistines send back with the ark (1 Sam 6:4)?

- A. Twelve talents of silver
- B. Seven gold cherubim
- C. Five golden rats and five gold tumors
- D. A silver altar

C:B:1S:6

6. Why did the Philistines send exactly five golden rats and five golden tumors back to Israel with the ark (1 Sam 6:4)?

- A. The ark had been in Philistia for five month
- B. One for each ruler of the Philistine five cities
- C. When the plague hit it gave each individual five tumors
- D. One for each of the temples of Dagon in the Philistine cities

B:I:1S:6

7. What were the priests hoping would happen with the returning of the ark with the golden rats guilt offering sent back to Israel (1 Sam 6:5)?

- A. Maybe God would lift his hand from the Philistines and their gods
- B. Maybe the God of Israel would forgive them

- C. Maybe the plague of the tumors would come against the Israelites
- D. That the plagues would turn from black tumors to gold benefiting them

A:B:1S:6

8. Who did the Philistines note had hardened their hearts and had to pay adverse consequences (1 Sam 6:6)?

- A. Doeg and the Edomites
- B. Achish and the Amalekites
- C. Pharaoh and the Egyptians
- D. Sihon of the Amorites

C:B:1S:6

9. How did the Philistines return the ark to Israel (1 Sam 6:7)?

- A. On a chariot pulled by two horses
- B. On a stretcher between two donkeys
- C. On the back of a camel
- D. On a cart pulled by two cows

D:B:1S:6

10. What requirements did the Philistines put on the cows that were to pull the ark back to Israel (1 Sam 6:7)?

- A. They had never been yoked before
- B. They were the best that they had
- C. They were both were three years of age
- D. They were both white

A:I:1S:6

11. What requirements did the Philistines put on the cows that were to pull the ark back to Israel (1 Sam 6:7)?

- A. They were the best that they had
- B. They had just had calves
- C. They were both were three years of age
- D. They were both white

B:B:1S:6

12. What was done just before the ark was put on the cart pulled by the two cows (1 Sam 6:7)?

- A. A special cart was to be made of wood and gold
- B. The Philistines were assembled to send off the ark
- C. The priests came and put a curse on the ark
- D. The calves of the cows were to be penned up

D:I:1S:6

13. What were the Philistines attempting to determine by the way they sent the ark back to Israel (1 Sam 6:9)?

- A. If the ark itself was the god of Israel or not
- B. If it was the Lord who had brought the disaster on them or not
- C. If the Lord would remove the plague that had come on them
- D. Whether they could enslave the Israelites the way the Egyptians had

B:I:1S:6

14. The Philistines made a test that if the ark and cart went toward what city they would know the disaster from the hand of the Lord (1 Sam 6:9)?

- A. Gibeon
- B. Lachish
- C. Beth Shemesh
- D. Shechem

C:A:1S:6

15. When did the cart carrying the ark come back to the people of Beth Shemesh (1 Sam 6:13)?

- A. During the wheat harvest
- B. At Passover
- C. During the harvest of grapes
- D. On the Day of Atonement

A:A:1S:6

16. Where did the cart with the ark come to in Israel (1 Sam 6:14)?

- A. To the field of Manoah of Zorah
- B. To the spring of Timnah
- C. To the field of Joshua of Beth Shemesh
- D. To the Rock of Etam

C:A:1S:6

17. The people of Beth Shemesh when the ark was returned to them from Philistia did all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 6:14)?

- A. Sacrificed the cows
- B. Poured out the blood of the cows on the altar
- C. They chopped up the cart for wood
- D. Offered a burnt offering

B:I:1S:6

18. Besides the ark what did the Levites who received the ark back from the Philistines find on the cart (1 Sam 6:15)?

- A. A chest containing the gold objects
- B. A bowl of incense
- C. A gold harness for the cows
- D. A skin of olive oil

A:A:1S:6

19. Who from the Philistines saw the ark on the cart head straight back to Beth Shemesh (1 Sam 6:16)?

- A. The priests of Gath
- B. The diviners of Dagon
- C. A large crowd of the Philistines
- D. The five rulers of the Philistines

D:A:1S:6

20. To which city did the Philistine rulers return after watching the ark be carted back to Beth Shemesh (1 Sam 6:16)?

- A. Gath
- B. Ekron
- C. Ashdod

- D. Gaza
- E. Ashkelon

B:A:1S:6

21. All of the following are listed as one of the five Philistine cities that gave a gold tumor on the cart hauling the ark back to Israel EXCEPT (1 Sam 6:17)

- A. Gath
- B. Ekron
- C. Aphek
- D. Gaza
- E. Ashkelon

C:I:1S:6

22. What is a witness “to this day” of the place where the ark was returned to Israel (1 Sam 6:18)?

- A. The large rock in the field of Joshua of Beth Shemesh
- B. The spring of Beth Shemesh outside the city gate
- C. The great oak of Beth Shemesh on the road to Timnah
- D. The roof of house of the priest of Beth Shemesh

A:A:1S:6

23. Where did the set the ark of the Lord after it was returned by the Philistines to Beth Shemesh (1 Sam 6:18)?

- A. In the palace of the ruler of the city
- B. On top of a large rock in a field
- C. Beside the altar of Beth Shemesh
- D. In the city gate

B:A:1S:6

24. Why did God strike down 70 people of Beth Shemesh (1 Sam 6:19)?

- A. They stole the gold rats for themselves
- B. They treated the ark with contempt
- C. They looked into the ark
- D. They touched the ark

C:B:1S:6

25. After the Lord slew 70 people from Beth Shemesh how did the people of Beth Shemesh respond (1 Sam 6:20)?

- A. They felt on their faces before the Lord
- B. They buried the people of their city in silence
- C. They said to the priests, “You must handle that which is holy among us”
- D. They asked, “Who can stand in the presence of the Lord, this holy God?”

D:I:1S:6

1 Samuel 7

1. The people from what town came down to get the ark from Beth Shemesh after it had been returned by the Philistines (1 Sam 7:1)?

- A. Zorah
- B. Kiriath Jearim
- C. Beth Zur
- D. Azekah

B:I:1S:7

2. To whose house was the ark taken when the people of Kiriath Jearim brought the ark up from Beth Shemesh (1 Sam 7:1)?

- A. Abijah
- B. Jonadab
- C. Ebed Melech
- D. Abinadab

D:A:1S:7

3. Who was consecrated to guard the ark at Kiriath Jearim (1 Sam 7:1)?

- A. Abijah
- B. Eleazar
- C. Abinadab
- D. Ebed Melech

B:A:1S:7

4. How many years was the ark at Kiriath Jearim (1 Sam 7:2)?

- A. 10 years
- B. 20 years
- C. 30 years
- D. 40 years

B:A:1S:7

5. When the ark was at Kiriath Jearim what did Samuel tell the people they needed to do in order for the Lord to deliver them from the Philistines (1 Sam 7:3)

- A. Seek the Lord with their whole hearts
- B. Bring the Tent of Meeting down to Kiriath Jearim
- C. Put away their foreign gods and Ashtoreths
- D. Not violate the covenant of the Lord their God

C:B:1S:7

6. The people did all of the following in returning to the Lord after Samuel admonished them at Kiriath Jearim EXCEPT (1 Sam 7:4)

- A. Put away their Baals
- B. Put away their Ashtoreths
- C. Served the Lord only
- D. Fed the widows and orphans

D:B:1S:7

7. Where did Samuel gather all Israel to intercede for them (1 Sam 7:5)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. Bethel
- C. Shiloh
- D. Aphek

A:A:1S:7

8. What did Samuel promise to do for Israel if they assembled at Mizpah (1 Sam 7:5)?

- A. Make a sacrifice to the Lord for them
- B. Bring the ark back to Shiloh
- C. Intercede for them
- D. Lead them against the Philistines

C:B:1S:7

9. Where did Samuel become the official leader of Israel (1 Sam 7:6)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. Bethel
- C. Shiloh
- D. Aphek

A:B:1S:7

10. When all Israel was assembled with Samuel at Mizpah they did all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 7:5)

- A. Poured out water before the Lord
- B. Fasted
- C. Anointed Samuel with oil
- D. Confessed their sins

C:I:1S:7

11. Who came to attack Israel because they had assembled at Mizpah (1 Sam 7:7)?

- A. The Moabites
- B. The Philistines
- C. The Edomites
- D. The Amalekites

B:B:1S:7

12. What did the people request of Samuel at Mizpah when the Philistines came to attack (1 Sam 7:8)?

- A. That he lead Israel against the Philistines
- B. That he help them destroy their altars of Baal
- C. That he not stop crying out to the Lord for them
- D. That he give them counsel from the Lord

C:B:1S:7

13. What did Samuel do in response to Israel's request that he not stop crying out to the Lord for them at Mizpah (1 Sam 7:9)?

- A. He offered up a whole burnt offering
- B. He fasted and wept
- C. He led Israel out to attack the Philistines
- D. He brought the ark up to the Rock of Etam

A:A:1S:7

14. When Samuel was offering up a sacrifice at Mizpah and crying out to the Lord, how did the Lord respond against the Philistines (1 Sam 7:10)?

- A. He caused an earthquake that terrified them
- B. He cause the waters of the river to over flow and sweep them away
- C. He caused the sun to get dark and the Philistines ran
- D. He caused a loud thunder that threw them into a panic

D:B:1S:7

15. The men of Israel pursued the Philistines from Mizpah all the way to _____ (1 Sam 7:11)

- A. Kiriath Jearim
- B. Beth Shemesh
- C. Keilah
- D. Beth Car

D:A:1S:7

16. What did Samuel call the stone he set up between Mizpah and Shen after the defeat of the Philistines (1 Sam 7:12)?

- A. Lo-debar
- B. Ebenezer
- C. Peniel
- D. Millo

B:B:1S:7

17. What did Samuel call Ebenezer (1 Sam 7:11)?

- A. It was an altar he built by Bethel
- B. It was a stone memorial he set up between Mizpah and Shen
- C. It was an great oak tree that marked the place of the battle
- D. It was a the top of a mountain where Israel defeated the Philistines

B:I:1S:7

18. When Samuel set up the stone memorial at Ebenezer what did he say that played off the meaning of the name "Ebenezer" (1 Sam 7:12)

- A. The Lord is our protector
- B. Who is like the Lord who thunders
- C. Thus far has the Lord helped us
- D. The Lord is our defender

C:B:1S:7

19. What was true throughout Samuel's lifetime (1 Sam 7:13)

- A. Not one of Samuel's words fell to the ground
- B. The Lord was with Samuel and saved Israel by his hand
- C. Israel had rest on every side
- D. The Lord's hand was against the Philistines

D:I:1S:7

20. Under Samuel's leadership between what two Philistine towns were Israelite towns that had been dominated by the Philistines reacquired by Israel (1 Sam 7:14)?

- A. Ashdod to Gaza
- B. Gaza to Gath
- C. Ekron to Gath
- D. Ashkelon to Ashdod

C:I:1S:7

21. Under Samuel there was peace between Israel and what other tribal group (1 Sam 7:14)?

- A. The Amalekites
- B. The Amorites
- C. The Midianites

D. The Edomites

B:A:1S:7

22. Samuel was the last major judge of Israel and did an annual circuit to all of these town EXCEPT (1 Sam 7:16)

- A. Bethel
- B. Gilgal
- C. Gibeon
- D. Mizpah

C:I:1S:7

23. After doing his annual circuit judging Israel Samuel returned to his home in what town (1 Sam 7:17)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gibeah
- C. Shiloh
- D. Ramah

D:I:1S:7

24. What did Samuel build at his home in Ramah (1 Sam 7:17)?

- A. A stone memorial
- B. An altar to the Lord
- C. A house of cedar
- D. A well that was dedicated to the Lord

B:I:1S:7

1 Samuel 8

1. Who did Samuel appoint as judges after he grew old (1 Sam 8:1)?

- A. His brothers
- B. Select elders of Ramah
- C. His sons
- D. Two priests of Nob

C:B:1S:8

2. Where did Samuel's sons serve as judges (1 Sam 8:2)?

- A. Ramah
- B. Lachish
- C. Hebron
- D. Beersheba

D:A:1S:8

3. What were the names of Samuel's two sons whom he made judges (1 Sam 8:2)?

- A. Joel and Abijah
- B. Amos and Phineas
- C. Abelmelech and Jehoash
- D. Nahson and Hezron

A:A:1S:8

4. What did Samuel's sons do wrong (1 Sam 8:3)?

- A. They worshipped other gods
- B. They accepted bribes
- C. They dishonored the altar of the Lord
- D. They stole money from the people

B:B:1S:8

5. With Samuel's sons perverting justice who gathered at Ramah to confront Samuel (1 Sam 8:4)?

- A. The whole assembly of Israel
- B. The priests and Levites
- C. Twelve representatives, one from each tribe
- D. The elders of Israel

D:I:1S:8

6. Where did the elders of Israel gather to confront Samuel about his sons and to ask for a king (1 Sam 8:4)?

- A. Ramah
- B. Bethel
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Hebron

A:A:1S:8

7. What did the elders of Israel request Samuel to do after saying his sons did not walk in his ways (1 Sam 8:5)?

- A. Allow us to build chariots to attack the Philistines
- B. Select leaders to choose a king for us
- C. Appoint a king to lead us
- D. Rebuke your sons for accepting bribes

C:B:1S:8

8. What kind of a king did the elders of Israel request from Samuel (1 Sam 8:5)?

- A. One like the other nations have
- B. One who will rule over Israel
- C. One who will lead us into battle
- D. One who will judge righteous judgment

A:B:1S:8

9. How did God try to console Samuel about the elders' request for a king (1 Sam 8:7)?

- A. Their request was because of what your sons were doing not you
- B. They are not rejecting you but me as their king
- C. They have always done evil no matter who their leader was
- D. Your sons are young and will turn back to the Lord

B:B:1S:8

10. What is God's indictment against Israel when they made their request for a king (1 Sam 8:8)?

- A. They have broken my covenant
- B. The ways of the Lord they have not known
- C. They have forsaken me to serve other gods
- D. They have rejected justice and mercy

C:I:1S:8

11. What did God tell Samuel to tell the Israelites in response to the elders request for a king (1 Sam 8:9)?

- A. Rehearse the stipulations of the covenant to them
- B. Hold a day of fasting so they can confess their sins
- C. Tell them to repent and to seek the Lord with all their hearts
- D. Let them know what a king who will reign over them will do

D:B:1S:8

12. Samuel warned the elders of Israel that a king would take their sons to do all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 8:11)?

- A. Plow his ground
- B. Run in front of his chariots
- C. Be commanders in his army
- D. To make weapons of war
- E. To go to foreign lands as his representatives

E:I:1S:8

13. Samuel warned the elders of Israel that a king would take their daughters to do all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 8:13)?

- A. To be perfumers
- B. To be his wives
- C. To be cooks
- D. To be bakers

B:I:1S:8

14. To whom will the king give the best of their fields (1 Sam 8:14)?

- A. To his attendants
- B. To his priests
- C. To foreigners
- D. To his sons and daughters

A:A:1S:8

15. Samuel warned how much of their grain will the king take (1 Sam 8:15)?

- A. One half
- B. One third
- C. One fifth
- D. One tenth

D:B:1S:8

16. Samuel warned the elders that what would their role be in the king's hierarchy (1 Sam 8:17)?

- A. His advisors
- B. Delegates to foreign lands
- C. His slaves
- D. His administrators

C:B:1S:8

17. What would the people who have been oppressed by the king do (1 Sam 8:18)?

- A. Give up all hope
- B. Cry out for relief
- C. Die in their sin
- D. Seek the Edomites to deliver them

B:B:1S:8

18. Samuel told the elders of Israel what would be God's response when they cried out for relief from the king they had chosen (1 Sam 8:18)?

- A. He would deliver them
- B. He would cause a famine in their land
- C. He would not answer them
- D. He would hand them over to the Philistines

C:B:1S:8

19. What was the people's response to Samuel's warning about what the king would do to them (1 Sam 8:19)?

- A. They tried to stone him
- B. They threw him out of the city
- C. They told him to be silent
- D. They refused to listen to him

D:B:1S:8

20. What did the people think they would be like if they only had a king to rule them (1 Sam 8:20)?

- A. Safe and secure
- B. Like the other nations
- C. Respected among the other nations
- D. Free to do what they want

B:B:1S:8

21. What did the people see as the primary job of the king (1 Sam 8:20)?

- A. To go out and fight their battles
- B. To give them houses, fields and wealth
- C. To protect them and their children
- D. To judge them in righteousness

A:B:1S:8

22. After the people responded against Samuel's warning of what a king would do what did the Lord tell Samuel to do (1 Sam 8:21)?

- A. Cast lots to determine who would be the first king
- B. Offer a sacrifice for their rebellion
- C. Listen to them and give them a king
- D. Read the Book of the Covenant to them

C:B:1S:8

23. After the Lord told Samuel to give them a king what did Samuel tell the people of Israel who had gathered demanding a king to do (1 Sam 8:22)?

- A. To go back home to their towns
- B. To offer up sacrifices to the Lord
- C. To fast and pray
- D. Bring to him his horn of oil for anointing a king

A:A:1S:8

1 Samuel 9

1. Who was Saul's father (1 Sam 9:1)?

- A. Abiel
- B. Zeror
- C. Zuph
- D. Kish

D:A:1S:9

2. What tribe was Saul from (1 Sam 9:1)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Judah
- C. Ephraim
- D. Asher

A:B:1S:9

3. What was first noted as unique about Saul (1 Sam 9:2)?

- A. He was a Nazirite from birth
- B. He was able to throw spears with great accuracy
- C. He was a head taller than any of the others
- D. He had beautiful black hair

C:B:1S:9

4. What mission did Saul's father Kish send him on prior to his anointing as king (1 Sam 9:3)?

- A. To shepherd his sheep
- B. To find his lost donkeys
- C. To take a gift to the prophet
- D. To lead his city to war

B:B:1S:9

5. Besides Benjamin in what tribal area did Saul search for his father's donkeys (1 Sam 9:4)?

- A. Judah
- B. Zebulun
- C. Dan
- D. Ephraim

D:A:1S:9

6. Why did Saul in the district of Zuph turn to go back without having found his father's donkeys (1 Sam 9:5)?

- A. Word came that the donkeys had been found
- B. He was concerned that his father would start worrying about him
- C. He concluded that the donkeys had returned to the wild
- D. He was tired and gave up trying to look for his father's donkeys

B:A:1S:9

7. When Saul was ready to turn back from looking for his father's donkeys what did his servant suggest (1 Sam 9:6)?

- A. Putting out some salt to attract the donkeys
- B. Going to the man of God to ask him which way they should take
- C. Going home to see if the donkeys had returned by themselves
- D. Going to Shiloh to consult the Urim about the location of the donkeys

B:B:1S:9

8. What did Saul's servant know about the "man of God" that he recommended they consult concerning the way they should go to find the donkeys (1 Sam 9:6)?

- A. Everything he says comes true
- B. He knows the ways of the Lord
- C. He is a just and righteous man
- D. He knows the ways of people and animals

A:I:1S:9

9. What was Saul's concern about going to the man of God to consult him about the donkeys (1 Sam 9:7)?

- A. The man of God was holy and they were not
- B. They had nothing to give the man of God as a gift
- C. They did not know where to find him
- D. They had no animal to offer as a sacrifice

B:I:1S:9

10. What did Saul and the servant determine to give to the man of God to find out about their donkeys (1 Sam 9:8)?

- A. Saul had 30 pieces of silver to give him
- B. They would give him one of the donkeys when they found them
- C. The servant had one quarter shekel of silver
- D. Saul had some food to give him

C:A:1S:9

11. The narrator of the text says that what in their day they called a "prophet" used to be called a _____ (1 Sam 9:9)

- A. Diviner
- B. Wiseman
- C. Sorcerer
- D. Seer

D:B:1S:9

12. The "seer" in Saul's day was called a _____ in the days in which the narrator was actually writing 1 Samuel (1 Sam 9:9)

- A. Rechabite
- B. Sage
- C. Prophet
- D. High priest

C:B:1S:9

13. In going to meet the seer who did Saul and his servant meet going up the hill (1 Sam 9:11)?

- A. Some girls going to draw water
- B. Some boys working the fields outside the city walls
- C. Some elders in the gate
- D. Some harvesters going in with their crops

A:A:1S:9

14. What did the girls tell Saul and his servant about the seer (1 Sam 9:12)?

- A. He was reclining at table with the elders of the town
- B. He was sitting in the gate deciding cases for the people of the town

- C. He had just come to town for a sacrifice at the high place
- D. He was at home

C:B:1S:9

15. The girls talking to Saul and his servant told him the towns people would not do what before the seer arrived (1 Sam 9:13)?

- A. They would not offer up the sacrifice until he had given his approval
- B. They would not start eating until he arrived to bless the sacrifice
- C. They would not go to war until they had asked the Lord
- D. They would not begin the harvest until the seer had given his approval

B:I:1S:9

16. What was the seer expected to do before the people would eat (1 Sam 9:13)?

- A. Pray for the people
- B. Bless the people
- C. Bless the sacrifice
- D. Intercede to the Lord for them

C:I:1S:9

17. Where was Samuel going when Saul and his servant met him (1 Sam 9:14)?

- A. To the high place
- B. To the city gate
- C. To the city square
- D. To the well of the city

A:A:1S:9

18. What had the Lord told Samuel the day before his meeting with Saul (1 Sam 9:16)?

- A. He should offer a sacrifice in Ramah
- B. He should tell Saul his donkeys had been found
- C. He should anoint Saul leader over Israel
- D. He should present Saul to the people of Israel as their king

C:B:1S:9

19. The day before Samuel met Saul how had the Lord identified Saul (1 Sam 9:16)?

- A. A man from Benjamin
- B. A son of Kish
- C. A mighty warrior
- D. One looking for his father's donkeys

A:A:1S:9

20. What had the Lord told Samuel the day before his meeting with Saul (1 Sam 9:16)?

- A.
- B. Saul would deliver Israel from the Philistines
- C.
- D.

B:B:1S:9

21. Where did Saul and Samuel meet for the first time (1 Sam 9:18)?

- A. At the high place
- B. At the well
- C. At the city square
- D. In the gateway

D:A:1S:9

22. Where did Samuel tell Saul to go to eat with him (1 Sam 9:19)?

- A. The city gate
- B. The town inn
- C. The high place
- D. The well

C:I:1S:9

23. What did Samuel tell Saul about his father's donkeys (1 Sam 9:20)?

- A. They were tied up by the post of Samuel's house
- B. They had been found already
- C. They had been caught and sacrificed
- D. They would find them in two days

B:B:1S:9

24. How did Samuel identify Saul (1 Sam 9:20)?

- A. As the one to whom all the desire of Israel turned
- B. As the one who was favored by God to lead Israel
- C. As the man after God's own heart destined for the kingship
- D. A mighty warrior who was to lead Israel against the Philistines

A:I:1S:9

25. When Samuel told Saul he was the one to whom the desire of Israel was what objection did Saul raise (1 Sam 9:21)?

- A. He was too young
- B. He was a man of unclean lips and dwelled in the midst of an unclean people
- C. He was from the tribe of Benjamin the least tribe
- D. He was from a poor family and had no standing

C:B:1S:9

26. When Samuel brought Saul into a hall what did he do with him (1 Sam 9:22)?

- A. Anointed his head with oil
- B. Seated him at the head of the table
- C. Had the people swear allegiance to Saul
- D. Made all the people stand as Saul entered the hall

B:A:1S:9

27. Right after Samuel told Saul he was the desire of all Israel, how many people were in the hall where Samuel invited Saul to eat (1 Sam 9:22)?

- A. 12
- B. 30
- C. 50
- D. 100

B:A:1S:9

28. What did Samuel command his cook to give to Saul (1 Sam 9:23f)?

- A. A special cup of wine
- B. Some unleavened bread
- C. Some figs and honey
- D. A special piece of meat

D:A:1S:9

29. After Samuel and Saul came down from their dinner at the high place where did he talk with Saul (1 Sam 9:25)?

- A. In the city gate
- B. By a well
- C. On the roof of his house
- D. In the entrance to the tent of meeting

C:A:1S:9

30. Why did Samuel have Saul send his servant on ahead as they were leaving town (1 Sam 9:27)?

- A. Because Samuel had a message from God for Saul
- B. Because the servant would tell people before the appointed time
- C. Because the servant had worshipped other gods
- D. Because the servant was opposed to what Samuel had said

A:I:1S:9

1 Samuel 10

1. Who anointed Saul as leader over God's inheritance (1 Sam 10:1)?

- A. Eli
- B. Phineas
- C. Samuel
- D. Kish

C:B:1S:10

2. With what did Samuel anoint Saul leader over God's inheritance (1 Sam 10:1)?

- A. Water
- B. Oil
- C. Honey
- D. Dust

B:B:1S:10

3. Samuel told Saul where would he meet two men who would tell him that the donkeys were found (1 Sam 10:2)?

- A. Millo in Jerusalem
- B. Ebenezer
- C. Rachel's tomb
- D. The rock at Bethel

C:A:1S:10

4. Rachel's tomb was on the border of what tribe to the north (1 Sam 10:2)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Ephraim
- C. Zebulun
- D. Manasseh

A:A:1S:10

5. What did Samuel predict the two men at Rachel's tomb would tell Saul (1 Sam 10:2)?

- A. The donkeys had fallen off a cliff and so Saul could come home
- B. The donkeys were sacrificed and there was plenty of meat for Saul
- C. The donkeys were found now his father was worried about him
- D. The donkeys had been found so Saul should come home

C:B:1S:10

6. Where did Samuel predict three men would meet Saul right after his anointing (1 Sam 10:3)?

- A. The memorial at Ebenezer
- B. The pile of rocks at Bethel
- C. The high place of Gibeon
- D. The great treat of Tabor

D:A:1S:10

7. Who did Samuel predict would meet Saul at the great tree of Tabor (1 Sam 10:3)?

- A. Three men
- B. A man of God out of Judah
- C. A priest and a Levite
- D. A woman

A:A:1S:10

8. Where were the three men going that were to meet Saul after Samuel had anointed him (1 Sam 10:3)?

- A. To fight against the Jebusites of Jerusalem
- B. To meet with God at Bethel
- C. To sacrifice at the high place at Gibeon
- D. To tend their sheep by Rachel's tomb near Bethlehem

B:I:1S:10

9. Samuel predicted that the three men that were going to Bethel and were meeting Saul would be carrying all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 10:3)

- A. A skin of wine
- B. Three young goats
- C. Two turtle doves
- D. Three loaves of bread

C:A:1S:10

10. Samuel predicted right after Saul was anointed that he would meet three men going to Bethel and what was he to accept from them (1 Sam 10:4)?

- A. The crown
- B. A sword and a shield
- C. Milk and honey
- D. Two loaves of bread

D:A:1S:10

11. Right after his anointing Samuel predicted Saul would go to Gibeah of God where there was a _____ (1 Sam 10:5)

- A. Great tree of Gibeah
- B. A Philistine outpost
- C. An altar to the Lord
- D. Spring

B:A:1S:10

12. Right after his anointing Samuel told Saul that he would go to what place where there would be a Philistine outpost (1 Sam 10:5)?

- A. Bethel the house of God
- B. Gibeah of God

- C. Ramah of Samuel
- D. Aijalon of the sun

B:A:1S:10

13. What did Samuel tell Saul he would meet coming down from Gibeah of God (1 Sam 10:6)?

- A. A procession of prophets
- B. A procession of priests and Levites
- C. A troop of Philistines
- D. A woman at a well

A:B:1S:10

14. All of the following instruments would be played when Saul met the procession of the prophets coming down from Gibeah of God EXCEPT (1 Sam 10:5)

- A. Harps
- B. Lyres
- C. Tamborines
- D. Trumpets
- E. Flutes

D:A:1S:10

15. What would happen to Saul then he met the prophetic procession coming down from Gibeah of God (1 Sam 10:6)?

- A. They would tell him where his father's donkeys were
- B. The Spirit of the Lord would come upon him
- C. They would give him bread and wine
- D. They would anoint him with oil

B:B:1S:10

16. Samuel predicted when the Spirit of the Lord came on Saul what would he do (1 Sam 10:6)?

- A. Sacrifice a sheep and a goat
- B. Lead the prophetic procession with song
- C. Prophecy
- D. Know that he was to be king over Israel

C:I:1S:10

17. Samuel said after Saul saw the signs fulfilled what would happen (1 Sam 10:7)?

- A. God would be with him
- B. He would be king over Israel
- C. God would lead him to defeat the Philistines
- D. He was to come back and have Samuel offer a sacrifice for him

A:I:1S:10

18. Where did Samuel tell Saul to go after the Spirit of the Lord comes on him at Gibeah of God and where Samuel would meet up with him (1 Sam 10:8)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gilgal
- C. Rachel's tomb
- D. Ramah

B:A:1S:10

19. What did Samuel tell Saul he would do with him when they met up at Gilgal just after the Spirit of the Lord comes on him (1 Sam 10:8)?

- A. Offer a burnt offering and a fellow offering
- B. Burn incense to the Lord
- C. Set up a rock memorial in honor of Saul as the new king
- D. Anoint Saul in front of all Israel

A:A:1S:10

20. Samuel told Saul to wait how many days for him at Gilgal before he would come and offer sacrifices (1 Sam 10:8)?

- A. Three days
- B. Seven days
- C. Twelve days
- D. Two days

B:I:1S:10

21. When Saul left Samuel after his anointing at Samuel's home in Ramah what did God do to Saul (1 Sam 10:9)?

- A. His Spirit came on him in power
- B. He prophesied
- C. He changed Saul's heart
- D. He showed him where there was a spring to get water

C:I:1S:10

22. Where did Saul meet the procession of the prophets (1 Sam 10:10)?

- A. At Bethel
- B. At Ramah
- C. At Gilgal
- D. At Gibeah

D:I:1S:10

23. What happened to Saul at Gibeah when he met the procession of the prophets (1 Sam 10:10)?

- A. The Spirit of the Lord came on him and he defeated the Philistines
- B. The Spirit of the Lord came on him and he prophesied
- C. The Spirit of the Lord came on him and he received the sword of the Lord
- D. The prophets announced to Israel that he would be king

B:B:1S:10

24. When those who knew Saul before saw him prophesying what did they ask that became a saying in Israel (1 Sam 10:12)?

- A. Is Saul also among the prophets?
- B. Is Saul lost his mind?
- C. Is Saul not only king but a prophet?
- D. Who made Saul act like a prophet?

A:B:1S:10

25. After Saul stopped prophesying where did he go (1 Sam 10:13)?

- A. The tent of meeting at Shiloh
- B. The altar at Gilgal
- C. The high place at Gibeah
- D. The high place at Gibeon

C:A:1S:10

26. When Saul returned to his home after being anointed by Samuel who asked him where he had been (1 Sam 10:14)?

- A. His father
- B. His uncle
- C. His mother
- D. His brother

B:A:1S:10

27. What did Saul's uncle ask him when he returned home from searching for his father's donkeys (1 Sam 10:15)?

- A. Your father has died while you were gone
- B. Why did you not find the donkeys
- C. Why were you prophesying?
- D. Tell me what Samuel said to you

D:A:1S:10

28. What did Saul not tell his uncle about after returning home from searching for his father's donkeys (1 Sam 10:16)?

- A. About the kingship
- B. About the donkeys
- C. About the prophesying
- D. About the sacrifice

A:I:1S:10

29. Where did Samuel summon Israel for the public anointing of Saul (1 Sam 10:17)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Shiloh
- C. Mizpah
- D. Shechem

C:B:1S:10

30. At Mizpah when Saul was to be proclaimed king how did Samuel identify God (1 Sam 10:19)?

- A. As El Shaddai, the Lord Almighty
- B. As the one who saves you out of all your calamities
- C. As the one who is raising up a king to deliver you from the Philistines
- D. As the one who is the shepherd of Israel

B:I:1S:10

31. At Mizpah when Saul was to be proclaimed king how did Samuel identify God (1 Sam 10:19)?

- A. As the one who brought Israel out of Egypt
- B. As the one who had given them the land flowing with milk and honey
- C. As the one who is raising up a king to deliver you from the Philistines
- D. As the one who is the shepherd of Israel

A:B:1S:10

32. Samuel tells Israel how had they rejected God who delivered them from the power of all the kingdoms that had oppressed them (1 Sam 10:19)?

- A. They said "No, we must go after the Baals"
- B. They said "No, we want to be like the other nations"

- C. They said, "No, we will no longer serve the Lord"
- D. They said, "No, set a king over us"

D:B:1S:10

33. At Mizpah how did Samuel tell them to do by tribes and clans (1 Sam 10:19)?

- A. Pay their tithes and offerings to the Lord
- B. Present themselves before the Lord
- C. Offer sacrifices to the Lord
- D. Choose this day who would be their king

B:I:1S:10

34. At Mizpah when Samuel presented the tribes before the Lord which tribe was chosen (1 Sam 10:20)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Benjamin
- D. Dan

C:B:1S:10

35. Who was Saul's father (1 Sam 10:21)?

- A. Saul son of Hezron
- B. Saul son of Abdon
- C. Saul son of Jesse
- D. Saul son of Kish

D:I:1S:10

36. When Saul was chosen at Mizpah what happened (1 Sam 10:21)?

- A. He was not found among those who had gathered
- B. He stood up and approached Samuel to be anointed
- C. He did not answer even though he was watching the selection
- D. He remained at Gibeah and had not come to Mizpah

A:B:1S:10

37. Where the Lord tell the people at Mizpah to look for Saul (1 Sam 10:22)?

- A. He was hiding in a cave outside the city
- B. He was hidden among the baggage
- C. He was hidden on the roof of leader of the city
- D. He was hiding in a well outside the city

B:B:1S:10

38. What was noted about Saul when they finally found him hiding in the baggage (1 Sam 10:23)?

- A. He was fearful about becoming king
- B. He was more handsome than any of the others
- C. He was a head taller than any of the others
- D. He was stronger than any of the others

C:B:1S:10

39. When Saul was brought out after hiding in the baggage what did the people shout (1 Sam 10:24)?

- A. Long live the king
- B. Hail to the new king of Israel
- C. Deliver us from the Philistines, O king

- D. You alone are worthy

A:I:1S:10

40. When the people proclaimed Saul king at Mizpah what did Samuel write down (1 Sam 10:25)?

- A. The names of the witnesses to the proclamation of Saul as king
- B. All the regulations of the kingship
- C. The words of the Lord regarding Saul the son of Kish
- D. A warning of what the king would do in Israel

B:B:1S:10

41. What did Samuel do with the regulations of the king that he recorded at Mizpah when Saul was proclaimed king (1 Sam 10:25)?

- A. He brought it to Shiloh and gave it to the Levites there
- B. He gave it to the elders of the city of Mizpah
- C. He deposited it before the Lord
- D. He buried it in a clay jar

C:B:1S:10

42. Where was Saul's home (1 Sam 10:26)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Mizpah
- C. Ramah
- D. Gibeah

D:I:1S:10

43. Who went with Saul when he went home to Gibeah (1 Sam 10:26)?

- A. Valiant men whose hearts God had touched
- B. Warriors from the tribe of Benjamin
- C. Samuel and the priests and Levites
- D. Saul's family

A:A:1S:10

44. What was Saul's response to those who despised him and brought him no gifts (1 Sam 10:27)?

- A. He banished them from Israel
- B. He threw them out of Mizpah
- C. He kept silent
- D. He told his men to slay them

C:A:1S:10

1 Samuel 11

1. In the days of Saul who went up against Jabesh Gilead (1 Sam 11:1)?

- A. Achish king of the Philistines
- B. Nahash the Ammonite
- C. Doeg the Edomite
- D. Sihon the Amorite

B:B:1S:11

2. What city did Nahash the Ammonite go up against in the days of Saul (1 Sam 11:1)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gilgal
- C. Heshbon
- D. Jabesh Gilead

D:A:1S:11

3. How did the men of Jabesh Gilead react when Nahash the Ammonite went up and besieged them (1 Sam 11:1)?

- A. They fought from the city walls against him
- B. They fought against him in the field of Abiathar
- C. They tried to make a treaty with him to be subject to him
- D. They tried to buy him off with 3 talents of silver

C:I:1S:11

4. What was the sole condition Nahash the Ammonite gave in order for him to make a treaty with Jabesh Gilead (1 Sam 11:2)?

- A. To cut off the right thumb and big toe of all the men of the city
- B. To gouge out the right eye of the men of the town
- C. To cut off the right ear of all the men of the town
- D. To take all their flocks and herds

B:I:1S:11

5. How many days did the men of Jabesh Gilead ask Nahash the Ammonite for before they had to make a decision on surrendering to him (1 Sam 11:3)?

- A. Three days
- B. Five days
- C. Seven days
- D. Twelve days

C:A:1S:11

6. When the messengers of Jabesh Gilead arrived at Gibeah of Saul and told them about Nahash how did the people there respond (1 Sam 11:4)?

- A. They wept
- B. They burned with anger
- C. They were silent
- D. They prayed to the Lord

A:A:1S:11

7. Where was Saul when the messengers of Jabesh Gilead brought news of the terms of Nahash the Ammonite (1 Sam 11:5)?

- A. He was out drawing water from the well
- B. He was sitting in the city gate
- C. He was returning from the field behind his oxen

- D. He was threshing wheat on the threshing floor of Kish his father

C:I:1S:11

8. When Saul heard the news from the messengers of Jabesh Gilead how did he respond (1 Sam 11:6)?

- A. He tore his robe and threw dust into the air
- B. He blew the trumpets and mustered the men of Israel
- C. He sent for Samuel to come to offer a sacrifice
- D. The Spirit came on him and he burned with anger

D:B:1S:11

9. When Saul heard the news from the messengers of Jabesh Gilead how did he respond (1 Sam 11:6)?

- A. He tore his robe and threw dust into the air
- B. He blew the trumpets and mustered the men of Israel
- C. He cut the oxen up and sent the pieces throughout Israel
- D. He sent for Samuel to come to offer a sacrifice

C:I:1S:11

10. When Saul was informed about the attack on Jabesh Gilead what did he cut up (1 Sam 11:6)?

- A. A pair of sheep
- B. A pair of oxen
- C. A pair of goats
- D. Two turtle doves

B:I:1S:11

11. When Saul cut up his oxen and sent the pieces throughout Israel what message did he send with that (1 Sam 11:7)?

- A. This is what will be done to the oxen of the ones not following Saul
- B. This will be what will happen to you if you don't follow Saul
- C. The blood of the oxen will not be a sacrifice for you if you don't follow Saul
- D. The oxen were slain as your city will be slain if you don't follow Saul

Saul

- D. The oxen were slain as your city will be slain if you don't follow Saul

A:I:1S:11

12. Where did Saul muster the men of Israel to fight against Nahash the Ammonite to deliver Jabesh Gilead (1 Sam 11:8)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Bezek
- C. Jericho
- D. Bethel

B:A:1S:11

13. How many men did Saul muster to help fight for Jabesh Gilead (1 Sam 11:8)?

- A. 400,000 from Israel and 50,000 from Judah
- B. 500,000 from Israel and 30,000 from Judah
- C. 300,000 from Israel and 30,000 from Judah
- D. 100,000 from Israel and 25,000 from Judah

C:A:1S:11

14. When did the messengers of Saul tell the people of Jabesh Gilead they would be delivered (1 Sam 11:9)?

- A. By the time the sun is hot tomorrow
- B. By sunrise tomorrow
- C. By sunset tomorrow
- D. On the third day

A:A:1S:11

15. After the people of Jabesh Gilead were told Saul was coming what did they tell the Ammonites (1 Sam 11:10)?

- A. Let not him who puts on the armor boast like him who takes it off
- B. Tomorrow we will surrender to you
- C. This day you will see the mighty hand of the Lord
- D. Tomorrow you will know there is a God in Israel

B:I:1S:11

16. What did Saul do with his troops as he approached the Ammonites who were besieging Jabesh Gilead (1 Sam 11:11)?

- A. He sent those expert in the bow to go out first
- B. He blew the trumpets and made a great fire surrounding them with torches
- C. He split his troops up into three groups
- D. He set an ambush and then attacked from the east

C:A:1S:11

17. What happened to the Ammonites who survived Saul's attack (1 Sam 11:12)?

- A. They were made hewers of wood and bearers of water
- B. They gouged out their right eye as they had threatened the Israelites
- C. They were taken and thrown off a cliff by the Salt Sea
- D. They were scattered so no two of them were left together

D:A:1S:11

18. Who was the first military victory of Saul over right after he had been proclaimed king at Mizpah (1 Sam 11:11)?

- A. The Moabites
- B. The Ammonites
- C. The Edomites
- D. The Amorites

B:B:1S:11

19. After Saul defeated the Ammonites what did the people say to Samuel (1 Sam 11:13)?

- A. We did indeed need a king to lead us out into battle
- B. Who was it that asked 'Should Saul reign over us?'
- C. The Lord our God has selected out king through your hand
- D. Saul and his sons will rule over Israel forever

B:B:1S:11

20. When the people called for those opposing Saul to be put to death how did Saul himself respond (1 Sam 11:13)?

- A. No one shall be put to death today
- B. Only those who do not swear allegiance to Saul should be put to death
- C. Let them be banished from their towns
- D. Let their crops be taken by those who are loyal

A:B:1S:11

21. After the defeat of the Ammonites where did Samuel want to gather Israel to reaffirm the kingship (1 Sam 11:14)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Mizpah
- C. Gilgal
- D. Jerusalem

C:B:1S:11

1 Samuel 12

1. How does Samuel open his farewell speech to Israel (1 Sam 12:1)?

- A. Hear O Israel
- B. I have listened
- C. Do not be afraid
- D. Fear the Lord and serve him faithfully

B:A:1S:12

2. In Samuel's farewell speech to Israel he asks all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 12:2f)

- A. Whose ox have I taken?
- B. Whom have I cheated?
- C. Who lamb have I stolen?
- D. From whose hand have I accepted a bribe?
- E. Whose donkey have I taken?

C:B:1S:12

3. In Samuel's farewell speech he says what would he do if any one said he had stolen anything (1 Sam 12:2f)?

- A. He would pay it back seven times over
- B. He would make it right
- C. He would repent and seek the Lord
- D. He would allow Saul to judge what was right

B:I:1S:12

4. Who were the two "witnesses" Samuel cites in his farewell speech that he had not taken anything from anybody (1 Sam 12:5)?

- A. You and the king
- B. The Lord and his altar
- C. The heaven and earth
- D. The Lord and his anointed

D:B:1S:12

5. In Samuel's farewell address what two historic figures does he mention by name (1 Sam 12:6)?

- A. Moses and Aaron
- B. Deborah and Gideon
- C. Abraham and Isaac
- D. Eli and Jephthah

A:I:1S:12

6. What does Samuel say in his farewell speech he is going to list (1 Sam 12:7)?

- A. The history of Israel's rebellion against the Lord
- B. The mighty miracles the Lord had performed among them
- C. All the righteous acts performed by the Lord
- D. How the king will misuse his power in the future

C:B:1S:12

7. In Samuel's farewell address who does he identify with entering Egypt (1 Sam 12:8)?

- A. Joseph
- B. Jacob

- C. Judah and his brothers
- D. All Israel

B:I:1S:12

8. In Samuel's farewell speech what did he identify as Israel's sin once they had entered the land (1 Sam 12:9)?

- A. They forgot the Lord their God
- B. They rebelled against the Lord their God
- C. They broke his covenant
- D. They went after other gods

A:B:1S:12

9. In Samuel's farewell address he says that the Lord delivered them into the hands of all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 12:9)

- A. Sisera
- B. The Philistines
- C. The Edomites
- D. The king of Moab

C:A:1S:12

10. In Samuel's farewell speech he notes that when Israel cried out to the Lord they acknowledged all of the following EXCEPT

- A. We have forsaken the Lord
- B. We have served the Baals
- C. We have served the Ashtoreths
- D. We have done what was right in our own eyes

D:I:1S:12

11. In Samuel's farewell address he says when did Israel crying out for deliverance promise to serve the Lord (1 Sam 12:10)?

- A. If the Lord would deliver them from the hands of their enemies
- B. If the Lord would destroy those fighting against them
- C. If the Lord would remove the Baals and Ashteroths from their midst
- D. If the Lord would give them rest on every side

A:B:1S:12

12. In Samuel's farewell speech he mentions all of the following judges EXCEPT (1 Sam 12:11)

- A. Jerub-Baal
- B. Barak
- C. Jephthah
- D. Samson
- E. Samuel

D:B:1S:12

13. In Samuel's farewell address who was Israel's king when Nahash king of the Ammonites moved against Israel (1 Sam 12:12)?

- A. There was no king in Israel
- B. Samuel
- C. Saul
- D. God

D:B:1S:12

14. In Samuel's farewell speech what did he say precipitated the request for a king (1 Sam 12:12)?

- A. The attack of the Philistines at Aphek
- B. The aggression of Nahash the Ammonite
- C. The advance of Sisera of Hazor
- D. The attack of Achish of Gath

B:B:1S:12

15. In his farewell speech Samuel described all of the following things Israel with their new king should do EXCEPT (1 Sam 12:14)?

- A. Help the poor, fatherless and widows
- B. Fear the Lord
- C. Serve and obey the Lord
- D. Do not rebel against his commands

A:B:1S:12

16. In Samuel's farewell address he warns Israel that if they rebel against God's commands what would be the outcome (1 Sam 12:15)?

- A. God will exile them out of the land
- B. God's hand would be against them
- C. The sword, famine and plague would pursue them
- D. They would die in a foreign land

B:A:1S:12

17. In Samuel's farewell address what sign did he give the Israelites to expose the evil thing they did in the eyes of the Lord (1 Sam 12:17)?

- A. He would cause the ground to shake terrorizing the Ammonites
- B. He would defeat the Ammonites without the help of their new king Saul
- C. He would send a thunderstorm during the wheat harvest
- D. He would appear in a fiery cloud pillar over the ark

C:B:1S:12

18. When the Lord sent a thunderstorm in the wheat harvest how did Samuel direct them to interpret that sign (1 Sam 12:17)?

- A. They would realize the evil of their asking for a king
- B. They would realize their rebellion against the Lord
- C. They would forsake their Baals and Ashteroths
- D. They would return to the Lord

A:B:1S:12

19. When God sent the thunderstorm after Samuel's announcement how did the people respond (1 Sam 12:18)?

- A. They broke down their images of Baal
- B. They asked Samuel to become their king
- C. They stood in awe of the Lord and Samuel
- D. They acknowledge and supported Saul as the Lord's choice of a king

C:B:1S:12

20. When God sent the thunderstorm after Samuel's announcement how did the people respond (1 Sam 12:18)?

- A. They broke down their images of Baal
- B. They acknowledged their sin in asking for a king

- C. They asked Samuel to become their king
- D. They acknowledge and supported Saul as the Lord's choice of a king

B:B:1S:12

21. When God sent the thunderstorm after Samuel's announcement how did the people respond (1 Sam 12:18)?

- A. They broke down their images of Baal
- B. They asked Samuel to become their king
- C. They acknowledge and supported Saul as the Lord's choice of a king
- D. They asked Samuel to pray for them that they not die

D:I:1S:12

22. In Samuel's farewell address how does he describe the uselessness of idols (1 Sam 12:21)?

- A. They cannot rescue you
- B. They cannot speak
- C. They cannot hear your prayers
- D. They cannot lead you in the way

A:I:1S:12

23. What does Samuel say the Lord was pleased to do (1 Sam 12:22)?

- A. Show you his might
- B. To dwell in your midst
- C. Make you his own
- D. Forgive your sins

C:I:1S:12

24. Samuel said he himself would not sin against the Lord by failing to do what (1 Sam 12:23)?

- A. Anointing a king for them
- B. Praying for them
- C. Offer sacrifices for them
- D. Leading them to war

B:B:1S:12

25. At the end of the Samuel's farewell address what did he say he would still do for Israel (1 Sam 12:23)?

- A. Be their priest and stand before the Lord for them
- B. Prophecy and speak the word of the Lord to them
- C. Present their sacrifices to the Lord
- D. Teach them the way that is good and right

D:B:1S:12

26. What two things does Samuel exhort Israel to do with all their hearts (1 Sam 12:24)?

- A. Fear the Lord and serve him
- B. Love the Lord their God
- C. Follow in the ways of the Lord
- D. Obey the commandments of the Lord

A:I:1S:12

27. What does Samuel, at the conclusion of his farewell speech, exhort Israel to consider (1 Sam 12:24)?

- A. How many times they have rebelled against the Lord

- B. What great things the Lord has done for you
- C. How the Lord has forgiven your
- D. That the Lord had given you this land

B:B:1S:12

28. Samuel warns Israel that if they persist in doing evil what will be the result (1 Sam 12:25)?

- A. The hand of the Lord would go out against them
- B. They would be destroyed by the sword, famine and plague
- C. Both they and their king would be swept away
- D. They would be enslaved as wood hewers and water bearers in their own

land

C:B:1S:12

1 Samuel 13

1. How old was Saul then he became king (NIV) (1 Sam 13:1)?

- A. 40
- B. 30
- C. 25
- D. 34

B:I:1S:13

2. How many years did Saul reign over Israel (NIV) (1 Sam 13:1)?

- A. 30
- B. 36
- C. 40
- D. 42

D:I:1S:13

3. Before Jonathan attacked the Philistines at Geba how men total did Saul have ready for battle (1 Sam 13:3)?

- A. 36,000
- B. 500
- C. 3,000
- D. 10,000

C:A:1S:13

4. Where did Jonathan take one thousand men prior to his attack at Geba (1 Sam 13:2)?

- A. At Gibeah
- B. At Shechem
- C. At Aijalon
- D. In Ramah

A:A:1S:13

5. Just before Jonathan attacked Geba where was Saul with his 2,000 soldiers (1 Sam 13:2)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Gibeon
- C. Micmash
- D. Ramah

C:A:1S:13

6. While Saul was at Micmash where did Jonathan at a Philistine outpost (1 Sam 13:3)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gilgal
- C. Ramah
- D. Geba

D:A:1S:13

7. After Jonathan attacked the Philistines at Geba where did Saul gather all Israel (1 Sam 13:4)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gilgal
- C. Ramah
- D. Geba

B:B:1S:13

8. How did Saul muster all Israel to Gilgal to fight the Philistines (1 Sam 13:4)?

- A. Sounding the trumpet
- B. Cutting up an oxen
- C. Sending out his messengers
- D. Sending up smoke from Shiloh

A:I:1S:13

9. When Saul was mustering the troops at Gilgal to fight the Philistines how did he characterize the relationship with the Philistines (1 Sam 13:4)?

- A. The Hebrews were slaves in the eyes of the Philistines
- B. The Hebrews were viewed as monkeys by the Philistines
- C. The Hebrews were a stench to the Philistines
- D. The Hebrews were seen as trespassers on their land

C:I:1S:13

10. When Saul mustered the troops of Israel to fight at Gilgal the Philistines were described as having all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 13:5)

- A. 3,000 chariots
- B. 6,000 chaiorteers
- C. 1,000 archers
- D. Soldiers as numerous as the sand

C:A:1S:13

11. Where did the Philistines gather to fight Saul who was at Gilgal (1 Sam 13:5)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Micmash
- C. Ramah
- D. Geba

B:I:1S:13

12. When the Philistines gathered their chariots and troops at Micmash how did the Israelites respond (1 Sam 13:6)?

- A. They hid in the caves and cisterns
- B. They let out a battle cry with Saul
- C. They brought out the ark
- D. They asked Samuel to pray for them

A:B:1S:13

13. When the Philistines gathered their chariots and troops at Micmash where did some of the Israelites flee to (1 Sam 13:6)?

- A. Jericho in the Rift Valley
- B. To Massada by the Salt Sea
- C. To Shechem by Mount Gerizim
- D. To Gad in Gilead

D:A:1S:13

14. Why did Saul wait at Gilgal for seven days (1 Sam 13:8)?

- A. He was waiting for the ark of God
- B. He was waiting for Samuel to come
- C. He was waiting for Jonathan to return
- D. He was waiting for the men of Jabesh Gilead to join them

B:B:1S:13

15. When Samuel did not show up what happened to Saul's men (1 Sam 13:8)?

- A. They began to scatter
- B. They hid in the caves
- C. They prayed to the Lord their God
- D. They went up to Shiloh to fetch the ark

A:B:1S:13

16. What was Saul's response when Samuel didn't show up and his men were scattering at Gilgal (1 Sam 13:9)?

- A. He sounded the trumpet and led his men up the cliffs
- B. He ordered his men to set an ambush for the Philistines
- C. He led his troops in prayer
- D. He offered up a burnt and fellowship offering

D:B:1S:13

17. What happened just as Saul was offering up the burnt offering at Gilgal (1 Sam 13:10)?

- A. His men returned
- B. Samuel showed up
- C. Saul's hand was paralyzed
- D. The Philistines began to attack

B:B:1S:13

18. Saul felt compelled to offer a sacrifice at Gilgal for all of the following reasons EXCEPT (1 Sam 13:11f)

- A. His men were scattering
- B. Samuel hadn't arrived at the set time
- C. The Philistines were assembling at Micmash
- D. The ark of God had not yet arrived

D:I:1S:13

19. What did Samuel say God would have done for Saul if he had kept the commandment of God (1 Sam 13:13)?

- A. He would have given Saul a name above all the kings of the earth
- B. He would have defeated the Philistines before Saul
- C. He would have established his kingdom over Israel for all time
- D. He would have had Saul build the temple for the Lord

C:B:1S:13

20. Why did the Lord say Saul's kingdom would not endure at Gilgal (1 Sam 13:14)?

- A. Because he had not kept the Lord's commands
- B. Because he trusted in his own might
- C. Because he had violated that which was holy
- D. Because he disobeyed the voice of the Lord through Samuel

A:B:1S:13

21. At Gilgal how many men did Saul have after Samuel left (1 Sam 13:15)?

- A. 1000
- B. 300
- C. 600
- D. 2400

C:A:1S:13

22. Where were Saul and Jonathan camped while the Philistines were camped at Michmash (1 Sam 13:16)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gibeah
- C. Ramah
- D. Shechem

B:I:1S:13

23. Raiding parties went out from the Philistines while they were camped at Michmash EXCEPT (1 Sam 13:7f)

- A. One toward Beth Horon
- B. One overlooking the Valley of Zeboim
- C. One toward Ophrah
- D. One into the Suwenit Valley

D:A:1S:13

24. In the days of Saul what could not be found in the whole land of Israel (1 Sam 13:19)?

- A. One who could ride a chariot
- B. A sorcerer
- C. A blacksmith
- D. A prophet who could wear the ephod

C:B:1S:13

25. Where did the Israelites go to have their plowshares, axes and sickles sharpened (1 Sam 13:20)?

- A. To the Ammonites
- B. To the Philistines
- C. To the Amalekites
- D. To the Jebusites

B:B:1S:13

26. What could an Israelite get sharpened by the Philistines for one third of a shekel (1 Sam 21)?

- A. Plowshares and mattocks
- B. Forks and axes
- C. Swords and spears
- D. Knives and scissors

B:A:1S:13

27. What could an Israelite get sharpened by the Philistines for two thirds of a shekel (1 Sam 21)?

- A. Plowshares and mattocks
- B. Forks and axes
- C. Swords and spears
- D. Knives and scissors

A:A:1S:13

28. What did Saul and Jonathan alone have in Saul's Israelite army (1 Sam 13:22)?

- A. Sword and shield
- B. Bow and arrow
- C. Sword and spear

D. Trumpets and tambourines
C:A:1S:13

1 Samuel 14

1. Who went with Jonathan to the Micmash pass where the Philistines were (1 Sam 14:1)?

- A. Abner the king's general
- B. His armor-bearer
- C. Three of his soldiers
- D. A man of God out of Judah

B:B:1S:14

2. While Jonathan and his armor-bearer were headed to the Micmash pass where was Saul and his men (1 Sam 14:4)?

- A. Near Gibeah
- B. Near Bethel
- C. Near Ramah
- D. Near Gibeon

A:A:1S:14

3. How many men did Saul have when Jonathan went out to the Micmash pass (1 Sam 14:2)?

- A. 1,000
- B. 300
- C. 600
- D. 1,200

C:A:1S:14

4. While Jonathan was secretly going to the Micmash pass what was Ahijah wearing (1 Sam 14:3)?

- A. A horn of oil
- B. An ephod
- C. An silver crown
- D. A gold arm band

B:A:1S:14

5. Ahijah who was with Saul when Jonathan was secretly going to the Micmash pass was related to whom? (1 Sam 14:3)?

- A. Eli
- B. Achish
- C. Boaz
- D. Samuel

A:I:1S:14

6. When Jonathan was secretly going to the Micmash pass what was on both sides of him (1 Sam 14:4)?

- A. A well
- B. A Philistine outpost
- C. A cliff
- D. A mountain

C:B:1S:14

7. What were the names of the two cliffs on each side of the path that Jonathan was secretly going through at Micmash (1 Sam 14:4)?

- A. Ahijah and Elkanah

- B. Benegid and Lahmah
- C. Elnakah and Lo-debar
- D. Bozez and Seneh

D:A:1S:14

8. The southern cliff of the pass Jonathan was secretly traveling down to approach the Philistine outpost at Michmash was toward what town (1 Sam 14:5)?

- A. Geba
- B. Micmash
- C. Bethel
- D. Gibeon

A:A:1S:14

9. What courageous thing did Jonathan say to his armor-bearer as they approached the Philistine outpost at Micmash (1 Sam 14:6)?

- A. Trust in the Lord and he will give you the victory
- B. Choose you this day whom you will serve
- C. Nothing can hinder the Lord from saving, whether by many or by few
- D. If the Lord is for us, who can be against us?

C:B:1S:14

10. How did the armor-bearer respond to Jonathan request to go over to the Philistine outpost at Micmash (1 Sam 14:7)?

- A. He was terrified
- B. He was with Jonathan heart and soul
- C. He wanted a sign from the Lord
- D. He offered to carry Jonathan's bow and arrows

B:B:1S:14

11. Jonathan said what would be the sign that the Lord had delivered the Philistines near Micmash into his hands (1 Sam 14:10)?

- A. If they said, "Come up to us"
- B. If they said, "Wait there until we come to you"
- C. If they said, "Leave out territory"
- D. If they said, "Run away and go hide in the caves"

A:B:1S:14

11. Jonathan said what would be the sign that the Lord had not delivered the Philistines near Micmash into his hands (1 Sam 14:10)?

- A. If they said, "Come up to us"
- B. If they said, "Wait there until we come to you"
- C. If they said, "Leave out territory"
- D. If they said, "Run away and go hide in the caves"

B:I:1S:14

12. Who shouted "Come up to us and we'll teach you a lesson" (1 Sam 14:12)?

- A. Saul and the army of Israel
- B. The Philistines at the outpost at Micmash
- C. The Ammonites at Jabesh Gilead
- D. Goliath of Gath

B:B:1S:14

13. Who led climbing up the cliffs near Micmash first (1 Sam 14:12)?

- A. Saul
- B. Jonathan's armor-bearer
- C. Abner, Saul's general
- D. Jonathan

D:B:1S:14

14. Right before fighting the Philistines near Micmash what did Jonathan do (1 Sam 14:13)?

- A. He sounded the trumpet to gather all Israel
- B. He shot a warning arrow into a tree near the Philistines
- C. He climbed a cliff wall using his hands and feet
- D. He told his armor-bearer to go up the cliff before him

C:B:1S:14

15. How many Philistines did Jonathan and his armor-bearer slay after climbing the canyon by Micmash (1 Sam 14:14)?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 40
- D. 50

B:A:1S:14

16. After Jonathan's initial defeat of the Philistines how did the Lord throw the whole Philistine army into a panic (1 Sam 14:15)?

- A. A thunderstorm
- B. Hail struck them
- C. An earthquake
- D. The sun went dark

C:I:1S:14

17. Where was Saul when Jonathan won the day after climbing the cliffs near Micmash (1 Sam 14:16)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Bethel
- C. Ramah
- D. Gibeon

A:I:1S:14

18. How did Saul discover that Jonathan and his armor-bearer were gone and had defeated the Philistine outpost (1 Sam 14:17)?

- A. He counted his men
- B. His men told him what Jonathan had done
- C. He mustered his men and found them missing
- D. He saw Jonathan on the high place at Micmash

C:I:1S:14

19. Who did Saul tell to bring the ark of God after Jonathan defeated the Philistine outpost at Micmash (1 Sam 14:18)?

- A. Jehoash
- B. Ahijah
- C. Samuel
- D. Abiathar

B:A:1S:14

20. When Saul saw the Philistines melting away from Gibeah what did he tell Ahijah to do (1 Sam 14:18)?

- A. Bring the ephod
- B. Sound the trumpet to muster all Israel
- C. Tell the troops to pick up their swords
- D. Bring the ark of God

D:I:1S:14

21. How did Saul find the Philistine army after Jonathan's victory outside of Micmash (1 Sam 14:20)?

- A. In total confusing striking each other with their swords
- B. In fear running in all directions
- C. Surrounding their chariots and preparing for battle
- D. Beginning to attack the outskirts of Gibeah of Saul

A:B:1S:14

22. Why were the Philistines fighting each other when Saul attacked (1 Sam 14:21)?

- A. It was dark and they didn't know who they were fighting
- B. The Hebrew mercenaries in the Philistine army turned on the Philistines
- C. They did not recognize who the Jews were and who the Philistines were
- D. God had confused their minds

B:B:1S:14

23. What tribe in particular joined Saul in the pursuit of the Philistines after Jonathan's victory at Micmash (1 Sam 14:22)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Judah
- C. Dan
- D. Ephraim

D:A:1S:14

24. After Jonathan's victory at Micmash why were the troops in distress (1 Sam 14:24)?

- A. Because of Saul's oath that they could not eat
- B. Because the Philistines had iron chariots
- C. Because the ark of God was not brought out
- D. Because Samuel was killed

A:B:1S:14

25. What vow did Saul make after Jonathan's victory at Micmash (1 Sam 14:24)?

- A. All the Philistines must be destroyed before returning home
- B. Death to anyone who fled from before the Philistines
- C. Cursed is anyone who eats food until Saul was avenged on his enemies
- D. Anyone who did not come to help Saul against the Philistines were cursed

C:B:1S:14

26. What did the troops find in the woods when they were pursuing the Philistines (1 Sam 14:25)?

- A. Bread and wine
- B. Plunder from the Philistines
- C. Grapes and pomegranates
- D. Honey

D:I:1S:14

27. Why did the troops not eat any of the honey they found in the woods as they were pursuing the Philistines (1 Sam 14:26)?

- A. They feared Saul's oath
- B. They feared the Philistines
- C. It was not right to eat while one was in the battle
- D. The Philistines had poisoned the food

A:B:1S:14

28. Why did Jonathan eat the forbidden honey in the woods as they were pursuing the Philistines (1 Sam 14:27)?

- A. He was resting and saw that it was pleasant to the taste
- B. He had not heard about his father's oath
- C. He had not eaten since morning
- D. His armor-bearer gave it to him without telling him

B:B:1S:14

29. What did Jonathan say the troops should have eaten to have increased the victory as the Philistines fled (1 Sam 14:30)?

- A. The honey of the field
- B. The grapes from the vineyards of Benjamin
- C. The plunder of the Philistines
- D. The wheat from the grain fields

C:A:1S:14

30. What was the result of Saul's oath when they were chasing the Philistines (1 Sam 14:28)?

- A. The men were angry at Saul and refused to chase the Philistines
- B. The men were faint
- C. The men mocked Saul
- D. The men became loyal to Jonathan on that day

B:I:1S:14

31. After Jonathan's victory the Philistines were defeated from Micmash to _____ (1 Sam 14:31)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gibeon
- C. Ramah
- D. Aijalon

D:A:1S:14

32. What did the Israelites who defeated the Philistines from Micmash do the day after their victory (1 Sam 14:32)?

- A. They ate plunder sheep and cattle with the blood
- B. They took all the silver and gold and made an idol
- C. They celebrated before the Lord in Shiloh
- D. They gathered all their swords and spears

A:I:1S:14

33. The day after the victory over the Philistines from Micmash what did some raise as an objection to what the troops were doing (1 Sam 14:34)?

- A. Some of the meat was from unclean animals

- B. They were eating meat dedicated to Philistine gods
- C. Some were eating meat with blood in it
- D. They were worshipping some of the Philistine gods

C:I:1S:14

34. After the defeat of the Philistines at Micmash what did Saul build (1 Sam 14:35)?

- A. An altar to the Lord
- B. A memorial of piled stones
- C. A well so the men could drink
- D. A threshing floor where they had won

A:I:1S:14

35. After Saul and Jonathan defeated the Philistines at Micmash why did Saul consult the Lord (1 Sam 14:36f)?

- A. Whether they should halt because it was the Sabbath
- B. Whether they should pursue and plunder the Philistines until dawn
- C. Whether they should kill the Philistine captives
- D. Whether they should attack the cities of Ekron and Gath on the plains

B:I:1S:14

36. After Saul and Jonathan defeated the Philistines at Micmash what answer did Saul receive from the Lord about pursuing them by night until dawn (1 Sam 14:36f)?

- A. The Lord said they should not go out
- B. The Lord said they should go out
- C. The Lord said they should wait before going out
- D. The Lord gave Saul no answer

D:B:1S:14

37. After defeating the Philistines at Micmash when Saul received no answer from the Lord what conclusion did he draw from that (1 Sam 14:38)?

- A. Someone in Israel has sinned
- B. He needed Samuel to get an answer from the Lord
- C. He had forgotten to bring the ark
- D. His men had sinned by eating meat with blood

A:B:1S:14

38. Who did Saul separate out of the men of Israel when trying to determine who had sinned against the Lord (1 Sam 14:40)?

- A. The priests and Levites versus the warriors
- B. Abner and his men versus Jonathan and his men
- C. Saul and Jonathan versus the troops
- D. Some Philistine captives versus the men of Israel

C:I:1S:14

39. How were Saul and Jonathan picked as having sinned before the Lord after their victory against the Philistines at Micmash (1 Sam 14:42)?

- A. Consulting the priest wearing the ephod
- B. Casting lots
- C. Samuel consulted with the Lord
- D. Fire came out from the rock to indicate which one

B:B:1S:14

40. Why did Saul threaten to kill Jonathan (1 Sam 14:44)?

- A. Because Jonathan had opposed his father's command
- B. Because Saul was jealous of his son Jonathan
- C. Because the Lord would not answer him because of Jonathan's sin
- D. Because he had eaten some honey in violation of his father's oath

D:B:1S:14

41. Who rescued Jonathan from being put to death by his father (1 Sam 14:45)?

- A. Samuel
- B. The high priest Abiathar
- C. Jonathan's mother
- D. Saul's troops

D:B:1S:14

42. Saul, after becoming king, fought against all of the following enemies of Israel EXCEPT (1 Sam 14:47)?

- A. The kings of Zobah
- B. Moabites and Edom
- C. Amalekites
- D. Amorites
- E. Ammonites

D:A:1S:14

43. How many sons and daughters did Saul have (1 Sam 14:49)?

- A. Three sons and five daughters
- B. Seven sons and three daughters
- C. Three sons and two daughters
- D. Six sons and six daughters

C:A:1S:14

44. What were the names of Saul's two daughters (1 Sam 14:49)?

- A. Abishag and Tamar
- B. Merab and Michal
- C. Deborah and Jochebed
- D. Zipporah and Melki

B:I:1S:14

45. What was the name of Saul's wife (1 Sam 14:50)?

- A. Ahinoam
- B. Jochebed
- C. Merab
- D. Miriam

A:A:1S:14

46. Who was Saul's father (1 Sam 14:51)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Phineas
- C. Elkanah
- D. Kish

D:B:1S:14

47. Who was the commander of Saul's army (1 Sam 14:50)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abner

- C. Ahazael
- D. Elihu

B:B:1S:14

48. Who were the bitter enemies of Saul for all of the days of his reign (1 Sam 14:52)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Moabites
- C. The Philistines
- D. The Amalekites

C:B:1S:14

49. What types of men did Saul draft into this service (1 Sam 14:52)?

- A. Strong and loyal
- B. Brave and mighty
- C. Faithful and righteous
- D. Fast and strong

B:A:1S:14

1 Samuel 15

1. Who anointed Saul king over Israel (1 Sam 15:1)?

- A. Eli
- B. Kish
- C. Samuel
- D. Phineas

C:B:1S:15

2. Who was God punishing for waylaying Israel when they came out of Egypt (1 Sam 15:2)?

- A. The Amorites
- B. The Amalekites
- C. The Moabites
- D. The Midianites

B:B:1S:15

3. God commanded Saul to do what with the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:3)?

- A. Totally destroy them, men, women, children and animals
- B. Make a treaty with them
- C. Plunder them and take all the goods they had stolen from Israel
- D. Enslave them as water bearers and wood hewers

A:B:1S:15

4. Where did Saul muster his troops to go against the Amalekites as Samuel directed (1 Sam 15:4)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. Gilgal
- C. Bethel
- D. Telaim

D:A:1S:15

5. How many foot soldiers did Saul muster at Telaim to go against the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:4)?

- A. 50,000
- B. 100,000
- C. 200,000
- D. 605,000

C:A:1S:15

6. How did Saul set up his attack on the city of Amalek (1 Sam 15:5)?

- A. He attacked the city gate
- B. He breached the wall so his troops could enter the city
- C. He cut them off from their spring so they had no water
- D. He set an ambush in the ravine

D:A:1S:15

7. Whom did Saul warn to separate from the Amalekites before he attacked them (1 Sam 15:6)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Kenites
- C. The Midianites
- D. The Amorites

B:I:1S:15

8. Who showed kindness to Israel when they came up out of Egypt (1 Sam 15:6)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Midianites
- C. The Amorites
- D. The Kenites

D:A:1S:15

9. Where did Saul attack the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:7)?

- A. From Beersheba to Gaza
- B. From Kadesh to Maktesh Ramon
- C. From Havilah to Shur
- D. From Heshbon to Bashan

C:A:1S:15

10. Who was the sole survivor of Saul's attack on the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:8)?

- A. Hazael the high priest
- B. Agag the king
- C. Achish the king
- D. Abdul the prophet

B:I:1S:15

11. Besides the king what did Saul spare from the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:9)?

- A. The best of the sheep and cattle
- B. The women who had not known a man
- C. The silver and the gold
- D. The blacksmiths who could work in metal

A:I:1S:15

12. What was God's response when Saul failed to carry out the destruction on the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:11)?

- A. He had compassion on him as Saul had had on the Amalekites
- B. He told Samuel to Saul to release Agag king of the Amalekites
- C. He said he was grieved that he had made Saul king
- D. He said he was angry that Saul had disobeyed his word

C:B:1S:15

13. What was Samuel's response to the Lord telling him he was grieved that he had made Saul king (1 Sam 15:11)?

- A. He fasted for Saul
- B. He cried out to the Lord all that night
- C. He refused to talk to Saul for fear of what he would do
- D. He called all Israel to repent

B:I:1S:15

14. What had Saul set up on Mount Carmel (1 Sam 15:12)?

- A. A monument in his own honor
- B. An altar to the Lord
- C. A memorial for the Amalekites
- D. A stone in honor of his family

A:A:1S:15

15. Where did Samuel catch up and meet with Saul after his battle with the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:12)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gibeah of Saul
- C. Michmash
- D. Gilgal

D:A:1S:15

16. How did Saul greet Samuel after his battle with the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:13)? He told Samuel ...

- A. He had spared the sheep in honor of the Lord
- B. He had carried out the Lord's instructions
- C. He had waited for Samuel to come and bless him
- D. He had killed all the unclean among the Amalekites

B:B:1S:15

17. What question did Samuel have for Saul after his defeating of the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:14)?

- A. What is that bleating of sheep in my ears?
- B. Why have you disobeyed the Lord?
- C. Why have you brought judgment on Israel?
- D. Who are the gods of the Amalekites that you would obey them?

A:B:1S:15

18. What explanation did Saul give for why his men spared the best of the sheep (1 Sam 15:15)?

- A. They needed the wool for their families
- B. They saved them to sacrifice them to the Lord
- C. They saved the best to breed with their own sheep
- D. They spared the sheep because they were clean and had done nothing

wrong

B:B:1S:15

19. How did Samuel characterize Saul prior to his becoming king (1 Sam 15:17)?

- A. Small in his own eyes
- B. The strongest in all Israel
- C. The tallest in Israel
- D. One who feared the Lord

A:I:1S:15

20. How had Saul been made head over the tribes of Israel (1 Sam 15:17)?

- A. He was baptized
- B. He received the royal crown
- C. He was anointed
- D. He was enthroned

C:B:1S:15

21. What had the Lord commanded Saul to do to the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:18)?

- A. Drive them out of the land of Israel
- B. Completely destroy them
- C. Scatter them across the face of the earth
- D. Deliver them over to the Philistines

B:B:1S:15

22. What did Saul do instead of obeying the Lord in regard to the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:19)?

- A. He took their idols
- B. He kept a gold wedge for himself
- C. He ordered his men to take the women for themselves
- D. He pounced upon the plunder

D:I:1S:15

23. What two things did Saul fail to do in obedience in reference to fighting against the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:20)?

- A. Spared the king and saved the women alive
- B. Spared the king and kept the sheep for sacrifice
- C. Saved the silver and gold and kept their cattle
- D. Spared the women and kept the gold

B:B:1S:15

24. Who was the king of the Amalekites that Saul failed to destroy (1 Sam 15:20)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Achish
- C. Agag
- D. Sihon

C:B:1S:15

25. Agag was king of what tribal group (1 Sam 15:20)?

- A. The Amalekites
- B. The Edomites
- C. The Philistines
- D. The Jebusites

A:B:1S:15

26. Saul gave as an excuse that the men spared the sheep to do what with them (1 Sam 15:21)?

- A. Sacrifice them at Bethel
- B. Sacrifice them to the Lord at Gilgal
- C. Donate them to the priests at Shiloh
- D. Use them to celebrate the Passover

B:I:1S:15

27. What does the Lord delight in more than sacrifices and burnt offerings (1 Sam 15:22)?

- A. Fearing the Lord
- B. Keeping his commandments
- C. A pure heart
- D. Obeying the voice of the Lord

D:B:1S:15

28. According to Samuel what is arrogance like (1 Sam 15:23)?

- A. The sin of divination
- B. The impurity of deception
- C. The evil of idolatry
- D. The iniquity of disobedience

C:A:1S:15

29. According to Samuel why was Saul rejected as king (1 Sam 15:23)?

- A. Because he rejected the word of the Lord
- B. Because he went after the idols of foreigners
- C. Because he failed to repent
- D. Because his heart was hard

A:B:1S:15

30. In Saul's confession why did he say he violated the Lord's command and Samuel's instructions (1 Sam 15:24)?

- A. He desired the gold of the Amalekites
- B. He was afraid of the people
- C. His heart was hard against the Lord
- D. He felt the Lord had abandoned him

B:I:1S:15

31. When Samuel refused to go back with Saul what did Saul do to Samuel (1 Sam 15:27)?

- A. He threw a spear at him
- B. He threatened to kill him
- C. He had him put in prison
- D. He tore his robe

D:A:1S:15

32. How did Samuel respond to Saul tearing his robe when he would not go back with Saul (1 Sam 15:28)?

- A. Saul's family would be torn apart
- B. The Amalekites would tear him from the kingship
- C. The kingdom of Israel would be torn from him and given to another
- D. The crown would be torn from his head and given to another

C:I:1S:15

33. What did Samuel tell Saul the Glory of Israel would not do (1 Sam 15:29)?

- A. Change his mind
- B. Forgive Saul's sin
- C. Accept Saul's sacrifices
- D. Allow Saul's family to rule Israel

A:B:1S:15

34. What request did Saul make of Samuel after Samuel told him God would not change his mind (1 Sam 15:30)?

- A. That Samuel offer a sacrifice to the Lord for him
- B. That Samuel honor him before the elders and people of Israel
- C. That Samuel not stop praying for him to the Lord
- D. That Samuel anoint Jonathan as the next king of Israel

B:I:1S:15

35. What did Samuel accuse Agag the Amalekite of just before having him killed (1 Sam 15:33)?

- A. Making women childless by his sword
- B. Killing the innocent children of Israel
- C. Beheading the elders of Hebron

D. Aiding the Philistines when they attacked Israel

A:A:1S:15

36. Where did Samuel put Agag, king of the Amalekites, to death (1 Sam 15:33)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Shiloh
- C. Gibeah
- D. Gilgal

D:A:1S:15

37. Where was Saul's home (1 Sam 15:34)?

- A. Bethel of Saul
- B. Ramah
- C. Gibeah of Saul
- D. Shechem

38. Where was Samuel's home (1 Sam 15:34)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Ramah
- C. Gibeah
- D. Shiloh

B:A:1S:15

39. After killing Agag what did Samuel not do until he died (1 Sam 15:35)?

- A. He did not again make a sacrifice for Saul
- B. He did not give the word of the Lord to Saul and the rest of Israel
- C. He did not again eat with Saul
- D. He did not again see Saul

D:I:1S:15

40. After killing Agag what did Samuel do (1 Sam 15:35)?

- A. He mourned for Saul
- B. He prayed for Saul
- C. He gave the word of the Lord to Saul
- D. He sought a man after God's own heart

A:I:1S:15

1 Samuel 16

1. Why did the Lord tell Samuel to stop mourning over Saul (1 Sam 16:1)?

- A. Because God had rejected him as king
- B. Because Saul would not try to kill Samuel
- C. Because Saul did not repent
- D. Because God had heard his prayer

A:B:1S:15

2. What did God tell Samuel to do before going to the house of Jesse (1 Sam 16:1)?

- A. Get the ark of the covenant
- B. Tell Saul he was rejected by the Lord
- C. Fill his horn with oil
- D. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem

C:I:1S:15

3. To whom did God send Samuel with his horn of oil (1 Sam 16:1)?

- A. The house of Abiathar
- B. The house of Abimelech
- C. The house of Joel
- D. The house of Jesse

D:B:1S:15

4. To what town did God send Samuel to anoint David (1 Sam 16:1)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Tekoa
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Hebron

C:B:1S:16

5. Why did Samuel object being sent to anoint one of the sons of Jesse in Bethlehem (1 Sam. 16:2)?

- A. He feared Saul would kill him
- B. He still was praying for Saul's repentance
- C. The people would not support a new king
- D. He thought Jonathan would make a good king

A:B:1S:16

6. How did the Lord tell Samuel to avoid being killed by Saul when he went to anoint the next king of Israel (1 Sam 16:2)?

- A. To go to Bethlehem by way of Jericho to avoid Saul
- B. To wait until Saul was in a battle against the Philistines at Aphek
- C. To tell Saul that God was his fortress and strength
- D. To take a heifer and say he was going to offer a sacrifice to deceive Saul

D:B:1S:16

7. When the elders of Bethlehem saw Samuel what was their reaction (1 Sam 16:4)?

- A. They praised the Lord
- B. They trembled at his coming
- C. They came out to meet him with song and dance
- D. They made him wait outside the gate

B:I:1S:16

8. What did the elders of Bethlehem ask Samuel when he came to anoint one of Jesse's sons (1 Sam 16:4)?

- A. Why should we listen to the voice of the Lord?
- B. What sacrifice should we prepare for you?
- C. Do you come in peace?
- D. Why are you anointing someone from Bethlehem?

C:A:1S:16

9. What requirement did Samuel request of the elders of Bethlehem before they came to the sacrifice where David would be anointed (1 Sam 16:5)?

- A. To repent and destroy their idols
- B. To consecrate themselves
- C. To bring their tithes and offerings
- D. To prepare a meal of him and the house of Jesse

B:I:1S:16

10. Who was Jesse's first son brought to Samuel as a possible candidate for king (1 Sam 16:6)?

- A. Eliab
- B. Abinadab
- C. Shammah
- D. Joel

A:A:1S:16

11. What criteria for king did God say he rejected when Samuel went to anoint the son of Jesse (1 Sam 16:7)?

- A. His wisdom and knowledge
- B. His firstborn status
- C. His height and appearance
- D. His ancestral heritage

C:B:1S:16

12. When going to anoint David what did the Lord contrast with the statement that the "Lord looks at the heart" (1 Sam 16:7)?

- A. Man looks at the outward appearance
- B. Man looks at wealth and importance
- C. Man looks at height and strength
- D. Men look at the success and power of a man

A:B:1S:16

13. How many sons did Jesse pass before Samuel without the anointed one appearing (1 Sam 16:10)?

- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Seven
- D. Eleven

C:I:1S:16

14. Where was David when Jesse was presenting his sons to Samuel (1 Sam 16:11)?

- A. Watering the camels at the well
- B. In the city gate with the elders
- C. Threshing grain on the threshing floor

D. Tending the sheep

D:B:1S:16

15. How was David described in the narrative when he meets Samuel for anointing (1 Sam 16:12)?

- A. Handsome
- B. Without a beard
- C. Innocent
- D. A head taller than his brothers

A:I:1S:16

16. What happened after Samuel anointed David with oil (1 Sam 16:13)?

- A. His brothers became jealous of him
- B. He sang a hymn of praise before the Lord
- C. The Spirit of the Lord came upon him in power
- D. He began to prophesy with the other prophets

C:B:1S:16

17. What had departed from Saul (1 Sam 16:14)?

- A. His wisdom
- B. His ability to discern right from wrong
- C. His loyalty to the Lord
- D. The Spirit of the Lord

D:B:1S:16

18. Where did the evil spirit that tormented Saul come from (1 Sam 16:14)?

- A. From the Lord
- B. From the curse that Samuel had pronounced over him
- C. From Satan
- D. From the Amalekites

A:B:1S:16

19. What did the attendants suggest to Saul when he was tormented by the evil spirit (1 Sam 16:15)?

- A. They find a place for him to rest
- B. They find someone who could play the harp for him
- C. They find Samuel to cast the evil spirit out
- D. They offer sacrifices to the Lord for Saul

B:B:1S:16

20. When the servants went to find someone to play the harp for Saul the servants described David as being all of the following EXCEPT

- A. A brave man
- B. A warrior
- C. The Lord is with him
- D. The sweet singer of Israel

D:B:1S:16

21. When Jesse sent David into Saul's service he gave him all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 16:19)

- A. A skin of wine
- B. An ephah of barley
- C. A young goat

D. Bread

B:A:1S:16

22. When David entered Saul's service what role did he play (1 Sam 16:21)?

A. The head of the temple musicians

B. Saul's general

C. Saul's armor-bearer

D. The advisor to the king

C:I:1S:16

23. When would the evil spirit from God leave Saul (1 Sam 16:23)?

A. When David played the harp

B. When Saul turned to the Lord

C. When Samuel prayed for Saul

D. When David danced

A:B:1S:16

1 Samuel 17

1. Socoh is located in what tribal region?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Benjamin
- C. Zebulun
- D. Judah

D:A:1S:17

2. Where had the Philistines assembled with Goliath as their warrior/hero (1 Sam 17:1)?

- A. Socoh
- B. Bethzur
- C. Tekoa
- D. Keilah

A:A:1S:17

3. The Philistine camp at Ephes Dammim was between Socoh and _____ (1 Sam 17:1)

- A. Lachish
- B. Debir
- C. Azekah
- D. Aphek

C:A:1S:17

4. Saul and the Israelites assembled to oppose Goliath and the Philistines in what valley that was an entrance into the heartland of Judah (1 Sam 17:2)?

- A. Sorek Valley
- B. Aijalon Valley
- C. Elah Valley
- D. Rephaim Valley

C:B:1S:17

5. What Philistine town was Goliath from (1 Sam 17:4)?

- A. Ashdod
- B. Gath
- C. Ekron
- D. Gaza

B:B:1S:17

6. How tall was Goliath (probably including his helmet) (1 Sam 17:4)?

- A. Seven feet
- B. Eight feet
- C. Nine feet
- D. Ten feet

C:B:1S:17

7. Goliath's helmet and armor were made of what metal (1 Sam 17:5)?

- A. Iron
- B. Copper
- C. Steel
- D. Bronze

D:I:1S:17

8. Who went ahead of Goliath (1 Sam 17:7)?

- A. His shield bearer
- B. The king of the Philistines
- C. The general of the Philistine army
- D. The elders of the city of Gath

A:B:1S:17

9. What did Goliath challenge Israel to do (1 Sam 17:8)?

- A. Give up the town of Socoh in order to avoid the battle
- B. Choose a man to fight him
- C. Choose ten men to fight him
- D. Let Saul come down to fight him

B:B:1S:17

10. What would be the result for whoever lost the battle with Goliath (1 Sam 17:9)?

- A. The losing nation would have to have their right thumbs cut off
- B. The losing nation would have to tear down the walls of their cities
- C. The losing nation would become servants to the winner
- D. The loser would have to provide oil and wine to the winner

C:B:1S:17

11. What was Saul's initial response to Goliath's challenge (1 Sam 17:11)?

- A. Dismay and terror
- B. Pray and fasting
- C. He went and hid
- D. Compromise and appeasement

A:B:1S:17

12. David was from what town (1 Sam 17:12)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Hebron
- C. Socoh
- D. Bethlehem

D:B:1S:17

13. David's home was located in what tribal region (1 Sam 17:12)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. Benjamin
- D. Zebulun

B:B:1S:17

14. David's father was _____ (1 Sam 17:12)

- A. Abiathar
- B. Zeruiah
- C. Kish
- D. Jesse

D:B:1S:17

15. David was from what clan (1 Sam 17:12)?

- A. Ebezrite
- B. Ephrathite
- C. Kohathite
- D. Gershonite

B:A:1S:17

16. All of the following were Jesse's oldest sons who followed Saul into battle EXCEPT (1 Sam 17:13)

- A. Phineas
- B. Eliab
- C. Abinadab
- D. Shammah

A:A:1S:17

17. How many days did Goliath come forward to taunt Israel (1 Sam 17:16)?

- A. 7 days
- B. 12 days
- C. 40 days
- D. 60 days

C:A:1S:17

18. David took all of the following food from his father Jesse down to his brothers and their commander EXCEPT

- A. An ephah of roasted grain
- B. 5 wine skins of wine
- C. 10 loaves of bread
- D. 10 cheeses

B:I:1S:17

19. What does the Scripture note that David left when he went to take food to his brothers who were facing the Philistines (1 Sam 17:20)?

- A. His crops
- B. His mother
- C. His school
- D. His flock

D:B:1S:17

20. When David arrived at the battle lines what did he do (1 Sam 17:22)?

- A. Ran to the battle lines and greeted his brothers
- B. Went to the cave where Saul was hiding
- C. Had a meal with his brothers
- D. Asked the soldiers why they had not attacked Goliath

A:I:1S:17

21. What was the Israelite response when Goliath shouted his usual defiance at them (1 Sam 17:24)?

- A. They reported back to Saul what Goliath had said
- B. They plotted how to defeat him
- C. They ran from him in fear
- D. They prayed to the Lord their God

C:B:1S:17

22. The soldiers said Saul would do all of the following for the person who slays Goliath EXCEPT (1 Sam 17:25)

- A. Give him great wealth
- B. Make him head of the armies of Israel
- C. Give him his daughter in marriage

- D. Make he and his father exempt from taxes

B:B:1S:17

23. When David heard Goliath's defiant challenge what did he ask (1 Sam 17:26)?

- A. How long has this uncircumcised Philistine been doing this?
- B. Why are the Israelites hiding from this Philistine?
- C. Where is Abner the general of Saul's armies?
- D. What will be done for the man who kills this Philistine?

D:I:1S:17

24. When David heard Goliath's defiant challenge what did he ask (1 Sam 17:26)?

- A. How long has this uncircumcised Philistine been doing this?
- B. Who is this Philistine that he should defy the armies of the living God?
- C. Where is Abner the general of Saul's armies?
- D. Why are the Israelites hiding from this Philistine?

B:B:1S:17

25. Which of David's brothers responded to his inquiries into what would happen to the one who killed Goliath (1 Sam 17:28)?

- A. Eliab
- B. Abinadab
- C. Shammah
- D. Abiathar

A:A:1S:17

26. What did Eliab, David's oldest brother, accuse him of (1 Sam 17:28)?

- A. Being a coward
- B. Being afraid
- C. Being conceited
- D. Being too courageous

C:B:1S:17

27. What did Eliab, David's oldest brother, accuse him of (1 Sam 17:28)?

- A. Being a coward
- B. Being afraid
- C. Being too courageous
- D. Just wanting to see the battle

D:B:1S:17

28. What happened after David spoke to his oldest brother on the battlefield against Goliath (1 Sam 17:31)?

- A. Saul summoned him
- B. His brother refused to eat the food sent by his father
- C. The men gathered around David to test his strength
- D. Abner gave him a sword and a spear

A:I:1S:17

29. Who said "Let no one loose heart on account of this Philistine (Goliath) (1 Sam 17:32)?

- A. Saul
- B. Jonathan
- C. Abner
- D. David

D:B:1S:17

30. What objection did Saul present to David as to why he could not fight Goliath (1 Sam 17:33)?

- A. David was a shepherd not a warrior
- B. David was only a boy and Goliath a seasoned warrior
- C. David did not know how to wield a sword or bow
- D. Goliath was twice his size

B:B:1S:17

31. What two animals did David say he had slain while watching his father's sheep (1 Sam 17:34)?

- A. A lion and wolf
- B. A wolf and leopard
- C. A bear and wolf
- D. A lion and bear

D:B:1S:17

32. Why did David tell Saul he would be able to slay Goliath (1 Sam 17:36)?

- A. Because God would slay him
- B. Because the honor and glory of the Lord was at stake
- C. Because Goliath had defied the armies of the living God
- D. Because Goliath had blasphemed the God of heaven

C:B:1S:17

33. Why did David tell Saul he would be able to slay Goliath (1 Sam 17:36)?

- A. Because God would slay him
- B. Because God would deliver him from the hand of this Philistine
- C. Because the honor and glory of the Lord was at stake
- D. Because Goliath had blasphemed the God of heaven

B:B:1S:17

34. In preparation for battle against Goliath Saul had David deck himself in all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 17:38)

- A. His tunic
- B. A bronze helmet
- C. A coat of armor
- D. Bronze shin greaves
- E. A sword

D:B:1S:17

35. Why did David refuse Saul's fighting gear (1 Sam 17:39)?

- A. They were too heavy for him
- B. They were too big for him
- C. He was not used to them
- D. He trusted in God not in armor

C:B:1S:17

36. David approached Goliath with how many stones (1 Sam 17:40)?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 12

B:I:1S:17

37. Where did David gather the five smooth stones he was approaching Goliath with (1 Sam 17:40)?

- A. From the field
- B. From the king's arsenal
- C. From a stream
- D. From what he brought with him from Bethlehem

C:I:1S:17

38. What did David take with him to fight Goliath (1 Sam 17:40)?

- A. A sword
- B. A spear
- C. A bow and arrows
- D. A sling shot

D:B:1S:17

39. Who accompanied Goliath as he approached David (1 Sam 17:41)?

- A. His shield bearer
- B. His squire
- C. The general of the Philistine army
- D. His brother

A:I:1S:17

40. What was Goliath's reaction when he saw David (1 Sam 17:42)?

- A. He feared him
- B. He laughed
- C. He despised him
- D. He admired him

C:B:1S:17

41. What did Goliath accuse David of treating him like because David apparently had a stick with him (1 Sam 17:43)?

- A. A donkey
- B. A sheep
- C. A horse
- D. A dog

D:I:1S:17

42. Using battle rhetoric to whom did Goliath say he would feed David's flesh (1 Sam 17:44)?

- A. The worms of the ground
- B. The birds of the air
- C. The wolves of the night
- D. The gods of the Philistines

B:B:1S:17

43. David acknowledged that Goliath came against him with all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 17:45)

- A. Sword
- B. Bow and arrow
- C. Spear
- D. Javelin

B:I:1S:17

44. With what did David come against Goliath (1 Sam 17:45)?

- A. The name of the Lord Almighty
- B. The hosts of Israel
- C. The Rider of the Clouds
- D. The strength of the tribe of Judah

A:B:1S:17

45. What did David threaten he would do to Goliath prior to their battle (1 Sam 17:46)?

- A. Circumcise him
- B. Use his own sword to kill him
- C. Take and burn his weapons of war
- D. Cut off his head

D:I:1S:17

46. What did David say the whole world would know after his slaying of Goliath (1 Sam 17:46)?

- A. The glory of God
- B. The arm of man is no match for God's power
- C. There is a God in Israel
- D. That the Lord is God in heaven above

C:B:1S:17

47. David said God would not deliver by _____ (1 Sam 17:47)

- A. Sword and spear
- B. Bow and arrow
- C. Might and power
- D. Strength and shield

A:A:1S:17

48. Where did David's stone strike Goliath (1 Sam 17:49)?

- A. In the eye
- B. In the heart
- C. In the forehead
- D. Below the belt

C:B:1S:17

49. What did David do after he killed Goliath (1 Sam 17:51)?

- A. He slew Goliath's shield bearer
- B. Cut off his head with his own sword
- C. Chased the Philistines all the way to Azekah
- D. Lifted Goliath's spear as God gave them the victory

B:B:1S:17

50. What did the Philistines do after seeing Goliath was defeated (1 Sam 17:51)?

- A. They fought against Israel
- B. They attacked using chariots
- C. They submitted to Israel for 40 years
- D. They ran

D:B:1S:17

51. After David's slaying of Goliath Israel chased the Philistines all the way to what two city gates (1 Sam 17:52)?

- A. Gath and Ekron
- B. Ashdod and Ashkelon
- C. Gaza and Gath
- D. Ekron and Ashkelon

A:A:1S:17

52. What was the road from the Elah Valley to Gath along which the Philistines were slain (1 Sam 17:52)?

- A. Maale Adumim
- B. Shaararim Road
- C. Maale Acrubim
- D. Derek Gath

B:A:1S:17

53. What did David do with the head of Goliath (1 Sam 17:54)?

- A. He brought it to Shiloh to put it before the ark
- B. He brought it to Bethlehem
- C. He brought it to Bethel
- D. He brought it to Jerusalem

D:I:1S:17

54. As David was going out to fight Goliath what question did Saul ask Abner (1 Sam 17:55)?

- A. Is David among the prophets?
- B. What tribe is this young man from?
- C. Whose son is this young man?
- D. Why is he carrying only a sling?

C:I:1S:17

55. When David came back after beheading Goliath what did Saul ask him (1 Sam 17:58)?

- A. Whose son are you?
- B. From what tribe are you?
- C. What do you want up to half of my kingdom?
- D. You are your brothers?

A:A:1S:17

56. What was David carrying when he came back to meet Saul after defeating Goliath (1 Sam 17:57)?

- A. The sword of Goliath
- B. The head of Goliath
- C. The shield of Goliath
- D. The banner of the tribes of Israel

B:B:1S:17

1 Samuel 18

1. Who became one spirit with David (1 Sam 18:1)?

- A. Abner
- B. Michael
- C. Jonathan
- D. Joab

C:B:1S:18

2. What did Saul not let David do after defeating Goliath (1 Sam 18:2)?

- A. Use a sling shot again
- B. Retain the sword of Goliath
- C. Speak to his brothers
- D. Return to his father's house

D:I:1S:18

3. Why did Jonathan give David his robe (1 Sam 18:3)?

- A. He was Jonathan's favorite friend
- B. He was making a covenant
- C. David had no royal clothes
- D. David had given his to a beggar at the city gate

B:B:1S:18

4. Why did Saul give David high rank in the army (1 Sam 18:5)?

- A. Because whatever he sent him to do David was successful
- B. Because all the people respected David
- C. Because the Lord was with David
- D. Because Saul feared David

A:B:1S:18

5. Who came out to meet Saul when he returned home after the battle with Goliath and the Philistines (1 Sam 18:6)?

- A. His wife, son and daughter
- B. The elders of the city
- C. The women of all the towns
- D. Jonathan

C:I:1S:18

6. The women of the towns greeted Saul upon his return after defeating the Philistines and Goliath with all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 18:6)

- A. Singing
- B. Dancing
- C. Tambourines
- D. Trumpets
- E. Lutes

D:A:1S:18

7. The women in the towns sang a song giving Saul credit for killing _____ (1 Sam 18:7)

- A. Hundreds
- B. Thousands
- C. Tens of thousands
- D. A mighty throng

B:B:1S:18

8. The women in the towns sang a song giving David credit for killing _____ (1 Sam 18:7)

- A. Hundreds
- B. Thousands
- C. Tens of thousands
- D. A mighty throng

C:B:1S:18

9. What was Saul's response to the women's song crediting Saul with killing his thousands and David tens of thousands (1 Sam 18:8)?

- A. Saul was saddened
- B. Saul was angry
- C. Saul ignored the song
- D. Saul was indignant

B:I:1S:18

10. Why was Saul jealous of David (1 Sam 18:9)?

- A. Because of the women's song comparing him to David
- B. Because he had not killed Goliath himself
- C. Because his daughter was more loyal to David than to him
- D. Because Jonathan was best friends with David

A:B:1S:18

11. What was Saul doing in his house when the evil spirit came on him (1 Sam 18:10)?

- A. Singing
- B. Laying on the floor
- C. Prophesying
- D. Praying and fasting

C:B:1S:18

12. What was David doing at Saul's house when the evil spirit from the Lord came on him (1 Sam 18:10)?

- A. Playing the harp
- B. Eating with Saul's family
- C. Serving the king his food
- D. Preparing for battle

A:B:1S:18

13. When David was playing his harp in Saul's house how did Saul try to kill him (1 Sam 18:11)?

- A. Swung his sword at him
- B. Tried to stab him with his knife
- C. Ordered Abner to kill him
- D. Shot his spear at him

D:B:1S:18

14. How many times did David dodge Saul's spear chucking (1 Sam 18:11)?

- A. Once
- B. Twice
- C. Three times
- D. Five times

B:A:1S:18

15. Why was Saul afraid of David (1 Sam 18:12)?

- A. Because the people favored David
- B. Because David was popular even among Saul's soldiers
- C. Because the Lord was with David
- D. Because the tribe of Judah was behind David

A:B:1S:18

16. Saul put David over how many troops (1 Sam 18:13)?

- A. A hundred
- B. Five hundred
- C. A thousand
- D. Ten thousand

C:A:1S:18

17. Why did David have success in everything he did (1 Sam 18:14)?

- A. Because David had courage
- B. Because David followed the ways of the Lord
- C. Because the people loved David
- D. Because the Lord was with him

D:B:1S:18

18. David's success caused what response in Saul (1 Sam 18:15)?

- A. Fear
- B. Anger
- C. Mistrust
- D. Vengeance

A:I:1S:18

19. Why did all Israel and Judah love David (1 Sam 18:16)?

- A. Because he had defeated Goliath
- B. Because he led them in their campaigns
- C. Because the Lord was with him
- D. Because they were turning away from Saul

B:I:1S:18

20. Who did Saul initially offer as a bride to David (1 Sam 18:17)?

- A. His daughter Michael
- B. His concubine Rizpah
- C. His oldest daughter Merab
- D. Any one he chose

C:I:1S:18

21. To whom did Saul give his daughter Merab after David declined (1 Sam 18:19)?

- A. Abimelech of Bethel
- B. Eliab of Tekoa
- C. Shammah of Socoh
- D. Adriel of Meholah

D:A:1S:18

22. Which of Saul's daughters was in love with David (1 Sam 18:20)?

- A. Michal
- B. Merab

- C. Rizpah
- D. Leah

A:B:1S:18

23. Why did Saul offer Michal to David in marriage (1 Sam 18:21)?

- A. He knew his daughter loved David
- B. He thought she could become a snare to David
- C. He knew David loved her
- D. He was hoping she could kill David for Saul

B:B:1S:18

24. When being offered Michal in marriage why did David hesitate (1 Sam 18:23)?

- A. He was a warrior and had no time for marriage
- B. Jonathan had warned him against it because of Saul's evil intent
- C. David acknowledged he was a poor man and little known
- D. David realized that Saul was setting a trap for him

C:B:1S:18

25. What did Saul require of David in order for him to marry Saul's daughter Michal (1 Sam 18:25)?

- A. A shekel of silver and Goliath's sword
- B. The heads of 40 Philistines
- C. 30 Philistine chariots
- D. 100 Philistine foreskins

D:B:1S:18

26. Why did Saul request a dowry from David that required killing Philistines (1 Sam 18:25)?

- A. He was hoping David would fall by the hand of the Philistines
- B. He was hoping to use David to destroy the Philistines
- C. He was hoping David would decline and not marry his daughter
- D. He knew David would do it and so become a heroic warrior in Israel

A:B:1S:18

27. Who told David that he could marry Michal after acquiring 100 Philistine foreskins (1 Sam 18:26)?

- A. Saul
- B. Michal
- C. Jonathan
- D. Saul's attendants

D:I:1S:18

28. How many Philistine foreskins did David return to Saul with for Michal, Saul's daughter (1 Sam 18:27)?

- A. One hundred
- B. Two hundred
- C. Five hundred
- D. A thousand

B:B:1S:18

29. Beyond the fact that the Lord was with David what further made Saul afraid of David (1 Sam 18:28f)?

- A. His daughter Michal loved David

- B. His son Jonathan was David's best friend
- C. Saul's attendants all favored David over Saul
- D. An evil spirit from the Lord came on Saul

A:A:1S:18

30. In what regard did David have more success than the rest of Saul's commanders (1 Sam 18:30)?

- A. He gathered more plunder for the king's coffers
- B. He won the hearts of Saul's own family members
- C. He defeated the Philistines more than the others
- D. He alone took the ark out to battle of all Saul's officers

C:B:1S:18

1 Samuel 19

1. Who did Saul order to kill David but instead warned David (1 Sam 19:1)?

- A. Jonathan and his attendants
- B. The Philistines
- C. Michal and her attendants
- D. Abner and the king's officers

A:B:1S:19

2. What was Jonathan's reason for Saul not to kill David when he was reasoning with his father (1 Sam 19:5)?

- A. David was now Saul's son-in-law
- B. All Israel supported David
- C. David had killed the Philistine
- D. David had vowed loyalty to Saul

C:I:1S:19

3. After Jonathan reasoned with Saul about David what was Saul's response (1 Sam 19:6)?

- A. Saul became jealous of David
- B. Saul took an oath that David should not be put to death
- C. Saul knew that he could no longer trust Jonathan
- D. Saul sent Abner out to kill David

B:I:1S:19

4. What had happened just before Saul threw his spear at David (1 Sam 19:9)?

- A. An evil spirit from the Lord had come on Saul
- B. Jonathan had told Saul of David's victories
- C. David had just returned from defeating the Philistines
- D. The women sang another song praising David

A:B:1S:19

5. What was David doing when Saul threw his spear at David and into the wall (1 Sam 19:10)?

- A. Eating in Saul's court with his attendants
- B. Preparing for battle
- C. Playing the harp for Saul
- D. Talking with Jonathan the king's son

C:B:1S:19

6. Where did the evil spirit that came on Saul come from (1 Sam 19:9)?

- A. Satan
- B. The Lord
- C. The abyss
- D. The foreign idols Saul was secretly worshipping

B:B:1S:19

7. Who warned David and helped him escape through a window (1 Sam 19:12)?

- A. Jonathan
- B. Merab
- C. Rizpah
- D. Michal

D:B:1S:19

8. What did Michal put in David's bed to deceive the henchmen sent out by Saul to kill David at his home (1 Sam 19:13)?

- A. An idol
- B. A dead goat
- C. A sheep
- D. A skin of wine

A:B:1S:19

9. When Saul's men went to kill David at his home what did Michal say to deceive them (1 Sam 19:14)?

- A. David had escaped to the mountains
- B. David was sick
- C. David was gathering troops at the city gate
- D. David was out drawing water

B:I:1S:19

10. How did Michal disguise the idol to make it look more like David sick in bed (1 Sam 19:16)?

- A. She dressed it in David's clothes
- B. She put a pillow under the blanket
- C. She put goats' hair on its head
- D. She covered it with sheep skin

C:I:1S:19

11. When Saul confronted Michal about helping David escape what did Michal reply to Saul (1 Sam 19:17)?

- A. David had escaped while she was asleep
- B. David had not come home that night
- C. David was warned by one of Saul's servants
- D. David had threatened to kill her

D:I:1S:19

12. To whom did David run after Michal helped him escape Saul's attempt to kill him in bed (1 Sam 19:18)?

- A. Jonathan
- B. Jesse
- C. Samuel
- D. Achish king of Gath

C:B:1S:19

13. After Michal had helped David escape where did David flee to Samuel (1 Sam 19:18)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Ramah
- C. Bethel
- D. The high place at Gibeon

B:A:1S:19

14. What happen to Saul's men when they went to capture David who was with Samuel (1 Sam 19:20)?

- A. The Spirit of God came upon them and they prophesied
- B. An evil spirit from God came on them and they were blinded

- C. They feared the Lord and refused to attack Samuel
- D. They told Samuel what Saul was trying to do and left without David

A:B:1S:19

15. Who many groups of men did Saul send to take David from under Samuel's care at Ramah before him went himself (1 Sam 19:21)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Five

C:A:1S:19

16. Initially when Saul himself went to Ramah where did he go to inquire about the location of David and Samuel (1 Sam 19:22)?

- A. The city gate
- B. The great cistern at Secu
- C. The high place of Lehu
- D. The home of Samuel

B:A:1S:19

17. Where in Ramah did Saul go prophesying as he went (1 Sam 19:23)?

- A. Lehi
- B. Secu
- C. Nob
- D. Naioth

D:A:1S:19

18. What did Saul do when he was prophesying in front of Samuel who was protecting David (1 Sam 19:24)?

- A. He stripped off his robes
- B. He bowed low before Samuel
- C. He poured out water before the Lord
- D. He covered himself with dust and ashes in repentance

A:I:1S:19

19. What saying was generating by Saul's meeting with Samuel who was protecting David (1 Sam 19:24)?

- A. Why do the wicked prosper?
- B. Is Saul among the prophets?
- C. Is this son of Kish our king?
- D. How the mighty have fallen

B:B:1S:19

1 Samuel 20

1. After fleeing to Naioth at Ramah what did David ask Jonathan (1 Sam 20:1)?
- A. How have I wronged your father, that he is trying to take my life?
 - B. Why is your father so jealous of me?
 - C. Was I not serving your father and yet he wants to kill me?
 - D. How long will your father seek my life?

A:I:1S:20

2. What was Jonathan's response to David's accusation that his father was trying to take his life (1 Sam 20:2)?

- A. His father didn't trust David
- B. His father was jealous of David
- C. His father was not trying to kill David
- D. His father was testing David

C:B:1S:20

3. Why did David suggest that Jonathan was unaware of Saul's desire to kill David (1 Sam 20:3)?

- A. Saul realized David was a national hero of the people
- B. Saul had realized that David was Jonathan's friend
- C. Saul did not trust anyone
- D. Saul had been plotting with Abner in secret

B:B:1S:20

4. When did David tell Jonathan he was normally scheduled to eat with Saul (1 Sam 20:5)?

- A. At Passover
- B. At the Feast of Weeks
- C. At the New Moon festival
- D. At the New Year celebration

C:B:1S:20

5. What excuse did David tell Jonathan to give to his father as to why he was not dining with Saul (1 Sam 20:6)?

- A. He had gone home to Bethlehem for the annual sacrifice of his clan
- B. He had gone to Jericho to get some water for his dying father
- C. He had gone to Hebron to eat the Passover there with his tribal leaders
- D. He was attacking Philistines at Gath and could not come

A:I:1S:20

6. What response did David tell Jonathan would indicate that David was not safe when Jonathan would tell him David went to Bethlehem (1 Sam 20:7)?

- A. If Saul swung his sword at him
- B. If Saul lost his temper when Jonathan
- C. If Saul sent Abner to Bethlehem in pursuit of David
- D. If Saul put a curse on David for not being there

B:B:1S:20

7. How often was David's whole clan sacrifice in Bethlehem (1 Sam 20:6)?

- A. Weekly
- B. Monthly
- C. Annually

D. Every Sabbath year

C:A:1S:20

8. What did David say should be done if David was guilty of violating his covenant with the household of Saul (1 Sam 20:8)?

- A. Then David should be turned over to Saul
- B. Then David should be brought before the elders of Gibeah of Saul
- C. Then David should be smitten down by Abner
- D. Then Jonathan should kill David himself

D:I:1S:20

9. Where did Jonathan take David to answer his David's question: "Who will tell me if your father answers you harshly?" (1 Sam 20:10)?

- A. To his own home
- B. To the city square
- C. To the well outside the city
- D. To a field

D:A:1S:20

10. What kindness did Jonathan ask of David when they were out in the field together just prior to sounding out Saul's level of animosity (1 Sam 20:14)?

- A. That David would not cut off his kindness from Jonathan's family
- B. That David would remember Jonathan when he took the throne
- C. That David would not avenge himself on the descendants of Saul
- D. That David would forgive the iniquity of Jonathan's father

A:B:1S:20

11. What did Jonathan promise to David when they were out in the field (1 Sam 20:13)?

- A. He would protect David with his own life if Saul sought to harm David
- B. He would let David know if his father was inclined to harm David
- C. He would defend David before his father if his father was going to harm

David

- D. He would send a messenger to warn David

B:I:1S:20

12. What resulted from Jonathan saying, "May the Lord call David's enemies to account" (1 Sam 20:16)?

- A. He gave him the king's blessing
- B. They became best friends forever
- C. He made a covenant with the house of David
- D. He promise to support David's battle with the Philistines

C:B:1S:20

13. What Jonathan have David do because he loved him as he loved himself (1 Sam 20:17)?

- A. Reaffirm his oath
- B. Offer a sacrifice vowing his loyalty to their friendship
- C. Cut themselves and so become blood brothers
- D. Give him the sword of Goliath

A:B:1S:20

14. Where did Jonathan tell David to wait after the New Moon festival for his warning about Saul (1 Sam 20:19)?

- A. By the ark at Ebenezer
- B. By the pool of Gibeon
- C. By the stone of Ezel
- D. By the altar at Bethel

C:A:1S:20

15. What would Jonathan do in an attempt to warn David about his father's attempt to kill David (1 Sam 20:20)?

- A. He would shoot a sling shot at the rock David was hiding behind
- B. He would shoot a spear in front of the rock David was hiding behind
- C. He would stand with this sword pointed to heaven
- D. He would shoot three arrows to the side of the rock David was hiding

behind

D:B:1S:20

16. How would Jonathan indicate to David that it was safe for David to come back into Saul's presence (1 Sam 20:21)? If Jonathan told the boy

- A. The arrows were beyond him
- B. The arrows were on this side of him
- C. The arrows were lost
- D. The arrows were up in the tree

B:A:1S:20

17. How would Jonathan indicate to David that it was unsafe for David to come back into Saul's presence (1 Sam 20:21)? If Jonathan told the boy

- A. The arrows were beyond him
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A:B:1S:20

18. What did Jonathan call God in his covenant between himself and David (1 Sam 20:23)?

- A. The guarantor
- B. The judge
- C. The witness
- D. The sacrifice

C:I:1S:20

19. Near what festival did David hide in the field awaiting Jonathan's secret message (1 Sam 20:24)?

- A. Sabbath
- B. New Moon
- C. Passover
- D. Day of Atonement

B:B:1S:20

20. Who usually sat next to Saul at New Moon festivals (1 Sam 20:25)?

- A. Jonathan
- B. Michal
- C. Saul's concubine Rizpah
- D. Abner

D:A:1S:20

21. Who usually sat across from Saul at New Moon festivals (1 Sam 20:25)?

- A. Jonathan
- B. Michal
- C. Saul's concubine Rizpah
- D. Abner

A:A:1S:20

22. Why did Saul think David was missing from the New Moon festival dinner (1 Sam 20:26)?

- A. David was aware that he was going to kill him
- B. David was out fighting with the Philistines
- C. David was unclean
- D. David was in Bethlehem with his father Jesse

C:I:1S:20

23. What excuse did Jonathan give for David not being at the New Moon festival dinner (1 Sam 20:29)?

- A. There was a sacrifice in Bethlehem his brothers wanted him to be at
- B. His father had requested his presence for the New Moon festival in Bethlehem
- C. David wanted to visit is dying father in Bethlehem
- D. David requested to go to Bethlehem to settle a family dispute over land inheritance

A:B:1S:20

24. When Jonathan told Saul David was not coming because he was at Bethlehem with his family how did Saul respond (1 Sam 20:30)?

- A. He expressed that he did not trust or believe David
- B. He accused Jonathan of being a son of perverse woman
- C. He told Jonathan he was foolish for supporting David
- D. He told Abner to find and kill David in Bethlehem

B:I:1S:20

25. What did Saul see as threatened as long as David was alive (1 Sam 20:31)?

- A. Saul's legacy
- B. Jonathan's kingdom
- C. The supremacy of the tribe of Benjamin
- D. Saul's life

B:I:1S:20

26. When did Jonathan know Saul intended to kill David (1 Sam 20:33)?

- A. When Saul ordered Abner to kill David
- B. When Saul cursed the day of David's birth
- C. When Saul threw his spear at him
- D. When Saul told Jonathan to kill David with his own hand

C:B:1S:20

27. What was Jonathan's reaction to his father Saul's shameful treatment of David (1 Sam 20:34)?

- A. He was angry and did not eat
- B. He was fearful for David

- C. He refused to talk further to his father till the day of his death
- D. He remained silent and plotted how to warn David

A:A:1S:20

28. How did Jonathan signal to David that Saul was going to try to kill him (1Sam 20:35f)?

- A. He sent up a smoke signal from his house
- B. He sent a messenger to David
- C. He used a boy retrieving an arrow
- D. He used an upheld spear to signal David

C:B:1S:20

29. How did David greet Jonathan after Jonathan warned him of Saul's ill intentions (1 Sam 20:41)?

- A. He embraced him and David gave him a message for Michal his wife
- B. He clasped hands with Jonathan and renewed their oath of friendship
- C. They prayed and fasted together
- D. He bowed three times to the ground, kissed and wept

D:I:1S:20

30. When Jonathan and David met after the arrow signal what was noted about them weeping together as their friendship was separated because of Saul's evil intent (1 Sam 20:41)?

- A. Jonathan bowed in shame because of his father's decision
- B. David comforted Jonathan
- C. David wept the most
- D. Jonathan loved David as himself

C:I:1S:20

31. What did Jonathan say to David just before they parted after warning David of Saul's evil intent with an arrow (1 Sam 20:42)?

- A. The Lord is witness between you and me
- B. May the Lord bless you and keep you
- C. Someday we will be together again
- D. May the Lord judge between you and my father

A:I:1S:20

32. What had David and Jonathan sworn between each other (1 Sam 20:42)?

- A. Faithfulness
- B. Friendship
- C. Respect
- D. Protection

B:B:1S:20

1 Samuel 21

1. After leaving Jonathan who warned him of Saul's evil intent where did David flee to (1 Sam 21:1)?

- A. Ramah
- B. Gibeah
- C. Nob
- D. Bethel

C:B:1S:21

2. Who was the priest met at questioned David at Nob (1 Sam 21:1)?

- A. Ahimelech
- B. Abiathar
- C. Zadok
- D. Phineas

A:B:1S:21

3. What did David tell Ahimelech as to why he was at Nob alone (1 Sam 21:2)?

- A. Saul was seeking to kill him
- B. He was wanting to retrieve the sword of Goliath
- C. He was on a secret mission ordered by the king
- D. He was desiring to offer a sacrifice to the Lord

C:B:1S:21

4. What did David ask for from Ahimelech the priest of Nob (1 Sam 21:3)?

- A. A horn of olive oil
- B. Five loaves of bread
- C. Two sheep for his men to eat
- D. The priestly ephod with the Urim and Thummim in it

B:I:1S:21

5. Before Ahimelech gave the consecrated bread to David what was the only requirement he made (1 Sam 21:4)?

- A. The men offer a sacrifice to the Lord
- B. The men ritually wash their hands before eating it
- C. The men eat it in purity within the city walls
- D. The men have kept themselves from women

D:I:1S:21

6. David acknowledged to Ahimelech the priest of Nob what is normally kept from his warriors when they set out on missions (1 Sam 21:5)?

- A. Women
- B. Wine
- C. Meat
- D. Holy bread

A:I:1S:21

7. What bread did Ahimelech give to David and his men when they visited Nob (1 Sam 21:6)?

- A. The king's bread
- B. The bread of the presence
- C. The unleavened bread of Passover
- D. The bread usually reserved for orphans and widows

B:B:1S:21

8. Which servant of Saul witnessed Ahimelech the priest of Nob giving David the consecrated bread (1 Sam 21:7)?

- A. Abimelech the Jebusite
- B. Uriah the Hittite
- C. Doeg the Edomite
- D. Shimei the Ammonite

C:B:1S:21

9. Doeg the Edomite was Saul's _____ (1 Sam 21:7)?

- A. Armor bearer
- B. Head shepherd
- C. Cupbearer
- D. Sage or advisor

B:A:1S:21

10. Besides the food what did David request from Ahimelech priest of Nob (1 Sam 21:8f)?

- A. A sword
- B. A shield
- C. A wineskin
- D. A jug of water

A:B:1S:21

11. Besides food what did Ahimelech priest of Nob give to David (1 Sam 21:8f)?

- A. The shield of Saul
- B. A wineskin
- C. The sword of Goliath
- D. A jug of water

C:B:1S:21

12. Where was the sword of Goliath stored at Nob (1 Sam 21:9)?

- A. On the table of showbread in the holy place
- B. In the dining room of the priests
- C. In the city gate hanging over the city entrance
- D. Behind the ephod wrapped in a cloth

D:A:1S:21

13. After leaving Nob where did David flee to (1 Sam 21:10)?

- A. Abiathar king of Hebron
- B. Achish king of Gath
- C. Abimelech king of Gaza
- D. Necho king of Ekron

B:B:1S:21

14. How did Achish's servants identify David as he went to Gath (1 Sam 21:11)?

- A. The servant of Saul
- B. The warrior of Israel
- C. The king of the land
- D. The slayer of Goliath of Gath

C:A:1S:21

15. What objection did the Philistine servants of Achish of Gath raise about David's arrival at Gath (1 Sam 21:11)?

- A. The song "David has slain his tens of thousands"
- B. The memorial of David's slaying of Goliath
- C. The Philistine foreskins by which David married Saul's daughter
- D. Those killed by David and the Israelites in the Elah Valley

A:B:1S:21

16. What did David do to escape Achish the Philistine king of Gath (1 Sam 21:13)?

- A. He fled in the night
- B. He escaped out the window
- C. He pretended he was insane
- D. He promised to show Achish the way into Judah

C:B:1S:21

17. How did David pretend he was insane in front of Achish (1 Sam 21:13)?

- A. He fell on the floor as if dead
- B. He let saliva run down his beard
- C. He started shaking
- D. He shouted out curses against the Philistines

B:B:1S:21

18. After seeing David Achish claimed he was in no need of more _____

- A. Madmen
- B. Fearful warriors
- C. Foreign warriors
- D. Demoniacs

A:I:1S:21

1 Samuel 22

1. From Gath where did David escape to next (1 Sam 22:1)?

- A. The fortress at Masada
- B. The cave of Adullam
- C. The desert of Carmel
- D. Wadi Arnon

B:B:1S:22

2. Who came down to visit David when he was at the cave of Adullam (1 Sam 22:1)?

- A. His brothers and father's household
- B. Jonathan and Michal
- C. Joab and the men of Hebron
- D. Ahimelech and Zadok

A:I:1S:22

3. Of whom did David become the leader when he was at the cave of Adullam (1 Sam 22:2)?

- A. Those who served the Lord from the tribe of Judah
- B. Those seeking the Lord with their whole hearts
- C. Those enslaved by Saul and the hosts of Israel
- D. All those in distress, discontented or in debt

D:B:1S:22

4. How many men did David have in his core group that gathered to him at the cave of Adullam (1 Sam 22:2)?

- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 400
- D. 600

C:A:1S:22

5. After the cave of Adullam where did David go (1 Sam 22:3)?

- A. To the king of the Ammonites at Jabesh Gilead
- B. To the king of Moab
- C. To the king of Ashkelon
- D. To the house of Barzillai of Jericho

B:I:1S:22

6. With whom did David hide his parents while he was in the stronghold (1 Sam 22:4)?

- A. The king of Moab
- B. Achish the king of Gath
- C. Nahash the king of Ammon
- D. The sons of the prophets on Mount Carmel

A:B:1S:22

7. Who told David to leave the stronghold for Judah (1 Sam 22:5)?

- A. Samuel, the prophet
- B. Nathan, the prophet
- C. Gad, the prophet
- D. Huldah, the prophetess

C:A:1S:22

8. Where did Gad tell David to leave (1 Sam 22:5)?

- A. The cave of Adullam
- B. Gath of the Philistines
- C. The stronghold in Moab
- D. Carmel in the desert of Judea

C:I:1S:22

9. Where did David go after Gad told him to leave the stronghold (1 Sam 22:5)?

- A. The forest on top of Mount Carmel
- B. The forest of Hereth in Judah
- C. The pool of Gibeon in Benjamin
- D. The caves in Hebron of Judah

B:A:1S:22

10. Where was Saul when he heard that David and his men had been discovered after David left the stronghold (1 Sam 22:6)?

- A. Under the tamarisk tree on the hill of Gibeah
- B. Under the fig tree in Ramah in Benjamin
- C. Sitting in the city gate of Gibeah of Saul
- D. Standing by the pool of Gibeon

A:A:1S:22

11. Why did Saul accuse his officials of conspiring against him (1 Sam 22:8)?

- A. They had sought out men to have Saul killed
- B. They had plotted with David to slay Saul
- C. They had not told him his son made a covenant with David
- D. They had not told him where David was hiding

C:I:1S:22

12. Saul claimed he had supplied the men of Benjamin with all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 22:8)?

- A. Made them commanders of thousands
- B. Given them fields
- C. Given them vineyards
- D. Given them silver and gold

D:A:1S:22

13. Who told Saul he had seen David with Ahimelech son of Ahitub at Nob (1 Sam 22:9)?

- A. Abner, Saul's general
- B. Doeg the Edomite
- C. Uriah the Hittite
- D. Achish king of the Philistines

B:B:1S:22

14. Where did Doeg the Edomite tell Saul he had seen David (1 Sam 22:9)?

- A. With the king of Moab
- B. With Joab of Bethlehem
- C. With Ahimelech of Nob
- D. With Nabal of Carmel

C:B:1S:22

15. What did Doeg the Edomite claim Ahimelech of Nob had done for David (1 Sam 22:10)?

- A. Gave him the priestly ephod
- B. Inquired of the Lord for him
- C. Pronounced a priestly blessing on him
- D. Sent him to the king of Moab to avoid Saul

B:B:1S:22

16. What did Doeg the Edomite tell Saul Ahimelech of Nob had given to David (1 Sam 22:10)?

- A. Olives and figs
- B. Water and wine
- C. A shield and helmet
- D. The sword of Goliath

D:B:1S:22

17. Saul accused Ahimelech of conspiring against him by doing all of the following for David EXCEPT (1 Sam 22:13)

- A. Gave him a sword
- B. Gave him bread
- C. Made a sacrifice for him
- D. Made inquiry to God for him

C:B:1S:22

18. Ahimelech defended himself to Saul by saying _____ (1 Sam 22:14)?

- A. He had inquired of God for David before
- B. He had offered sacrifices to God for David before
- C. He had fed David before
- D. David had tricked him

A:I:1S:22

19. Who did Saul first order to kill Ahimelech and the priests of Nob (1 Sam 22:17)?

- A. Doeg the Edomite
- B. His guards
- C. Abner, his general
- D. The elders of the city of Nob

B:I:1S:22

20. What were Saul's officials unwilling to do for Saul (1 Sam 22:17)?

- A. Pursue David into the desert
- B. Kill the prophet of the Lord
- C. Strike the priests of Nob
- D. Offer the priests of Nob on the altar

C:B:1S:22

21. Who ended up killing the priests of Nob (1 Sam 22:18)?

- A. Doeg the Edomite
- B. His guards
- C. Abner, his general
- D. The elders of the city of Nob

A:B:1S:22

22. How many priests of Nob did Doeg kill on Saul's order (1 Sam 22:18)?

- A. 12
- B. 45

- C. 85
- D. 105

C:A:1S:22

23. Besides the priests of Nob Saul also killed all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 22:19)?

- A. All the men of Nob
- B. The women
- C. The children
- D. Trees
- E. Cattle

D:B:1S:22

24. Who escaped from the blood bath of Nob and joined with David (1 Sam 22:20)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Abiathar
- C. Phineas
- D. Zadok

B:B:1S:22

25. What did David say to Abiathar after he escaped the death of his father and the priests of Nob (1 Sam 22:22)?

- A. David said he was responsible for the death of Ahimelech
- B. David condemned Saul's slaughter of the priests
- C. David told Abiathar he should have fought back
- D. David fasted and prayed

A:I:1S:22

1 Samuel 23

1. What was David told about Keilah before he went there (1 Sam 23:1)?

- A. The Philistines were looting the threshing floors
- B. The Philistines were attempting to breach the city walls
- C. The Philistines were burning the fields
- D. Saul was attempting to kill the people of the city

A:B:1S:23

2. What did the Lord tell David to do at Keilah (1 Sam 23:2)?

- A. Go fight against the city of Keilah
- B. Go save the city of Keilah from the Philistines
- C. Hide in the city of Keilah from Saul
- D. Go fortify the city of Keilah

B:B:1S:23

3. David inquired of the Lord twice at Keilah, what had Abiathar brought that allowed David to inquire of the Lord (1 Sam 23:6)?

- A. The ark
- B. The altar of the Lord
- C. The ephod
- D. The priestly turban

C:A:1S:23

4. What city did David deliver from the Philistines (1 Sam 23:5)?

- A. Behzur
- B. Lachish
- C. Tekoa
- D. Keilah

D:B:1S:23

5. Why did Saul think he could capture David at Keilah (1 Sam 23:7)?

- A. Because the city had bars and gates imprisoning David
- B. Because the city was loyal to Saul
- C. Because the elders of the city had told Saul they would deliver David up
- D. Because the Philistines had surrounded David there

A:I:1S:23

6. When David heard that Saul knew he was at Keilah who did he go to inquire of the Lord (1 Sam 23:9)?

- A. Zadok the priest
- B. Gad the prophet
- C. Abiathar the priest
- D. Nathan the prophet

C:I:1S:23

7. What did David ask Abiathar to bring so that he could inquire of the Lord at Keilah (1 Sam 23:9)?

- A. The ark
- B. A lamb to be offered
- C. The ephod
- D. The holy oil

C:I:1S:23

8. What was the response of God to David's question as to whether the citizens of Keilah would deliver David up to Saul (1 Sam 23:12)?

- A. Not if he flees the city
- B. Not if he delivers the city from the Philistines
- C. They will
- D. They will put David in prison before Saul arrives

C:B:1S:23

9. Did the citizens of Keilah actually ever deliver David up to Saul as the Lord said they would (1 Sam 23:13)?

- A. No, because David left Keilah
- B. It must be understood figuratively
- C. Yes, but only in their plans
- D. Yes, but God's words must be understood prophetically

A:B:1S:23

10. Why did Saul not go to Keilah (1 Sam 23:13)?

- A. Because David had more men than he did
- B. Because his troops would not go
- C. Because David had escape from there
- D. Because Saul decided to set a trap at Bethlehem for him instead

C:I:1S:23

11. Where did David find safety from Saul after leaving Keilah (1 Sam 23:14)?

- A. The desert of the Negev
- B. The desert of Ziph
- C. The region of Jabesh Gilead
- D. The Arabah

B:A:1S:23

12. How did Jonathan help David in Horesh in the Desert of Ziph (1 Sam 23:16)?

- A. He told his father Saul that David had gone to another region
- B. He sent David food and water
- C. He led Saul's troops up the wrong side of a hill
- D. He helped him find strength in God

D:I:1S:23

13. Who helped David at Horesh in Ziph (1 Sam 23:16)?

- A. Michal
- B. Jonathan
- C. Abiathar
- D. Joab

B:I:1S:23

14. What did David and Jonathan do at Horesh (1 Sam 23:18)?

- A. They made a covenant
- B. They built an altar
- C. They set up memorial stones
- D. They had dinner together

A:B:1S:23

15. What did Jonathan acknowledge to David at Horesh (1 Sam 23:17)?

- A. That Saul was going to die in battle

- B. That Samuel was dead
- C. That Saul knew David was going to become king
- D. That Saul feared David

C:B:1S:23

16. Who attempted unsuccessfully to turn David over to Saul at Horesh (1 Sam 23:19)?

- A. The Calebites
- B. The Ziphites
- C. The Ephrathites
- D. The Hebronites

B:B:1S:23

17. What did Saul request from the Ziphites (1 Sam 23:23)?

- A. That they find all of David's hiding places
- B. That they find out when David was without supplies
- C. That they find out how many men David had
- D. That they find out who was helping David

A:A:1S:23

18. The Ziphites were to give Saul information about David's hiding in what tribal area (1 Sam 23:23)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Ephraim
- C. Gilead
- D. Judah

D:I:1S:23

19. Where was the "rock" where David went to hide from Saul's advances in the Arabah (1 Sam 23:25)?

- A. The desert of the Negev
- B. The desert of Kadesh
- C. The desert of Maon
- D. The wilderness of Zin

20. What happened as Saul's men were closing in on David in the Desert of Maon (1 Sam 23:27)?

- A. Jonathan sent Saul on a wild goose chase in the other direction
- B. Saul was told the Philistines were raiding the land
- C. Saul was told the Philistines had burned Gibeah his home town
- D. The Lord sent an earthquake that caused Saul's men to flee

B:I:1S:23

21. When Saul broke off his pursuit of David in the Desert of Maon the place was named Sela Hammahlekoth. What does that mean (1 Sam 23:28)?

- A. Safety from the Lord
- B. Rock of strength
- C. Rock of parting
- D. The Lord is our rock

C:A:1S:23

22. After Saul departed at Sela Hammahlekoth where did David hide out (1 Sam 23:29)?

- A. Masada in the Arabah
- B. Macherus in the mountains of Moab

- C. The cave of Adullam
 - D. The strongholds of En Gedi
- D:I:1S:23

1 Samuel 24

1. After pursuing the Philistines Saul was told David was in what desert (1 Sam 24:1)?

- A. En Gedi
- B. Negev
- C. Judean wilderness
- D. Zin

A:A:1S:24

2. What crags of En Gedi did Saul take 3,000 of his men in pursuit of David (1 Sam 24:2)?

- A. Crags of the Ibex
- B. Crags of the spring of Shulamit
- C. Crags of the Wild Goats
- D. Crags of the Salt Sea

C:I:1S:24

3. Where were David and his men when Saul went into a cave to relieve himself (1 Sam 24:3)?

- A. At the entrance of the cave
- B. Inside the cave
- C. Across the valley from the cave
- D. In another cave

B:B:1S:24

4. What divine promise did David's men cite as being fulfilled when Saul entered the cave to relieve himself (1 Sam 24:4)?

- A. I will repay anyone who seeks to harm you
- B. This day I will judge Saul and his descendants forever
- C. I will give your enemy into your hands
- D. You will sit on the throne of Israel

C:I:1S:24

5. What did David do when Saul was in the cave relieving himself (1 Sam 24:4)?

- A. He stole some of Saul's water
- B. He captured Saul and bound him hand and foot
- C. He took Saul's belt
- D. He cut off the corner of Saul's robe

D:B:1S:24

6. What was David's response after he cut off the corner of Saul's robe in the cave (1 Sam 24:5)?

- A. David was conscience-stricken
- B. David praised the Lord for delivering Saul into his hands
- C. David warned his men to stay silent
- D. David heckled Saul

A:B:1S:24

7. When Saul left the cave what did David do as he left the cave behind him (1 Sam 24:8)?

- A. He held Saul at sword point
- B. He fled from Saul's presence
- C. He prostrated himself to the ground

- D. He gave Saul his own robe

C:I:1S:24

8. How had David responded to those urging him to kill Saul in the cave (1 Sam 24:10)?

- A. David said that he would not for the sake of Michal his wife
- B. David said he would not because Saul was the Lord's anointed
- C. David said that the Lord himself would take vengeance on Saul
- D. David said he would not harm Saul for Jonathan's sake

B:B:1S:24

9. What did David use to prove that he was not bent on harming Saul (1 Sam 24:11)?

- A. The sword of Goliath which David flashed in the sun before Saul
- B. Saul's spear which he had taken
- C. Saul's belt which he had taken
- D. A piece of Saul's robe he had cut off

D:B:1S:24

10. In what way did David say he relied on God after Saul exited the cave where David cut his robe (1 Sam 24:12)?

- A. God would avenge the wrongs Saul had done against David
- B. God would save David just as he had from the paw of the lion
- C. God would give the kingdom over to David and take it from Saul
- D. God would spare Jonathan because he was righteous

A:B:1S:24

11. What saying did David cite after exiting the cave behind Saul (1 Sam 24:13)?

- A. The wicked will perish by their own wickedness
- B. The parents have eaten sour grapes
- C. From evildoers come evil deeds
- D. A man reaps what he sows

C:A:1S:24

12. What was David indicating when he cited as concluding his argument with Saul, "from evildoers come evil deeds" (1 Sam 24:13)?

- A. Saul's own sword would be what slays him not David's
- B. His hand would not touch Saul
- C. Saul was an evildoer
- D. Saul would be judged for trying to kill David

B:I:1S:24

13. When defending himself against Saul after he came out of the cave what two images does David use to describe himself (1 Sam 24:14)?

- A. A lion and a lamb
- B. A dove and a lamb
- C. A dog and a flea
- D. A ox and a donkey

C:A:1S:24

14. When defending himself against Saul after he came out of the cave what role of God did David appeal to (1 Sam 24:15)?

- A. God as judge
- B. God as a warrior
- C. God as his deliverer

D. God as king

A:B:1S:24

15. How did Saul identify David when he came out of the cave (1 Sam 24:16)?

- A. His enemy
- B. His son
- C. His servant
- D. His rival

B:B:1S:24

16. Saul acknowledges that David was more _____ than he was because David didn't kill him in the cave (1 Sam 24:17)?

- A. Wise
- B. Good
- C. Righteous
- D. Just

C:B:1S:24

17. Saul acknowledged what had the Lord done for David when Saul was in the cave (1 Sam 24:17)?

- A. Delivered Saul into David's hand
- B. Rebuked Saul in David's presence
- C. Protected Saul when he was in the cave
- D. Rejected Saul as king

A:B:1S:24

18. When Saul addressed David after coming out of the cave what did he acknowledge (1 Sam 24:20)?

- A. That he was jealous of David
- B. That God had forsaken him
- C. That his son was more loyal to David than to him
- D. That David would become king

D:B:1S:24

19. What request did Saul make to David after leaving the cave (1 Sam 24:21)?

- A. That David not kill him
- B. That David return home to Bethlehem
- C. That David not cut off his descendants
- D. That David pray to the Lord for him

C:B:1S:24

20. After leaving the cave where David could have killed Saul where did David go when Saul went home (1 Sam 24:22)?

- A. To the stronghold
- B. To En Gedi
- C. To Hebron
- D. To the cave of Adullam

A:I:1S:24

1 Samuel 25

1. Where was Samuel buried (1 Sam 25:1)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Bethel
- C. Shiloh
- D. Ramah

D:I:1S:25

2. Where was Samuel's home (1 Sam 25:1)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Bethel
- C. Shiloh
- D. Ramah

D:I:1S:25

3. Carmel is in which desert (1 Sam 25:2)?

- A. Ziph
- B. Zin
- C. Arabah
- D. Maon

D:A:1S:25

4. Where was Nabal from (1 Sam 25:2f)?

- A. Carmel
- B. Bethel
- C. Gibeon
- D. Tekoa

A:I:1S:25

5. What was Nabal's wife (1 Sam 25:3)?

- A. Rizpah
- B. Michal
- C. Abigail
- D. Hannah

C:B:1S:25

6. Who was Abigail's husband (1 Sam 25:3)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Nabal
- C. Abner
- D. Achish

B:B:1S:25

7. What two things were noted about Abigail when she was introduced in the narrative (1 Sam 25:3)?

- A. She was virtuous and successful
- B. She was righteous and wise
- C. She was just and fair
- D. She was intelligent and beautiful

D:B:1S:25

8. What was noted about Nabal when he was introduced in the narrative (1 Sam 25:3)?

- A. He was a righteous man

- B. He was mean
- C. He was courageous
- D. He was generous

B:B:1S:25

9. What clan was Nabal from (1 Sam 25:3)?

- A. Caleb
- B. Joshua
- C. Boaz
- D. Phineas

A:A:1S:25

10. When did David send his young men to bear a message to Nabal (1 Sam 25:4)?

- A. While Nabal was threshing grain
- B. While Nabal was shearing sheep
- C. While Nabal was celebrating Passover
- D. While Nabal was treading grapes

B:B:1S:25

11. What did David tell Nabal to find out from his shepherds (1 Sam 25:7)?

- A. That Saul was trying to kill David
- B. That David needed food and water
- C. That nothing was missing from Nabal's flocks
- D. That David was a shepherd too

C:B:1S:25

12. What was Nabal's response to David's request for supplies while he was in the desert of Maon (1 Sam 25:10)?

- A. Who is David?
- B. Why should I give David my food?
- C. What does this desert dog want?
- D. Will not Saul kill me if I help this David?

A:I:1S:25

13. How did Nabal see David when David requested supplies from him (1 Sam 25:10)?

- A. As a mighty warrior
- B. As a traitor to Israel because he was hiding from Saul
- C. As a robber hiding in the desert stealing his sheep
- D. As a servant breaking away from his master

D:I:1S:25

14. Nabal refused to give all of the following that he had prepared for his shearers EXCEPT (1 Sam 25:11)

- A. Water
- B. Meat
- C. Wine
- D. Bread

C:A:1S:25

15. When David got word back about Nabal's response to his request what did David do (1 Sam 25:13)?

- A. Ordered his men to put on their swords
- B. Ordered his men to kill Nabal's sheep

- C. Ordered his men to move to another area
- D. Ordered his men to raid Nabal's celebration

A:B:1S:25

16. How many of David's men went with him to attack Nabal (1 Sam 25:13)?

- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 400
- D. 600

C:A:1S:25

17. Who did one of Nabal's servants tell about Nabal's response to David's greetings (1 Sam 25:14)?

- A. Abigail
- B. Joab
- C. Nabal's mother
- D. Nabal's chief shepherd

A:B:1S:25

18. What metaphor did Nabal's servant use for what David had been toward them while they were shepherding in the desert (1 Sam 25:16)?

- A. A fire
- B. A shield
- C. A wall
- D. A rock

C:A:1S:25

19. How did the servant characterize Nabal to his wife Abigail (1 Sam 25:17)?

- A. A stubborn and rebellious man
- B. A wicked man no one can talk to
- C. A hard hearted man who no one can please
- D. A fool who only thinks of himself

B:I:1S:25

20. Abigail, after being informed by the servant, took all of the following out to meet David EXCEPT (1 Sam 25:18f)

- A. 200 loaves of bread
- B. 2 skins of wine
- C. 3 roasted bullocks
- D. Five dressed sheep
- E. 200 cakes of pressed figs

C:A:1S:25

21. What did Abigail do when she went out to meet David (1 Sam 25:19)?

- A. Not tell her husband she was going
- B. Wash and put on new clothes
- C. Told her servants to hide her going from Nabal
- D. Brought a priest with her

A:I:1S:25

22. Where did Abigail meet David (1 Sam 25:20)?

- A. On a mountain top
- B. At a well

- C. In a mountain ravine
- D. On a threshing floor

C:A:1S:25

23. What was David's objection and anger over with Nabal (1 Sam 25:21)? He felt ____

- A. Nabal had paid him back evil for good
- B. Nabal had joined sides with Saul
- C. Nabal had rejected David's hospitality
- D. Nabal had shamed David before his men

A:B:1S:25

24. What did David threaten to do to Nabal as a result of him paying him back evil for the good David had done (1 Sam 25:22)?

- A. Steal all his herds belonging to Nabal
- B. Slaughter all the males belonging to Nabal
- C. Burn down all the fields belonging to Nabal
- D. Plunder the camp of Nabal

B:I:1S:25

25. What did Abigail initially say to David (1 Sam 25:23)?

- A. That Nabal had misunderstood what David was asking for
- B. That Nabal had sent all this food for David and his men
- C. That Nabal was an angry and evil man
- D. That the blame should be put on her

D:B:1S:25

26. What does the name Nabal mean that Abigail plays off of when addressing and requesting mercy from David (1 Sam 25:25)?

- A. Evil
- B. Hardheaded
- C. Fool
- D. Wicked

C:B:1S:25

27. Abigail said the Lord had kept David from _____ (1 Sam 25:26)?

- A. Bloodshed
- B. Starvation
- C. From executing justice
- D. From harm

A:A:1S:25

28. What did Abigail wish all of David's enemies become like (1 Sam 25:26)?

- A. Goliath
- B. Achan
- C. A sheared sheep
- D. Nabal

D:I:1S:25

29. Why did Abigail say that David would have a dynasty (1 Sam 25:28)?

- A. Because he was the Lord's anointed
- B. Because he defeated the Philistines
- C. Because he fought the Lord's battles
- D. Because he saved Israel

C:A:1S:25

30. How did Abigail address David (1 Sam 25:28)?

- A. As “the son of Jesse”
- B. As “my master”
- C. As “the servant of the Lord”
- D. As “the Lord’s anointed”

B:I:1S:25

31. What did Abigail say would become of David’s enemies (1 Sam 25:29)?

- A. They would be pierced by the sword
- B. They would be slain with an arrow through the heart
- C. They would die in their youth
- D. They would be hurled away as from the pocket of a sling

D:I:1S:25

32. What was Abigail trying to get David to avoid that would tarnish his ruling over Israel (1 Sam 25:31)?

- A. Wicked and evil deeds
- B. The curse of his servants
- C. Needless bloodshed
- D. Injustice

C:B:1S:25

33. What was Abigail trying to get David not to do (1 Sam 25:31)?

- A. Avenge himself instead of letting God do it
- B. Injustice to the poor and needy
- C. Failing to rule in loving kindness
- D. Slaying men of Israel

A:B:1Sa:25

34. What request did Abigail finish her request speech to David with (1 Sam 25:31)?

- A. To be pardoned for her husband’s sin
- B. To be remembered by David
- C. To allow her to deal with her husband
- D. To let the sword fall on her

B:I:1S:25

35. David blessed Abigail for all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 25:32)?

- A. For keeping David from avenging himself
- B. For keeping him from bloodshed
- C. For her good judgment
- D. For being loyal to her husband Nabal

D:B:1S:25

36. What did David do after accepting what Abigail brought to him (1 Sam 25:35)?

- A. He cursed her husband Nabal
- B. He granted her request
- C. He pardoned her husband
- D. He poured out the water she brought before the Lord

B:I:1S:25

37. When Abigail returned home after meeting with David what was Nabal doing (1 Sam 25:36)?

- A. Offering a sacrifice on the high place at Carmel
- B. Sleeping
- C. Holding a banquet like a king
- D. Preparing his men to fight David

C:B:1S:25

38. Why did Abigail not tell Nabal what she had negotiated with David when she returned home (1 Sam 25:36)

- A. He was drunk
- B. He was sleeping
- C. He was celebrating
- D. He was putting on his sword to fight

A:B:1S:25

39. When Abigail told Nabal what she had negotiated with David what was Nabal's response (1 Sam 25:37)?

- A. He was furious and struck Abigail
- B. He repented and put dust on his head
- C. His heart failed and he became like stone
- D. He got drunk

C:B:1S:25

40. Who struck Nabal dead ten days after Abigail told him about her meeting with David (1 Sam 25:38)?

- A. The Lord
- B. Joab
- C. David
- D. Abigail

A:B:1S:25

41. After Nabal's death David praised God for all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 25:39)?

- A. God upheld David's cause against Nabal
- B. God protected Abigail from a great slaughter
- C. God kept David from doing wrong
- D. God brought Nabal's wrongdoing down on his own head

B:I:1S:25

42. After Nabal was struck down by the Lord what did David do (1 Sam 25:39)?

- A. He asked Abigail to become his wife
- B. He slew and ate many of the sheep of Nabal
- C. He returned to the stronghold of Maon
- D. He went out against the Philistines

A:B:1S:25

43. How did David ask Abigail to become his wife (1 Sam 25:40)?

- A. David rode in on a white donkey and asked her
- B. David sent 5 sheep, 2 bullocks and 5 wine skins to ask her
- C. He sent his servants to take her to become his wife
- D. His father came and invited her to a family banquet

C:I:1S:25

44. When David's servants told her David wished to have her for his wife what did she say she was willing to do (1 Sam 25:41)?

- A. Become the wife of the next king of Israel
- B. Wash the feet of David's servants
- C. Give David more food and wine
- D. Marry him after a month of grieving for Nabal

B:A:1S:25

45. How many maids did Abigail come to David for marriage with (1 Sam 25:42)?

- A. Two
- B. Five
- C. Ten
- D. Twelve

B:A:1S:25

46. Besides Abigail who had David also married (1 Sam 25:43)?

- A. Rizpah the daughter of Samuel
- B. Ellah of Bethel
- C. Ahinoam of Jezreel
- D. Rachel of Jabesh Gilead

C:B:1S:25

47. All the following were wives or former wives of David after Nabal was struck down by the Lord EXCEPT (1 Sam 25:43)?

- A. Orpah of Tabor
- B. Ahinoam of Jezreel
- C. Abigail of Carmel
- D. Michal, Saul's daughter

A:I:1S:25

48. To whom had Saul given Michal his daughter as David was fleeing from Saul (1 Sam 25:44)?

- A. Umraphael son of Phineas
- B. Uriel son of Elishammah
- C. Ahimelech son of Utiel
- D. Paltiel son of Laish

D:A:1S:25

1 Samuel 26

1. Who went to snitch on David to Saul for being on the hill of Hakilah (1 Sam 26:1)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Ziphites
- C. The Girgasites
- D. The Jebusites

B:A:1S:26

2. Where was Saul when the Ziphites told him where David was hiding (1 Sam 26:1)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Gibeon
- C. Bethel
- D. Ramah

A:I:1S:26

3. On what mountain or hill did the Ziphites tell Saul that David was hiding (1 Sam 25:1)?

- A. The hill of Tabor
- B. Mount Hermon
- C. Mount Carmel
- D. The hill of Hakilah

D:A:1S:26

4. After being told David was on the hill of Hakilah where did Saul go to pursue David (1 Sam 26:2)?

- A. The Negev
- B. The Desert of Ziph
- C. The Judean desert
- D. The wilderness of Zin

B:A:1S:26

5. How many troops did Saul take with him to pursue David in the Desert of Ziph (1 Sam 26:2)?

- A. 1,000
- B. 3,000
- C. 5,000
- D. 10,000

B:A:1S:26

6. When David discovered that Saul had come to the road on the hill of Hakilah what did David do (1 Sam 26:3)?

- A. He sent out scouts
- B. He escaped to the cave of Adullam
- C. He climbed up into the stronghold
- D. He went to Achish king of the Philistines

A:I:1S:26

7. When Saul was pursuing David in the Desert of Ziph who did David see lain down by Saul (1 Sam 26:5)?

- A. Joab
- B. Asahel
- C. Abner

D. Jonathan

C:B:1S:26

8. Who went down into Saul's camp when Saul was sleep in the Desert of Ziph (1 Sam 26:7)?

- A. Ahimelech
- B. Joab
- C. Abishai
- D. Asahel

C:A:1S:26

9. Abishai was the brother of _____ (1 Sam 26:6)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abner
- C. David
- D. Abiathar

A:B:1S:26

10. Who was Abishai and Joab's father (1 Sam 26:6)?

- A. Jesse
- B. Zeruiah
- C. Zechariah
- D. Ner

B:I:1S:26

11. What was the father of Abner (1 Sam 26:5)?

- A. Beor
- B. Zeruiah
- C. Zechariah
- D. Ner

D:A:1S:26

12. When David and Abishai went into Saul's camp as he was sleeping what was near Saul's head (1 Sam 26:7)?

- A. His sword
- B. His spear
- C. His shield
- D. His crown

B:B:1S:26

13. What did Abishai want to do when David and he snuck into Saul's camp as he slept (1 Sam 26:8)?

- A. Drive his spear through him
- B. Cut off his head
- C. Take Saul's spear
- D. Strike him with his sword

A:A:1S:26

14. How did Abishai interpret the circumstance of finding Saul sleeping as he and David snuck into Saul's camp (1 Sam 26:8)?

- A. God had protected David once again
- B. This was the day God had promised where David would become king
- C. God had delivered Saul into David's hand

- D. They had escaped Saul's wrath once again

C:B:1S:26

15. When Saul was sleeping what did David refuse to do (1 Sam 26:9)?

- A. Slay a warrior helplessly asleep
- B. Touch the Lord's anointed
- C. Repay Saul for all the evil he had done
- D. Cut off Saul's head

B:B:1S:26

16. Who did David say would take care of Saul's demise so that he did not have to touch the Lord's anointed (1 Sam 26:10)?

- A. The Lord
- B. Abner
- C. Joab
- D. Saul himself

A:B:1S:26

17. What did David and Abishai take from Saul as he slept (1 Sam 26:11)?

- A. His food and water
- B. His robe and crown
- C. His spear and water jug
- D. His sword and shield

C:B:1S:26

18. What was the Lord's involvement when David stole Saul's spear (1 Sam 26:12)?

- A. He was judging Saul for his sin
- B. He put Saul and his men into a deep sleep
- C. He caused Saul's guards to go to sleep
- D. He led David to Saul without a sound

B:I:1S:26

19. After David stole Saul's spear whom did he call to from the other side on the hill (1 Sam 26:14)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abner
- C. Saul
- D. Jonathan

B:B:1S:26

20. Having stolen Saul's sword who does David rebuke for not guarding Saul (1 Sam 26:15)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abner
- C. Doeg
- D. Jonathan

B:I:1S:26

21. How did Saul address David when David called to him having stolen his spear (1 Sam 26:17)?

- A. David, you rebel
- B. David, son of Jesse
- C. David, my son

D. David, you traitor

C:I:1S:26

22. David what should be done if the Lord had incited Saul against David (1 Sam 26:19)?

- A. He should accept an offering
- B. He should forgive his sin
- C. He should kill him right now
- D. He should continue to chase David

A:I:1S:26

23. Why did David say men should be cursed if they had incited Saul to pursue David (1 Sam 26:19)?

- A. Because he was the Lord's anointed
- B. Because he had been faithful to Saul
- C. Because he had led Israel defeating the Philistines
- D. Because they had driven David from his share in the Lord's inheritance

D:I:1S:26

24. David likened Saul's pursuit of him as someone looking for a _____ (1 Sam 26:20)

- A. Bird
- B. Worm
- C. Flea
- D. Ant

C:A:1S:26

25. When Saul acknowledged he had sinned against David he likened himself to a _____ (1 Sam 26:21)

- A. Rebel
- B. Traitor
- C. Stubborn donkey
- D. Fool

D:I:1S:26

26. How did David suggest Saul retrieve his spear (1 Sam 26:22)?

- A. By sending one of his young men to retrieve it
- B. By sending Abner to retrieve it
- C. By sending Michal to retrieve it
- D. By sending Jonathan to retrieve it

A:I:1S:26

27. David in talking with Saul said the Lord rewards every man according to what two qualities (1 Sam 26:23)?

- A. His love and kindness
- B. His righteousness and faithfulness
- C. His holiness and uprightness
- D. His mercy and forgiveness

B:A:1S:26

28. Saul, in his blessing after David stole his spear, acknowledged what concerning David (1 Sam 26:25)?

- A. He would not die
- B. He would defeat the Philistines
- C. He would do great things

D. He would be accepted by the Lord
C:A:1S:26

1 Samuel 27

1. What did David conclude when he thought he would one day be destroyed by the hand of Saul (1 Sam 27:1)?

- A. He escaped to the land of the Philistines
- B. He escaped to the desert of the Negev
- C. He trusted in the promise of the Lord
- D. He had his men surround him

A:B:1S:27

2. How many men did David have with him when he went to Gath (1 Sam 27:2)?

- A. 100
- B. 400
- C. 600
- D. 1,000

C:I:1S:27

3. When David left for Philistine territory after sparing Saul to which Philistine city did David go (1 Sam 27:3)?

- A. Gaza
- B. Ashkelon
- C. Gath
- D. Ekron
- E. Ashdod

C:B:1S:27

4. Who was the king of Gath when David and his men went there to escape Saul (1 Sam 27:2)?

- A. Achish
- B. Abimelech
- C. Abi-kheba
- D. Shishak

A:B:1S:27

5. Besides Abigail, the widow of Nabal, what other wife did David have with him at Gath (1 Sam 27:3)?

- A. Michal the daughter of Saul
- B. Ahinoam of Jezreel
- C. Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah
- D. Abishag the Shunammite

B:B:1S:27

6. When did Saul stop searching for David (1 Sam 27:4)?

- A. When he was old and advanced in years
- B. When his men refused to fight against David
- C. When David fled to Gath
- D. When the Philistines attacked Gilgal

C:B:1S:27

7. When asking for a town he could settle in what did David call Gath (1 Sam 27:5)?

- A. A priestly city
- B. A royal city
- C. A fortified city

D. A foreign city

B:A:1S:27

8. What did David request from Achish king of Gath (1 Sam 27:5)?

- A. A country town to have charge of
- B. Supplies for his men
- C. That he be allowed to settle in Gath
- D. That he be given housing for his men

A:B:1S:27

9. What town did Achish give David that had formerly belonged to the kings of Judah (1 Sam 27:6)?

- A. Lachish
- B. Keilah
- C. Debir
- D. Ziklag

D:B:1S:27

10. How long did the text say David lived in Philistine territory (1 Sam 27:6)?

- A. 3 month
- B. A year
- C. A year and four months
- D. Twenty-four month

C:A:1S:27

11. To whom did the city of Ziklag belong after David managed it (1 Sam 27:6)?

- A. The Levites
- B. The kings of Judah
- C. The clan of Caleb
- D. The offspring of Phineas

B:I:1S:27

12. Who did David raid from Ziklag (1 Sam 27:8)?

- A. The Jebusites and Amorites
- B. The Midianites and Gergesites
- C. The Geshurites and Amalekites
- D. The Hittites and Canaanites

C:A:1S:27

13. Where had the Amalekites lived in ancient times (1 Sam 27:8)?

- A. Land extending from Shur and Egypt
- B. Land extending from Aram and Gilead
- C. Land extending from Jezreel and Samaria
- D. Land extending from Aphek and Gaza

A:A:1S:27

14. What did David do when attacking the Amalekites from Ziklag besides taking their cattle and clothes (1 Sam 27:9)?

- A. He burned their cities down
- B. He did not leave a man or woman alive
- C. He took the men and woman as slaves
- D. He stopped up their wells and killed all their soldiers

B:I:1S:27

15. When Achish asked David where he went raiding what would David tell Achish the Philistine king of Gath (1 Sam 27:10)? He raided _____

- A. The Jezreelites in the Jezreel Valley
- B. The Samaritans on Mount Gerizim
- C. The Jebusites of Jerusalem
- D. The Negev of Judah and the Kenites

D:B:1S:27

16. Why did David kill all the men and women of the Geshurites and Amalekites (1 Sam 27:11)?

- A. So they would not inform Achish about what he was doing
- B. Because of the curse of the Lord on the Amalekites
- C. Because Saul had failed to destroy the Amalekites
- D. So that Achish would be pleased with the thoroughness of his raids

A:B:1S:27

17. What did Achish think about David (1 Sam 27:12)?

- A. He treated David like a mercenary and paid him well for his raids
- B. He would be his servant forever since he had become odious to the

Israelites

C. He did not trust him since the song that "David had killed his tens of thousands

- D. He realized David would be the next king of Israel and so treated him well

B:I:1S:27

1 Samuel 28

1. When the Philistines gathered their forces to fight against Israel what did Achish ask David to do (1 Sam 28:1)?

- A. Stay home because of his loyalties with Israel
- B. To guard Achish's camp while he went out to fight Israel
- C. To accompany Achish in the army of the Philistines
- D. To spy out the forces of Saul and send Achish word of their intentions

C:B:1S:28

2. What position did Achish give to David as he was preparing to attack Israel (1 Sam 28:3)?

- A. Head of the special forces
- B. General over his army
- C. Commander over the chariots
- D. His own personal bodyguard

D:I:1S:28

3. Where was Samuel's hometown where he was buried (1 Sam 28:3)?

- A. Ramah
- B. Gibeah
- C. Gibeon
- D. Mizpah

A:B:1S:28

4. Who had Saul expelled from the land (1 Sam 28:3)?

- A. The Levites
- B. The mediums and spiritists
- C. The Nazirites
- D. The prophets of the Lord

B:B:1S:28

5. Where did the Philistines gather for their final battle with Saul (1 Sam 28:4)?

- A. Shunem
- B. Samaria
- C. Tirzah
- D. Ekron

A:A:1S:28

6. Where did Saul gather his troops for his final battle (1 Sam 28:4)?

- A. Tabor
- B. Megiddo
- C. Gilboa
- D. Gerizim

C:B:1S:28

7. Saul, after seeing the Philistine army, inquired of the Lord but was not answered by all of the following listed methods EXCEPT (1 Sam 28:6)?

- A. Dreams
- B. Urim
- C. Prophets
- D. Casting lots

D:B:1S:28

8. When God would not answer Saul regarding battle with the Philistines to whom did Saul turn (1 Sam 28:7)?

- A. The Urim and Thummim
- B. A witch from Endor
- C. A spiritist from Megiddo
- D. A magician from Egypt

B:B:1S:28

9. How did Saul approach the witch of Endor (1 Sam 28:8)?

- A. Disguised putting on other clothes
- B. As king wearing his crown
- C. As a beggar with no sandals
- D. As a priest of Israel

A:B:1S:28

10. What did Saul ask the witch of Endor to do for him (1 Sam 28:11)?

- A. To cast lots for him
- B. To give him a message from God about the battle
- C. To bring up Samuel from the dead
- D. To read the divine signs from a dead animal

C:B:1S:28

11. What did the witch of Endor see coming up (1 Sam 28:13f)?

- A. An old man wearing a robe
- B. An angel of the Lord
- C. A prophet wearing a leather belt
- D. A messenger descending from heaven

A:B:1S:28

12. Where did the witch of Endor see the old man coming from (1 Sam 28:13)?

- A. Down from the clouds of heaven
- B. Coming up out of the ground
- C. Walking on the road to meet them
- D. Riding a donkey

B:B:1S:28

13. When the witch of Endor saw Samuel what did she realize (1 Sam 28:12)?

- A. It was Samuel the prophet of God
- B. The Philistines were going to kill both her and Saul
- C. The spirit was from God not from the underworld
- D. It was Saul making the request to bring up Samuel

D:B:1S:28

14. When Saul knew the witch had brought up Samuel what did he do (1 Sam 28:14)?

- A. He trembled with fear
- B. He paid the woman for bringing Samuel up
- C. He prostrated himself with his face to the ground
- D. He worshipped him

C:B:1S:28

15. What was Samuel's response after being brought back from the dead by Saul (1 Sam 28:15)?

- A. Why have you disturbed me by bringing me up?

- B. Why are you talking to a witch now that the Lord has abandoned you?
- C. Why are you asking me now when you wouldn't listen before?
- D. Why do you ask the dead about the living?

A:B:1S:28

16. Saul told Samuel that the Lord would not answer him by prophets or by _____ (1 Sam 28:15)?

- A. Visions
- B. Urim
- C. The word of the Lord
- D. Dreams

D:I:1S:28

17. Samuel, brought back from the dead, acknowledged that God's relationship to Saul was one of a(n) _____ (1 Sam 28:16)?

- A. Opposing warrior
- B. Enemy
- C. Protector
- D. Savior

B:I:1S:28

18. What did Samuel remind Saul he had predicted while he was still alive (1 Sam 28:17)?

- A. The Lord would tear the kingdom out of his hands
- B. The Lord had told Saul he would die in battle
- C. The Lord would take Saul and his family in a single day
- D. The Lord would never again speak to Saul

A:B:1S:28

19. Why did Samuel say the kingdom was to be torn out of Saul's hands (1 Sam 28:18)?

- A. Because Saul had offered a sacrifice without the Lord's approval
- B. Because Israel had sinned by going after foreign idols
- C. Because he had not carried out God's fierce wrath against the Amalekites
- D. Because he had sought to kill David, the Lord's anointed

C:B:1S:28

20. What did Samuel tell Saul about his battle with the Philistines (1 Sam 28:19)?

- A. Saul would be judged for consulting a witch rather than the prophet of the Lord
- B. Both he and his sons would be with Samuel tomorrow
- C. The promises of the Lord against Saul would be fulfilled tomorrow
- D. The crown of Saul would be given to his rival David tomorrow

B:B:1S:28

21. What was Saul's response to Samuel's words after Samuel came back from the dead (1 Sam 28:20)?

- A. Saul threw his spear at Samuel
- B. Saul turned and left in silence
- C. Saul tore his robe and threw dust into the air
- D. Saul fell full length on the ground in fear

D:I:1S:28

22. After announced Saul's fate for the next day why was Saul's strength gone (1 Sam 28:20)?

- A. Because he was afraid
- B. Because he heard the word of the Lord
- C. Because he had not eaten
- D. Because he was old

C:I:1S:28

23. After Saul consulted with Samuel what did the witch of Endor offer him (1 Sam 28:22)?

- A. A sword
- B. Some wine
- C. Some food
- D. Some water

C:A:1S:28

24. What was Saul's initial response to the offer of food from the witch of Endor (1 Sam 28:23)?

- A. He refused it
- B. He took it
- C. He gave it to his men
- D. He offered it up to the Lord

A:A:1S:28

25. What food did the witch of Endor present to Saul and his men after Saul had met with Samuel (1 Sam 28:24)?

- A. Bread and wine
- B. Unleavened bread and a calf
- C. A sheep and fermented wine
- D. Water and a goat

B:A:1S:28

1 Samuel 29

1. In the battle where Saul would be killed where did the Philistines gather forces (1 Sam 29:1)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. Aphek
- C. Jezreel
- D. Beth Shemesh

B:A:1S:29

2. In the battle where Saul would be killed where was Israel camped (1 Sam 29:1)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. Aphek
- C. Jezreel
- D. Beth Shemesh

C:A:1S:29

3. Where was David as the Philistines were marching to go against Saul (1 Sam 29:2)?

- A. At the head of the troops
- B. At the rear of the troops
- C. Back at Ziklag waiting for a report
- D. Guarding Gath

B:I:1S:29

4. Who objected to David going with the Philistines to fight Saul (1 Sam 29:3)?

- A. Achish
- B. David's men
- C. The Philistine commanders
- D. The Philistine women

C:I:1S:29

5. Who defended David when the Philistine commanders objected to his going with them to fight Saul (1 Sam 29:3)?

- A. David's men
- B. Achish king of Gath
- C. The Philistine women
- D. The Philistine troops

B:B:1S:29

6. What did the Philistine commanders demand of Achish before they went out to fight against Saul (1 Sam 29:4)?

- A. That David be sent back to the place he had been assigned
- B. That Achish send out spies to spy out the Israelite positions
- C. That David be help under guard until they returned
- D. That David be returned to Israel

A:B:1S:29

7. Why did the Philistine commanders reject David (1 Sam 29:4)?

- A. They thought David would protect Saul
- B. They thought David would attack and kill Achish the king
- C. They thought in battle he will kill them and go over to Saul
- D. They thought he would slow their troops down

C:B:1S:29

8. What did the Philistines cite as the reason why David should not go with them into battle (1 Sam 29:5)?

- A. David had killed Goliath their heroic warrior
- B. A song saying "David had killed his tens of thousands"
- C. David's defeating them at Keilah
- D. David's covenant of loyalty to defend Saul

B:B:1S:29

9. When Achish called David over to tell him he couldn't fight with them against Saul how did he preface his remarks (1 Sam 29:6)?

- A. As surely as Asherah lives
- B. As surely as Dagon lives
- C. As surely as Baal lives
- D. As surely as the Lord lives

D:I:1S:29

10. Achish compared David's loyalty to him as _____ (1 Sam 29:9)

- A. A family dog
- B. A lifelong friend
- C. An angel of God
- D. A general in his army

C:A:1S:29

11. What did Achish command David to do just before he went out to fight with Saul (1 Sam 29:10)?

- A. Take his men and leave in the morning
- B. Stay there with his men until he returned
- C. Go to Gath and guard the city
- D. Pray to his God for Achish

A:B:1S:29

12. Where did the Philistines go to fight with Saul and Israel after David had been sent back (1 Sam 29:11)?

- A. Beth Shemesh
- B. Azekah
- C. Jezreel
- D. Hazor

C:B:1S:29

1 Samuel 30

1. After being told to go home by Achish as he prepared to fight Saul where did David and his men return to (1 Sam 30:1)?

- A. Beth Zur
- B. Debir
- C. Lachish
- D. Ziklag

D:B:1S:30

2. Who had attacked and burned Ziklag while David and his men were away (1 Sam 30:1)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Amalekites
- C. The Geserites
- D. The Jebusites

B:B:1S:30

3. What else did the Amalekites do that burned the city of Ziklag (1 Sam 30:2)?

- A. They killed all the men, women and children
- B. They took all the livestock and camels
- C. They took the women and children captive
- D. They took all the gold and silver

C:B:1S:30

4. What did David and his men do when they returned and found Ziklag burned (1 Sam 30:4)?

- A. They were filled with rage
- B. They put on their swords
- C. They set an ambush for the Amalekites
- D. They wept until they could weep no more

D:I:1S:30

5. What of David's did the Amalekites who attacked Ziklag take captive (1 Sam 30:5)?

- A. Ahinoam and Abigail, his two wives
- B. His wives and his sons Solomon and Absalom
- C. The sword of Goliath
- D. The ark of the covenant

A:B:1S:30

6. David's wife Ahinoam was from what region (1 Sam 30:5)?

- A. The Arabah
- B. The Negev
- C. The Jezreel Valley
- D. The hill country of Judea

C:I:1S:30

7. David's wife Abigail was from what desert town (1 Sam 30:5)?

- A. Tekoa
- B. Michmash
- C. Beersheba
- D. Carmel

D:I:1S:30

8. After Ziklag was burned what did David's men talk about doing (1 Sam 30:6)?

- A. Stoning David
- B. Pursuing the Philistines
- C. Returning to the cave of Adullam
- D. Rejoining the troops of Saul

A:B:1S:30

9. Whose son was Abiathar David's priest (1 Sam 30:7)?

- A. Abimelech
- B. Phineas
- C. Samuel
- D. Ahimelech

D:I:1S:30

10. What did David request of Abiathar to consult with the Lord about what to do after Ziklag was attacked by the Amalekites (1 Sam 30:7)?

- A. Bringing out the ark of the covenant
- B. Bring the ephod
- C. Bring the Urim
- D. Bring him the scrolls

B:B:1S:30

11. How many men went with David to pursue the Amalekites after Ziklag was attacked (1 Sam 30:9)?

- A. 200
- B. 400
- C. 600
- D. 1,000

C:I:1S:30

12. At what location did 200 of David's men stay because they were exhausted in their pursuit of the Amalekites after the burning of Ziklag (1 Sam 30:9)?

- A. The Besor Ravine
- B. The well at Beersheba
- C. The cave at Hebron
- D. The gate of Lachish

A:A:1S:30

13. When David was chasing the Amalekites who had burned Ziklag who was brought to David (1 Sam 30:11)?

- A. An Edomite
- B. An Amalekite
- C. An Egyptian
- D. A Philistine

C:B:1S:30

14. David's troops gave the Egyptian they found in the field while they were chasing the Amalekites all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 30:11f)

- A. Water
- B. Cake of pressed figs
- C. Wine
- D. Two cakes of raisins

C:A:1S:30

15. How long had the Egyptian brought to David when they were chasing the Amalekites not eaten or drunk anything (1 Sam 30:12)?

- A. One day
- B. Two days
- C. Three days
- D. Five days

C:A:1S:30

16. When David asked the Egyptian who he was how did the Egyptian respond (1 Sam 30:13)?

- A. He was a slave of an Amalekite
- B. He was a spy for the king of Egypt
- C. He was a merchant from Egypt
- D. He was an escaped prisoner from Egypt

A:I:1S:30

17. The Egyptian slave confessed that the Amalekites had done all of the following EXCEPT (1 Sam 30:14)?

- A. Burned Ziklag
- B. Raided the Negev of the Kerethites
- C. Raided the Negev of Caleb
- D. Raided and burned Lachish

D:I:1S:30

18. Why did the Egyptians Amalekite master abandon him in the desert (1 Sam 30:13)?

- A. Because they had run out of food
- B. Because he became ill
- C. Because he could not keep up with them
- D. Because the Egyptians were going to attack

B:I:1S:30

19. To what did the Egyptian make David swear for leading him to the Amalekite raiding party (1 Sam 30:15)?

- A. David would not kill him or hand him over to his master
- B. David would give him thirty changes of clothes
- C. David would free him and not imprison him
- D. David would give him food and water and release him

A:B:1S:30

20. When David came on the Amalekites what were they doing (1 Sam 30:16)?

- A. Preparing to raid Hebron of Judah
- B. Eating, drinking and reveling because of the plunder
- C. Offering a sacrifice to their gods
- D. Fleeing from David and the Philistines

B:B:1S:30

21. How did 400 Amalekites escape David (1 Sam 30:17)?

- A. They were out raiding another town and not with the main group
- B. They were protected by the king of Edom
- C. They rode off on camels
- D. They fled on foot into the desert

C:I:1S:30

22. What did David recover from the Amalekites (1 Sam 30:18)?

- A. The ark
- B. The sword of Goliath
- C. His two wives
- D. The crown of Saul

C:B:1S:30

23. What did some of David's men want to do with the 200 men who did not follow beyond the Besore Ravine (1 Sam 30:22)?

- A. Give them only enough water to return to camp
- B. Give them only their wives and children but no plunder
- C. Give them nothing since they did not help
- D. Give them only the plunder from the Philistine camp

B:I:1S:30

24. What did David say about the Amalekite plunder (1 Sam 30:24)?

- A. Those who guarded the supplies should receive the same as those who went to battle
- B. All the plunder should be burned up to the Lord
- C. Those who did not go to battle should receive only their own supplies back
- D. Those who went into battle should receive a double portion

A:B:1S:30

25. To whom did David send some of the plunder of the Amalekites who had burned Ziklag (1 Sam 30:26)?

- A. To Achish, king of the Philistines
- B. To the descendants of Saul and Jonathan
- C. To some of the elders of Judah who were his friends
- D. To the Levites who served in the tabernacle of the Lord

C:A:1S:30

26. To what places did David send the plunder of the Amalekites (1 Sam 30:31)?

- A. To all the towns of Judah
- B. To all the cities of Saul in Benjamin
- C. To all the Levitical cities
- D. To all the places he had roamed

D:B:1S:30

27. David sent the plunder of the Amalekites to all of the following cities EXCEPT (1 Sam 30:27ff)

- A. Hebron
- B. Bethel
- C. Hormah
- D. Jerusalem

D:A:1S:30

1 Samuel 31

1. When the Philistines fought in Saul's final battle where did many Israelites fall slain (1 Sam 31:1)?

- A. Mount Tabor
- B. Megiddo
- C. Mount Gilboa
- D. Mount Hermon

C:B:1S:31

2. The Philistines killed all of the following of Saul's sons EXCEPT (1 Sam 31:2)?

- A. Ishbosheth
- B. Jonathan
- C. Abinadab
- D. Malki-Shua

A:B:1S:31

3. When the Philistines attacked Saul how was he critically wounded by the Philistines (1 Sam 31:3)?

- A. He was run through by a sword
- B. He was hit by a spear
- C. He was knocked down by a chariot
- D. He was shot by the archers

D:B:1S:31

4. Who did Saul ask to kill him (1 Sam 31:4)?

- A. Jonathan
- B. His armor-bearer
- C. His general Abner
- D. A near by Amalekite

B:B:1S:31

5. Why did Saul ask his armor-bearer to kill him (1 Sam 31:4)?

- A. He feared the Philistines abuse him
- B. He knew he was going to die slowly
- C. All his men had been killed
- D. His leg had been pinned down and he could not move

A:B:1S:31

6. Who killed Saul (1 Sam 31:4)?

- A. Saul
- B. His armor-bearer
- C. The Philistines
- D. The Lord

A:B:1S:31

7. How did Saul kill himself (1 Sam 31:4)?

- A. He jumped off a cliff
- B. He hung himself
- C. He fell on his own sword
- D. He had the Amalekite cut off his head

C:B:1S:31

8. After Saul's defeat what cities did the Philistines gain control of and occupy (1 Sam 31:7)?

- A. The towns of Ephraim
- B. The towns of the valley and across the Jordan
- C. The towns of Judah and Benjamin
- D. The towns of the hill country and the Negev

B:A:1S:31

9. Where did Saul and his sons die (1 Sam 31:8)?

- A. Mount Tabor
- B. Megiddo
- C. Mount Gilboa
- D. Mount Hermon

C:B:1S:31

10. The Philistines did all of the following when they found Saul dead EXCEPT (1 Sam 31:9)?

- A. They cut off his head
- B. They fastened his body on a city wall
- C. They strip him of his armor
- D. They dragged him through the fields

D:I:1S:31

11. On what city wall was the body of Saul hung (1 Sam 31:10)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Gath
- C. Shechem
- D. Jezreel

A:B:1S:31

12. In what temple did the Philistines put Saul's armor (1 Sam 31:10)?

- A. Baal
- B. Ashtoreths
- C. Chemosh
- D. Dagon

B:A:1S:31

13. The men of what city rescued the body of Saul from being hung on a city wall (1 Sam 31:11)?

- A. Heshbon
- B. Megiddo
- C. Jabesh Gilead
- D. Shechem

C:B:1S:31

14. What did the men of Jabesh Gilead do once they had retrieved the bodies of Saul and his sons (1 Sam 31:12)?

- A. They buried the bodies in the tomb of the kings
- B. They offered up sacrifices and put the ashes on their bodies
- C. They anointed their bodies with oil and buried them
- D. They burned their bodies and buried their bones

D:I:1S:31

15. Where were Saul's bones buried (1 Sam 31:13)?

- A. Under a fig tree
- B. Under a tamarisk tree
- C. Under an olive tree
- D. Under a sycamore tree

B:A:1S:31

16. After the men of Jabesh Gilead buried the bones of Saul and his sons what did they do for seven days (1 Sam 31:13)?

- A. Fasted
- B. Wept
- C. Ate unleavened bread
- D. Traveled to Gibeah of Saul to tell his family what had happened

A:I:1S:31

2 Samuel Multiple Choice Questions

B= Beginning; I= Intermediate; A=Advanced

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2 Samuel 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where did David stay after the death of Saul two days (2 Sam 1:1)?

- A. Hebron
- B. Gaza
- C. Ziklag
- D. Aphek

C:B:2S:1

2. How was the man described who brought David news of Saul's death (2 Sam 1:2)?

- A. Torn clothes and dust on his head
- B. Dust and ashes on his forehead
- C. Cut and bruised with blood flowing
- D. Having had no water and food for three days

A:I:2S:1

3. What had David just done before returning to Ziklag at the time of the death of Saul (2 Sam 1:1)?

- A. Defeated the Edomites
- B. Raided the Ziphites
- C. Defeated the Amorites
- D. Defeated the Amalekites

D:B:2S:1

4. What did the Amalekite announce to David when he came from the battle if Israel with the Philistines (2 Sam 1:4)?

- A. The Philistines had cut off Saul's head
- B. Saul and Jonathan were dead
- C. The Philistines had captured Megiddo
- D. Israel needed David's reinforcements

B:B:2S:1

5. Where was Saul when he asked the Amalekite to kill him (2 Sam 1:6)?

- A. The town of Jezreel
- B. Mount Tabor
- C. Mount Gerizim
- D. Mount Gilboa

D:B:2S:1

6. What was the tribal association of the man who brought David word of Saul's demise (2 Sam 1:8)?

- A. Edomite
- B. Amorite
- C. Amalekite
- D. Hittite

C:B:2S:1

7. The Amalekite said who was almost upon Saul as he leaned on his spear wounded (2 Sam 1:6)?

- A. The archers of the Philistines
- B. The chariots and riders
- C. The Philistines with swords and spears
- D. Achish king of the Philistines

B:A:2S:1

8. What state was Saul in when he asked the Amalekite to kill him (2 Sam 1:9)?

- A. Mortally wounded but still alive
- B. Wounded and unable to run
- C. Unharmd but surrounded by the Philistine army
- D. Defense less without weapon as the Philistines approached

A:B:2S:1

9. What did the Amalekite bring from Saul to David after the death of Saul (2 Sam 1:10)?

- A. Saul's chain and crown
- B. Saul's crown and arm band
- C. Saul's crown and shield
- D. Saul's sword and shield

B:B:2S:1

10. Who did the Amalekite claim had killed Saul (2 Sam 1:10)?

- A. He had
- B. The Philistines had
- C. An Edomite had
- D. Saul had killed himself

A:B:2S:1

11. What was the reaction of David and his men to the news that Saul and Jonathan had fallen by the sword (2 Sam 1:11)?

- A. They rejoiced
- B. They tore their clothes
- C. They were silent
- D. They prepared to attack the Philistines

B:B:2S:1

12. What rebuke did David have for the Amalekites that brought the news of Saul's death (2 Sam 1:14)?

- A. Why did Saul not die by his own hand?
- B. Why were you a sword in the hand of the Philistines by killing Saul?
- C. Why were you not afraid to destroy the Lord's anointed?
- D. Why were you not afraid of killing a member of the house of Israel?

C:B:2S:1

13. How did the Amalekite that brought David news of Saul's death die (2 Sam 1:15)?

- A. Joab used the man's own sword to kill him
- B. David ordered one of his men to kill him
- C. David slew him with his own sword
- D. David turned him over to the Philistines

B:B:2S:1

14. Why did David order the death of the Amalekite who brought him the crown of Saul (2 Sam 1:16)?

- A. Because he said “I killed the Lord’s anointed”
- B. Because he was an Amalekite
- C. Because he had joined with the Philistines
- D. Because he did not rescue Saul

A:B:2S:1

15. David’s lament for Saul and Jonathan was called _____ (2 Sam 1:18)

- A. The lament of the king
- B. The lament of the mighty
- C. The lament of the bow
- D. The lament of the crown

C:B:2S:1

16. Where is the “Lament of the bow” written besides in our text of 2 Samuel (2 Sam 1:18)?

- A. The book of the annals of the kings
- B. The Book of Iddo the Seer
- C. The Mishnah
- D. The Book of Jashar

D:B:2S:1

17. In David’s lament eulogy for Saul and Jonathan how does he refer to them in the opening line of his lament (2 Sam 1:19)?

- A. Your king, O Israel
- B. Your glory, O Israel
- C. Your mighty, O Israel
- D. Your savior, O Israel

B:A:2S:1

18. What two Philistines cities does David in his eulogy for Saul say they should not proclaim the news of Saul’s defeat (2 Sam 1:20)?

- A. Ekron and Ashkelon
- B. Gaza and Gath
- C. Gath and Ashkelon
- D. Ashkelon and Ashdod

C:I:2S:1

19. Who did David not want rejoicing in Gath (2 Sam 1:20)?

- A. The daughters of the uncircumcised
- B. The wives of the returning soldiers
- C. The children
- D. The officials and elders

A:I:2S:1

20. In the eulogy over Saul’s death David says what should the mountains of Gilboa not have (2 Sam 1:21)?

- A. Trees and brooks
- B. Dew nor rain
- C. Flocks and herds
- D. Strength and might

B:I:2S:1

21. In the eulogy over Saul's death David says what would no longer happen to Saul's shield (2 Sam 1:21)?

- A. It would no longer be hung in the palace
- B. It would no longer protect its master
- C. It would no longer be scrubbed clean of enemy blood
- D. It would no longer be rubbed with oil

D:I:2S:1

22. What weapon was associated with Jonathan in eulogy of David for Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam 1:22)?

- A. Sword
- B. Sling
- C. Bow
- D. Spear

C:B:2S:1

23. In the eulogy of David for Saul what did he say could not part Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam 1:23)?

- A. The Philistine army
- B. Death
- C. Mount Gilboa
- D. The chariots of fire

B:I:2S:1

24. In David's eulogy for Saul and Jonathan he said they were swifter than _____ (2 Sam 1:23)?

- A. Lions
- B. Darting doves
- C. The wind
- D. Eagles

D:B:2S:1

25. In David's eulogy for Saul and Jonathan he said they were stronger than _____ (2 Sam 1:23)?

- A. Lions
- B. Elephants
- C. A rock
- D. A fortress

A:B:2S:1

26. Who did David call on to weep for Saul (2 Sam 1:24)?

- A. The daughters of Israel
- B. The sons of Israel
- C. The women of Israel
- D. The orphans of Israel

A:B:2S:1

27. What did David say Saul clothed the daughters of Israel in (2 Sam 1:24)?

- A. Purple
- B. Scarlet
- C. Jewels

D. Linen

B:B:2S:1

28. What did David say Jonathan's love was more dear to him than (2 Sam 1:26)?

- A. A parent's love
- B. The Lord's
- C. The love of women
- D. The love of his band of brothers

C:B:2S:1

29. What exclamation begins and ends the eulogy of David for Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam 1:27)?

- A. Weep for Saul and Jonathan!
- B. Tell it not in Gath!
- C. For his steadfast love endures forever!
- D. How have the mighty fallen!

D:B:2S:1

2 Samuel 2

1. What did David do just prior to his going up to Hebron after the death of Saul (2 Sam 2:1)?

- A. Went and sacrificed at Shiloh
- B. Prayed and fasted for 40 days
- C. Inquired of the Lord where he should go
- D. Built a stone memorial for Saul and Jonathan

C:I:2S:2

2. After Saul's death what city did David enter to begin his reign as king (2 Sam 2:1)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Bethel
- D. Hebron

D:B:2S:2

3. What two wives did David take to Hebron when he began to reign (2 Sam 2:2)?

- A. Michal and Abigail
- B. Abigail and Ahinoam
- C. Bathsheba and Michal
- D. Abishag and Rebekah

B:B:2S:2

4. Who came to Hebron to anoint David king of Judah (2 Sam 2:4)?

- A. The men of Judah
- B. Gad the seer
- C. Abiathar the priest
- D. The elders of Hebron

A:A:2S:2

5. After Saul died why did the men of Judah come to Hebron (2 Sam 2:4)?

- A. Because the prophet had told them to come
- B. To express their loyalty to David
- C. To anoint David as king of Judah
- D. To celebrate David becoming king of all of Israel

C:B:2S:2

6. Who did David honor for burying Saul (2 Sam 2:4f)?

- A. The men of Beth Shan
- B. The men of Shechem
- C. The men of Tirzah
- D. The men of Jabesh Gilead

D:B:2S:2

7. What did David call on the Lord to show the men of Jabesh Gilead for burying Saul and that he would also show to them (2 Sam 2:6)?

- A. Prosperity and health
- B. Kindness and faithfulness
- C. Peace and security
- D. Mercy and grace

B:I:2S:2

8. Who was Abner (2 Sam 2:8)?

- A. Saul's commander
- B. Saul's prophet
- C. Saul's priest
- D. A sage from Gibeah of Saul

A:B:2S:2

9. Abner was whose son (2 Sam 2:8)?

- A. The son of Zeruiah
- B. The son of Nun
- C. The son of Ner
- D. The son of Kish

C:A:2S:2

10. Who was Saul's son who was made king over Gilead, Ephraim, Benjamin and all Israel (2 Sam 2:8f)?

- A. Mephibosheth
- B. Ish-Bosheth
- C. Abner
- D. Eliab

B:B:2S:2

11. Who took Ish-Bosheth and made him king over all Israel (2 Sam 2:8f)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abiathar
- C. Gad the Seer
- D. Abner

D:B:2S:2

12. Ish-Bosheth was made king over all of the tribes or regions EXCEPT (2 Sam 2:9)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Benjamin
- C. Jezreel
- D. Judah

D:B:2S:2

13. To what town did Abner bring Ish-Bosheth to make him king over all Israel (2 Sam 2:8)?

- A. Jabesh Gilead
- B. Ramoth
- C. Mahanaim
- D. Heshbon

C:A:2S:2

14. How old was Ish-Bosheth when he became king over Israel (2 Sam 2:10)?

- A. Thirty-two
- B. Forty
- C. Forty-two
- D. Forty-four

B:A:2S:2

15. How many years did Ish-Bosheth rule over Israel (2 Sam 2:10)?

- A. One
- B. Two

- C. Five
- D. Seven

B:I:2S:2

16. How long did David rule from Hebron (2 Sam 2:11)?

- A. Five years and three month
- B. Six years and ten month
- C. Seven years and six months
- D. Eight years and two month

C:B:2S:2

17. Who men with Joab and David's men at the pool of Gibeon (2 Sam 2:12)?

- A. Abner and the men of Ish-Bosheth
- B. The Philistines
- C. Absalom and his followers
- D. The Benjamites

A:B:2S:2

18. Where did Joab and Abner and their respective men meet (2 Sam 2:11)?

- A. The threshing floor at Bethel
- B. The pool at Gibeon
- C. The stream of En Gedi
- D. The Sheep gate of Ramah

B:B:2S:2

19. What did Joab and Abner agree to at the pool of Gibeon (2 Sam 2:14)?

- A. Their men to throw spears at an oak tree
- B. Their men to fight with swords
- C. Their men to shoot arrows
- D. Their men to fight hand to hand

D:B:2S:2

20. How many men from each side fought at the pool of Gibeon (2 Sam 2:15)?

- A. Six
- B. Twelve
- C. Twenty
- D. Twenty-five

B:A:2S:2

21. Who won the battle at the pool of Gibeon (2 Sam 2:17)?

- A. David's men
- B. Abner's men
- C. The Philistines
- D. The men of Abiathar

A:B:2S:2

22. How did David's men win at the pool of Gibeon (2 Sam 2:16)?

- A. They shot their opponent with an arrow
- B. They used their enemies own spears to defeat them
- C. They stabbed their opponent with a dagger
- D. They hit their opponent with a sling shot stone

C:I:2S:2

23. What was the place called where Joab's men defeated Abner's men at Gibeon (2 Sam 2:16)?

- A. Maale Adumim
- B. Mizpah Ramon
- C. Sade al-zachar
- D. Helkath Hazzurim

D:A:2S:2

24. The three sons of Zeruiah included each of the following EXCEPT (2 Sam 2:18)?

- A. Kish
- B. Asahel
- C. Abishai
- D. Joab

A:B:2S:2

25. Who was Joab's father (2 Sam 2:18)?

- A. Ner
- B. Jesse
- C. Zeruiah
- D. Kish

C:I:2S:2

26. Which one of the sons of Zeruiah was as fleet footed as a wild gazelle (2 Sam 2:18)?

- A. Kish
- B. Asahel
- C. Abishai
- D. Joab

B:I:2S:2

27. Who would not stop chasing Abner after the battle at the pool of Gibeon (2 Sam 2:21)?

- A. Kish
- B. Asahel
- C. Abishai
- D. Joab

B:B:2S:2

28. How did Abner killed Asahel, Joab's brother (2 Sam 2:23)?

- A. With the butt of his spear
- B. With a dagger to the heart
- C. With a rope around the neck
- D. With an arrow through the neck

A:B:2S:2

29. Why did Abner not want to kill Asahel who was pursuing him (2 Sam 2:22)?

- A. He feared Asahel
- B. Asahel was a righteous man
- C. He did not want to have to face Joab
- D. He was his friend

C:B:2S:2

30. Who rallied around Abner when Joab and Abishai were out to kill him (2 Sam 2:25)?

- A. The men of Ish-bosheth

- B. The men of Jabesh Gilead
- C. The men of Gilboa
- D. The men of Benjamin

D:A:2S:2

31. On what hill did Abner take refuge when Joab and Abishai were pursuing him (2 Sam 2:24)?

- A. Ammah on the way to Gibeon
- B. Masada on the way to En Gedi
- C. Gerizim on the way to Shechem
- D. Beth Shan on the way to Gilead

A:A:2S:2

32. What did Joab do to stop the battle between Joab and the men of Israel after Asahel was killed (2 Sam 2:28)?

- A. He shot an arrow into the sky
- B. He put down his sword
- C. He blew the trumpet
- D. He tore his clothes and sat in the dust

C:I:2S:2

33. After Joab let him go where did Abner and his men march through all night (2 Sam 2:29)?

- A. The wilderness of Zin
- B. The Arabah
- C. The Negev
- D. The Shephelah

B:I:2S:2

34. To where did Abner flee after his killing of Asahel and defeat by Joab (2 Sam 2:29)?

- A. Jabesh Gilead
- B. Gerasa
- C. Heshbon
- D. Mahanaim

D:A:2S:2

35. How many men had Joab lost after engaging Abner and the Benjamites at the pool of Gibeon (2 Sam 2:30)?

- A. Seven
- B. Nineteen
- C. Twenty-six
- D. Thirty-five

B:A:2S:2

36. How many Benjamites had Abner lost after engaging Joab and the men of David at the pool of Gibeon (2 Sam 2:30)?

- A. One hundred and Sixty
- B. Two hundred and thirty
- C. Three hundred and five
- D. Three hundred and sixty

D:A:2S:2

2 Samuel 3

1. What happened in the war between the house of Saul and David (2 Sam 3:1)?

- A. The house of Saul grew weaker
- B. The house of Saul broke into different pieces
- C. The house of Saul died out
- D. The house of Saul became smaller and smaller

A:I:2S:3

2. After the death of Saul there was a battle between the house of David and _____ (2 Sam 3:1)?

- A. The Philistines
- B. The Edomites
- C. The house of Saul
- D. The Danites

C:B:2S:3

3. Who was David's firstborn son born to him in Hebron (2 Sam 3:2)?

- A. Absalom
- B. Adonijah
- C. Amnon
- D. Kileab

C:B:2S:3

4. Who was the mother of Amnon David's firstborn son born in Hebron (2 Sam 3:2)?

- A. Abigail the widow of Nabal
- B. Maacah daughter of Talmai king of Geshur
- C. Ahinoam of Jezreel
- D. Haggith

C:I:2S:3

5. Who was the mother of Absalom David's son born in Hebron (2 Sam 3:3)?

- A. Abigail the widow of Nabal
- B. Maacah daughter of Talmai king of Geshur
- C. Ahinoam of Jezreel
- D. Haggith

B:A:2S:3

6. Who was the mother of Adonijah David's son born in Hebron (2 Sam 3:4)?

- A. Abigail the widow of Nabal
- B. Maacah daughter of Talmai king of Geshur
- C. Ahinoam of Jezreel
- D. Haggith

D:A:2S:3

7. Which one of David's wives was the daughter of Talmai the king of Geshur (2 Sam 3:3)?

- A. Abigail
- B. Maacah
- C. Ahinoam
- D. Haggith

B:A:2S:3

8. Where were Amnon, Absalom and Adonijah born (2 Sam 3:5)?

- A. In the desert of Maon
- B. In Jerusalem
- C. In Ziklag
- D. In Hebron

D:B:2S:3

9. With whom did Abner sleep strengthening his position in the house of Saul (2 Sam 3:7)?

- A. Maacah
- B. Abital
- C. Rizpah
- D. Abishag

C:B:2S:3

10. Who objected to Abner's sleeping with Rizpah Saul's concubine (2 Sam 3:7)?

- A. Jonathan
- B. Ish-bosheth
- C. Joab
- D. David

B:B:2S:3

11. Why did Ish-Bosheth not say another word to Abner (2 Sam 3:11)?

- A. Because he was afraid of Abner
- B. Because Abner threatened to kill him
- C. Because Ish-Bosheth sent Abner away
- D. Because Abner left and went into the desert

A:I:2S:3

12. What did Abner threaten to do because of Ish-Bosheth's objection to his sleeping with Rizpah (2 Sam 3:9f)?

- A. Leave Ish-Bosheth to fight David alone
- B. Turn Ish-Bosheth over to the Philistines
- C. Transfer the kingdom to the house of David
- D. Kill Ish-Bosheth

C:B:2S:3

13. What boundaries did Abner mention if he transferred the kingdom over to David from the house of Saul (2 Sam 3:10)?

- A. From Hazor to Hebron
- B. From Megiddo to Tekoa
- C. Shechem to Hormah
- D. From Dan to Beersheba

D:B:2S:3

14. What did Abner say he would bring over to David (2 Sam 3:12)?

- A. The tribe of Benjamin
- B. All Israel
- C. The armies of Saul
- D. The men of Gilead

B:B:2S:3

15. What one requirement did David have for Abner to come and see David (2 Sam 3:13)?

- A. He bring fifty shekels of silver
- B. He bring the head of Ish-Bosheth
- C. He bring him the sword of Goliath
- D. He bring his wife Michal

D:B:2S:3

16. Who had Michal the daughter of Saul married (2 Sam 3:15)?

- A. Abtial son of Kileab
- B. Paltiel son of Laish
- C. Haggith son of Raioth
- D. Ithream son of Eglah

B:A:2S:3

17. How did Michal's husband react when Joab took Michal back to David (2 Sam 3:16)?

- A. He tried to kill Abner
- B. He took a new wife
- C. He burned the field of Abner
- D. He went after her weeping

D:I:2S:3

18. Why did Abner argue that David should be king over all Israel (2 Sam 3:18)?

- A. The Lord had promised to rescue Israel from the Philistines by David
- B. The Lord had promised to make David's descendants rulers over Israel forever
- C. David was the man after God's own heart
- D. Saul was dead and none of his descendants were fit to rule Israel

A:B:2S:3

19. Which tribe of all Israel did Abner personally address when arguing for David's ascendancy to the throne over all Israel (2 Sam 3:19)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Dan
- C. Benjamin
- D. Levi

C:B:2S:3

20. Where did Abner come to bring the kingdom of all Israel to David (2 Sam 3:19)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Hebron
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Shechem

B:B:2S:3

21. How many men did Abner bring with him to bring the kingdom over to David at Hebron (2 Sam 3:20)?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 40
- D. 50

B:A:2S:3

22. What did David do in preparation for Abner bringing the kingdom over to him at Hebron (2 Sam 3:20)?

- A. David set a trap for Abner and his men
- B. David offered a sacrifice to the Lord
- C. David reiterated the David covenant promised by God to Abner
- D. David made a feast for Abner and his men

D:I:2S:3

23. What did Abner want to do for David in order to bring the kingdom over to him (2 Sam 3:21)?

- A. Assemble all Israel to make a compact with David
- B. Anoint David king over all Israel
- C. Sound the trumpet declaring peace between the house of David and Saul
- D. Offer a peace offering sacrifice

A:B:2S:3

24. How did Abner leave David after talking to David about uniting all Israel under him (2 Sam 3:21)?

- A. Troubled
- B. Fearful
- C. In peace
- D. With joy

C:I:2S:3

25. Why was Joab not present when Abner approached David bringing all Israel to his side (2 Sam 3:22)?

- A. Joab was out fighting Philistines
- B. Joab was out on a raid getting plunder
- C. Joab was at his home in Bethlehem
- D. Joab in the city gate with the elders of Hebron

B:B:2S:3

26. What did Joab accuse Abner of doing when he came to bring the kingdom to David (2 Sam 3:25)?

- A. Deceiving David and spies out his movements
- B. Preparing to assassinate David
- C. Lying to David in order to make himself king
- D. Making a good deal for himself after he had tried to kill David

A:I:2S:3

27. What did Joab do that David did not know about (2 Sam 3:26)?

- A. He and his men ran after Abner to catch and kill him
- B. He sounded the trumpet to proclaim war on Abner
- C. He called Abner to come back to Hebron
- D. He sent a spy out to set a trap for and kill Abner

C:B:2S:3

28. Where was Abner when Joab called him back to Hebron (2 Sam 3:26)?

- A. The gates of Bethlehem
- B. The wilderness of En Gedi
- C. The plains of Jericho
- D. The well of Sirah

D:A:2S:3

29. How did Joab kill Abner (2 Sam 3:27)?

- A. He shot him with an arrow
- B. He stabbed him in the stomach
- C. He cut off his head
- D. He stabbed him in the heart with three javelins

B:B:2S:3

30. Why did Joab kill Abner (2 Sam 3:27)?

- A. So he would not be able to take his place as David's commander
- B. To repay him for killing Ish-Bosheth
- C. To avenge the blood of his brother Asahel
- D. To repay him to seeking to kill David

C:B:2S:3

31. Where had Abner killed Asahel, Joab's younger brother (2 Sam 3:30)?

- A. At the battle of Gibeon
- B. At the battle of Elah
- C. At the battle of Mizpah
- D. At the battle of Tekoa

A:B:2S:3

32. What did David tell the people to do to mourn the death of Abner in cold blood (2 Sam 3:31)?

- A. Build a memorial for him
- B. Tear their clothes and put on sackcloth
- C. Fast and pray for Abner
- D. Bury him in the tomb of the kings

B:I:2S:3

33. When Abner was taken to be buried where was David (2 Sam 3:31)?

- A. Sounding the trumpet
- B. Playing the harp
- C. Sitting on the ground in dust
- D. Walking behind the bier

D:I:2S:3

34. Where was Abner buried (2 Sam 3:32)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Hebron
- D. Beersheba

C:B:2S:3

35. What did David do at the burial of Abner (2 Sam 3:33)?

- A. Sang a lament
- B. Played his harp
- C. Swore to avenge his death
- D. Condemned Joab as a murderer

A:B:2S:3

36. What did people urge David to do after the death of Abner (2 Sam 3:35)?

- A. To avenge the death of Abner
- B. To bury Abner in the tomb of Macpelah
- C. To eat something

- D. To sing a song in honor of Abner

C:I:2S:3

37. What oath had David made after the death of Abner (2 Sam 3:35)?

- A. That he would avenge the blood of Abner
- B. That he would not taste bread until sun set
- C. That he would not speak to Joab again
- D. That he would never again have to run from Abner's sword

B:B:2S:3

38. After the death of Abner what did all Israel know (2 Sam 3:37)?

- A. David had no part in the killing of Abner
- B. Joab had killed him in cold blood
- C. David would avenge the blood of Abner
- D. That there was justice in Israel

A:B:2S:3

39. Who did David say was too strong for him after the death of Abner (2 Sam 3:39)?

- A. Joab
- B. The sons of Zeruiah
- C. The wicked
- D. The evil of the mighty

B:I:2S:3

40. What wish did David make after the death of Abner (2 Sam 3:39)?

- A. That Abner be at rest with the Lord
- B. That the people know he had nothing to do with Abner's death
- C. That the Lord repay the evildoer
- D. That Joab be banished because of his evil deed

C:B:2S:3

2 Samuel 4

1. Who lost his courage when he heard that Abner had died in Hebron (2 Sam 4:1)?

- A. Joab
- B. Ish-Bosheth
- C. Achish
- D. Hanun

B:B:2S:4

2. Who were Baanah and Recab (2 Sam 4:2)?

- A. Two servants of Saul who watched his cattle
- B. Two brothers of Abner
- C. Two leaders of Ish-Bosheth's raiding bands
- D. Two commanders in David's army

C:I:2S:4

3. What town were Baanah and Recab from (2 Sam 4:2)

- A. Gibeah of Saul
- B. Gibeon
- C. Beeroth
- D. Ramah

C:A:2S:4

4. Beeroth, the town of Baanah and Recab, was considered part of what tribe (2 Sam 4:2)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Dan
- D. Benjamin

D:I:2S:4

5. What had the people of Beeroth done (2 Sam 4:3)?

- A. Fled to Gittaim
- B. Built the pool of Gibeon
- C. Defended the city of Michmash
- D. Defeated the Philistines at Gilgal

A:A:2S:4

6. How old was Mephibosheth when he heard of the death of his father Jonathan at Jezreel (2 Sam 4:4)?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

C:A:2S:4

7. Who was Jonathan's son (2 Sam 4:4)?

- A. Ish-Bosheth
- B. Lo-ammi
- C. Rechab
- D. Mephibosheth

D:B:2S:4

8. Why was Mephibosheth crippled in both feet (2 Sam 4:4)?

- A. His nurse and picked him up, fled and he had fallen
- B. He was that way from birth
- C. He had been run over by a Philistine chariot
- D. His feet had been trapped under a falling rock

A:B:2S:4

9. When did Rechab and Baanah arrive at the house of Ish-Bosheth (2 Sam 4:5)?

- A. In the morning as he was getting up
- B. At noon when he was resting
- C. In the evening when the sun was setting
- D. At night when there was no moon

B:A:2S:4

10. What ruse did Rechab and Baanah use to get into the house of Ish-bosheth (2 Sam 4:6)?

- A. They were dropping off wineskins
- B. They were going to report how the battle was going
- C. They were bringing him tribute
- D. They were getting grain

D:A:2S:4

11. Who killed Ish-Bosheth (2 Sam 4:6)?

- A. Rechab and Baanah
- B. Joab and Abishai
- C. Ittai and Zelek
- D. Abi-Albon and Eliam

A:B:2S:4

12. How did Rechab and Baanah kill Ish-Bosheth (2 Sam 4:6)?

- A. They drowned him in the pool of Gibeon
- B. They cut off his hands and feet
- C. They stabbed him in the stomach
- D. They poisoned his food

C:A:2S:4

13. What did Rechab and Baanah do after stabbing Ish-Bosheth to death (2 Sam 4:7)?

- A. They cut off his hands and feet
- B. They cut off his head
- C. They hung his body on the wall of Jabesh Gilead
- D. They took his crown

B:B:2S:4

14. Rechab and Baanah traveled all night with the head of Ish-Bosheth through the _____ region (2 Sam 4:7)?

- A. Hill country of Judea
- B. Shephelah
- C. Arabah
- D. Negev

C:A:2S:4

15. To whom did Rechab and Baanah bring the head of Ish-Bosheth (2 Sam 4:8)?

- A. Joab
- B. David

- C. Abiathar
- D. Abner

B:B:2S:4

16. What did Rechab and Baanah say when they appeared at Hebron with the head of Ish-Bosheth (2 Sam 4:8)?

- A. This day the Lord has avenged my lord against Saul
- B. May all your enemies be like Ish-Bosheth son of Saul
- C. The Lord bless you and protect you from Saul's descendants
- D. Today we have repaid your debt on the family of Saul

A:I:2S:4

17. Who was the father of Recab and Baanah (2 Sam 4:9)?

- A. Abiezer from Anathoth
- B. Shammah the Harodite
- C. Maharai the Netophathite
- D. Rimmon the Beerothite

D:A:2S:4

18. What did David tell Rechab and Baanah when they showed up with the head of Ish-Bosheth (2 Sam 4:9)?

- A. Who is this that you have slain?
- B. May all the bloodshed stop with your deaths
- C. When a man told him "Saul was dead" he killed him
- D. Eye for and eye, tooth for tooth is the justice of kings

C:B:2S:4

19. What kind of a man did David call Ish-Bosheth after Rechab and Baanah gave his head to David (2 Sam 4:11)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Innocent
- C. Warrior
- D. The Lord's anointed

B:I:2S:4

20. How did David's men kill Recab and Baanah for having murdered Ish-Bosheth (2 Sam 4:12)?

- A. They cut off their hands and feet
- B. They stabbed them in the stomach
- C. They stabbed them in the heart
- D. They cut off their heads

A:A:2S:4

21. Where were the bodies of Rechab and Baanah hung (2 Sam 4:12)?

- A. By the gate of Hebron
- B. On the wall of the king's palace at Hebron
- C. By the pool in Hebron
- D. By the cave of the patriarchs at Hebron

C:A:2S:4

22. Where was the head of Ish-Bosheth buried (2 Sam 4:12)?

- A. In Jabesh Gilead with Saul and Jonathan
- B. In the tomb of the patriarchs in Hebron

- C. In the tomb of Abner in Hebron
 - D. Near the well of Abraham at Beersheba
- C:I:2S:4

2 Samuel 5

1. Who gathered to David at Hebron after the death of Ish-Bosheth (2 Sam 5:1)?

- A. The whole tribe of Judah
- B. All the tribes of trans-Jordan
- C. All the tribes of Israel
- D. The whole household of Saul

C:B:2S:5

2. Where did the tribes of Israel come to make David king (2 Sam 5:1)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Hebron
- C. Beer-sheba
- D. Bethlehem

B:B:2S:5

3. What did the tribes of Israel note about David's role when Saul was king (2 Sam 5:2)?

- A. David led Israel before the Lord
- B. David was the man after God's own heart
- C. David defeated Goliath
- D. David led Israel on their military campaigns

D:I:2S:5

4. What did the elders of Israel do with David at Hebron (2 Sam 5:3)?

- A. They anointed him king over Israel
- B. They recognized Samuel's anointing of David as king
- C. They sought his help against the Philistines
- D. They offered him money to protect them and become their king

A:B:2S:5

5. How old was David when he became king over all Israel (2 Sam 5:6)?

- A. Twenty-Five
- B. Thirty
- C. Thirty-Five
- D. Forty

B:B:2S:5

6. How many years did David rule over Judah and Israel (2 Sam 5:4)?

- A. Twenty-Five
- B. Thirty
- C. Thirty-Five
- D. Forty

D:B:2S:5

7. How long did David rule in Hebron over Judah (2 Sam 5:5)?

- A. Five years
- B. Six and a half years
- C. Seven and a half years
- D. Eight years

C:I:2S:5

8. Over whom did David reign from Hebron (2 Sam 5:5)?

- A. All Israel
- B. Judah

- C. The house of David
- D. All God's people

B:B:2S:5

9. How long did David rule over Israel in Jerusalem (2 Sam 5:5)?

- A. Twenty-five years
- B. Thirty-three years
- C. Thirty-eight years
- D. Forty years

B:I:2S:5

10. What did David do after being made king in Hebron (2 Sam 5:6)?

- A. He went and attacked the Philistines at Gaza
- B. He set up fortifications at Bethel and Shechem
- C. He brought the ark back to Shiloh
- D. He attacked Jerusalem

D:B:2S:5

11. Who did David attack in Jerusalem after being made king in Hebron (2 Sam 5:6)?

- A. The Hittites
- B. The Philistines
- C. The Jebusites
- D. The Amalekites

C:B:2S:5

12. The people acknowledged that the Lord had used what image concerning David (2 Sam 5:2)?

- A. Shepherd
- B. Warrior
- C. Sweet singer
- D. Lion

A:I:2S:5

13. Who did the Jebusites tell David could ward off his attack of Jerusalem (2 Sam 5:6)?

- A. The servants and handmaids
- B. The women and children
- C. The blind and lame
- D. The deaf and mute

C:B:2S:5

14. What was the fortress of Jerusalem that David captured called (2 Sam 5:7)?

- A. The Millo
- B. Zion
- C. The Akedah
- D. The Kidron

B:I:2S:5

15. What was Jerusalem called after David captured it from the Jebusites (2 Sam 5:7)?

- A. The City of David
- B. The City of God
- C. The City of Peace
- D. The City of Israel

A:B:2S:5

16. What did David say would have to be used to capture the city of Jerusalem (2 Sam 5:8)?

- A. The Kidron Valley
- B. The Millo
- C. The water shaft
- D. The Damascus Gate

C:B:2S:5

17. Who do they say “will not enter the palace” (2 Sam 5:8)?

- A. Those with blood on their hands
- B. The weak and sickly
- C. Jebusites and Amalekites
- D. The blind and lame

D:A:2S:5

18. What did David call the City of David (2 Sam 5:9)?

- A. The Gihon
- B. The fortress
- C. The royal palace
- D. The garden of the kings

B:A:2S:5

19. What building did David do around the fortress (2 Sam 5:9)?

- A. He built a wall
- B. He built the garden of the kings
- C. He built supporting terraces
- D. He built a tunnel for the spring waters to flow into the city

C:I:2S:5

20. Why did David become more powerful (2 Sam 5:10)?

- A. Because the Lord was with him
- B. Because he set up outposts throughout all Israel
- C. Because he traded with Hiram of Tyre
- D. Because Egypt was weak at the time

A:B:2S:5

21. Who help build David a palace (2 Sam 5:11)?

- A. The Queen of Sheba
- B. Ben-hadad king of Aram
- C. Hiram king of Tyre
- D. Achish king of Gath

C:B:2S:5

22. What materials did Hiram supply to David for his palace (2 Sam 5:11)?

- A. Gold
- B. Cedar logs
- C. Stone
- D. Purple linen

B:I:2S:5

23. With the building of David’s palace what did David realize (2 Sam 5:12)?

- A. That Israel was the Lord’s promised possession
- B. That he must serve and fear the Lord

- C. That the Lord had blessed the house of Jesse
- D. That the Lord had established him as king over Israel

D:A:2S:5

24. When David moved to Jerusalem what did he do (2 Sam 5:13)?

- A. Multiplied gold and silver
- B. Defeated the Philistines
- C. Took more concubines and wives
- D. Developed a cavalry with fine horses

C:B:2S:5

25. All of the following were children born to David in Jerusalem EXCEPT (2 Sam 5:16)

- A. Solomon
- B. Nathan
- C. Elishua
- D. Abikebah
- E. Eliphelet

D:A:2S:5

26. Where did David go after the Philistines came up against him full force after he was made king (2 Sam 5:17)?

- A. He went down to the stronghold
- B. He went down to Gilgal
- C. He went to the cave of Adullam
- D. He attacked Gath

A:I:2S:5

27. When the Philistines came to attack David full force after he had just been made king where were the Philistines spread out (2 Sam 5:18)?

- A. The Valley of Kidron
- B. The Valley of Rephaim
- C. The Valley of Jezreel
- D. The Valley of Hinnom

B:A:2S:5

28. What was the place named where David defeated the Philistines and said "AS waters break out, the Lord has broken out" (2 Sam 5:20)?

- A. Abel Beth Maacha
- B. Perez Uzzah
- C. Baal Perazim
- D. Gibeah of Zachar

C:I:2S:5

29. What did the men of David carry off after they defeated the Philistines at Baal Perizim (2 Sam 5:21)?

- A. Their idols
- B. Their gold and silver
- C. Their sheep and goats
- D. Their camels and horses

A:B:2S:5

30. The second time the Philistines came to attack and spread out in the Valley of Rephaim where did the Lord tell David to attack them (2 Sam 5:23)?

- A. On the threshing floor
- B. In front of the balsam trees
- C. By the En Rogel spring
- D. In the plain of Beth Shemesh

B:A:2S:5

31. The second time the Philistines came to attack and spread out in the Valley of Rephaim when did the Lord tell David to attack them (2 Sam 5:23)?

- A. When he heard the trumpet sound
- B. When he heard the Philistine chariots
- C. When he heard the marching in the tops of the trees
- D. When he heard the thunder of heaven

C:I:2S:5

32. The second time David defeated the Philistines at the Valley of Rephaim he struck them down from Gibeon all the way to _____ (2 Sam 5:25)

- A. Ekron
- B. Gath
- C. Azekah
- D. Gezer

D:A:2S:5

2 Samuel 6

1. Why did David and 30,000 of his men go to Baalah of Judah (2 Sam 6:2)?

- A. To fight against the Philistines
- B. To take Jerusalem from the Jebusites
- C. To bring the ark of God
- D. To fight against Abner and Ish-Bosheth

C:B:2S:6

2. Where is God said to be enthroned (2 Sam 6:2)?

- A. In the tabernacle at Shiloh
- B. In the heavens of heavens
- C. Riding on the clouds
- D. Between the cherubim on the ark

D:B:2S:6

3. How did they transport the ark when David and 30,000 men went down to Baalah of Judah (2 Sam 6:3)?

- A. On a new cart
- B. On the priests shoulders
- C. On the back of a camel
- D. The soldiers carried it on poles

A:B:2S:6

4. At whose house was the ark when David and his men initially went down to bring it up to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:3)?

- A. Abiathar
- B. Abinadab
- C. Abimelech
- D. Abiezer

B:I:2S:6

5. Who were the two sons of Abinadab who were going with the ark and David to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:3)?

- A. Uzzah and Uriah
- B. Joab and Abishai
- C. Uzzah and Ahio
- D. Uzzah and Nacon

C:A:2S:6

6. All of the following instruments are listed as part of the celebration before the ark as they brought it from the house of Abinadab EXCEPT (2 Sam 6:5)?

- A. Harps
- B. Lyres
- C. Tambourines
- D. Trumpets
- E. Cymbals

D:A:2S:6

7. Why did Uzzah reach out and take hold of the ark of God (2 Sam 6:6)?

- A. Because the oxen stumbled
- B. Because the cart tipped
- C. Because the ark slid to the ground

D. Because the Philistines attacked

A:I:2S:6

8. Who reached out and took hold of the ark of God when the oxen stumbled (2 Sam 6:6)?

- A. Abiathar
- B. Nadab
- C. Uzzah
- D. Uriah

C:B:2S:6

9. Where did Uzzah reach out and take hold of the ark (2 Sam 6:6)?

- A. The threshing floor of Araunah
- B. The valley of Achor
- C. The Emmaus road
- D. The threshing floor of Nacon

D:A:2S:6

10. What was God's response to Uzzah's touching the ark (2 Sam 6:7)?

- A. The Lord's anger burned and he struck him down
- B. The Lord's holiness was violated and Uzzah's hand was paralyzed
- C. The Lord caused lightning to fall on Uzzah
- D. The Lord caused Uzzah to turn into a pillar of salt

A:I:2S:6

11. What was the place named where the Lord struck Uzzah down for his irreverent act (2 Sam 6:8)?

- A. Natan Uzzah
- B. Perez Uzzah
- C. Berith of Uzzah
- D. Ebenezer

B:B:2S:6

12. What was David's response when God slew Uzzah for his irreverent act (2 Sam 6:8f)?

- A. David was shocked and silent
- B. David was joyful and sad
- C. David was angry and afraid
- D. David was ashamed and hid

C:I:2S:6

13. Where did David take the ark after Uzzah was slain (2 Sam 6:10)?

- A. The house of Obed-Edom the Gittite
- B. The house of Uriah the Hittite the Ephrathite
- C. The house of Eliah the Abiezrite
- D. The house of Joab the son of Zeruiah

A:B:2S:6

14. How long did the ark stay at the house of Obed-Edom (2 Sam 6:11)?

- A. Three weeks
- B. Three months
- C. Six months
- D. One year

B:A:2S:6

15. What happened to the house of Obed-Edom when the ark was there (2 Sam 6:11)?

- A. Plagues hit both he and his family
- B. His crops multiplied and his family flourished
- C. He prayed to the Lord his God there
- D. God blessed him and his household

D:I:2S:6

16. Why did David put the ark in the house of Obed-Edom (2 Sam 6:9f)?

- A. He was afraid
- B. He was ashamed
- C. The Lord told him to put it there
- D. He was in mourning

A:I:2S:6

17. Why did David begin again to bring the ark to Jerusalem from the house of Obed-Edom (2 Sam 6:12)?

- A. Because Nathan the prophet told him to bring it up
- B. Because he realized his sin in bringing the ark up on a cart
- C. Because he heard how the Lord had blessed Obed-Edom
- D. Because his mourning for Uzzah had ended

C:B:2S:6

18. The second time how was the ark brought up to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:13)?

- A. It was put on a cart
- B. It was carried
- C. It was put on a donkey
- D. It was carried by a camel

B:B:2S:6

19. How did they carry the ark to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:13)?

- A. Every six steps they offered sacrifices
- B. The priests offered sacrifices as they left the house of Obed-Edom
- C. They sprinkled it with holy water every twelve steps
- D. They covered it with purple and shouted to the Lord

A:B:2S:6

20. What did David do as the ark was brought to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:14)?

- A. He sang and song he had written
- B. He played the harp in front of the ark
- C. He walked in his royal robes as it entered Jerusalem
- D. He danced wearing only a linen ephod

D:B:2S:6

21. What instruments were played as David brought the ark into Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:15)?

- A. Harps
- B. Cymbals
- C. Trumpets
- D. Tambourines

C:A:2S:6

22. Who watched from a window as the ark entered Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:16)?

- A. Abiathar the high priest

- B. Nathan the prophet
- C. Michal David's wife
- D. Joab the king's general

C:B:2S:6

23. What was Michal's response to David's dancing before the Lord (2 Sam 6:16)?

- A. She sang with David
- B. She was angry at David
- C. She was proud of David
- D. She despised David

D:B:2S:6

24. Where was the ark set once it arrived at Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:17)?

- A. In David's cedar palace
- B. In a tent David had pitched for it
- C. In the city gate
- D. On the threshing floor of Araunah

B:I:2S:6

25. Besides burnt offerings what other type of offering did David make when the ark arrived at Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:18)?

- A. Fellowship offerings
- B. Peace offerings
- C. Sin offerings
- D. Praise offerings

A:A:2S:6

26. What did David do after he finished the offerings when the ark came into Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:18)?

- A. He fell to his knees in prayer
- B. He went to see Nathan the prophet
- C. He blessed the people
- D. He counted the people who had come to the celebration

C:I:2S:6

27. David gave all of the following to each person who came to the celebration of the ark entering Jerusalem EXCEPT (2 Sam 6:19)

- A. Loaf of bread
- B. Cup of wine
- C. Cake of dates
- D. Cake of raisins

B:A:2S:6

28. To what did Michal object when David came home after bringing the ark to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:20)?

- A. Spending too much on the celebrations
- B. Not including her in the festivities
- C. Not putting the ark in the cedar palace
- D. His disrobing in the sight of the slave girls

D:B:2S:6

29. How did David respond to Michal's criticism of humiliating himself by dancing before the Lord (2 Sam 6:22)?

- A. Because of his dancing he would be held in honor by the slave girls
- B. The king is not made simply by wearing royal robes
- C. He would be honored in the kingdom of God
- D. He was seeking to honor God not himself

A:B:2S:6

30. How did David respond to Michal's criticism of his humiliating himself by dancing before the Lord (2 Sam 6:22)?

- A. Joab had advised him to shed his royal robes
- B. God alone could see his heart
- C. He would be even more undignified in his own eyes
- D. He would need to receive his royal robes back

C:I:2S:6

31. Who did David mention when Michal criticized him for dancing before the Lord (2 Sam 6:21)?

- A. That Nathan the prophet had told him to rejoice
- B. That God had chosen him over her father Saul
- C. That Samuel had anointed him king
- D. That he had defeated Goliath

B:B:2S:6

32. What narrative comment is made right after Michal and David argue over David's dancing as the ark entered Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:23)?

- A. David never talked to Michal again
- B. Michal would no longer come to David's palace
- C. Michal had no children to the day of her death
- D. Michal went to live with her brother Ish-Bosheth

C:B:2S:6

2 Samuel 7

1. What contrast did David make between him living in a palace and _____ (2 Sam 7:2)?

- A. . The ark of God in the desert
- B. The ark of God in a tent
- C. The ark of God outside Jerusalem
- D. The people of Israel living in tents

B:B:2S:7

2. Who did David express his concern over the ark of God being in a tent (2 Sam 7:2)?

- A. Gad the seer
- B. Michal
- C. Joab
- D. Nathan

D:B:2S:7

3. What did Nathan the prophet tell David to do that was not correct (2 Sam 7:3)?

- A. To do whatever he had in mind in regard to building the temple
- B. To go up against the Philistines at Aphek
- C. To build an altar to the Lord at Gibeon
- D. To build a palace of cedar

A:B:2S:7

4. What did God claim to Nathan had been his dwelling since leaving Egypt (2 Sam 7:6)?

- A. A box
- B. A cloud
- C. A tent
- D. A house

C:B:2S:7

5. After David and Nathan talked about building God a house what did God ask David through Nathan (2 Sam 7:5)?

- A. Do I not own all the cedars of Lebanon?
- B. Are not the heavens and the heaven of heavens all mine?
- C. Is Israel holy to the Lord?
- D. Are you the one to build me a house to dwell in?

D:B:2S:7

6. David's palace was described as made out of _____ (2 Sam 7:2)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Ivory and precious stones
- C. Cedar
- D. Olive wood

C:B:2S:7

7. How did God describe David's ascendancy in Israel because of God's care (2 Sam 7:8)?

- A. From following the flock to ruler over Israel
- B. From Bethlehem to Jerusalem
- C. From protecting lambs to being the guardian of Israel
- D. From poverty to riches

A:B:2S:7

8. What did God say he had done for David (2 Sam 7:9)?

- A. Given him land and children
- B. Cut off all his enemies
- C. Blessed him with wealth and long life
- D. Taken him from rags to riches

B:I:2S:7

9 What did God say he would do for David in the future (2 Sam 7:9)?

- A. Give him silver and gold in abundance
- B. Give him the territories from the Euphrates to Egypt
- C. Give him a name like the names of the greatest men of the earth
- D. Give him children as many as the sand of the sea shore

C:B:2S:7

10. What did God promise to give to Israel (2 Sam 7:10)?

- A. A peaceful place and home of their own
- B. Vineyards and olive groves
- C. Children as many as the stars
- D. Victory over their enemies

A:B:2S:7

11. What did God promise to give to Israel in Nathan's comments to David (2 Sam 7:11)?

- A. Vineyards and olive groves
- B. Children as many as the stars
- C. Victory over their enemies
- D. Rest from all their enemies

D:B:2S:7

12. When David wanted to build God a house [temple] what was God's response (2 Sam 7:12)?

- A. He would unite all of Israel under the rule of David
- B. David would rule from the Euphrates to the Nile
- C. He would build David a house [dynasty]
- D. He would multiply David's descendants

C:B:2S:7

13. Who did God say would build his house (2 Sam 7:12f)?

- A. One of David's descendants from Bath-sheba
- B. A descendant from David's own body
- C. Hiram the king of Tyre
- D. Abiathar and Zadok, David's priests

B:B:2S:7

14. In the Davidic covenant how did God identify the temple (2 Sam 7:13)?

- A. As a house for my name
- B. As the place of my dwelling
- C. As the holy of holies
- D. As his earthly throne

A:B:2S:7

15. What did God say his relationship would be to David's special descendant (2 Sam 7:14)?

- A. God would be his God

- B. God would be a shepherd to him
- C. God would be a father to him
- D. God would be a fortress to him

C:I:2S:7

16. What did God say he would do in being a father to David's special descendant (2 Sam 7:14)?

- A. He would make him a man after his own heart
- B. He would give him the desires of his heart
- C. He would force him to walk in the way that was good
- D. He would punish him with the rod of men

D:I:2S:7

17. In the Davidic Covenant God said he would never take away his love from David's descendant as he had from whom (2 Sam 7:15)?

- A. Samson
- B. Saul
- C. Moses
- D. Eli

B:B:2S:7

18. In the Davidic Covenant what did God promise David (2 Sam 7:16)?

- A. His kingdom would endure forever
- B. His descendants would never stray from the Lord
- C. His name would never be forgotten
- D. Through him the Abrahamic Covenant would be fulfilled

A:B:2S:7

19. Through whom was the Davidic Covenant revealed to David (2 Sam 7:17)?

- A. Abiathar the priest
- B. Joab
- C. Nathan the prophet
- D. Gad the seer

C:B:2S:7

20. What response did David have for God's promise in the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam 7:18)?

- A. O Lord, our Lord how majestic is your name in all the earth
- B. Forgive, I pray, the sins of your servant
- C. Who am I that you have brought me this far?
- D. How can I know this will be true?

C:I:2S:7

21. David said all of the following in his prayer to God after receiving the Davidic Covenant EXCEPT (2 Sam 7:20ff)

- A. For you know your servant, O Sovereign Lord
- B. How great you are, O Sovereign Lord
- C. You are holy, holy, holy, O Lord God almighty
- D. Who is like you, there is no God but you

C:B:2S:7

22. For what awesome wonders did David praise God for doing for Israel in response to the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam 7:23)?

- A. Redeemed your people from Egypt
- B. Gave them the land of milk and honey
- C. Led them like a flock with all his judges
- D. Sent prophets to bring them back

A:I:2S:7

23. How did David summarize the Davidic covenant in his prayer back to God (2 Sam 7:27)?

- A. I will keep my good promise
- B. I will give you the throne of Israel forever
- C. I will build a house for you
- D. I will multiply your descendants

C:B:2S:7

24. David in his response to the Davidic Covenant said God's words were _____ (2 Sam 7:28)

- A. True
- B. Eternal
- C. Faithful
- D. Trustworthy

D:I:2S:7

2 Samuel 8

1. What did David take from the control of the Philistines (2 Sam 8:1)?

- A. Ekron
- B. Metheg Ammah
- C. Munah Gadol
- D. Ashdod

B:A:2S:8

2. Who did David make lie down on the ground and measured them off who should live and die (2 Sam 8:2)?

- A. The Ammonites
- B. The Edomites
- C. The Jebusites
- D. The Moabites

D:B:2S:8

3. How did David decide who among the Moabites lived and died after making them lie down and measuring them off by a cord (2 Sam 8:2)?

- A. Every other length of cord lived
- B. Only every third length of cord lived
- C. Every fifth length of cord lived
- D. Every twelfth length of cord lived

B:A:2S:8

4. What an indication that the Moabites were subject to David (2 Sam 8:2)?

- A. They defended David's eastern border
- B. They were circumcised
- C. They brought David tribute
- D. They became wood hewers and water bearers for Israel

C:B:2S:8

5. When David fought Hadadezer what region did he gain control of (2 Sam 8:3)?

- A. Along the Euphrates
- B. Along the River of Egypt
- C. Unto the Great Sea
- D. Unto the Salt Sea

A:I:2S:8

6. Hadadez son of Rehob was king of what location that David subdued (2 Sam 8:3)?

- A. Aram
- B. Zobah
- C. Jezreel
- D. Lebanon

B:A:2S:8

7. How many chariots did David capture (2 Sam 8:4)?

- A. One hundred
- B. Five hundred
- C. A thousand
- D. Five thousand

C:A:2S:8

8. What did David do with the chariot horses (2 Sam 8:4)?

- A. He brought them to Megiddo
- B. He offered them up as a sacrifice
- C. He gave them to Hadadezer king of Zobah
- D. He hamstrung all but 100 of them

D:I:2S:8

9. Who tried to help Hadadezer of Zobah (2 Sam 8:5)?

- A. The Chaldeans
- B. The Assyrians
- C. The Arameans
- D. The Moabites

C:I:2S:8

10. The Arameans were from what region (2 Sam 8:5)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Babylon
- C. Haran
- D. Nineveh

A:B:2S:8

11. What did David do in the Aramean kingdom of Damascus (2 Sam 8:6)?

- A. He burned their cities with fire
- B. He destroyed their temples to Baal
- C. He put garrisons there
- D. He took all their chariots and horses

C:I:2S:8

12. From Hadadezer king of Zobah what did David bring to Jerusalem (2 Sam 8:7)?

- A. He brought the chariots to Jerusalem
- B. He brought his gold shields to Jerusalem
- C. He brought his sheep and cattle to Jerusalem
- D. He brought those who worked with metal to Jerusalem

B:B:2S:8

13. What did David take from Teba and Berothai towns that belonged to Hadadezer (2 Sam 8:8)?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. Bronze
- D. Iron

C:A:2S:8

14. Who congratulated David for his victory over Hadadezer of Zobah (2 Sam 8:9)?

- A. King Tou of Hamath
- B. King Hadad of Haran
- C. King Rezon of Babylon
- D. Pharaoh Necho of Egypt

A:A:2S:8

15. Who did Tou king of Hamath send to congratulate David on his victories over Hadadezer (2 Sam 8:9)?

- A. His daughter Merah
- B. His son Joram

- C. His concubine Micaiah
- D. His ambassador Abi-kheba

B:A:2S:8

16. Joram from Tou of Hamath in congratulating David brought all of the following EXCEPT (2 Sam 8:10)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Jewels

D:I:2S:8

17. What did David do with the gold and silver he got from the nations he subdued (2 Sam 7:11)?

- A. He rebuilt Jerusalem
- B. He dedicated it to the Lord
- C. He built a golden throne
- D. He gave it to the poor

B:B:2S:8

18. All of the following are listed as those David had subdued EXCEPT (2Sam 8:12)?

- A. Jebusites
- B. Edom
- C. Moab
- D. Ammonites
- E. Philistines

A:A:2S:8

19. Who did David strike down in the Valley of Salt (2 Sam 8:13)?

- A. 20,000 Moabites
- B. 18,000 Edomites
- C. 15,000 Ammonites
- D. 11,000 Amalekites

B:I:2S:8

20. Where did David strike down 18,000 Edomites (2 Sam 8:13)?

- A. The Negev
- B. The Valley of Jabbok
- C. The Valley of Salt
- D. The Wilderness of Zin

C:I:2S:8

21. After the victory at the Valley of Salt where did David put garrisons (2 Sam 8:14)?

- A. Throughout the Negev
- B. Throughout the desert of Judea
- C. Throughout the plains of Moab
- D. Throughout Edom

D:I:2S:8

22. What two qualities summarized the type of reign David had over all the people of Israel (2 Sam 8:15)?

- A. Oppressive and full of hardship
- B. Secure and victorious

- C. Just and right
- D. Good and prosperous

C:I:2S:8

23. Who was over David's army (2 Sam 8:16)?

- A. Zadok son of Ahitub
- B. Beniah son of Jehoiada
- C. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud
- D. Joab son of Zeruiah

D:B:2S:8

24. Who was David's recorder (2 Sam 8:16)?

- A. Zadok son of Ahitub
- B. Beniah son of Jehoiada
- C. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud
- D. Joab son of Zeruiah

C:I:2S:8

25. Who was David's priest (2 Sam 8:16)?

- A. Zadok son of Ahitub
- B. Beniah son of Jehoiada
- C. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud
- D. Joab son of Zeruiah

A:B:2S:8

26. Who was David's recorder (2 Sam 8:16)?

- A. Ahimelech son of Abiathar
- B. Beniah son of Jehoiada
- C. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud
- D. Joab son of Zeruiah

A:B:2S:8

27. Who was over the Kerethite and Pelethites special forces (2 Sam 8:16)?

- A. Zadok son of Ahitub
- B. Beniah son of Jehoiada
- C. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud
- D. Joab son of Zeruiah

B:I:2S:8

28. Who were David's royal advisors (2 Sam 8:18)?

- A. Lemuel son of Qohelet
- B. David's sons
- C. David's parents
- D. Agur son of Jakeh

B:I:2S:8

2 Samuel 9

1. To whom did David want to show kindness (2 Sam 9:1)?

- A. The house of Saul
- B. The descendants of Samuel
- C. The priests and Levites
- D. The house of Abner

A:B:2S:9

2. Who was a servant of Saul's household whom David called to ask about Saul's descendants (2 Sam 9:2)?

- A. Zalmunah
- B. Zadok
- C. Zalmon
- D. Zebah

D:I:2S:9

3. Where was Mephibosheth according to Zebah Saul's servant (2 Sam 9:4)?

- A. In Bethel
- B. In Lo Debar
- C. In Hebron
- D. In Gibeah of Saul

B:A:2S:9

4. Who was Mephibosheth staying with prior to David's calling him (2 Sam 9:4)?

- A. The house of Ahimelech son of Abiathar
- B. The house of Michal the daughter of Saul
- C. The house of Makir son of Ammiel
- D. The house of Hanamiel the son of Akbir

C:A:2S:9

5. What problem did Mephibosheth have (2 Sam 9:3)?

- A. He was crippled in both feet
- B. He had leprosy
- C. He was blind
- D. He was deaf and mute

A:B:2S:9

6. Who was the father of Mephibosheth (2 Sam 9:3)?

- A. Abner
- B. Absalom
- C. Jonathan
- D. Ahimelech

C:B:2S:9

7. Who was Mephibosheth's grandfather (2 Sam 9:7)?

- A. Abner
- B. Saul
- C. Jonathan
- D. Samuel

B:B:2S:9

8. What did David give to Mephibosheth (2 Sam 9:7)?

- A. All the gold and silver of his grandfather Saul

- B. All the land that belonged to his grandfather Saul
- C. The town of Gibeah of Saul
- D. The bow and arrow of Jonathan his father

B:I:2S:9

9. What permanent privilege did David give to Mephibosheth (2 Sam 9:7)?

- A. He would always find protection under David's wings
- B. He would receive 5 ephahs of flour a week from David's grainery
- C. He would always eat at David's table
- D. He would receive sheep from the king's fold

C:B:2S:9

10. Who was to farm Saul's land and bring its crops to provide for Mephibosheth (2 Sam 9:10)?

- A. Makir
- B. Zalmon
- C. Helez
- D. Ziba

11. How many sons did Ziba have (2 Sam 9:10)?

- A. 3
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 15

D:A:2S:9

12. What did Mephibosheth call himself when he appeared before David (2 Sam 9:8)?

- A. A flea
- B. A dead dog
- C. A lame donkey
- D. A toothless lion

B:I:2S:9

13. What was Mephibosheth's son's name (2 Sam 9:12)?

- A. Mica
- B. Ittai
- C. Abiezer
- D. Shammah

A:A:2S:9

2 Samuel 10

1. What king died and his son succeeded him as king to whom David showed kindness (2 Sam 10:1f)?

- A. Doeg the Edomite
- B. Nahash the Ammonite
- C. Edar the Moabite
- D. Abi-kheba the Jebusite

B:I:2S:10

2. Who was the son of Nahash king of Ammon to whom David desired to show kindness (2 Sam 10:1)?

- A. Helez
- B. Abi-Albon
- C. Eliahba
- D. Hanun

B:B:2S:10

3. Why was David attempting to show kindness to Hanun king of Ammon whose father had died (2 Sam 10:2)?

- A. Hanun's father had shown kindness to David
- B. Hanun's father had been an ally of David against the Philistines
- C. Hanun's father had brought David food and water in the wilderness
- D. Hanun's father had helped David build his palace

A:I:2S:10

4. Who suggested to Hanun that David's delegation was sent to spy out the land (2 Sam 10:3)?

- A. The Ammonite soothsayers
- B. The Ammonite nobles
- C. The Ammonite generals
- D. The Ammonite women

B:B:2S:10

5. Besides shaving off half of each man's beard what else did Hanun do to the men of David's delegation (2 Sam 10:4)?

- A. Made them eat human excrement
- B. Took all their food and water and sent them into the desert
- C. Cut off their garments in the middle of the buttocks
- D. Put dust and ashes on their heads and took their sandals

C:B:2S:10

6. Where did David tell his humiliated men to go until their beards had grown back in (2 Sam 10:5)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gilgal
- C. En Gedi
- D. Jericho

D:B:2S:10

7. When the Ammonites realized they had offended David by shaming his delegation what did they do (2 Sam 10:6)?

- A. They hired mercenaries to help fight David

- B. They set up an ambush for David's army
- C. They sounded the trumpet for war with Israel
- D. They sent men to spy out David's troops and movements

A:B:2S:10

8. When the Ammonites realized they were a stench to David they hired mercenaries from all of the following EXCEPT (2 Sam 10:6)?

- A. King Maacah, 1,000 men
- B. Aramean foot soldiers from Beth Rehob and Zobah, 20,000 men
- C. Men of Edom, 8,000
- D. Men from Tob, 12,000 men

C:A:2S:10

9. How did David respond when he heard that Hanun the Ammonite was assembling an army against him (2 Sam 10:7)?

- A. David fortified all the cities of Israel
- B. David sent Joab and his entire army out
- C. David sent a letter to Hanun warning him not to attack
- D. David led Israel out to battle against Hanun

B:B:2S:10

10. When the Ammonites drew up in battle formation where did they fight from (2 Sam 10:8)?

- A. The entrance of the city gate
- B. By the wall in the valley
- C. By the spring of Heshbon
- D. In the open field

A:A:2S:10

11. Where the Arameans engage Joab in battle (2 Sam 10:8)?

- A. The entrance of the city gate
- B. By the wall in the valley
- C. By the spring of Heshbon
- D. In the open field

D:A:2S:10

12. Joab selected the best fighters in Israel to fight with him against the _____ (2 Sam 10:9)?

- A. Edomites
- B. Ammonites
- C. Arameans
- D. Babylonians

C:I:2S:10

13. Who did Joab select to head the troops to fight directly against the Ammonites [Hint Joab's brother] (2 Sam 10:10)?

- A. Abishai
- B. Benaiah
- C. Abner
- D. Hezron

A:I:2S:10

14. Before Joab engaged in battle against the Ammonites what did he say (2 Sam 10:12)?

- A. We are stronger than lions and fiercer than bears
- B. The Lord will do what is good in his sight
- C. Remember what David did to Goliath
- D. The battle is the Lord's

B:B:2S:10

15. When in battle with Hanun who fled before Joab (2 Sam 10:13)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Ammonites
- C. The Arameans
- D. The Philistines

C:I:2S:10

16. When in battle with Hanun who fled before Abishai (2 Sam 10:13)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Ammonites
- C. The Arameans
- D. The Philistines

B:I:2S:10

17. To where did the Ammonites flee from Abishai after Joab routed the Arameans (2 Sam 10:14)?

- A. Into the city
- B. Onto the top of Mount Pisgah
- C. Into a canyon
- D. To the threshingfloor of Nacon

A:A:2S:10

18. After Joab defeated the Arameans where did Hadadezer get fresh troops from (2 Sam 10:16)?

- A. From Damascus
- B. From the Hittites
- C. From beyond the River (Euphrates)
- D. From Zobah

C:A:2S:10

19. Who was the leader regrouping the Arameans after they were defeated by Joab (2 Sam 10:16)?

- A. Nahash
- B. Shobach
- C. Elhanan
- D. Hadadezer

D:I:2S:10

20. Who was Hadadezer's commander who led the armies of the Arameans after Joab had defeated them (2 Sam 10:16)?

- A. Nahash
- B. Shobach
- C. Elhanan
- D. Rezon

B:A:2S:10

21. Where did David go to fight the Arameans after gathering all Israel and crossing the Jordan River (2 Sam 10:17)?

- A. Ugarit
- B. Damascus
- C. Helam
- D. Heshbon

C:A:2S:10

22. How many charioteers of the Arameans did David kill (2 Sam 10:18)?

- A. 300
- B. 700
- C. 1,000
- D. 5,000

B:A:2S:10

22. How many foot soldiers did the Arameans loose to David at Helam (2 Sam 10:18)?

- A. 25,000
- B. 32,000
- C. 38,000
- D. 40,000

D:A:2S:10

23. After their defeat at Helam who were afraid to help the Ammonites anymore (2 Sam 10:19)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Arameans
- C. The Hittites
- D. The Egyptians

B:B:2S:10

2 Samuel 11

1. In what season did kings of Israel traditionally go to war (2 Sam 11:1)?

- A. Winter
- B. Spring
- C. Summer
- D. Fall

B:B:2S:11

2. Who did David send out leading the Israelite army while he stayed in Jerusalem (2 Sam 11:1)?

- A. Benaiah
- B. Abiathar
- C. Joab
- D. Amnon

C:B:2S:11

3. Against what city was Joab attacking when David remained in Jerusalem and the Bathsheba incident happened (2 Sam 11:11)?

- A. Heshbon
- B. Jabesh Gilead
- C. Gerasa
- D. Rabbah

D:B:2S:11

4. Against what tribal group was Joab going against when David remained in Jerusalem and the Bathsheba incident happened (2 Sam 11:11)?

- A. Ammonites
- B. Edomites
- C. Moabites
- D. Philistines

A:B:2S:11

5. Where was David when he first saw Bathsheba (2 Sam 11:2)?

- A. At a well
- B. On the roof top
- C. In the city gate
- D. On his throne

B:B:2S:11

6. What was Bathsheba doing when David first saw her (2 Sam 11:2)?

- A. Buying food
- B. Carrying water
- C. Bathing
- D. Standing in the city gate

C:B:2S:11

7. How did the man David sent to find out about Bathsheba identify her (2 Sam 11:3)?

- A. As the wife of Uriah the Hittite
- B. As the daughter of Nahash
- C. As the mother of Eliab
- D. As a woman from Jabesh Gilead

A:B:2S:11

8. What does the text note Bathsheba had done prior to sleeping with David (2 Sam 11:4)?

- A. She had left her children at home
- B. She had put on perfume
- C. She had purified herself
- D. She had covered her face

C:B:2S:11

9. Who was Bathsheba's husband (2 Sam 11:3)?

- A. Shammah the Harodite
- B. Abiezer the Moabite
- C. Eliam the Gilonite
- D. Uriah the Hittite

D:B:2S:11

10. What word did Bathsheba send back to David (2 Sam 11:5)?

- A. She was married
- B. She was pregnant
- C. He had pleased her
- D. She was sick

B:B:2S:11

11. What did David do after Bathsheba told David she was pregnant (2 Sam 11:6)?

- A. He sent for Uriah to come back to Jerusalem
- B. He told Joab to kill Uriah while they were in battle
- C. He sought counsel from Hushai his chief sage
- D. He tried to ignore it

A:B:2S:11

12. To whom did David send word to send Uriah back to Jerusalem (2 Sam 11:6)?

- A. Benaiah
- B. Abiathar
- C. Joab
- D. Hushai

C:B:2S:11

13. When Uriah returned to Jerusalem what did David ask him (2 Sam 11:7)?

- A. How his wife was?
- B. How the battle was going?
- C. How Rabbah could be defeated
- D. How he as a Hittite came to Israel

B:B:2S:11

14. After interviewing Uriah what did David tell Uriah to do (2 Sam 11:8)?

- A. Go to his house and wash his feet
- B. Go to his wife and enjoy the night
- C. Go home and greet his family
- D. Have a banquet with his family

A:A:2S:11

15. Where did Uriah sleep after returning from the front lines to Jerusalem (2 Sam 11:9)?

- A. At the city gate
- B. On the roof of the palace

- C. At the entrance to the palace
- D. At the Gihon spring

C:B:2S:11

16. Why did Uriah tell David he could not go home (2 Sam 11:11)?

- A. Because his garments were stained from the battle
- B. Because the ark and Israel and Judah are staying in tents
- C. Because the battle was raging and he needed to be there
- D. Because Joab had told all the men not to sleep with women until the battle

was won

B:B:2S:11

17. After the first night when Uriah wouldn't go home what did David do with Uriah the second day (2 Sam 11:13)?

- A. Brought Bathsheba up to the palace
- B. Ordered Uriah to go home
- C. Had his servants take Uriah home
- D. Got him drunk at dinner

D:B:2S:11

18. What did David's letter to Joab communicate (2 Sam 11:15)?

- A. Put Uriah in where the fighting is fiercest and then withdraw
- B. Have Uriah attack the city gate where he will be ambushed
- C. Put Uriah too close to the city wall where he will be shot
- D. Have some of your own men stab Uriah in the midst of the battle

A:B:2S:11

19. To whom did David send the letter ordering Uriah's death (2 Sam 11:14)?

- A. Abishai
- B. Abiathar
- C. Joab
- D. Elishammah

C:B:2S:11

20. Why did Joab think that David would get mad about the way he was executing the war against Rabbah (2 Sam 11:20)?

- A. Because they entered by the city gate
- B. Because they got too close to the city wall
- C. Because they did not break through the city wall
- D. Because they did not capture the spring that supplied water to the city

B:I:2S:11

21. How was Abimelech son of Jerub-Basheth killed at Thebez (2 Sam 11:21)?

- A. A woman threw a millstone on him from the wall
- B. A archer shot him from the wall
- C. A soldier poured boiling oil on him from the wall
- D. He was ambushed as he went through the city gate

A:B:2S:11

22. The messenger sent from Joab to David in the Uriah situation told David how did some of David's men die (2 Sam 11:24)?

- A. The people on the wall dropped a millstone on them
- B. The people in the city gate poured hot oil on them

- C. The people on the city wall shot them with arrows
- D. They were stabbed with the sword in the open field

C:I:2S:11

23. What proverb did David use to console Joab after Uriah was killed (2 Sam 11:25)?

- A. A random arrow kills a random soldier
- B. God alone gives and takes life
- C. A valiant warrior gives his life for his country
- D. The sword devours one as well as another

D:I:2S:11

24. What was Bathsheba's response when she heard of the death of her husband Uriah (2 Sam 11:26)?

- A. She mourned for him
- B. She was silent for seven days
- C. She felt guilt and shame
- D. She despised the child

A:I:2S:11

25. What was God's response to what David had done in regard to Uriah and Bathsheba (2 Sam 11:27)?

- A. He was angry with David
- B. He was disappointed with David
- C. He was displeased with David
- D. He was ashamed of David

C:I:2S:11

2 Samuel 12

1. Who did the Lord send to David to confront him about his sin with Bathsheba (2 Sam 12:1)?

- A. Gad the seer
- B. Abiathar the priest
- C. Nathan the prophet
- D. Hushai the sage

C:B:2S:12

2. How did Nathan confront David about his sin with Bathsheba (2 Sam 12:1ff)?

- A. He told him to repent
- B. He told him a story about a rich and poor man
- C. He put dust on his head and sat in ashes
- D. He stood shouting it at the city gate

B:B:2S:12

3. In the parable of Nathan what did the poor man have (2 Sam 12:3)?

- A. A little ewe lamb
- B. A little calf
- C. An only child
- D. A small flock of sheep

A:B:2S:12

4. In the parable of Nathan how did the poor man treat his little ewe lamb (2 Sam 12:3)?

- A. He feed it from the best of his pastures
- B. It went with him wherever he went
- C. It slept in its own special pen
- D. It drank from his cup

D:B:2S:12

5. When a traveler came to the rich man in Nathan's parable what did the rich man do (2 Sam 12:4)?

- A. He took and slew the poor man's lamb
- B. He told the traveler to slay the poor man's lamb
- C. He paid the poor man 5 shekels of silver for the lamb
- D. He took the poor man's lamb for 5 of his own sheep

A:B:2S:12

6. In the parable of Nathan to what did he liken the poor man's ewe lamb (2 Sam 12:3)?

- A. A pearl of great price
- B. A precious friend
- C. A daughter
- D. A son

C:I:2S:12

7. All of the following were David's responses to the man who took and slaughtered the poor man's ewe lamb EXCEPT (2 Sam 12:5)

- A. David said he should pay for that lamb four times over
- B. David burned with anger
- C. David said the rich man deserves to die
- D. David said the traveler who ate it must leave the city
- E. David condemned the rich man for not having pity

D:B:2S:12

8. After David condemned the rich man in Nathan's parable what did Nathan say to David (2 Sam 12:7)?

- A. Behold the man
- B. You are the man
- C. Your mirror will reveal the rich man
- D. Uriah was the poor man

B:B:2S:12

9. In exposing David's sin God lists all of the following things he had done for David EXCEPT (2 Sam 12:7ff)?

- A. Given Goliath into his hands
- B. Anointed him king over Israel
- C. Delivered him from the hand of Saul
- D. Gave him the house of Israel and Judah
- E. Gave him his master's wives

A:B:2S:12

10. With what did David kill Uriah the Hittite according to God (2 Sam 12:9)?

- A. The arrow of the Arameans
- B. The seducing of his wife
- C. The sword of the Ammonites
- D. The dagger of Joab

C:B:2S:12

11. What did God say would never leave David's house because of the way he slew Uriah (2 Sam 12:10)?

- A. Death
- B. The sword
- C. The curse
- D. Violence

B:B:2S:12

12. What had David done in killing Uriah and taking his wife according to God (2 Sam 12:9)?

- A. Shamed the servants of the Lord
- B. Brought judgment on Israel
- C. Broken the commandments of the Lord
- D. Despised the word of the Lord

D:I:2S:12

13. From where did God say he would bring calamity on David for his sin with Bathsheba (2 Sam 12:11)?

- A. Out of the people of Israel themselves
- B. Out of his battle with the Ammonites
- C. Out of his own household
- D. In his own palace

C:B:2S:12

14. What was one judgment on David for his sin with Bathsheba (2 Sam 12:11)?

- A. His own wives would be taken and defiled in broad daylight
- B. His own wives would be taken when he was out on the battle field

- C. His closest friends would betray him
- D. His own family members would try to kill him

A:B:2S:12

15. What was David's response to Nathan's parable and confrontation over the sin with Bathsheba (2 Sam 12:13)?

- A. I am unclean
- B. I have sinned against the Lord
- C. I have shamed the one who anointed me
- D. My iniquity is more than I can bear

B:B:2S:12

16. Nathan told David that as a result of the Lord taking away David's sin what would not happen (2 Sam 12:13)?

- A. Israel would not be judged
- B. Bathsheba would be forgiven
- C. David would not die
- D. David's son would be spared

C:B:2S:12

17. What would happen as a result of the enemies of the Lord showing utter contempt (2 Sam 12:14)?

- A. David's family would fall apart
- B. David's son would try to kill him
- C. David's would bear the consequence of his sin
- D. David's son would die

D:I:2S:12

18. What two things did David do to plead for the life of his child (2 Sam 12:16)?

- A. Got drunk and solemn
- B. Fasted and lay on the ground
- C. Put on sackcloth and put dust on his head
- D. Sat in ashes and tore his clothes

B:I:2S:12

19. After how many days did David's child with Bathsheba die (2 Sam 12:18)?

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Twelve
- D. Fourteen

B:I:2S:12

20. What were David's servants afraid to tell David (2 Sam 12:18)?

- A. That the Lord was angry with him
- B. That all Israel knew of his sin
- C. The child had died
- D. That Bathsheba was sick unto death

C:B:2S:12

21. Why were David's afraid to tell him that the child had died (2 Sam 12:18)?

- A. They were afraid he might burn his palace down
- B. They were afraid he might destroy the ark of God
- C. They were afraid he might no longer be king over Israel

- D. They were afraid he might do something desperate

D:B:2S:12

22. What did David do when he found out that his child with Bathsheba was dead (2 Sam 12:20)?

- A. He tore his clothes and put on sackcloth
- B. He sat in dust and ashes
- C. He got up washed and ate
- D. He cut himself until the blood flowed

C:B:2S:21

23. What did David do when he found out that his child with Bathsheba was dead (2 Sam 12:20)?

- A. He went into the house of God and worshipped
- B. He sat in dust and ashes
- C. He tore his clothes and put on sackcloth
- D. He cut himself until the blood flowed

A:B:2S:21

24. Who questioned David about why he fasted and wept while the child was alive but once he got up and ate (2 Sam 12:21)?

- A. Bathsheba
- B. Nathan
- C. His servants
- D. Joab

C:I:2S:12

25. Why did David fast and weep for the child (2 Sam 12:22)?

- A. He thought, "Who knows? The Lord may be gracious to me and let the child live."
- B. He thought, "It is I who have sinned and if I repent the Lord will let him live"
- C. He thought, "The Lord is long suffering and merciful he will spare the child for his own sake"
- D. He thought, "The child is innocent and so maybe the Lord will take me instead of the child"

A:B:2S:12

26. What was David's response after the death of his son (2 Sam 12:23)?

- A. I was sinful at birth, but what has this child done wrong?
- B. I repent in dust and ashes but this child was innocent
- C. I will go to him but he will not return to me
- D. He is safe in the arms of the shepherd of all people

C:B:2S:12

27. What was Bathsheba's second child named (2 Sam 12:24)?

- A. Absalom
- B. Solomon
- C. Tamar
- D. Amnon

B:B:2S:12

28. Why was Solomon named Jedidiah (2 Sam 12:25)?

- A. Because he would build the temple of God
- B. Because he was the one to replace the son who died
- C. Because in him David found forgiveness
- D. Because the Lord loved him

D:B:2S:12

29. After the death of David's child what city did Joab take (2 Sam 12:26)?

- A. Rabbah of the Ammonites
- B. Hesbon of the Amorites
- C. Arnon of the Moabites
- D. Sela of the Edomites

A:A:2S:12

30. When did Joab send for David when fighting against the city of Rabbah (2 Sam 12:27)?

- A. After he had taken the city gate
- B. After he had broken a whole in the city wall
- C. After he had captured their water supply
- D. After he had burned their fields

C:A:2S:12

31. What did Joab tell David to do when he was attacking Rabbah (2 Sam 12:28)?

- A. Welcome the troops home into Jerusalem with great celebration
- B. Muster the troops and besiege the city
- C. Sound the trumpet of victory and announce it to the people of Israel
- D. Bring the sword of Goliath to cut off the head of the king of Rabbah

B:I:2S:12

32. Why did Joab send and tell David to muster the troops and attack the city of Rabbah (2 Sam 12:28)?

- A. Otherwise Joab would take the city and they would name it after him
- B. Otherwise the city would be burned down and there would be no plunder
- C. Otherwise Joab would be taken by the troops and made the king of Israel
- D. Otherwise David would be seen as a coward

A:I:2S:12

33. After taking Rabbah what symbolic gesture did David do (2 Sam 12:30)?

- A. Took the head of the king of Rabbah back to Jerusalem
- B. Burned the city with fire and sowed it with salt never to be rebuilt
- C. Put the crown of the king of Rabbah on his head
- D. Dragged the men of Rabbah through the streets

C:I:2S:12

34. What did David do to all the Ammonite towns (2 Sam 12:31)?

- A. Burned them to the ground
- B. Made them pull plows for the Israelites instead of oxen
- C. Made them carry water and hew trees for the Israelites
- D. Made them labor at brickmaking and labor with saws and iron picks

D:I:2S:12

35. What were the picks made out of that David had the captives of Rabbah labor with (2 Sam 12:31)?

- A. Bronze

- B. Copper
 - C. Iron
 - D. Steel
- C:A:2S:12

2 Samuel 13

1. Who was the son of David that fell in love with David's daughter Tamar (2 Sam 13:1)?

- A. Absalom
- B. Amnon
- C. Adonijah
- D. Nathan

B:B:2S:13

2. Who was the daughter of David that Amnon the son of David fell in love with (2 Sam 13:1)?

- A. Ahinoam
- B. Abigail
- C. Maacah
- D. Tamar

D:B:2S:13

3. Who was Tamar's brother by David and the same mother (2 Sam 13:1)?

- A. Absalom
- B. Amnon
- C. Adonijah
- D. Nathan

A:B:2S:13

4. Why was Amnon frustrated to the point of illness (2 Sam 13:2)?

- A. Because Tamar was his sister
- B. Because Tamar was a virgin and he couldn't do anything to her
- C. Because Tamar was one of the king's servants and beyond his control
- D. Because Amnon feared Tamar's brother Absalom

B:I:2S:13

5. Who was the shrewd friend who plotted to entrap Tamar with Amnon (2 Sam 13:3)?

- A. Eliam son of Ahithophel
- B. Heled son of Baanah
- C. Jonadab son of Shimeah
- D. Eliahba the son of Jashen

C:B:2S:13

6. What was the relationship of Jonadab son of Shimeah to David (2 Sam 13:3)?

- A. His son-in-law
- B. His cousin
- C. His brother-in-law
- D. His nephew

D:A:2S:13

7. What plot did Jonadab hatch to entrap Tamar (2 Sam 13:5)?

- A. For Amnon to pretend he was sick and ask for Tamar to prepare his food
- B. For Amnon to pretend he was going into battle and Tamar was to send him off
- C. For Amnon to pretend he needed instruction from Tamar
- D. For Amnon to get David to leave Jerusalem for three days so he could have his way with Tamar

A:B:2S:13

8. Where did David send word to Tamar to go to the house of Amnon and prepare food for him (2 Sam 13:7)?

- A. At the Gate of Benjamin
- B. At the spring of Gihon
- C. At the palace
- D. At Tamar's home on the Mount of Olives

C:I:2S:13

9. Where was Amnon pretending to be sick (2 Sam 13:8)?

- A. At his own house
- B. At David's palace
- C. At the house of Jonadab
- D. At the spring of Gihon

A:I:2S:13

10. What did Tamar prepare in front of Amnon but he refused to take it (2 Sam 13:8f)?

- A. Figs
- B. Mixed wine
- C. Roasted lamb
- D. Bread

D:I:2S:13

11. What did Amnon do prior to assaulting Tamar (2 Sam 13:9)?

- A. Tied her up
- B. Ate the food she had prepared
- C. Sent everyone out
- D. Closed the windows and doors

C:B:2S:13

12. Where did Amnon tell Tamar to bring the food she had prepared (2 Sam 13:10)?

- A. Into the doorway of his house
- B. Into the bedroom of his house
- C. Onto the roof top of his house
- D. Onto the porch of his house

B:B:2S:13

13. Instead of taking her bread what did Amnon say to Tamar (2 Sam 13:11)?

- A. Come to bed with me
- B. Close the door behind you
- C. Where is your brother Absalom?
- D. My heart is heavily longing for you

A:I:2S:13

14. Tamar resisted Amnon telling he would be like what if he violated her (2 Sam 13:13)?

- A. A despised dog
- B. A ravenous vulture
- C. A wicked fool
- D. A donkey

C:I:2S:13

15. What suggestion did Tamar make to Amnon (2 Sam 13:13)?

- A. He get some help from the king's advisors

- B. He take one of the other handmaids of the palace
- C. He ask her instead of forcing her
- D. He ask the king for her in marriage

D:B:2S:13

16. What did Amnon do to his half-sister Tamar (2 Sam 13:14)?

- A. He raped her
- B. He tortured her
- C. He beat her
- D. He poisoned her

A:B:2S:13

17. What did Amnon do after he violated his sister Tamar (2 Sam 13:15)?

- A. He complained to David about her
- B. He gave her to Jonadab
- C. He forced her to leave
- D. He asked for her hand in marriage

C:B:2S:13

18. What did Tamar say was worse than being raped by Amnon (2 Sam 13:16)?

- A. His hitting her
- B. His sending her away
- C. His exposing her to shame
- D. His rejection of her offer of marriage

B:B:2S:13

19. Who actually put Tamar out and bolted the door (2 Sam 13:18)?

- A. Amnon
- B. Jonadab
- C. Joab
- D. Amnon's servant

D:I:2S:13

20. How did Tamar respond after Amnon threw her out (2 Sam 13:19)?

- A. She went and told David all that had happened
- B. She would not eat or drink
- C. She tore her robe and put ashes on her head
- D. She lamented on the walls of Jerusalem

C:B:2S:13

21. Who advised Tamar to be quiet after being raped by her half-brother Amnon (2 Sam 13:20)?

- A. Joab
- B. Absalom
- C. Jonadab
- D. David

B:B:2S:13

22. Where did Tamar go to live after being violated by Amnon her half-brother (2 Sam 13:20)?

- A. In the palace of the king
- B. Outside the city gate
- C. In the home of Absalom

D. Beside the tabernacle of the Lord

C:B:2S:13

23. What was David response when he heard of the rape of Tamar (2 Sam 13:21)?

- A. He was furious but did nothing
- B. He was broken hearted and wept
- C. He gave Tamar a permanent place in the palace
- D. He gave Tamar a special ornamental robe to wear

A:B:2S:13

24. What was Absalom's initial response to the rape of his sister Tamar (2 Sam 13:21)?

- A. He was furious and vowed to kill Amnon
- B. He did not say a word to Amnon whom he hated
- C. He began gathering troops to go against Amnon
- D. He provided Tamar with a veil to express her mourning

B:B:2S:13

25. When did Absalom hatch his plot to kill Amnon (2 Sam 13:23)?

- A. Three months later
- B. A year later
- C. Two years later
- D. Three years later

C:A:2S:13

26. Where is Baal Hazor (2 Sam 13:23)?

- A. Near the border of Judah
- B. Near the Gilgal
- C. Next to Bethel and Ramah in Benjamin
- D. Near the border of Ephraim

D:A:2S:13

27. When did Absalom hatch his plot to kill Amnon (2 Sam 13:23)?

- A. When his sheepshearers were at Baal Hazor
- B. When his reapers were at the threshing floor at Gibeon
- C. At the time of the festival of Trumpets
- D. After the barley harvest

A:I:2S:13

28. Who did Absalom invite to Baal Hazor when the sheepshearers were there (2 Sam 13:23)?

- A. All Israel
- B. All the leaders of Judah
- C. All the kings sons
- D. All the city of Baal Hazor

C:B:2S:13

29. Who did Absalom urge to come to his sheepshearing in Baal Hazor but he refused (2 Sam 13:25)?

- A. Joab
- B. David
- C. Amnon
- D. Tamar

B:I:2S:13

30. When did Absalom instruct his men to kill Amnon (2 Sam 13:28)?

- A. When he went up to the altar to offer a sacrifice
- B. When he sat to eat the lambs that had been sheared
- C. When he was alone after the meal had ended and the guest had gone
- D. When he was in high spirits from drinking wine

D:B:2S:13

31. After Amnon was killed what did the other sons of the king do (2 Sam 13:29)?

- A. They wept for Amnon
- B. They all bowed in respect and fear to Absalom
- C. They mounted their donkeys and fled
- D. They ordered their guards to bury Amnon's body

C:B:2S:13

32. What report initially came to David after the slaying of Amnon for raping Tamar (2 Sam 13:30)?

- A. The Philistines had attacked and carried off David's sons
- B. Joab had slain Amnon
- C. All the king's sons had been struck down
- D. Amnon had been killed by Absalom

C:B:2S:13

33. What was David's initial response when he was told all his sons had been killed right after Amnon was slain (2 Sam 13:31)?

- A. He tore his clothes and lay on the ground
- B. He went to the house of the Lord to pray
- C. He went up to the roof of his house and stretched out his hands to the

Lord

- D. He ordered Joab to go out and find out what had happened

A:I:2S:13

34. Who told David that all his sons were not killed but only Amnon (2 Sam 13:32)?

- A. Joab son of Zeruiah
- B. Jonadab son of Shimeah
- C. Jonathan son of Shammah
- D. Ira son of Ikkesh

B:I:2S:13

35. What did Absalom do after slaying Amnon for the rape of his sister Tamar (2 Sam 13:37)?

- A. Came into Jerusalem riding his royal donkey
- B. Went to the En Rogel spring to wash his hands
- C. Fled to the land of Geshur
- D. Went to Egypt to avoid David's wrath

C:A:2S:13

36. How did David's sons who had not been killed by Absalom enter Jerusalem (2 Sam 13:36)?

- A. Fearing for their lives
- B. Angry at what Absalom had done
- C. Plotting how to kill Absalom
- D. Wailing loudly

D:I:2S:13

37. To whom did Absalom flee after killing Amnon (2 Sam 13:37)?

- A. Talmai son of Ammihud, king of Geshur
- B. Ithai son of Ribai king of Geshur
- C. Igal son of Zobah king of Geshur
- D. Abiezer son of Baanah king of Damascus

A:I:2S:13

38. Three years after Absalom had killed Amnon, what were David's feelings toward Absalom (2 Sam 13:38)?

- A. He was still furious over what Absalom had done
- B. He was wanting to send Joab after him to capture him in Geshur
- C. He longed to go to Absalom
- D. He wanted Absalom to come home

C:I:2S:13

2 Samuel 14

1. Who knew that David's heart longer for Absalom (2 Sam 14:1)?

- A. Bathsheba
- B. Nathan the prophet
- C. Joab his commander
- D. Hushai his advisor

C:B:2S:14

2. Where did Joab send to find a wise woman (2 Sam 14:1)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Bethel
- C. Gibeon
- D. Tekoa

D:I:2S:14

3. What did Joab seek to get from Tekoa to help David reconcile with Absalom (2 Sam 14:2)?

- A. A wise woman
- B. A old friend of David's
- C. The Urim and Thummim
- D. A prophet of the Lord

A:B:2S:14

4. Who put words in the woman of Tekoa's mouth (2 Sam 14:3)?

- A. The angel of the Lord
- B. Joab
- C. Nathan
- D. Bathsheba

B:B:2S:14

5. What did Joab tell the woman of Tekoa to pretend like (2 Sam 14:2)?

- A. Like one grieving for the dead
- B. Like one who had just been robbed
- C. Like one who had just come from a far country
- D. Like a woman who was seductively attracting the attention of the king

A:B:2S:14

6. How did the woman of Tekoa portray herself to David (2 Sam 14:5)?

- A. As a harlot
- B. As a foreign queen
- C. As a woman in poverty
- D. As a widow

D:B:2S:14

7. What had happened to the wise woman of Tekoa's two sons in her story to David (2 Sam 14:6)?

- A. They went out to battle together against the Philistines
- B. Her one son killed the other son
- C. The one was favored and the other not
- D. The one was a farmer and the other a shepherd

B:B:2S:14

8. What did the wise woman of Tekoa say the whole clan was wanting to do (2 Sam 14:7)?

- A. Save her from her creditors
- B. Sell her son as a slave to the Midianite traders
- C. Kill the only son she had left
- D. Put her only son left in prison

C:B:2S:14

9. What metaphor did the wise woman of Tekoa use for her whole clan wanting to kill her final son (2 Sam 14:7)?

- A. They would put out the only burning coal she had left
- B. They would take her last crumb of bread she had left
- C. They would take the only coat she had to wear
- D. They would take the only wine she had left to drink

A:A:2S:14

10. What did David say he would do for the wise woman of Tekoa (2 Sam 14:8)?

- A. Pardon her son of the murder
- B. Send his men out to protect her living son
- C. Have her come and live in the palace
- D. Issue an order on her behalf

D:I:2S:14

11. Whom did the wise woman of Tekoa ask David to prevent from adding to destruction by destroying her son (2 Sam 14:11)?

- A. Joab
- B. The elders of the city
- C. The avenger of blood
- D. The Philistines

C:B:2S:14

12. On what charged did the wise woman of Tekoa rebuke David (2 Sam 14:13)?

- A. David had not brought back his own banished son
- B. David had allowed his own family to fall apart
- C. David had not avenged the violence done against Tamar
- D. David had committed more sins than Absalom

A:B:2S:14

13. What did the wise woman of Tekoa say could not be recovered (2 Sam 14:14)?

- A. Spilled milk
- B. Spilled blood
- C. Spilled water
- D. Spilled wine

C:A:2S:14

14. What did the wise woman of Tekoa say about the types of things God himself devises (2 Sam 14:14)?

- A. Ways to make enemies dwell together in peace and harmony
- B. Paths that bring people together
- C. Sacrifices to forgive the shedding of blood
- D. Ways that a banished person may not remain estranged from him

D:B:2S:14

15. The wise woman of Tekoa likened David to a(n) _____ (2 Sam 14:17)?

- A. Servant of the Lord
- B. Angel of God
- C. Mighty cedar of Lebanon
- D. Prophet of the Most High

B:B:2S:14

16. Why did the wise woman of Tekoa liken David to an angel of God (2 Sam 14:17)?

- A. Because of his ability to do God's bidding
- B. Because he was mighty dwell upon the heights
- C. Because of his ability to discern good and evil
- D. Because he stood in the council of God

C:I:2S:14

17. What question did David ask the wise woman of Tekoa after she finished her story to reconcile Absalom (2 Sam 14:19)?

- A. Why have you come to me?
- B. Will you become the advisor to the king?
- C. Why have you sought to help Absalom?
- D. Isn't the hand of Joab with you in all this?

D:B:2S:14

18. Why did the wise woman of Tekoa say Joab had put all these words in her mouth (2 Sam 14:20)?

- A. He wanted to change the present situation
- B. He wanted David to rule with justice
- C. He wanted to show David where he was wrong
- D. He wanted to instruct David in the ways of wisdom

A:A:2S:14

19. Why did the wise woman of Tekoa liken David to an angel of God (2 Sam 14:17)?

- A. Because of his ability to do God's bidding
- B. Because he was mighty dwell upon the heights
- C. Because of he had wisdom knowing everything
- D. Because he stood in the council of God

C:I:2S:14

20. After the wise woman of Tekoa spoke to David what did David command Joab to do (2 Sam 14:21)?

- A. Hunt Absalom down and kill him
- B. Take Absalom and offer of forgiveness
- C. Bring Absalom back
- D. Pay the wise woman for her service

C:B:2S:14

21. Where did Joab go to bring Absalom back to Jerusalem (2 Sam 14:23)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Golan
- C. Gilead
- D. Geshur

D:I:2S:14

22. What one requirement did David have when Absalom came back to Jerusalem (2 Sam 14:24)?

- A. He must go to the grave of Amnon
- B. He must not see the king's face
- C. He must not see his sister Tamar
- D. He must join the army under Joab

B:B:2S:14

23. For what was Absalom most famous in all Israel (2 Sam 14:25)?

- A. His strength and military prowess
- B. His ability to speak to the people
- C. His handsome appearance
- D. His wisdom and cunning

C:B:2S:14

24. What was particularly noted about Absalom's appearance (2 Sam 14:26)?

- A. The heaviness of his hair
- B. His proportions and strength
- C. His ability to run like a deer
- D. The thickness of his beard

A:I:2S:14

25. What was Absalom's daughter's name (2 Sam 14:27)?

- A. Abigail
- B. Zipporah
- C. Ahinoam
- D. Tamar

D:A:2S:14

26. How long did Absalom live in Jerusalem without seeing David's face (2 Sam 14:28)?

- A. Six months
- B. One year
- C. Two years
- D. Three years

C:A:2S:14

27. Who refused to come to Absalom after he returned to Jerusalem (2 Sam 14:29)?

- A. Nathan
- B. Bathsheba
- C. Tamar
- D. Joab

D:B:2S:14

28. What did Absalom do to get Joab to come and see him in Jerusalem after he returned from Geshur (2 Sam 14:30)?

- A. Sent him a bride of 10 shekels of silver
- B. Set his barley field on fire
- C. Burned his house down
- D. Sent his servants away

B:B:2S:14

29. After two years after his return to Jerusalem what did Absalom want to do so much that he confronted Joab (2 Sam 14:32)?

- A. He wanted to see the king's face
- B. He wanted to return to his home by the palace
- C. He wanted to move to Hebron
- D. He wanted to see his sister Tamar

A:B:2S:14

30. When David saw Absalom after he had returned from Geshur what did David do (2 Sam 14:33)?

- A. Went to kill him for killing his brother Amnon
- B. Wept aloud and tore his clothes
- C. Gave him a vineyard by the palace
- D. Kissed him

D:I:2S:14

2 Samuel 15

1. What kind of entourage did Absalom have to travel with him (2 Sam 15:1)?

- A. A white horse and 100 soldiers
- B. A royal donkey and 10 advisors
- C. A chariot and fifty men to run ahead of him
- D. Five chariots, a hundred foot soldiers and fifty on horses

C:I:2S:15

2. Where did Absalom position himself daily to steal the hearts of Israel (2 Sam 15:2)?

- A. On the wall of the city
- B. On the road leading to the city gate
- C. In the city gate
- D. On the steps of the king's palace

B:B:2S:15

3. Who would Absalom talk to outside the city gate (2 Sam 15:2)?

- A. Anyone who had a complaint to be placed before the king
- B. Anyone who had suffered injustice at the hands of Joab
- C. Anyone who needed help because of famine or plague
- D. Anyone who was opposed to the king

A:B:2S:15

4. What would Absalom tell those coming to the king with complaints (2 Sam 15:3f)?

- A. The king takes only cases from the elders of Israel
- B. There is no representative of the king to hear you
- C. The king is off at war and is not in the palace today
- D. The king has denied your claim and so you must return home

B:B:2S:15

4. What would Absalom tell those coming to the king with complaints (2 Sam 15:3f)?

- A. If only I were appointed judge I would see you get justice
- B. If only David were not king your cause would be heard
- C. If only you would go to Hebron there I would give you justice
- D. If only the king was not too busy he might hear your case

A:B:2S:15

5. What did Absalom promise those coming to the king with a complaint (2 Sam 15:4)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Security
- D. Justice

D:B:2S:15

6. How would Absalom respond when someone bowed down before him (2 Sam 15:5)?

- A. He would give them half a shekel of silver
- B. He would give them bread and wine
- C. He would reach out his hand and kiss him
- D. He would bow to the ground before them

C:B:2S:15

7. What was Absalom seeking to steal when he set up outside the city gate (2 Sam 15:6)?

- A. The poor and servants of Israel
- B. The hearts of the men of Israel

- C. The loyalty of the men of Hebron
- D. The reputation of his father David

B:B:2S:15

8. When did Absalom ask the king to go to Hebron to fulfill a vow (2 Sam 15:7)?

- A. After two years
- B. After four years
- C. After six years
- D. After seven years

B:A:2S:15

9. Geshur was in what country (2 Sam 15:8)?

- A. Anatolia
- B. Egypt
- C. Moab
- D. Aram

D:A:2S:15

10. What did Absalom tell David he had done in Geshur (2 Sam 15:8)?

- A. Promised friends that he would go to Hebron
- B. Sought out the favor of the king of Geshur
- C. Made a vow to worship the Lord at Hebron
- D. Built a temple of the Lord in the land of Geshur

C:B:2S:15

11. Where did Absalom go to rally support for himself against David (2 Sam 15:9)?

- A. Ramah
- B. Gilgal
- C. Bethel
- D. Hebron

D:B:2S:15

12. What were the Israelites to say when Absalom had the trumpets sounded (2 Sam 15:10)?

- A. Joab has killed the king in Jerusalem
- B. Absalom is king in Hebron
- C. David is dead in Jerusalem
- D. Absalom is the shepherd of Israel

B:B:2S:15

13. What signal did Absalom use to send out the message that he was king in Hebron (2 Sam 15:10)?

- A. Trumpets
- B. Smoke
- C. Fire
- D. Messengers

A:A:2S:15

14. How many men from Jerusalem accompanied Absalom to Hebron (2 Sam 15:11)?

- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 400
- D. 600

B:A:2S:15

15. Who did Absalom send to come to Hebron from Giloh (2 Sam 15:12)?

- A. Hushai, David's counselor
- B. Joab, David's commander
- C. Ahithophel, David's counselor
- D. Ittai, Absalom's brother

C:I:2S:15

16. Who was David's counselor who joined Absalom in the Hebron rebellion (2 Sam 15:12)?

- A. Hushai
- B. Ahithophel
- C. Benaiah
- D. Gad

B:B:2S:15

17. What was David's first response when he was told that the hearts of the men of Israel are with Absalom (2 Sam 15:14)?

- A. He told his officials they must prepare to fight
- B. He told his officials to close the gates of Jerusalem
- C. He told his officials they would have to flee
- D. He told his officials they would have to decide who they would follow

C:B:2S:15

18. How did David's officials respond when he told them they would have to flee from Jerusalem as Absalom approached (2 Sam 15:15)?

- A. They were ready to do whatever the king chose to do
- B. They rebelled against the king and would not leave the city
- C. They dissented David and went over to the side of Absalom
- D. They prepared a trap for Absalom

A:B:2S:15

19. Who did David leave to take care of the palace when Absalom was coming to Jerusalem to oust David (2 Sam 15:16)?

- A. His servants
- B. His court officials
- C. His father and brothers
- D. His concubines

D:B:2S:15

20. There were 600 _____ that left Jerusalem with David as Absalom approached (2 Sam 15:18)?

- A. Gibeonites from Gibeon
- B. Ephraimites from Shechem
- C. Gittites from Gath
- D. Benjamites from Gilgal

C:A:2S:15

21. All of the following groups are listed as abandoning Jerusalem with David as Absalom approached EXCEPT (2 Sam 15:18)?

- A. Kerethites
- B. Jebusites

- C. Pelethites
- D. Gittites

B:I:2S:15

22. Whom did David address as a foreigner and tell him to return to Jerusalem and support Absalom (2 Sam 15:19)?

- A. Elikah the Harodite
- B. Igal from Zobah
- C. Helez the Paltite
- D. Ittai the Gittite

D:A:2S:15

23. Who said to David as he fled from Jerusalem "Wherever my lord the king may be, whether it means life or death, there will your servant be." (2 Sam 15:21)?

- A. Elikah the Harodite
- B. Igal from Zobah
- C. Helez the Paltite
- D. Ittai the Gittite

D:A:2S:15

24. What valley did David cross as he fled from Jerusalem toward the desert (2 Sam 15:23)?

- A. The Hinnom Valley
- B. The Kidron Valley
- C. The Tyropean Valley
- D. The Jezreel Valley

B:B:2S:15

25. Who left Jerusalem carrying the ark of the covenant (2 Sam 15:24)?

- A. Phineas and the Levites
- B. Joab and Hushai
- C. Shimei and Barzillai
- D. Zadok and the Levites

D:B:2S:15

26. As all the people left the city of Jerusalem who offered sacrifices (2 Sam 15:24)?

- A. Zadok
- B. Phineas
- C. Abiathar
- D. Ahimelech

C:I:2S:15

27. What did David tell Zadok to do with the ark of God (2 Sam 15:25)?

- A. Bring the ark down to Gilgal
- B. Take it back into Jerusalem
- C. Return the ark to the house of Obed-edom
- D. Bring the ark with David so Absalom would not gain the advantage

B:B:2S:15

28. Why did David tell Zadok to take the ark back into Jerusalem (2 Sam 15:25)?

- A. If God was pleased he would bring David back to see his dwelling place
- B. David did not want to see the ark flee into the desert
- C. The priests could not travel as fast and so should return

- D. David thought he could use Zadok to give Absalom bad advice

A:B:2S:15

29. What two boys did David suggest could bring him message at the fords in the desert about Absalom's plans (2 Sam 15:27)?

- A. Zalmon and Eliahba
- B. Asahel and Shammah
- C. Ahimaaz and Jonathan
- D. Hezro and Igal

C:A:2S:15

30. Whose sons were Ahimaaz and Jonathan whom David wanted to warn him about Absalom's plans at the fords in the desert (2 Sam 15:27)?

- A. Zadok and Abiathar
- B. Ahimelech and Eli
- C. Phineas and Abihu
- D. Caiaphas and Annas

A:I:2:15

31. What mountain did David climb weeping with the people as he fled from Absalom (2 Sam 15:30)?

- A. Mount Zion
- B. Mount of Olives
- C. Mount Tabor
- D. Mount Carmel

B:B:2S:15

32. Whose counsel did David pray God would turn into foolishness (2 Sam 15:31)?

- A. Hushai's
- B. Abiathar's
- C. Zadok's
- D. Ahithophel's

D:B:2S:15

33. Who met David at the top of the Mount of Olives as he fled from Absalom (2 Sam 15:32)?

- A. Ahithophel the counselor
- B. Hushai the Arkite
- C. Abiathar the priest
- D. Shimei the prophet

B:B:2S:15

34. Who did David say would be a burden as he fled from Absalom so he advised him to return to the city (2 Sam 15:3)?

- A. Ahithophel the counselor
- B. Abiathar the priest
- C. Hushai the Arkite
- D. Shimei the prophet

C:I:2S:15

35. Who did David try to get to help him frustrate the advice of Ahithophel (2 Sam 15:34)?

- A. Ahithophel the counselor

- B. Hushai the Arkite
- C. Abiathar the priest
- D. Shimei the prophet

B:B:2S:15

36. Who was David's friend that returned to Jerusalem as Absalom was entering the city (2 Sam 15:37)?

- A. Hushai the Arkite
- B. Joab the commander
- C. Abiathar the priest
- D. Shimei the prophet

A:B:2S:15

2 Samuel 16

1. Who did David meet after going beyond the summit of the Mount of Olives when fleeing from Absalom (2 Sam 16:1)?

- A. Elmunah the servant of Saul
- B. Ziba the steward of Mephibosheth
- C. Elkanah the steward of Joab
- D. Benaiah the servant of Abiathar

B:B:2S:16

2. Who brought David a string of donkeys loaded with two hundred loaves of bread (2 Sam 16:1)?

- A. Elmunah the servant of Saul
- B. Elkanah the steward of Joab
- C. Benaiah the servant of Abiathar
- D. Ziba the steward of Mephibosheth

D:B:2S:16

3. Ziba the steward of Mephibosheth brought David all of the following when he fled from Absalom EXCEPT (2 Sam 16:1)?

- A. A hundred cakes of raisins
- B. A hundred cakes of figs
- C. Five pitchers of water
- D. Two hundred loaves of bread

C:A:2S:16

4. What did David give Ziba in repayment of all the supplies he brought to David when he was fleeing from Absalom (2 Sam 16:4)?

- A. All that belonged to Mephibosheth
- B. All that belonged to Saul
- C. All that belonged to Absalom
- D. All that belonged to Abiathar

A:B:2S:16

5. As David came to Bahurim who met him as he fled from Absalom (2 Sam 16:5)?

- A. Ziba
- B. Joab
- C. Shimei
- D. Barzillai

C:A:2S:16

6. Where did Shimei meet David as he fled from Absalom (2 Sam 16:5)?

- A. Jabesh Gilead
- B. Jericho
- C. Gilgal
- D. Bahurim

D:A:2S:16

7. What did Shimei do when David was fleeing from Absalom (2 Sam 16:7)?

- A. He offered David food and water
- B. He cursed David
- C. He welcomed and hid David in a well
- D. He protected David in his city

B:B:2S:16

8. Who was Shimei who cursed David at Bahurim when he was fleeing from Absalom related to (2 Sam 16:5)?

- A. Tamar's mother
- B. Ziba
- C. Joab
- D. Saul

D:B:2S:16

9. Why did Shimei say God's judgment had come on David as he fled from Absalom (2 Sam 16:7f)?

- A. Because he was a man of blood shedding the blood of Saul's household
- B. Because he had slept with Bathsheba and killed Uriah the Hittite
- C. Because he failed to get justice for Tamar after she was violated
- D. Because David had killed the Amalekites and plundered their cities

A:B:2S:16

10. What did Abisahi son of Zeruiah suggest be done to Shimei as David fled from Absalom (2 Sam 16:9)?

- A. He be given a great reward
- B. He be forced to go with David as he fled
- C. His head be cut off
- D. His inheritance be given to another

C:B:2S:16

11. Who suggested that Shimei be killed for pelting David with rocks and cursing him as he fled from Absalom (2 Sam 16:9)?

- A. Joab the son of Zeruiah
- B. Abishai the son of Zeruiah
- C. Nathan the prophet
- D. Benaiah the captain of the Pelethites

B:A:2S:16

12. What was David's response to the cursing from Shimei as he fled from Absalom (2 Sam 16:11)

- A. He spared him because he said his cursing was because the Lord told him to curse
- B. He sent Joab across the valley to kill him and take off his head for cursing the Lord's anointed
- C. He ignored him trusting himself to the Lord
- D. He cursed him back saying the Lord would bring back his curses on his own head

A:B:2S:16

13. After being cursed by Shimei what was David's hope (2 Sam 16:12)?

- A. That the Lord would forgive him
- B. That the Lord would see his distress and repay David with good
- C. That the Lord would bring on Shimei the curses he swore at David
- D. That the Lord would bring him back to his throne in Jerusalem

B:B:2S:16

14. Who was David's friend who went to subvert the advice Absalom was going to receive (2 Sam 16:15)?

- A. Ahithophel
- B. Ziba
- C. Hushai
- D. Shimei

C:B:2S:16

15. How did Hushai explain his change in loyalty from David to Absalom (2 Sam 16:18)?

- A. He would be loyal to the one the Lord and the men of Israel chose
- B. He could not leave Jerusalem as there was the ark of God
- C. He was loyal to those living in Jerusalem and to Israel not to one king
- D. He thought what Absalom was doing was justice in avenging his sister

A:I:2S:16

16. What advice did Ahithophel give Absalom when he first came into Jerusalem (2 Sam 16:21)?

- A. Break down the cedar palace of David
- B. Lie with David's concubines
- C. Give the gold in David's house to the people
- D. Burn the king's palace with fire

B:B:2S:16

17. Where did Absalom lie with his father's concubines whom David had left to care for the palace (2 Sam 16:22)?

- A. In the Valley of Hinnom
- B. In a tent pitched by the Gihon Spring
- C. Before the ark of the covenant
- D. They pitched a tent on the roof

D:I:2S:16

18. To what does the narrator claim Ahithophel's advice was like (2 Sam 16:23)?

- A. One who could read the mind of David
- B. One who spoke oracles from the Lord
- C. One who inquires of God
- D. Like the prophet Moses

C:B:2S:16

2 Samuel 17

1. What plan seemed good to Absalom from Ahithophel for going after David (2 Sam 17:1f)?

- A. Choosing 12,000 men and setting out after David tonight
- B. Rallying all Israel and then attacking David
- C. Setting an ambush for David when he tried to cross the Jordan River
- D. Sending messengers of Jabesh Gilead to get help from east of the Jordan

A:B:2S:17

2. Who did Absalom summon to give another plan for attacking David besides Ahithophel (2 Sam 17:5)?

- A. Abiathar the priest
- B. Abishag the commander of the hosts of Israel
- C. Hushai the Arkite
- D. Igal the Ahohite

C:B:2S:17

3. Hushai likened David to what type of animal in giving advice to Absalom (2 Sam 17:8)?

- A. A wild gazelle running on the rocky crags
- B. A lion of the forest
- C. A bear robbed of her cubs
- D. A snake trapped in a hole

C:A:2S:17

4. What aspect of David did Hushai repeatedly emphasize in his advice to Absalom (2 Sam 17:8)?

- A. David had loyal followers who would follow him to their deaths
- B. David and his men were experienced fighters
- C. David knew the desert lands well from fleeing from Saul
- D. David had friends all over who would hide him

B:B:2S:17

5. What pattern of David's did Hushai point out to Absalom (2 Sam 17:8)?

- A. David would not sleep with his troops
- B. David was older and would tire easily
- C. David would be riding on a mule and would be sure to escape if attacked
- D. David's men would give their lives to protect him

A:I:2S:17

6. Where did Hushai say he suspected David was when he was addressing Absalom (2 Sam 17:9)?

- A. Hiding in the tent of a friend
- B. Hidden in a well
- C. Hidden in some cave
- D. Hidden in the desert stronghold

C:B:2S:17

7. Hushai suggested that all Israel from where to where be gathered to pursue David (2 Sam 17:11)?

- A. The Negev to Mount Hermon
- B. From Hebron to Shechem

- C. From Jerusalem to Samaria
- D. From Dan to Beersheba

D:B:2S:17

8. Who did Hushai suggest lead the armies of Israel against David (2 Sam 17:11)?

- A. Abner
- B. Adonijah
- C. Absalom
- D. Ahithophel

C:I:2S:17

9. What metaphor did Hushai use in arguing that Absalom fall on David totally (2 Sam 17:12)?

- A. As the dew covers the ground
- B. As the waves cover the sea
- C. As rocks covers the ground
- D. As grass covers the ground

A:I:2S:17

10. What did Hushai say would be done to a walled city that harbored David from Absalom's pursuit (2 Sam 17:13)?

- A.. It will be burned to the ground
- B. Its gates will be destroyed
- C. Its walls will be pulled down with ropes
- D. Its people will be led away in chains

C:I:2S:17

11. Whose advice did Absalom and the men of Israel say was better (2 Sam 17:14)?

- A. Ahithophel's
- B. Ittai's
- C. Nathan's
- D. Hushai's

D:B:2S:17

12. Why did the Lord frustrate the good advice of Ahithophel (2 Sam 17:14)?

- A. To let David escape to the cave of Adullam
- B. To bring disaster on Absalom
- C. To protect the ark of the covenant that was with David
- D. To humble the proud

B:B:2S:17

13. Who did Hushai tell to warn David of Absalom's plans against him (2 Sam 17:15)?

- A. Zadok and Abiathar
- B. Joab and Abishai
- C. Benaiah and Eliam
- D. Asahel and Uriah

A:B:2S:17

14. What warning did Hushai send to David in response to Absalom's coming attacks (2 Sam 17:16)?

- A. Do not stop until you get to Beersheba
- B. Send Joab out to set an ambush at Jabesh in Gilead
- C. Do not spend the night at the fords in the desert

D. Do not hide in caves at Gilgal

C:I:2S:17

15. Who actually ran to warn David of Absalom's plan against him (2 Sam 17:17)?

- A. Jonathan and Ahimaaz
- B. Joab and Abishai
- C. Benaiah and Eliam
- D. Asahel and Uriah

A:B:2S:17

16. Who told Jonathan and Ahimaaz of Absalom's plans (2 Sam 17:17)?

- A. A servant of the king
- B. A servant girl
- C. The daughter of Zadok
- D. The wife of Jonathan

B:I:2S:17

17. Where were Jonathan and Ahimaaz waiting to hear word of what Absalom was planning against David (2 Sam 17:17)?

- A. The spring of Gihon
- B. On the top of the Mount of Olives
- C. In the Valley of Hinnom
- D. By the spring of En Rogel

D:A:2S:17

18. How were Jonathan and Ahimaaz hidden when they were stealthily going to tell David of Absalom's plans against him (2 Sam 17:18)?

- A. They pretended they were desert shepherds
- B. They hid in a cave outside the city
- C. They climbed down into a well
- D. They were hid under some flax on the roof

C:I:2S:17

19. How were Jonathan and Ahimaaz hid in a well (2 Sam 17:18f)?

- A. A covering was put over the well with grain on it
- B. The well was deep and they could not be seen in it
- C. The well was outside the city gate and so was not checked
- D. The well had no water in it and so it was safe

A:B:2S:17

20. What did the woman tell Absalom's men looking for Jonathan and Ahimaaz (2 Sam 17:20)?

- A. They had fled to Jericho
- B. They had crossed over the brook
- C. They were hiding in some caves
- D. They got food and left

B:A:2S:17

21. What did Jonathan and Ahimaaz tell David to do as Absalom prepared to pursue him (2 Sam 17:21)?

- A. Stay by the Valley of Jabbok
- B. Go to Gilgal where Zadok would send news of Absalom's plans
- C. Cross the Jordan River

D. Flee to the mountains

C:I:2S:17

22. What did Ahithophel do when he realized that his advice had not been followed (2 Sam 17:23)?

- A. He went home and hung himself
- B. He refused to talk anymore to Absalom
- C. He went over to David's side
- D. He would not eat

A:B:2S:17

23. Where was David when Absalom crossed the Jordan River (2 Sam 17:24)?

- A. Aroer
- B. Dibon
- C. Heshbon
- D. Mahanaim

D:A:2S:17

24. Who did Absalom appoint over his army as they pursued David (2 Sam 17:25)?

- A. Asahel
- B. Benaiah
- C. Amasa
- D. Ahithophel

C:I:2S:17

25. Amasa, Absalom's appointed commander was related to whom (2 Sam 17:25)?

- A. Joab
- B. David
- C. Jonathan, Saul's son
- D. Abiathar the priest

A:A:2S:17

26. Where did Absalom camp before his attack on David in Mahanaim (2 Sam 17:26)?

- A. Moab
- B. Gilead
- C. Golan
- D. Jezreel

B:A:2S:17

27. When David was in Mahanaim who brought him wheat and barley (2 Sam 17:27f)?

- A. Ammiel
- B. Nahash
- C.
- D. Barzillai

D:B:2S:17

28. Where was Barzillai from (2 Sam 17:28)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Moab
- C. Edom
- D. Jericho

A:A:2S:17

2 Samuel 18

1. Just before Absalom was to attack David, David divided his troops up under all of these commanders EXCEPT (2 Sam 18:2)?

- A. Joab the son of Zeruiah
- B. Asahel the son of Zeruiah
- C. Abishai the son of Zeruiah
- D. Ittai the Gittite

B:I:2S:18

2. What did David's troops tell him he must not do (2 Sam 18:3)?

- A. Bring the ark of God out into the battle
- B. Attack Absalom as too many were with him
- C. Go out with them in case they were forced to flee
- D. Go into a walled city where he would be trapped

C:I:2S:18

3. David's troops said David was worth how many of them (2 Sam 18:3)?

- A. A hundred
- B. A thousand
- C. Ten thousand
- D. A million

C:B:2S:18

4. Where was David when his troops went out to battle against Absalom (2 Sam 18:4)?

- A. He stood on the city wall
- B. He stood by the well
- C. He stood by the oak of Mamre
- D. He stood beside the gate

D:A:2S:18

5. What did David command his commanders concerning Absalom (2 Sam 18:5)?

- A. Be gentle with him for David's sake
- B. Bring him back to David in shackles
- C. Give back to Absalom what he had done to his brother Amnon
- D. Treat him just like any of the other opposing troops

A:B:2S:18

6. Where did the battle between Absalom and Joab, Abishi and Ittai take place (2 Sam 18:5)?

- A. On the hills of Gilead
- B. In the forest of Ephraim
- C. On the plains of Moab
- D. In the valley of Jezreel

B:A:2S:18

7. How did most of the people die in the day of the battle against Absalom (2 Sam 18:8)?

- A. Most died by the sword
- B. The chariots of Joab killed more than the sword
- C. The forest claimed the most lives
- D. The desert claimed more lives than the sword

C:I:2S:18

8. How many men fell in the battle against Absalom in the forest of Ephraim (2 Sam 18:7)?

- A. 5,000
- B. 10,000
- C. 20,000
- D. 50,000

C:A:2S:18

9. What was Absalom doing when he got caught by Joab's forces (2 Sam 18:9)?

- A. He was riding a donkey
- B. He was riding a chariot
- C. He was riding a war horse
- D. He was walking with his troops

A:B:2S:18

10. Where did Absalom get caught by Joab's forces (2 Sam 18:9)?

- A. His foot got caught on a rock
- B. His arm got caught in a rope
- C. His chariot got caught in the mud
- D. His head got caught in an oak tree

D:B:2S:18

11. Who did one of David's troops tell that Absalom was caught hanging in an oak tree (2 Sam 18:10)?

- A. David
- B. Abishai
- C. Joab
- D. Ittai

C:B:2S:18

12. In what kind of tree did Absalom's head get caught (2 Sam 18:10)?

- A. Willow
- B. Olive
- C. Fig
- D. Oak

D:A:2S:18

13. What did Joab ask the man who told him Absalom was hanging in an oak tree (2 Sam 18:10)?

- A. Why he hadn't killed him
- B. Why he hadn't told David
- C. Why he hadn't gotten him out of the tree
- D. Why he fled

A:B:2S:18

14. What did Joab say he would have given to the man who told him he saw Absalom hanging in a tree if he would have killed him (2 Sam 18:11)?

- A. Thirty shekels of silver and a badge of honor
- B. Five copper coins and a bronze sword
- C. A shekel of silver and a bronze shield
- D. Ten shekels of silver and a warrior's belt

D:A:2S:18

15. The man who found Absalom hanging in the tree said he would not have killed Absalom against the king's wishes for how much (2 Sam 18:12)?

- A. Thirty shekels of silver
- B. A hundred shekels of silver
- C. Five hundred shekels of silver
- D. A thousand shekels of silver

D:A:2S:18

16. What did Joab do to slay Absalom (2 Sam 18:14)?

- A. Stabbed him with his sword
- B. Plunged three javelins into his heart
- C. Cut his head off
- D. Shot him with an arrow

B:B:2S:18

17. Who surrounded and slew Absalom (2 Sam 18:15)?

- A. Ten of Joab's armor-bearers
- B. The captains of the guard
- C. Five servants of the king
- D. The animals of the field

A:I:2S:18

18. How did Joab stop his troops from pursuing Absalom (2 Sam 18:16)?

- A. He sent out messengers
- B. He shot a fiery arrow into the sky
- C. He sounded the trumpet
- D. He sent up smoke from the fires

C:A:2S:18

19. What did Joab do to the body of Absalom (2 Sam 18:17)?

- A. Buried it in the tomb of a common man
- B. Threw him into a pit and covered it with a pile of rocks
- C. Cut off his head and brought it to David
- D. Hung it on the wall of Jabesh Gilead

B:I:2S:18

20. Where did Absalom erect a monument for himself that is still "there until this day" (2 Sam 18:18)?

- A. The King's Valley
- B. The Hinnom Valley
- C. The Central Valley
- D. The Jezreel Valley

A:B:2S:18

21. What did Absalom erect in the King's Valley as a monument to himself (2 Sam 18:18)?

- A. A wooden pole
- B. An altar
- C. An image of Baal
- D. A pillar

D:I:2S:18

22. Who volunteered to run the message that Absalom was dead to the king (2 Sam 18:19)?

- A. Abishai son of Zeruiah
- B. Eliezer of Damascus
- C. Ahimaaz son of Zadok
- D. A Cushite

C:B:2S:18

23. Who objected to Ahimaaz running to bring the message that Absalom was dead to David (2 Sam 18:20)?

- A. Abishai
- B. Joab
- C. Zadok
- D. Abiathar

B:I:2S:18

24. Who did Joab first tell to run to tell David Absalom was dead (2 Sam 18:21)

- A. Abishai son of Zeruiah
- B. Eliezer of Damascus
- C. Ahimaaz son of Zadok
- D. A Cushite

D:B:2S:18

25. After the Cushite ran to tell David about the death of Absalom who wanted to run and did in fact starting second did outrun the Cushite (2 Sam 18:23f)?

- A. Abishai son of Zeruiah
- B. Eliezer of Damascus
- C. Ahimaaz son of Zadok
- D. Ahijah the son of Eliphaz

C:B:2S:18

26. What did David take as a signal that good news was coming concerning the battle with Absalom (2 Sam 18:25)?

- A. If the runner was alone
- B. If there were a slow moving group with captives
- C. If the trumpet was sounded
- D. If smoke was rising to the west

A:A:2S:18

27. Where was David when the runner was coming to announce the outcome of the battle with Absalom (2 Sam 18:24)?

- A. The king was standing under a palm tree
- B. The king was on the roof of the palace looking toward the west
- C. The king was sitting between the inner and outer city gate
- D. The king was standing on the city wall

C:A:2S:18

28. What question did David ask Ahimaaz son of Zadok as a messenger after the battle (2 Sam 18:29)?

- A. How is Joab and the army of Israel?
- B. Who won the battle?
- C. Did the Lord deliver Absalom into your hand?

- D. Is the young man Absalom safe?

D:B:2S:18

29. What did Ahimaaz tell David about Absalom's fate (2 Sam 18:29)?

- A. He told the king that Absalom was dead
- B. He told the king there was great confusion so he wasn't sure
- C. He told the king that the second runner would know
- D. He told the king that Joab was responsible for the death of his son

B:B:2S:18

30. How did the Cushite tell David that his son Absalom was dead (2 Sam 18:32)?

- A. Yes, he died at the hands of Joab the commander of the hosts of Israel
- B. May the enemies of my lord the king be like that young man
- C. The Lord has delivered him into your hands
- D. Absalom died in the forest of Ephraim hung from a tree

B:I:2S:18

31. Where did David weep for Absalom after being informed of his death (2 Sam 18:33)?

- A. In the city square
- B. On the roof of his palace
- C. In the room over the gateway
- D. In the city gate

C:A:2S:18

2 Samuel 19

1. Why was the victory over Absalom turned to a day of mourning (2 Sam 19:2)?

- A. David ordered everyone to dress in sackcloth and ashes
- B. The tribes of Israel had fought against the tribe of Judah
- C. All the troops heard the king was grieving for his son
- D. That day the kingdom of David was split and many died

C:B:2S:19

2. What was David's response after being informed that his son Absalom had been killed (2 Sam 19:4)?

- A. He wept and fasted
- B. He sat in dust and ashes
- C. He went into the house of the Lord to pray
- D. He cried out "O my son Absalom"

D:B:2S:19

3. Who said to David "Today you have humiliated all your men who just saved your life" (2 Sam 19:5)?

- A. Abiathar
- B. Joab
- C. Ittai
- D. Hushai
- E. Nathan

B:B:2S:19

4. Joab's critique of David was that he _____ (2 Sam 19:6)

- A. Was weak and cared only for himself
- B. Loved those that hated him
- C. Let his love for his son overshadow his love for his troops
- D. Was being punished for his sin with Bathsheba

B:B:2S:19

5. Joab's critique of David was that he _____ (2 Sam 19:6)

- A. Would have been pleased if Absalom was alive and all his troops dead
- B. Was weak and cared only for himself
- C. Let his love for his son overshadow his love for his troops
- D. Was being punished for his sin with Bathsheba

A:I:2S:19

6. What did Joab command David to do after Absalom's death (2 Sam 19:7)?

- A. Provide the troops with bread and wine
- B. Lead the celebration back into Jerusalem
- C. Ride his royal donkey leading his men
- D. Go out and encourage his men

D:I:2S:19

7. What did Joab say would happen if David did not encourage his men after the death of Absalom (2 Sam 19:7)?

- A. There would not be a man left with him by nightfall
- B. His men would turn from David and select a new king
- C. The troops would come to kill David and seize power
- D. Joab would leave and return to Bethlehem his home

A:B:2S:19

8. Where did the men come to present themselves to David after Absalom was killed (2 Sam 19:8)?

- A. The king was standing on the city wall
- B. The king was seated in the city gateway
- C. The king stood on the Mount of Olives
- D. The king received his men under the oak at Mahanaim

B:I:2S:19

9. As the people went home after the battle against Absalom what did the people argue about (2 Sam 19:9)?

- A. Bringing the king back since the king had fled the country
- B. Whether David had blood on his hands
- C. Whether David would take retribution out on them for supporting

Absalom

- D. Offering sacrifices to the Lord over the death of Israelites

A:I:2S:19

10. Why was it argued that they should let David become king again after they anointed Absalom king (2 Sam 19:9)?

- A. Because David was the Lord's anointed
- B. Because God had made a covenant with David to rule over Israel forever
- C. Because David had rescued them from the hand of the Philistines
- D. Because David had captured Jerusalem and made it his capital

C:B:2S:19

11. Who did David send to ask the elders of Judah why they had been the last to ask David back after the Absalom incident (2 Sam 19:11)?

- A. Joab and Abishai
- B. Nathan and Gad
- C. Shimei and Barzillai
- D. Zadok and Abiathar

D:A:2S:19

12. Who did David ask why they were last to ask him back after the Absalom incident (2 Sam 19:11)?

- A. The tribe of Judah
- B. The tribe of Ephraim
- C. The tribe of Benjamin
- D. The tribe of Dan

A:I:2S:19

13. Who did David seek to put in place of Joab after Joab killed Absalom (2 Sam 19:13)?

- A. Ahiam
- B. Eliahba
- C. Amasa
- D. Abiezer

C:I:2S:19

14. Where did the men of Judah come to help David across the Jordan River (2 Sam 19:15)?

- A. Gilgal

- B. Bethel
- C. Michmash
- D. Adam

A:A:2S:19

15. What two fellows associated with Saul and the Benjamites rushed down to meet David as he crossed the Jordan River after defeating Absalom (2 Sam 19:16)?

- A. Eliphaz and Zadok
- B. Shimei and Ziba
- C. Nathan and Gad
- D. Mephibosheth and Ish-bosheth

B:I:2S:19

16. Who begged David's forgiveness at the crossing of the Jordan River after Absalom was defeated (2 Sam 19:20)?

- A. Joab
- B. Barzillai
- C. Ziba
- D. Shimei

D:B:2S:19

17. Why did Abishai argue that Shimei should be put to death (2 Sam 19:21)?

- A. Because he had mustered men for Absalom
- B. Because he had told Absalom where David was hiding
- C. Because he had cursed the Lord's anointed
- D. Because he had given Absalom food and drink

C:B:2S:19

18. Who argued that Shimei should be put to death for cursing the Lord's anointed (2 Sam 19:21)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abishai
- C. Nathan
- D. Hushai

B:A:2S:19

19. Who were the sons of Zeruiah that David said he did not have anything in common with (2 Sam 19:22)?

- A. Abishai and Joab
- B. Ittai and Abiathar
- C. Abner and Amasa
- D. Zadok and Nathan

A:B:2S:19

20. Who met David on his return after the Absalom defeat with unwashed clothes and untrimmed mustache (2 Sam 19:24)?

- A. Shimei
- B. Ziba
- C. Barzillai
- D. Mephibostheth

D:I:2S:19

21. What did David ask Mephibosheth when he returned after the Absalom incident (2 Sam 19:25)?

- A. Why he had not hidden David's concubines from Absalom
- B. Why he had not gone with David when he fled from Absalom
- C. Why he had welcomed Absalom into Jerusalem
- D. Why he claimed he would be king after David left

B:I:2S:19

22. Who did Mephibosheth say had tricked him when David had left Jerusalem fleeing before Absalom (2 Sam 19:26)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abiathar
- C. Ziba
- D. Shimei

C:B:2S:19

23. What descriptive title did Mephibosheth give David when he returned to Jerusalem after fleeing and defeating Absalom (2 Sam 19:27)?

- A. An angel of God
- B. The Lord's anointed
- C. The shepherd of Israel
- D. The son of God

A:I:2S:19

24. How did David resolve the situation with Mephibosheth and Ziba (2 Sam 19:29)?

- A. Ziba was killed
- B. Ziba had to serve Mephibosheth for all the days of his life
- C. They were to divide the fields between them
- D. Ziba was to receive Mephibosheth's inheritance

C:B:2S:19

25. After David divided the fields between Ziba and Mephibosheth how did Mephibosheth respond (2 Sam 19:30)?

- A. He told David that the fields were his alone
- B. He told David Ziba could take everything
- C. He told David Ziba was a traitor
- D. He told David the fields still belonged to the family of Saul

B:A:2S:19

26. What had Barzillai done for David when he was at Mahanaim (2 Sam 19:32)?

- A. He had supplied David with swords
- B. He had hidden David in a well when Absalom was pursuing him
- C. He had offered David a place to stay when Absalom was pursuing him
- D. He had provided food for David and his men

D:B:2S:19

27. What two things were noted about Barzillai (2 Sam 19:32)?

- A. He was a just and righteous man
- B. He was an elder in the town of Rabbah
- C. He was 80 years old and wealthy
- D. He was the king of Moab

C:B:2S:19

28. What did David offer Barzillai when he was crossing the Jordan after the incident with Absalom (2 Sam 19:33)?

- A. David would give him a thousand pieces of silver
- B. He could stay with David in Jerusalem
- C. He would be protected by David's troops
- D. He would receive some of the king's land

B:B:2S:19

29. What two things did Barzillai tell David he could not really do anymore because of his age (2 Sam 19:35)?

- A. See the moonlight and hear the trumpets sounding
- B. Taste food and drink or hear women singing
- C. Lift a sword and hear the battle cry
- D. Farm his land and thresh his wheat

B:B:2S:19

30. Where did David meet Barzillai after the defeat of Absalom (2 Sam 19:31)?

- A. Mahanaim
- B. The Gilgal
- C. The Jordan River
- D. Gilead

C:I:2S:19

31. Who did Barzillai give to David for David to do what he pleased with (2 Sam 19:37)?

- A. Kimham
- B. Helez
- C. Zalmon
- D. Abi-Albon

A:A:2S:19

32. Why did Barzillai want to return home in Gilead rather than go with David to Jerusalem (2 Sam 19:37)?

- A. He wanted to return to his land and crops
- B. He was a leader in Jabesh Gilead and was needed there
- C. He wanted to be buried in his own town by his parents
- D. He still had a wife and son that he needed to return for

C:I:2S:19

33. Where did David cross the Jordan River when returning from defeating Absalom (2 Sam 19:40)?

- A. Jericho
- B. Bethel
- C. Adam
- D. Gilgal

D:I:2S:19

34. Who complained that the men of Judah had stolen the king away across the Jordan after Absalom was defeated (2 Sam 19:41)?

- A. Joab
- B. Nathan
- C. All the men of Israel
- D. All the men of Jabesh Gilead

C:I:2S:19

35. How many “shares in the king” did the men of Israel claim to have (2 Sam 19:43)?

- A. Two shares
- B. Six shares
- C. Ten shares
- D. Eleven shares

C:A:2S:19

36. Who responded more harshly about loyalties when bringing David back after the defeat of Absalom (2 Sam 19:43)?

- A. The men of Judah
- B. The men of Benjamin
- C. The men of Israel
- D. The men of Gilead

A:A:2S:19

2 Samuel 20

1. What tribe was Sheba son of Bicri from (2 Sam 20:1)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. Benjamin
- D. Levi

C:B:2S:20

2. Who shouted “We have no share in David” as David went from the Jordan up to Jerusalem after the incident with Absalom (2 Sam 20:1)?

- A. Ziba
- B. Sheba
- C. Elihu
- D. Shimei

B:B:2S:20

3. Who stayed with David through the Sheba revolt (2 Sam 20:2)?

- A. Judah
- B. Benjamin
- C. Ephraim
- D. Dan

A:B:2S:20

4. Who deserted David in the Sheba revolt (2 Sam 20:2)?

- A. Judah
- B. All the men of Israel
- C. The Ammonites
- D. The men of Gilead

B:I:2S:20

5. What did David do with the ten concubines he had left to take care of the palace when he fled from Absalom (2 Sam 20:2)?

- A. He provided for them but did not lie with them again
- B. He had them shave their heads and then sent them away
- C. He gave them a special place in the palace
- D. He sent them to live on Moriah with the priests there

A:A:2S:20

6. Who did David originally send out to summon the men of Judah to go against Sheba (2 Sam 20:4)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abishai
- C. Benaiah
- D. Amasa

D:A:2S:20

7. After Amasa took longer to muster Judah’s men who then did David send out after Sheba (2 Sam 20:6)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abishai
- C. Benaiah
- D. Ittai

B:I:2S:20

8. All of the following went out with Abishai to pursue Sheba EXCEPT (2 Sam 20:7)

- A. The Kerethites
- B. The Pelethites
- C. Joab's men
- D. The Harodites

D:A:2S:20

9. What was David fearful would happen to help Sheba escape (2 Sam 20:6)?

- A. He would escape to Aram
- B. He would escape into the desert
- C. He would escape into a fortified city
- D. He would muster more men than Judah could

C:I:2S:20

10. Who met Joab at the great rock in Gibeon (2 Sam 20:8)?

- A. Amasa
- B. Abishai
- C. Ittai
- D. The Benjamites

A:I:2S:20

11. How did Joab kill Amasa (2 Sam 20:10)?

- A. With a sword
- B. With a spear
- C. With an arrow
- D. With a dagger

D:B:2S:20

12. Who killed Amasa (2 Sam 21:10)?

- A. Abishai
- B. Sheba
- C. Shimei
- D. Joab

D:B:2S:20

13. Where did Joab stab Amasa (2 Sam 20:10)?

- A. In the heart
- B. In the belly
- C. In the throat
- D. He cut off his head

B:I:2S:20

14. What did Joab do to Amasa after he killed him (2 Sam 20:12)?

- A. He cut off his head
- B. He burned his body in fire and scattered his ashes
- C. He dragged him off the road and covered him
- D. He buried in the tomb of his father

C:A:2S:20

15. Why did the troops going with Joab stop in their pursuit of Sheba (2 Sam 20:12)?

- A. When they saw Amasa dead in the middle of the road
- B. David had given them the order to stop their pursuit

- C. Joab was late and was trying to must more men before the attack
- D. The night was dark as there was no moon shining

A:I:2S:20

16. Where did Joab besiege Sheba (2 Sam 20:15)?

- A. Hazor
- B. Sephoris
- C. Beth Shan
- D. Abel Beth Maacah

D:A:2S:20

17. What did Joab do in order to take Sheba in Abel Beth Maacah (2 Sam 20:15)?

- A. He sent messengers asking them to surrender
- B. He burned the gates of the city
- C. He built a siege ramp
- D. He dug under the north wall

C:I:2S:20

18. Who addressed and talked to Joab from inside Abel Beth Maacah (2 Sam 20:16)?

- A. The elders of the city
- B. A wise woman
- C. A Levite
- D. A spy

B:B:2S:20

19. What saying did the wise woman of Abel Beth Maacah quote to Joab (2 Sam 20:18)?

- A. Get your answer in Abel
- B. Go to Abel and die
- C. Flee to Abel and be safe
- D. The wise of Abel are the wisest of Israel

A:I:2S:20

20. How did the wise woman of Abel Beth Maacah characterize the city (2 Sam 20:19)?

- A. Righteous and just
- B. Poor and widows
- C. Secure and
- D. Peaceful and faithful

D:A:2S:20

21. Where was Sheba from according to Joab to the wise woman of Abel Beth Maacah (2 Sam 20:21)?

- A. The desert of Judea
- B. The plains of Moab
- C. The hill country of Ephraim
- D. The Jezreel Valley

C:A:2S:20

22. What condition did Joab offer the wise woman of Abel Beth Maacah for him to withdraw from attacking the city (2 Sam 20:21)?

- A. Hand over Sheba
- B. Allow his men to enter the city
- C. Put Sheba into prison
- D. Let Joab come in to fight Sheba one on one

A:B:2S:20

23. What did the wise woman of Abel Beth Maacah do to spare the city from Joab's attack (2 Sam 20:21)?

- A. Open the gates so Joab could enter
- B. Threw Sheba's head from the wall
- C. Ordered Sheba to leave the city
- D. Put Sheba in a cistern

B:B:2S:20

24. How did Joab call off the attack of Abel Beth Maacah (2 Sam 20:22)?

- A. He sent up smoke
- B. He put his sword back in its sheath
- C. He sounded the trumpet
- D. He sent out messengers

C:A:2S:20

25. While Joab was over Israel's army, what was Benaiah son of Jehoiada over (2 Sam 20:23)?

- A. The Kerethites and Pelethites
- B. The Moabites and Jebusites
- C. The Hararites and Carmelites
- D. The Hushathites and Ahohites

A:B:2S:20

26. What was Adoniram over (2 Sam 20:24)?

- A. The Kerethites and Pelethites
- B. The collection of taxes
- C. The forced labor
- D. Foreign relations with Hiram in Phoenicia

C:B:2S:20

27. Who were the priests in David's kingdom (2 Sam 20:25)?

- A. Phineas and Elkanah
- B. Abiathar and Zadok
- C. Asahel and Ahimaaz
- D. Ahiam and Caiaphas

B:B:2S:20

28. Who was David's priest (2 Sam 20:26)?

- A. Ira
- B. Phineas
- C. Jehoshaphat
- D. Ahiam

A:A:2S:20

29. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud played what role in David's kingdom (2 Sam 20:24)?

- A. Commander
- B. Counselor
- C. Priest
- D. Recorder

D:A:2S:20

2 Samuel 21

1. Why did David face a famine for 3 years (2 Sam 21:1)?

- A. Because Saul had killed the Amalekites
- B. Because Saul had killed the Gibeonites
- C. Because David had killed the Philistines
- D. Because David had killed the Ammonites

B:B:2S:21

2. What was the result for David because Saul had put the Gibeonites to death (2 Sam 21:1)?

- A. 3 days of plague
- B. 3 months of fleeing from his enemies
- C. 3 years of famine
- D. 3 weeks of the locust plague

C:I:2S:21

3. For how long did David seek God's face because of the famine (2 Sam 21:1)?

- A. Three days
- B. Three weeks
- C. Three months
- D. Three years

D:I:2S:21

4. The Gibeonites were actually part of what larger people group (2 Sam 21:2)?

- A. Amorites
- B. Amalekites
- C. Midianites
- D. Arameans

A:A:2S:21

5. What arrangement did the Israelites have with the Gibeonites (2 Sam 21:2)?

- A. The Israelites had plundered their cities
- B. The Israelites had made them traders of Egyptian goods
- C. The Israelites had sworn to spare them
- D. The Israelites had enslaved them

C:B:2S:21

6. Who had attempted to annihilate the Gibeonites (2 Sam 21:2)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abner
- C. David
- D. Saul

D:B:2S:21

7. What rights did the Gibeonites deny when David asked them how to make amends for what Saul had done (2 Sam 21:4)?

- A. To demand silver and gold
- B. To have their own city
- C. To inherit land in Israel
- D. To be allowed to enter Jerusalem

A:A:2S:21

8. What did the Gibeonites ask for from David so that they would bless the inheritance of the Lord (Israel) (2 Sam 21:6)?

- A. The pool at Gibeon be given to them
- B. All of Saul's family be annihilated as he had sought to do to them
- C. Seven of Saul's male descendants be killed and exposed
- D. Saul's estate be divided up among the remaining Gibeonites

C:B:2S:21

9. Where did the Gibeonites want to expose the bodies of seven of Saul's descendants (2 Sam 21:6)?

- A. At Shechem
- B. At Gibeah of Saul
- C. At Ramah of Samuel
- D. At Jerusalem

B:A:2S:21

10. Who from Saul's descendants did David spare (2 Sam 21:7)?

- A. Mephibosheth son of Jonathan
- B. Ishbosheth son of Saul
- C. Armoni son of Rizpah
- D. Adriel son of Barzillai

A:B:2S:21

11. Who were the two women that lost their sons as a result of Saul's attempt to annihilate the Gibeonites (2 Sam 21:8)?

- A. Miriam and Gaash
- B. Hagri and Ithri
- C. Michal and Ammoni
- D. Rizpah and Merab

D:A:2S:21

12. How many of Saul's descendants were killed and exposed by the Gibeonites (2 Sam 21:6)?

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Ten
- D. Twelve

B:B:2S:21

13. Before whom does the text say the seven descendants of Saul were killed and exposed (2 Sam 21:9)?

- A. Before Joab and the king's men
- B. Before the elders of the Gibeonites
- C. Before the Lord
- D. Before the vultures of the sky

C:I:2S:21

14. When were Saul's descendants killed and exposed by the Gibeonites (2 Sam 21:9)?

- A. At the beginning of the barley harvest
- B. At the end of the wheat harvest
- C. When the Israelites were threshing grain
- D. At the feast of Trumpets

A:A:2S:21

15. After the seven of Saul's descendants were slain what happened (2 Sam 21:10)?

- A. There was a hailstorm
- B. The rivers flowed over the land
- C. The plague died down
- D. It rained

D:B:2S:21

16. What did Rizpah do after her sons were slain (2 Sam 21:10)?

- A. She buried them in the tomb of their father in Gibeah of Saul
- B. She protected their bodies from the birds and animals
- C. She wept for seven days and nights
- D. She cursed David and his kingdom

B:B:2S:21

17. What did David do with the bones of Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam 21:14)?

- A. He gave them to Rizpah the sole surviving member of Saul's house
- B. He buried them in the tomb of the kings in Jerusalem
- C. He buried them in the tomb of Saul's father Kish
- D. He burned them and scattered the ashes

C:I:2S:21

18. Who had taken Saul and Jonathan's bodies down from the public square in Beth Shan (2 Sam 21:12)?

- A. The citizens of Jabesh Gilead
- B. The citizens of Gibeah of Saul
- C. The citizens of Ramah
- D. The citizens of Shechem

A:B:2S:21

19. Where had Saul and Jonathan been struck down (2 Sam 21:12)?

- A. On Mount Carmel
- B. On the Mount of Olives
- C. On Mount Tabor
- D. On Mount Gilboa

D:B:2S:21

20. David's taking the bones of the descendants of Saul and burying them was a response to what (2 Sam 21:11)?

- A. When he was told the birds were devouring the bodies
- B. When he was told what Rizpah Saul's concubine had done
- C. When he saw how the bodies were mistreated
- D. When Nathan the prophet rebuked him

B:I:2S:21

21. Who was Saul's father (2 Sam 21:14)?

- A. Zalmon
- B. Elikah
- C. Kish
- D. Eliphelet

C:B:2S:21

22. David reburied Saul and Jonathan in the tomb of Saul's father in Zela in what tribal area (2 Sam 21:14)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Gilead
- D. Benjamin

D:A:2S:21

23. Who [a Philistine] said he would kill David (2 Sam 21:16)?

- A. Zeruiah
- B. Ishbi-Benob
- C. Adoniram
- D. Elhanan

B:A:2S:21

24. Ishbi-Benob was a descendant of what primogenitor (2 Sam 21:16)?

- A. Rapha
- B. Anak
- C. Enoch
- D. Amalek

A:A:2S:21

25. What was Ishbi-Benob armed with (2 Sam 21:16)?

- A. A chariot and horsemen
- B. A bow and arrows
- C. A spear and a new sword
- D. A dagger and shield

C:I:2S:21

26. Who rescued David from Ishbi-Benob the Philistine in battle (2 Sam 21:17)?

- A. Joab
- B. Benaiah
- C. Abishai
- D. Zadok

C:B:2S:21

27. After David was saved from Ishbi-Benob the Philistine what did David's men swear to him (2 Sam 21:17)?

- A. He would be king over Israel forever
- B. He must never again go out to battle with them
- C. He must build a fortress near Gath of the Philistines
- D. He must supply them with horses

B:B:2S:21

28. Where did two battles against the Philistines take place after David was rescued from Ishbi-Benob (2 Sam 21:18, 19)?

- A. At Ekron
- B. At Ashkelon
- C. At Gaza
- D. At Gob

D:A:2S:21

29. Who killed Goliath the Gittite who was a Philistine (2 Sam 21:19)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abishai
- C. Jaare-Oregim
- D. Eliahba

C:A:2S:21

30. A second Goliath the Gittite has a spear that was like _____ (2 Sam 21:19)?

- A. An oak tree
- B. A weaver's rod
- C. A man's thigh
- D. A beam used to lock the city gate

B:I:2S:21

31. One of the descendants of Rapha who was at Gath had what unique features (2 Sam 21:20)?

- A. One eye
- B. Three arms
- C. No teeth
- D. Six fingers and six toes

D:I:2S:21

32. Who killed the descendant of Rapha with six toes and six fingers (2 Sam 21:21)?

- A. Joab
- B. Jonathan, David's brother
- C. Shammah the Harodite
- D. Zalmon the son of Joab

B:A:2S:21

33. All the following were descendants of Rapha in Gath EXCEPT (2 Sam 21:18ff)

- A. Zalmon
- B. Ishi-Benob
- C. Saph
- D. Goliath
- E. The fellow with six fingers

A:A:2S:21

2 Samuel 22

1. When did David develop the song of praise in 2 Sam 22 (2 Sam 22:1)?

- A. When he was delivered out of the hand of Absalom his son
- B. When he was delivered out of the hand of the Philistines
- C. When he was delivered out of the hand of Saul
- D. When he was delivered from the hand of Abner

C:B:2S:22

2. David uses all of the following in the opening of his song of praise EXCEPT (2 Sam 22:2)

- A. The Lord is my shepherd
- B. The Lord is my rock
- C. The Lord is my fortress
- D. The Lord is my shield

A:B:2S:22

3. From whom does David say in his song of praise that God saves him (2 Sam 22:3)?

- A. From the wicked
- B. From the wolves
- C. From the Philistines
- D. From violent men

D:I:2S:22

4. In his song of praise from whom is David saved (2 Sam 22:4)?

- A. The Philistines
- B. Saul
- C. His enemies
- D. Absalom

C:B:2S:22

5. In David's song of praise, what swirled about David (2 Sam 22:5)?

- A. Clouds of darkness
- B. The shadows of death
- C. The storm of the enemies
- D. The waves of death

D:I:2S:22

6. In David's song of praise, what coiled around David (2 Sam 22:6)?

- A. The coils of the grave
- B. The shackles of the enemy
- C. The ropes of bondage
- D. The snakes of deception

A:B:2S:22

7. In David's song of praise, what did David confront (2 Sam 22:6)?

- A. The shackles of the Philistines
- B. The sword of the enemy
- C. The snares of death
- D. The tomb of his father

C:B:2S:22

8. When did David call out to the Lord (2 Sam 22:7)?

- A. When everyone abandoned him

- B. In his distress
- C. When his confidence was broken
- D. When he was trapped

B:I:2S:22

9. In David's song of praise, where did God hear David's voice (2 Sam 22:7)?

- A. In his holy temple
- B. On his holy hill
- C. On his throne in heaven
- D. In Gilgal

A:B:2S:22

10. In David's song of praise, what shook because God was angry (2 Sam 22:8)?

- A. The sinners
- B. The people of Israel
- C. The foundation of the heavens
- D. The pillars of the earth

C:I:2S:22

11. In David's song of praise, why did the earth tremble and quake (2 Sam 22:8)?

- A. Because evil had prevailed
- B. In fear of the enemy
- C. Because violence triumphed
- D. Because the Lord was angry

D:B:2S:22

12. In David's song of praise, what came from the Lord's mouth (2 Sam 22:9)?

- A. A consuming fire
- B. The word of the Lord
- C. Water like a river
- D. Justice and righteousness

A:B:2S:22

13. In David's song of praise, what came from the Lord's nostrils (2 Sam 22:9)?

- A. Fire
- B. Smoke
- C. Locusts
- D. A whirlwind

B:B:2S:22

14. In David's song of praise, what were under God's feet when he came down (2 Sam 22:10)?

- A. A chariot of fire
- B. Hail and lightning
- C. Dark clouds
- D. Wings of a storm

C:B:2S:22

15. In David's song of praise, on what did God fly (2 Sam 22:11)?

- A. A chariot
- B. The cherubim
- C. A bolt of lightning
- D. The clouds

B:B:2S:22

16. In David's song of praise, what did God make his canopy around him (2 Sam 22:12)?

- A. The dark rain clouds
- B. The heavens
- C. His glory
- D. The sun, moon, and stars

D:I:2S:22

17. In David's song of praise, what came out of the brightness of God's presence (2 Sam 22:13)?

- A. Bolts of lightning
- B. Rays of hope
- C. Righteousness and justice
- D. His glory

A:B:2S:22

18. In David's song of praise, to what was the voice of God likened (2 Sam 22:14)?

- A. Crashing cymbals
- B. Thunder
- C. A gentle whisper
- D. The shout of a warrior

B:B:2S:22

19. In David's song of praise, what did God use to scatter the enemies (2 Sam 22:15)?

- A. His majesty
- B. His angels
- C. His chariots
- D. His arrows

D:I:2S:22

20. In David's song of praise, what was exposed by the breath from his nostrils (2 Sam 22:16)?

- A. The hearts of men
- B. The pillars of the earth
- C. The valleys of the sea
- D. The foundations of the mountains

C:I:2S:22

21. In David's song of praise, where did God take hold of David (2 Sam 22:17)?

- A. In the depths of the sea
- B. On the heights of the mountains
- C. In the depths of a cave
- D. In his mother's womb

A:B:2S:22

22. In David's song of praise, from whom did God rescue David (2 Sam 22:18)?

- A. From the Philistines
- B. From the hands of the wicked
- C. From his powerful enemies
- D. From Saul

C:B:2S:22

23. In David's song of praise, why did God rescue David (2 Sam 22:20)?

- A. Because David was his anointed one
- B. Because he delighted in David
- C. Because he had promised David
- D. Because David was in need

B:B:2S:22

24. In David's song of praise, on what basis has the Lord dealt with David (2 Sam 22:21)?

- A. According to his steadfast love
- B. According to David's being the Lord's anointed
- C. According to David's righteousness
- D. According to his grace and mercy

C:B:2S:22

25. In David's song of praise, on what basis has the Lord rewarded David (2 Sam 22:21)?

- A. According to the law of the Lord
- B. According to justice and righteousness
- C. According to the Lord's great compassion
- D. According to the cleanness of David's hands

D:B:2S:22

26. In David's song of praise, what does David claim he has done (2 Sam 22:22)?

- A. Kept the ways of the Lord
- B. Pursued the mercy of the Lord
- C. Believed in the promises of God
- D. Given justice to God's people

A:B:2S:22

27. In David's song of praise, from what has David not turned away (2 Sam 22:23)?

- A. From the fear of the Lord
- B. From the Lord's decrees
- C. From faithfulness to God's commands
- D. From the sacrifices to the Lord

B:I:2S:22

28. In David's song of praise, David says he has been _____ before God (2 Sam 22:24)?

- A. Just
- B. Faithful
- C. Humble
- D. Blameless

D:B:2S:22

29. In David's song of praise, to whom does God show himself faithful (2 Sam 22:26)?

- A. To the righteous
- B. To the peacemakers
- C. To the faithful
- D. To the merciful

C:B:2S:22

30. In David's song of praise, to whom does God show himself pure (2 Sam 22:27)?

- A. To the righteous
- B. To the pure
- C. To the faithful
- D. To the merciful

B:B:2S:22

31. In David's song of praise, whom does God save (2 Sam 22:28)?

- A. The humble
- B. The poor
- C. The faithful
- D. The merciful

A:B:2S:22

32. In David's song of praise, who are the eyes of the Lord on (2 Sam 22:28)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The enemies
- C. The righteous
- D. The haughty

D:B:2S:22

33. In David's song of praise, David refers to God as his _____ (2 Sam 22:29)?

- A. Shepherd
- B. Oil
- C. Lamp
- D. Light

C:B:2S:22

34. In David's song of praise, what can do with God's help (2 Sam 22:30)?

- A. Run like a deer
- B. Scale a wall
- C. Climb a mountain
- D. Find shelter

B:B:2S:22

35. In David's song of praise, how does David describe God's way (2 Sam 22:31)?

- A. Good
- B. Just
- C. Righteous
- D. Perfect

D:B:2S:22

36. In David's song of praise, how does David describe the word of the Lord (2 Sam 22:31)?

- A. Blameless
- B. Flawless
- C. Right
- D. Just and fair

B:B:2S:22

37. In David's song of praise, how does he describe God? As a _____ (2 Sam 22:31)?

- A. Canopy
- B. Tree
- C. Wall
- D. Shield

D:B:2S:22

38. In David's song of praise, he says what does God make his feet like (2 Sam 22:34)?

- A. The feet of a deer

- B. The feet of lion
- C. The feet of a child
- D. The feet of a goat

A:B:2S:22

39. In David's song of praise, for what does God train David's hands (2 Sam 22:35)?

- A. Truth
- B. Justice
- C. Battle
- D. Strength

C:B:2S:22

40. In David's song of praise, why does God stoop down (2 Sam 22:36)?

- A. To lift David up
- B. To make David great
- C. To lift up the broken hearted
- D. To show his loving kindness

B:A:2S:22

41. In David's song of praise, why did the Lord broaden David's path (2 Sam 22:37)?

- A. So that his ankles do not turn
- B. So that his way is straight
- C. So that his way is easy
- D. So that his way is sure

A:I:2S:22

42. In David's song of praise, who did he pursue (2 Sam 22:38)?

- A. The Philistines
- B. His enemies
- C. The Lord
- D. Those who followed the Lord

B:B:2S:22

43. In David's song of praise, what did David do to his enemies (2 Sam 22:39)?

- A. Buried them
- B. Broke them into pieces
- C. Crushed them completely
- D. Shattered them totally

C:I:2S:22

44. In David's song of praise, with what did God arm David (2 Sam 22:40)?

- A. A sword of righteousness
- B. A spear
- C. A chariot of iron
- D. Strength

D:B:2S:22

45. In David's song of praise, what did David's adversaries do (2 Sam 22:40)?

- A. Bowed at his feet
- B. Kissed his feet
- C. Laid their crowns at his feet
- D. Ran from him

A:B:2S:22

46. In David's song of praise, what did David do to his foes (2 Sam 22:41)?

- A. Defeated them
- B. Destroyed them
- C. Made them flee
- D. Forgave them

B:I:2S:22

47. In David's song of praise, how did the Lord respond to the cries of David's enemies (2 Sam 22:42)?

- A. He forgave them
- B. He spared them
- C. He put them under David's feet
- D. He did not listen

D:B:2S:22

48. In David's song of praise, what did David do to his enemies (2 Sam 22:43)?

- A. He put them in prison
- B. He made them his subjects
- C. He beat them as fine as dust
- D. He forgave them

C:B:2S:22

49. In David's song of praise, what did David do to his enemies (2 Sam 22:43)?

- A. He put them in prison
- B. He trampled them like mud in the street
- C. He made them his subjects
- D. He forgave them and offered sacrifices for them

B:B:2S:22

50. In David's song of praise, who came to David cringing to him (2 Sam 22:45)?

- A. His foes
- B. The men of Ephraim
- C. The warriors of Gilead
- D. Foreigners

D:B:2S:22

51. In David's song of praise, who did God put under David (2 Sam 22:48)?

- A. Nations
- B. Tribes
- C. All peoples
- D. His enemies

A:I:2S:22

52. In David's song of praise, from whom has God rescued David (2 Sam 22:49)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Violent men
- C. Those seeking his life
- D. The hand of his enemies

B:I:2S:22

53. What was David's response to God's protective care and a rock for David (2 Sam 22:50)?

- A. Obeys the law of the Lord

- B. Prays to God his creator and redeemer
- C. David praises God among the nations
- D. David offers sacrifices and offerings

C:B:2S:22

54. In David's song of praise, what does God give his king (2 Sam 22:51)?

- A. Strength
- B. Pardon
- C. Peace
- D. Great victories

D:B:2S:22

55. In David's song of praise, to whom does God show his unfailing kindness (2 Sam 22:51)?

- A. His faithful ones
- B. His anointed
- C. His favorites
- D. His followers

B:B:2S:22

2 Samuel 23

1. The last words of David in chapter 23 was a(n) _____ (2 Sam 23)?

- A. A lament
- B. A song of praise
- C. An oracle
- D. A eulogy

C:B:2S:23

2. David, in his last words, identifies himself by all of the following EXCEPT (2 Sam 23:1)?

- A. The man anointed by the God of Jacob
- B. The shepherd of Israel
- C. The man exalted by the Most High
- D. Israel's singer of songs

B:B:2S:23

3. In his last words, who does David say spoke through him (2 Sam 23:2)?

- A. The Spirit of the Lord
- B. The voice of the Almighty
- C. The words of the Most high
- D. El Shaddai

A:b:2S:23

4. In his last words what metaphor does David use for the God of Israel who spoke (2 Sam 23:3)?

- A. The shield of Israel
- B. The fortress of Israel
- C. The shepherd of Israel
- D. The Rock of Israel

D:B:2S:23

5. David, in his last words, says God rules in righteousness and in _____ (2 Sam 23:3)?

- A. Justice
- B. The fear of God
- C. Holiness
- D. Wisdom

B:B:2S:23

6. David, in his last words, likens God to _____ (2 Sam 23:4)?

- A. The rain in the desert
- B. An oak in the forest
- C. The light at sunrise
- D. A shield in the battle

C:B:2S:23

7. David, in his last words, says what has God made with him (2 Sam 23:5)?

- A. An alliance over his enemies
- B. A promise of peace
- C. A holy partnership
- D. An everlasting covenant

D:B:2S:23

8. What did David, in his last words, say God would grant him (2 Sam 23:5)?

- A. His every desire
- B. The throne forever
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Peace and security

A:B:2S:23

9. David, in his last words, likens evil men to _____ (2 Sam 23:6)?

- A. Chaff blown away by the wind
- B. Thorns that are cast away
- C. Briers that rip and tear
- D. Dust that is worthless

B:b:2S:23

10. What does David, in his last words, say happens to thorns (2 Sam 23:6)?

- A. They are blown away
- B. They are avoided
- C. They are gathered for the fire
- D. They are burned up where they lie

D:I:2S:23

11. David, in his last words, says what does one use to touch thorns (2 Sam 23:7)?

- A. A wheel of iron
- B. A sword of steel
- C. A tool of iron
- D. A sickle of bronze

C:A:2S:23

12. Who among David's mighty men raise his spear against 800 and killed them in one encounter (2 Sam 23:8)?

- A. Eleazar son of Dodai
- B. Josheb-Basshebeth a Tahkemonite
- C. Uriah the Hittite
- D. Shammah son of Agee the Hararite

B:A:2S:23

13. Whose hand after standing his ground in battle froze to the sword (2 Sam 23:9f)?

- A. Eleazar son of Dodai
- B. Josheb-Basshebeth a Tahkemonite
- C. Uriah the Hittite
- D. Shammah son of Agee the Hararite

A:A:2S:23

14. Who was with David when they taunted the Philistines at Pas Dammim (2 Sam 23:9)?

- A. Josheb-Basshebeth a Tahkemonite
- B. Uriah the Hittite
- C. Eleazar son of Dodai
- D. Shammah son of Agee the Hararite

C:A:2S:23

15. Who struck down Philistines, standing his ground in a field full of lentils (2 Sam 23:11)?

- A. Eleazar son of Dodai
- B. Josheb-Basshebeth a Tahkemonite

- C. Uriah the Hittite
- D. Shammah son of Agee the Hararite

D:A:2S:23

16. What did David wish for from Bethlehem (2 Sam 23:15)?

- A. Water from the well by the gate
- B. Bread from the shopkeepers
- C. Wine from the vineyards
- D. Figs from the trees outside

A:B:2S:23

17. Why could David not easily get water from the well by the gate of Bethlehem (2 Sam 23:16)?

- A. The Moabites were there
- B. The Philistines were there
- C. Saul's troops were there
- D. Abner had secured the city

B:B:2S:23

18. Who broke the Philistine lines and got David water from the well of Bethlehem (2 Sam 23:16)?

- A. The thirty mighty men
- B. Joab, Abishai and Ittai
- C. Amasa, Joab and Abishai
- D. The three mighty men

D:B:2S:23

19. Where did the three mighty men come and visit David while the Philistines were camped nearby (2 Sam 23:13)?

- A. En Gedi
- B. The cave of Adullam
- C. The stronghold
- D. Bethlehem

B:I:2S:23

20. In what valley were the Philistines camped while David was in the cave at Adullam (2 Sam 23:13)?

- A. The Kidron Valley
- B. The Hinnom Valley
- C. The Jezreel Valley
- D. The Valley of Rephaim

D:A:2S:23

21. What did David do with the water his men got him from the well outside Bethlehem (2 Sam 23:16)?

- A. He drank it
- B. He gave it to his men
- C. He poured it out before the Lord
- D. He gave it to the Philistines

C:B:2S:23

22. Who killed 300 after raising his spear who was as famous as the three mighty men but not counted among them (2 Sam 23:18)?

- A. Benaiah
- B. Abishai
- C. Uriah
- D. Ittai

B:I:2S:23

23. Who was a warrior from Kabzeel who struck down two of Moab's best men (2 Sam 23:20)?

- A. Benaiah
- B. Abishai
- C. Uriah
- D. Ittai

A:I:2S:23

24. What did Benaiah do on a snowy day (2 Sam 23:20)?

- A. Killed a bear with his spear and shield
- B. Stood his ground until his hand froze to his sword
- C. Fought against the Philistines in an olive grove
- D. Went into a pit and killed a lion

D:I:2S:23

25. How did Benaiah kill the huge Egyptian (2 Sam 23:21)?

- A. With an arrow through the heart
- B. With his own spear which he had snatched from him
- C. With a sword cutting off his head
- D. With a sling and a stone

B:I:2S:23

26. Which two warriors were held in great honor but not among the Three (2 Sam 23:23)?

- A. Abishai and Benaiah
- B. Zalmon and Hiddai
- C. Joab and Abner
- D. Igal and Ittai

A:A:2S:23

27. Who did David put in charge of his bodyguard (2 Sam 23:23)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abishai
- C. Benaiah
- D. Abiezer

C:B:2S:23

28. Who was the brother of Joab (2 Sam 23:24)?

- A. Abiezer
- B. Abi-Albon
- C. Eliam
- D. Asahel

D:B:2S:23

29. Where was Zelek from among David 30 mighty men (2 Sam 23:24)?

- A. Ammon
- B. Moab

- C. Edom
- D. Aram

A:A:2S:23

30. What did Naharai the Beerothite do among David's 30 mighty men (2 Sam 23:37)?

- A. He was David's bodyguard
- B. He was Joab's armor-bearer
- C. He was the royal spy
- D. He was from Bethlehem

B:A:2S:23

31. Uriah was from what background (2 Sam 23:39)?

- A. An Ammonite
- B. A Moabite
- C. A Hittite
- D. A Gittite

C:B:2S:23

32. How many mighty men did David have besides the 3 and Abishai and Benaiah [ironically Joab is not listed] (2 Sam 23:24)?

- A. 300
- B. 50
- C. 30
- D. 20

C:B:2S:23

2 Samuel 24

1. When the anger of the Lord burned against Israel what did he do (2 Sam 24:1)?

- A. He brought the Babylonians to Jerusalem
- B. He sent a plague of locusts
- C. He incited David to take a census
- D. He sent a famine

C:B:2S:24

2. Who did David send out to head up the census of Israel and Judah (2 Sam 24:2)?

- A. Abiathar
- B. Adoram
- C. Nathan
- D. Joab

D:B:2S:24

3. What were the extremity towns of Israel that David sent his commanders out to take a census from (2 Sam 24:2)?

- A. From Hebron to Shechem
- B. From Dan to Beersheba
- C. From Kadesh Barnea to Hazor
- D. From Gaza to Gath Hepher

B:B:2S:24

4. Who was to be enrolled in David's census (2 Sam 24:2)?

- A. All the fighting men
- B. Everyone men, women and children
- C. Everyone but the Levites
- D. All the foreigners living in the land

A:B:2S:24

5. Who objected to David's taking a census of all the fighting men in Israel (2 Sam 24:3)?

- A. Nathan
- B. Abiathar
- C. Hushai
- D. Joab

D:B:2S:24

6. After crossing the Jordan where did those taking the census camp (2 Sam 24:5)?

- A. Near Gerasa
- B. Near Aroer
- C. Near Jabesh Gilead
- D. Near Ramoth

B:A:2S:24

7. Toward what fortress did the commanders taking the census go (2 Sam 24:7)?

- A. Hazor
- B. Tekoa
- C. Tyre
- D. Megiddo

C:A:2S:24

8. Where is Beersheab (2 Sam 24:7)?

- A. In the Jezreel Valley

- B. Near En Gedi and the Salt Sea
- C. In the hill country of Ephraim
- D. In the Negev of Judah

D:I:2S:24

9. How long was it until the commanders returned to Jerusalem after taking the census (2 Sam 24:8)?

- A. Almost 6 months
- B. Almost 8 months
- C. Almost 10 month
- D. Almost 12 months

C:A:2S:24

10. How many fighting men did Joab report to David were in Israel and Judah (2 Sam 24:9)?

- A. 400,000 in Israel and 300,000 in Judah
- B. 800,000 in Israel and 500,000 in Judah
- C. 600,000 in Israel and 79,000 in Judah
- D. 900,000 in Israel and 100,000 in Judah

B:A:2S:24

11. What criterion was used to determine who would be count as a fighting man in Israel for the census (2 Sam 24:9)?

- A. They could handle a sword
- B. They could shoot a bow
- C. They had a shield and sword
- D. They had a spear and dagger

A:B:2S:24

12. What was David's response after receiving the report of the census (2 Sam 24:10)?

- A. David rejoiced over the size of the army
- B. David praised God for multiplying Israel
- C. David was conscience-stricken
- D. David wept

C:B:2S:24

13. After the census what did David say to the Lord (2 Sam 24:11)?

- A. I have sinned greatly in what I have done
- B. Praise God for multiplying the seed of Abraham
- C. This is Israel that great that I have built
- D. O Lord, lead the armies of Israel

A:B:2S:24

14. After David numbered the people who announced God's judgment (2 Sam 24:11)?

- A. Iddo
- B. Nathan
- C. Huldah
- D. Gad

D:B:2S:24

15. All of the following were judgment options David could pick after he numbered the people EXCEPT (2 Sam 24:13)?

- A. Three years of famine

- B. Three months of fleeing from before your enemies
- C. Three weeks of a locust plague
- D. Three days of plague

C:B:2S:24

16. Why did David choose a three day plague instead of the other options after he took a census (2 Sam 24:14)?

- A. It was shorter than the others
- B. He feared a famine as they had had in the days of Saul
- C. He hoped if he confessed his sins he could be forgiven
- D. He thought it better to fall into the hands of God because of his mercy

D:B:2S:24

17. As a result of the plague because of David's census how many people died (2 Sam 24:15)?

- A. 10,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 70,000
- D. 100,000

C:A:2S:24

18. When did the Lord become grieved over the plague on the people for the census (2 Sam 24:16)?

- A. When the angel stretched out his hand to destroy Jerusalem
- B. When Gabriel was about to destroy Judah
- C. When the angel shot his arrows at Bethlehem
- D. When the plague was about to consume all of Israel

A:B:2S:24

19. Where was the destroying angel when God told him to with his hand (2 Sam 24:16)?

- A. At the tabernacle above the ark of the covenant
- B. At the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite
- C. At the well of Azamaveth the Barhumite
- D. On the Mount of Olives

B:B:2S:24

20. What did David say when he saw the destroying angel (2 Sam 24:17)?

- A. May the Lord be merciful to me a sinner
- B. Here is a sacrifice to the Lord our God
- C. How can anyone stand against the hand of the Lord?
- D. Let your hand fall upon me and my family

D:B:2S:24

21. What was David to do as the plague over the census was ending as instructed by Gad the prophet (2 Sam 24:18)?

- A. Cover himself in dust and ashes
- B. Bring out the scrolls of the book of the law
- C. Build an altar on the threshing floor of Araunah
- D. Wash himself and put on clean clothes and then gather the people

C:B:2S:24

22. Where did Araunah offer David wood for his sacrifice from (2 Sam 24:22)?

- A. The cedars of Lebanon

- B. Threshing sledges and ox yokes
- C. Chariots and house beams
- D. Gate pillars and chariot wheels

B:I:2S:24

23. Why did David insist on paying Araunah the Jebusite for his threshing floor (2 Sam 24:24)?

- A. He would not sacrifice to the Lord a burnt offering that cost him nothing
- B. He would only sacrifice to the Lord on a new built altar as Gad directed
- C. He would purchase the land from Araunah because Araunah was a foreigner
- D. The Lord had instructed him exactly what to pay Araunah the Jebusite

A:B:2S:24

24. How much did David pay for the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite and the oxen (2 Sam 24:24)?

- A. Thirty pieces of silver
- B. Fifty pieces of silver
- C. Ten pieces of gold
- D. 3 talents of gold

B:I:2S:24

1 Kings Multiple Choice Questions.

B= Beginning; I= Intermediate; A= Advanced

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1Kings 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What happened to David when he got old (1 Kgs 1:1)?

- A. He could not see
- B. He could not hear
- C. He could not stay warm
- D. He could not walk

C:B:1K:1

2. What did King David initially use to try to keep warm (1Kgs. 1:1)?

- A. Sheepskins
- B. Covers
- C. Cloaks
- D. A small fire

B:A:1K:1

3. What purpose did King David's servants suggest the young virgin be found who would serve the king (1Kgs. 1:2)?

- A. To feed him
- B. To keep him company
- C. To keep him warm
- D. To wait on him

C:B:1K:1

4. After a search was done who did they find to keep David warm (1 Kgs 1:3)?

- A. Abigail
- B. Maacah
- C. Hamutal
- D. Abishag

D:B:1K:1

5. Where or what group was Abishag identified with (1 Kgs. 1:3)?

- A. Gibeonites
- B. Gileadites
- C. Shilonites
- D. Shunammites

B:A:1K:1

6. What was noted about Abishag (1 Kgs 4)?

- A. She was very intelligent
- B. She had no children
- C. She was very beautiful

D. She was the daughter of the king of Ammon
C:I:1K:1

8. How did the text characterize David's relationship with Abigshag (1 Kgs 1:4)?

- A. He had no relations with her
- B. He saw her only in winter
- C. He provided for her food and clothing
- D. He chose her as his favorite wife

A:B:1K:1

9. Who was Adonijah's mother (1 Kgs 1:5)?

- A. Bathsheba
- B. Maacha
- C. Ahinoam
- D. Haggith

D:A:1K:1

10. What did Adonijah, David's son, seek for himself (1 Kgs 1:5)?

- A. The kingship
- B. The right of the first born
- C. To kill the other sons of David
- D. To take over the army

A:B:1K:1

11. What did Adonijah do to announce himself as king (1 Kgs 1:5)?

- A. The priests to anoint his head with oil and proclaim him king
- B. The prophet Nathan to announce him as king
- C. Chariots and 50 men to run ahead of him
- D. He proclaimed a holiday in Israel

C:B:1K:1

12. What had David never done with regards to Adonijah (1 Kgs. 1:6)?

- A. Questioned his behavior
- B. Provided for his needs
- C. Loved him
- D. Given him gifts

A:I:1K:1

13. Who supported Adonijah's decision to make himself king (1 Kgs. 1:7)?

- A. Zadok and Barzillai
- B. Abner and Rei
- C. Joab and Abiathar
- D. Shimei and Nathan

C:B:1K:1

14. Who was the priest that Adonijah invited to support his bid for the kingship (1 Kgs 1:7)?

- A. Zadok
- B. Abiathar
- C. Phineas
- D. Hilkiah

B:B:1K:1

15. All of the following did not join Adonijah's announcement of his kingship EXCEPT (1 Kgs. 1:10)?

- A. Zadok the priest
- B. Nathan the prophet
- C. Joab the commander
- D. Solomon
- E. David's special guard

C:B:1K:1

16. Where did Adonijah sacrifice sheep (1 Kgs 1:9)?

- A. Near En Rogel
- B. Near Gihon
- C. Near Millo
- D. Near the Mount of Olives

A:A:1K:1

17. Where did Adonijah sacrifice sheep for his proclamation of becoming king (1 Kgs 1:9)?

- A. The Standing Stone of Shechem
- B. The Stone of Zoheleth
- C. The Rock of Gilloah
- D. The Rock of Zeruiah

A:A:1K:1

18. Who told Bathsheba of Adonijah's plot to become king (1 Kgs 1:12)?

- A. Abiathar
- B. Joab
- C. Nathan
- D. Benaiah

C:B:1K:1

19. What oath did Bathsheba remind David about (1 Kgs. 1:13)?

- A. David's promise that Solomon would be king after him
- B. God's promise that David's decedents would build God's temple
- C. David's promise to protect Bathsheba from harm
- D. God's promise to be faithful to those who trust in him

A:B:1K:1

20. While Bathsheba was to remind David of his oath about Solomon who would come in and confirm what she was saying (1 Kgs 1:14)?

- A. Joab
- B. Benaiah
- C. Zadok
- D. Nathan

D:B:1K:1

21. What did Bathsheba do upon entering the king's room (1 Kgs. 1:16)?

- A. Prostrated herself before the king
- B. Bowed low and knelt before the king
- C. Fell to the ground and wept
- D. Clasped the king's knees and sought his aid

B:I:1K:1

22. Bathsheba told David that all of the following were invited by Adonijah to his coronation EXCEPT (1 Kgs 1:19)

- A. Joab
- B. Abiathar the priest
- C. All the king's sons
- D. Zadok the prophet

D:I:1K:1

23. What did Bathsheba tell David that she and Solomon would be treated as after David died if Adonijah became king (1 Kgs 1:21)?

- A. Enemies of Israel
- B. Slaves
- C. Criminals
- D. Outcasts

C:B:1K:1

23. Bathsheba told David whose eyes were looking to David to see who would be the next ruler (1 Kgs 1:20)?

- A. The eyes of the neighboring kingdoms
- B. The eyes of the king's sons
- C. The eyes of all Israel
- D. The eyes of all Jerusalem

C:A:1K:1

24. What were the supporters of Adonijah declaring as they ate and drank with him according to Nathan the prophet (1 Kgs 1:25)?

- A. "All hail the king!"
- B. "Praise be to the LORD who has established Adonijah's kingdom!"
- C. "Adonijah is king of Israel!"
- D. "Long live King Adonijah!"

D:B:1K:1

25. What action symbolized the kingship to the supporters of Solomon (1 Kgs 1:27)?

- A. Ruling with the scepter
- B. Sitting on the throne
- C. Wearing the crown
- D. Offering large sacrifices

B:A:1K:1

26. After Nathan's declaration and question on who should be king, who did the king call (1 Kgs 1:28)?

- A. Bathsheba
- B. Joab
- C. Adonijah
- D. Zadok

A:B:1K:1

27. How did David describe the LORD in his oath to Bathsheba about Solomon becoming the next king (1Kgs 1:29)?

- A. One who comes to the aid of the needy
- B. One who has always listened to his prayers
- C. One who loves justice
- D. One who has delivered him out of every trouble

D:I:1K:1

28. David called upon all of the following to initiate the coronation of Solomon as king of Israel instead of Adonijah EXCEPT (1 Kgs 1:32)

- A. Zadok the priest
- B. Joab
- C. Nathan the prophet
- D. Benaiah

B:B:1K:1

29. What type of animal were Zadok, Nathan and Benaiah supposed to set Solomon on (1 Kgs 1:33)?

- A. A camel
- B. A mule
- C. A white horse
- D. A chariot

B:B:1K:1

30. What office did Zadok and Nathan hold (1 Kgs 1:34)?

- A. Gatekeeper and Cupbearer
- B. King and Sage
- C. Priest and Prophet
- D. Advisor and Record-Keeper

C:B:1K:1

31. David instructed Zadok, Nathan and Benaiah to do all of the following in making Solomon king EXCEPT (1 Kgs 1:34f)

- A. Drink from the Gihon spring
- B. Sound the trumpet
- C. Anoint him king
- D. Shout "Long live King Solomon"
- E. Sit him on David's throne

A:B:1K:1

32. Adonijah was at En Rogel trying to proclaim himself king where did David have Solomon made king (1 Kgs 1:33)?

- A. En Gedi
- B. Gihon Spring
- C. The pool of Siloam
- D. The pool of Bethesda

B:I:1K:1

33. What other groups helped in the coronation of Solomon besides Zadok, Nathan and Benaiah (1 Kgs 1:38)?

- A. The Edomites and Ammonites
- B. The Merarites and Kohathites
- C. The Jebusites and Hittites
- D. The Kerethites and Pelethites

D:A:1K:1

34. Who expressed his wish to David that the Lord be with Solomon as he was with David (1 Kgs 1:37)?

- A. Nathan
- B. Bathsheba
- C. Benaiah
- D. Zadok

C:A:1K:1

35. Where did Zadok take out the horn of oil from (1 Kgs 1:39)?

- A. His donkey's pack
- B. The sacred tent
- C. The king's storehouse
- D. The folds of his garment

B:A:1K:1

36. What instrument was played as the people went up after Solomon who had just been proclaimed king (1 Kgs 1:40)?

- A. Trumpets
- B. Harps
- C. Lyres
- D. Flutes

D:A:1K:1

37. What happened as a result of the people's rejoicing (1 Kgs 1:40)?

- A. The ground shook with the sound
- B. The flocks and herds trampled each other underfoot
- C. The people became drunk
- D. Solomon was forcibly carried to Jerusalem

A:A:1K:1

38. What initially tipped Adonijah and Joab off that something was happening in the city of Jerusalem (1 Kgs 1:41)?

- A. The smoke from the sacrifices
- B. The sound of the shout of the people
- C. The sound of the trumpets
- D. The voice of the city crier

C:A:1K:1

39. Who arrived to warn Adonijah and announce that David had made Solomon king (1 Kgs 1:42)?

- A. Asahel, Joab's brother
- B. Jonathan, Abiathar's son
- C. Shimei, the Benjamite
- D. Barzillai the Gileadite

B:I:1K:1

40. What did Adonijah expect when he saw that Jonathan son of Abiathar the priest had arrived (1 Kgs 1:42)?

- A. To be anointed king
- B. To begin a ritual sacrifice
- C. To hear good news
- D. To be rebuked

C:I:1K:1

41. According to Jonathan, son of Abiathar, who made Solomon king (1 Kgs 1:43)?

- A. Nathan the prophet
- B. The LORD
- C. Zadok the priest
- D. King David

D:B:1K:1

42. What was the noise Adonijah and his guests heard (1 Kgs 1:45)?

- A. Trumpets blasting
- B. People cheering
- C. Livestock lowing
- D. Bathsheba weeping

B:B:1K:1

43. Who said, “May your God make Solomon’s name more famous than yours” (1 Kgs 1:47)?

- A. The royal officials
- B. The Kerethites and Pelethites
- C. Nathan the prophet
- D. The priests

A:A:1K:1

44. What was the response of Adonijah’s guests when they heard David had made Solomon king (1 Kgs 1:49)?

- A. They put on their swords preparing to attack
- B. They grabbed Adonijah and killed him
- C. They fled to the spring at En Rogel
- D. They dispersed

D:A:1K:1

45. When Solomon was made king why did David praise God (1 Kgs 1:48)?

- A. That God had raised up a king in Israel
- B. That God had allowed him to see his successor
- C. That God had given Solomon such great wisdom
- D. That God had kept his promise to David by giving him a successor

B:I:1K:1

46. Where did the king bow and worship when Solomon was made king (1 Kgs 1:48)?

- A. On his bed
- B. In the LORD’s house
- C. At Gihon
- D. Before Solomon

A:I:1K:1

47. What did Adonijah do when he heard Solomon had become king (1 Kgs 1:50)?

- A. Prepared for battle
- B. Took hold of the horns of the altar
- C. Prayed to the LORD
- D. Fled to the wilderness

B:B:1K:1

48. What did Adonijah fear would happen to him (1 Kgs 1:51)?

- A. He would be put to death by the sword
- B. He would be exiled from the land
- C. He would be disgraced in the eyes of Israel
- D. He would be tortured and left for dead

A:I:1K:1

49. If Adonijah showed himself to be a worthy man, what did Solomon say would happen to him (1 Kgs 1:52)?

- A. He would also come to rule over a people
- B. His former wealth and honor would be restored to him
- C. The LORD would pour out his blessings upon him
- D. Not a hair of his head would fall to the ground

D:B:1K:1

50. Where did Solomon send Adonijah after he came down from grabbing onto the horns of the altar? (1 Kgs 1:53)?

- A. To the temple to worship
- B. To the palace prison
- C. Exiled out of the city gate
- D. Home

D:I:1K:1

1 Kings 2

1. What did David do just before he died (1 Kgs 2:1)?
 - A. He went to the temple of the Lord
 - B. He gave a charge to Solomon his son
 - C. He directed Joab and Abiathar how to serve Solomon
 - D. He called for Bathseba and made her a promise

B:I:1K:2
2. In his final charge to Solomon David said he was going to go what way (1 Kgs 2:2)?
 - A. The way of the Lord
 - B. The way of all the kings
 - C. The way of the righteous
 - D. The way of all the earth

D:I:1K:2
3. In his final charge to Solomon what did David tell Solomon to do in order to be successful (1 Kgs 2:3)?
 - A. Keep God's decrees and commands as written in the Law of Moses
 - B. Honor his father until the day of his death
 - C. Lead Israel in the way that is right and just and fair
 - D. Follow the way of wisdom and understanding and do not depart from it

A:B:1K:2
4. In his final charge to Solomon what did David say God had promised him (1 Kgs 2:4)?
 - A. If you keep all the laws of Moses you will be fruitful and multiply and fill the land
 - B. If you do not turn aside to idols the Lord will give you rain in its seasons and a bountiful harvest
 - C. God's faithful love would never be taken from Solomon as it was taken from Saul
 - D. If your descendants watch how they live you will never fail to have a man on the throne of Israel

D:B:1K:2
5. In his final charge to Solomon what does David condemn Joab for doing (1 Kgs 2:5)?
 - A. Killing his son Absalom
 - B. Leading Israel astray by his violence
 - C. Killing Abner and Amassa
 - D. Killing Ahimelech the priest of Nob

C:B:1K:2
6. In his final charge to Solomon what does David condemn Joab for doing (1 Kgs 2:5)?
 - A. Trying to lead a revolt against Solomon
 - B. Shedding blood in peacetime as if in battle
 - C. Desiring to kill Saul the Lord's anointed

D. Shedding blood so David could not build the temple
B:B:1K:2

7. In his final charge to Solomon what part of Joab did David say was stained with blood (1 Kgs 2:5)?

- A. His sandals
- B. His sword
- C. His belt
- D. His robe

C:A:1K:2

8. In his final charge to Solomon how did David tell Solomon to deal with Joab (1 Kgs 2:6)?

- A. According to justice
- B. According to his wisdom
- C. According to the Law of Moses
- D. According to the evils Joab had brought on Israel

B:B:1K:2

9. In his final charge to Solomon what part of Joab did David say should not go to the grave in peace (1 Kgs 2:6)?

- A. His gray head
- B. His strong arm
- C. His sword
- D. His shield

A:I:1K:2

10. In his final charge to Solomon to whom did David say Solomon should show kindness (1 Kgs 2:7)?

- A. The sons of Jonathan the son of Saul
- B. The sons of Nathan the prophet
- C. The sons of Absalom the son of David
- D. The sons of Barzillai of Gilead

D:B:1K:2

11. In his final charge to Solomon why did David say Solomon should show kindness to the sons of Barzillai of Gilead (1 Kgs 2:7)?

- A. Because he was righteous in all the house of Judah
- B. Because he stood with David when he fled from Absalom
- C. Because he stood with David when he fled from Saul
- D. Because he gave David food and a sword when he was fleeing from Saul

B:I:1K:2

12. In his final charge to Solomon who did David tell Solomon to remember for having cursed David (1 Kgs 2:8)?

- A. Barzillai of Gilead

- B. Shimei the Benjamite
- C. Joab the son of Zeruiah
- D. Adonijah the son of David

B:B:1K:2

13. In his final charge to Solomon David said Shimei had cursed him when he went to _____ (1 Kgs 2:8)

- A. Gilgal
- B. En Gedi
- C. Mahanaim
- D. Bethel

C:A:1K:2

14. In his final charge to Solomon, where did David say that Shimei met and cursed him (1 Kgs 2:8)?

- A. On the Mount of Olives
- B. At the Jordan River
- C. Gilgal
- D. En Gedi

B:A:1K:2

15. What had David sworn to Shimei (1 Kgs 2:8)?

- A. He would give him the inheritance of Saul his father
- B. He would forgive his sin and remember it no more
- C. He would not banish him to Egypt
- D. He would not put him to death by the sword

D:I:1K:2

16. In his final charge to Solomon, who did David say Solomon should not consider innocent (1 Kgs 2:9)?

- A. Shimei
- B. Zadok
- C. Abiathar
- D. Barzillai

A:B:1K:2

17. In his final charge to Solomon, David recognized that Solomon was a man of _____ (1 Kgs 2:9)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Wisdom
- D. Insight

C:B:1K:2

18. In what city was David buried (1 Kgs 2:10)?

- A. The city Nob

- B. The city of David
- C. The city of Bethlehem
- D. The city of Gibeon

B:B:1K:2

19. How many years did David rule over Israel (1 Kgs 2:11)?

- A. 25 years
- B. 32 years
- C. 40 years
- D. 60 years

C:B:1K:2

20. How many years did David rule in Jerusalem (1 Kgs 2:11)?

- A. 28
- B. 33
- C. 39
- D. 42

B:I:1K:2

21. In what town did David begin his rule over Israel for seven years (1 Kgs 2:11)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Bethlehem
- C. Gibeah
- D. Hebron

D:B:1K:2

22. To whom did Adonijah go to make a single request after his attempt at kingship failed (1 Kgs 2:13)?

- A. Nathan
- B. Solomon
- C. Bathsheba
- D. Zadok

C:B:1K:2

23. What did Adonijah tell Bathsheba in making a request after his attempt at kingship failed (1 Kgs 2:15)?

- A. David was old and did not know what he was doing
- B. Solomon stole the kingship from me
- C. You were treacherous stealing the kingship from me
- D. All Israel looked to me as their king

D:A:1K:2

24. What did Adonijah admit to Bathsheba after his failed attempt at kingship (1 Kgs 2:15)?

- A. Solomon's getting the kingship was from the Lord
- B. Solomon stole the kingship from him
- C. Bathsheba and Nathan had stolen the kingship from him

D. David had always preferred Solomon
A:I:1K:2

25. What one request did Adonijah make to Bathsheba after his attempt at kingship failed (1 Kgs 2:17)?

- A. To give him the David's sword of Goliath
- B. To give him Abishag for his wife
- C. To give him an inheritance with the rest of the king's sons
- D. To protect him from Solomon's revenge

B:B:1K:2

26. To whom did King Solomon bow when the person entered his presence (1 Kgs 2:19)?

- A. Nathan the prophet
- B. Zadok the priest
- C. Bathsheba his mother
- D. Adonijah his brother

C:I:1K:2

27. Where did Solomon place his mother coming to ask a favor for Adonijah (1 Kgs 2:19)?

- A. She stood before him
- B. He had her stand at his left hand
- C. He made her wait in the palace doorway
- D. On a throne at his right hand

D:I:1K:2

28. How did Solomon interpret Bathsheba's request for Adonijah to marry Abishag the Shunammite?

- A. You might as well request the kingdom for him
- B. This would be a betrayal of my father David
- C. Abishag has been given to another is not available
- D. Adonijah is unworthy of David's servant

A:B:1K:2

29. Who did Solomon cite as accomplices in Adonijah's bid for the kingship to his mother Bathsheba (1 Kgs 2:22)?

- A. Abner and Amassa
- B. Benaiah and Asahel
- C. Abiathar and Joab
- D. Nathan and Zadok

C:B:1K:2

30. What punishment did Solomon order because of Adonijah's request for Abishag the Shunammite (1 Kgs 2:24)?

- A. He be imprisoned for the rest of his life
- B. He be killed

- C. He be given rule over the northern territory of Dan
- D. He be sent to Egypt

B:B:1K:2

31. Who killed Adonijah on Solomon's orders (1 Kgs 2:25)?

- A. Joab
- B. Amassa
- C. Abner
- D. Benaiah

D:A:1K:2

32. Who did Solomon send back to his fields although he had supported Adonijah (1 Kgs 2:26)?

- A. Zadok the priest
- B. Abiathar the priest
- C. Joab David's commander
- D. Nathan the prophet

B:I:1K:2

33. Where was Abiathar the priest sent after supporting Adonijah (1 Kgs 2:26)?

- A. Anathoth
- B. Tekoa
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Gibeon

A:A:1K:2

34. Why did Solomon say he would not kill Abiathar even though he supported Adonijah as king (1 Kgs 2:26)?

- A. He was the Lord's anointed priest
- B. He offered sacrifices to the Lord
- C. He had carried the ark of God
- D. He had taught the Law of Moses to the people

C:I:1K:2

35. What did Solomon do to Abiathar the priest (1 Kgs 2:27)?

- A. He was put in prison
- B. He was banished to Jericho
- C. Nothing because he was a priest
- D. He removed him from the priesthood

D:I:1K:2

36. When Solomon removed Abiathar from the priesthood what did he fulfill (1 Kgs 2:27)?

- A. The promise that David would have his son sit on the throne of Israel
- B. The word of the Lord had spoken at Shiloh against the house of Eli

- C. The word of the Lord through Nathan the prophet when Solomon was made king
 - D. The covenant given to Jacob that someone from Judah would reign
- B:B:1K:2

37. What was Joab's response after the Adonijah rebellion (1 Kgs 2:28)?

- A. He took hold of the horns of the altar
- B. He fled to Egypt
- C. He fell down at Bathsheba's feet asking for mercy
- D. He fell on his sword and died

A:B:1K:2

38. What did Joab refuse to do when Solomon's commander went to slay him (1 Kgs 2:30)?

- A. He would not leave Egypt where he had fled
- B. He would not come to the palace of Solomon
- C. He would not come out of the tent of the Lord
- D. He would not get down from standing on the altar

C:B:1K:2

39. Who did Solomon order to kill Joab (1 Kgs 2:29)?

- A. A platoon of men
- B. Amassa and the Kerethites
- C. Asahel
- D. Benaiah

D:A:1K:2

40. What did Solomon hope to gain by having Joab killed (1 Kgs 2:21)?

- A. Repaying Joab for having killed his brother Absalom
- B. Clearing himself of the innocent blood that Joab had shed
- C. Joab had joined with Adonijah and could not be trusted
- D. Repaying Joab for having betrayed David

B:B:1K:2

41. Who had Joab killed with the sword who were more upright than he (1 Kgs 2:33)?

- A. Abner and Amassa
- B. Benaiah and Asahel
- C. Abiathar and Shimei
- D. Nathan and Zadok

A:B:1K:2

42. Who replaced Joab as over the army of Israel (1 Kgs 2:35)?

- A. Amassa son of Jether
- B. Abiathar son of Ahikam
- C. Benaiah son of Jehoiada
- D. Asa son of Jehoahaz

C:B:1K:2

43. Who was Solomon's replacement for Abiathar the priest (1 Kgs 2:35)?

- A. Hilkiah
- B. Jehoiada
- C. Phineas
- D. Zadok

D:B:1K:2

44. How did Solomon handle Shimei (1 Kgs 2:36)?

- A. He was put in prison and not allowed to roam the streets of Jerusalem
- B. He was to build a house and stay in Jerusalem
- C. He was banished to Gaza and never to come back to Jerusalem
- D. He was to become a slave of Solomon

B:B:1K:2

45. What valley in Jerusalem was Shimei not allowed to cross on the pain of death (1 Kgs 2:37)?

- A. The Valley of Hinnom
- B. The Rephaim Valley
- C. The Kidron Valley
- D. The Tyropoean Valley

C:A:1K:2

46. After three years in Jerusalem what happened to Shimei (1 Kgs 2:39)?

- A. His house burned down
- B. His wife left him
- C. His sons left for Ekron
- D. His two servants ran off to Gath

D:I:1K:2

47. Where did the servants of Shimei run off to (1 Kgs 2:39)?

- A. King Achish of Gath
- B. King Abimelech of Askelon
- C. King Jabin of Hazor
- D. King Sihon of Heshbon

A:A:1K:2

48. Who was told that Shimei had left Jerusalem violating his oath (1 Kgs 2:41f)?

- A. Benaiah
- B. Abiathar
- C. Solomon
- D. Nathan

C:B:1K:2

50. Solomon confronts Shimei for the wrong he had done against _____ (1Kgs 2:44)?

- A. The people of Beth Zur
- B. King David
- C. Bathsheba
- D. The Benjamites

B:B:1K:2

51. What did Solomon tell Shimei would be secure before the Lord forever (1 Kgs 2:45)?

- A. Solomon's kingdom
- B. The house of Judah
- C. God's covenant
- D. David's throne

D:I:1K:2

52. Who did Solomon order to strike down Shimei (1 Kgs 2:46)?

- A. The Pelethites
- B. Amassa and the Kerethites
- C. Asahel
- D. Benaiah

D:A:1K:2

53. After Shimei was killed what does the text announce (1 Kgs 2:46)?

- A. Solomon grew in wisdom and in favor with God and man
- B. The kingdom was now firmly established in Solomon's hands
- C. Now the Lord had blessed Solomon with wisdom beyond measure
- D. Today the Lord's covenant with David was established

B:A:1K:2

1 Kings 3

1. With whom did Solomon make an alliance and end up with the king's daughter (1 Kgs 3:1)?

- A. King of Aram
- B. King of Ammon
- C. King of Edom
- D. King of Egypt

D:B:1K:3

2. Solomon built all of the follow when was Pharaoh's daughter brought into Jerusalem EXCEPT (1 Kgs 3:1)?

- A. The cedar palace
- B. Solomon's palace
- C. The temple of the Lord
- D. The wall around Jerusalem

A:B:1K:3

3. What was happening in Israel because the temple had not yet been built (1 Kgs 3:2)?

- A. The people were going to Bethel to worship the golden calves there
- B. The people were still sacrificing on the high places
- C. The people were burning their children in the Valley of Hinnom
- D. The priests were scattered all throughout Israel

B:B:1K:3

4. How did Solomon show his love for the Lord (1 Kgs 3:3)?

- A. By building him a temple
- B. By celebrating the festivals found in the Law of Moses
- C. By walking in the statues of his father David
- D. By enforcing the Law of Moses

C:I:1K:3

5. Early in Solomon's life what was the exception to Solomon's walking according to the statues of his father David (1 Kgs 3:3)?

- A. He burned incense on the high places
- B. He built a high place for Chemosh
- C. He offered his sons as sacrifices to pagan gods
- D. He did not render justice to the poor and fatherless

A:B:1K:3

6. What was the most important high place in Israel in the time of Solomon (1 Kgs 3:4)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gilgal
- C. Shiloh
- D. Gibeon

D:I:1K:3

7. Why did Solomon go to Gibeon (1 Kgs 3:4)?

- A. To fight against the Arameans
- B. To offer sacrifices
- C. To anoint his priests
- D. To receive Pharaoh's daughter there

B:B:1K:3

8. How many sacrifices did Solomon offer at Gibeon (1 Kgs 3:4)?

- A. 10
- B. 100
- C. 1,000
- D. 10,000

C:A:1K:3

9. At Gibeon how did the Lord appear to Solomon (1 Kgs 3:5)?

- A. In a vision while he was sacrificing
- B. In the fire on the altar
- C. In a night dream
- D. Through the prophet Nathan

C:B:1K:3

10. Where did God appear to Solomon in a dream at night saying he could ask for whatever he wanted (1 Kgs 3:5)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gibeon
- C. Shiloh
- D. Gilgal

B:B:1K:3

11. Solomon described David's relationship to God with all of the following terms EXCEPT (1 Kgs 3:6)?

- A. Faithful
- B. Righteous
- C. Upright in heart
- D. Discerning

D:A:1K:3

12. When God appeared in a dream to Solomon what did he say to Solomon (1 Kgs 3:5)?

- A. Ask for whatever you want me to give you
- B. The throne of your father David is now yours
- C. Walk in the ways of your father David
- D. Do what is right and just and fair and you will have a long reign

A:B:1K:3

13. What kindness of God's did Solomon point out in his response to God's offer to give him whatever he wanted (1 Kgs 3:6)?

- A. You have fulfilled your promise to Abraham our father
- B. You have helped Israel even though they have rebelled against you
- C. You have given David a son to sit on his throne
- D. You have spared my life from the grave

C:I:1K:3

14. How did Solomon view himself in his response to God's offer to give him whatever he wanted (1 Kgs 3:7)?

- A. He was king over all Israel
- B. He was totally devoted to the Lord
- C. He was unclean
- D. He was only a little child

D:A:1K:3

15. What did Solomon note about the people of Israel in his response to God's offer to give him whatever he wanted (1 Kgs 3:7)?

- A. They were as many as the sand
- B. They were as many as the stars of heaven
- C. They were too numerous to count
- D. They were rebellious to this day

C:I:1K:3

16. What did Solomon ask for from God at the high place at Gibeon (1 Kgs 3:9)?

- A. A discerning heart to govern God's people
- B. Wisdom beyond the sand of the sea shore
- C. That he be faithful to God for his whole life
- D. Wisdom to know how to build God's temple

A:B:1K:3

17. Why did Solomon ask for a discerning heart (1 Kgs 3:9)?

- A. He want to be able to love God with all his heart
- B. To be able to distinguish right and wrong
- C. To be able to distinguish truth from error
- D. To be able to lead Israel in the ways of the Lord

B:I:1K:3

18. What was God's response to Solomon's request for a discerning heart (1 Kgs 3:10)?

- A. He was surprised
- B. He was grateful
- C. He was pleased
- D. He was satisfied

C:I:1K:3

19. What two things was God pleased that Solomon had not asked for (1 Kgs 3:11)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Power and might
- C. Vengeance on those who opposed him
- D. Long life and wealth

D:B:1K:3

20. What kind of heart did God promise to give Solomon (1 Kgs 3:12)?

- A. Wise and righteous
- B. Wise and discerning
- C. Discerning and compassionate
- D. Caring and gracious

B:B:1K:3

21. Besides wisdom what did God say he would give Solomon (1 Kgs 3:13)?

- A. Riches and honor
- B. Riches and long life
- C. Loyal subjects and long life
- D. Courage and might

A:B:1K:3

22. On the condition of Solomon walking in the ways and statutes of God what did God say he would give Solomon (1 Kgs 3:14)?

- A. Riches
- B. Honor
- C. Long life
- D. Many descendants

C:B:1K:3

23. Where did Solomon go after he returned from Gibeon and having his divine dream (1 Kgs 3:14)?

- A. He went back and stood where the temple was to be built
- B. He returned to the tomb of David his father
- C. He returned and stood in his palace in Jerusalem
- D. He stood before the ark of the Lord's covenant

D:A:1K:3

24. Who stood before king Solomon asking him to make a decision (1 Kgs 3:16)?

- A. Two debtors
- B. Two neighbors
- C. Two prostitutes
- D. Two brothers

C:B:1K:3

25. How many days apart were babies of the two prostitutes who came to Solomon for a decision (1 Kgs 3:18)?

- A. They were born on the same day

- B. Three days apart
- C. Two weeks apart
- D. A month apart

B:A:1K:3

26. Why did the one prostitute allege that the baby died (1 Kgs 3:19)?

- A. Because she offered him up as a sacrifice
- B. Because she dropped him
- C. Because she lay on top of him
- D. Because she would not feed him

C:B:1K:3

27. What did the one prostitute allege the other had done with her dead baby (1 Kgs 3:20)?

- A. At night took the live baby and put the dead one at the other's breast
- B. At night killed the baby of the other woman in jealousy
- C. At night switched the babies in the beds where they were sleeping
- D. At night stole the baby of the other woman and gave the live baby to a

friend

A:B:1K:3

28. What was the dilemma Solomon had to face that would demonstrate his wisdom (1 Kgs 3:23)?

- A. Both women said that the other woman had killed her baby and kept her own baby alive
- B. Both women said the live baby was theirs and the dead one was the other woman's son
- C. Both women said the other had dropped the baby killing one and that the live baby was hers
- D. Both women claimed that their baby was a descendant of David

B:B:1K:3

29. How did Solomon solve the problem of the two prostitutes with the live baby (1 Kgs 3:24f)?

- A. Ordered that both mothers be put in prison
- B. He ordered that the live baby be taken from both mothers and given to another
- C. He ordered that the live baby be cut in half with a sword
- D. He ordered that the dead baby be cut in two and hung around each mother's neck

C:B:1K:3

30. By ordering to cut the live baby in two what was revealed (1 Kgs 3:26)?

- A. The baby went to the real mother and the other mother was shown to be lying
- B. The prophet's determination had been correct as to who the mother was

- C. It confirmed Solomon's choice of who was the true mother was in fact correct
 - D. The true mother had compassion giving the live baby to the other woman
- D:B:1K:3

31. What did Solomon order be done after determining who the true mother was (1 Kgs 3:27)?

- A. She be given a place at his table
- B. She be given the live baby
- C. She be given a house and land
- D. She marry Benaiah the commander of his guards

B:B:1K:3

32. After witnessing Solomon's decision on the two prostitutes and one baby what was the response of all Israel (1 Kgs 3:28)?

- A. They held the king in awe because he had wisdom from God to administer justice
- B. They pledge allegiance to Solomon for they could see God had blessed him beyond measure
- C. The people all proclaim Solomon is the wisest man among them
- D. A festival celebration celebrating Solomon's kingship

A:B:1K:3

1 Kings 4

1. All of the following were priests for Solomon's EXCEPT (1 Kgs 4:2)?

- A. Abiathar
- B. Zadok
- C. Azariah
- D. Hilkiah

D:A:1K:4

2. Which of the following were Solomon's secretaries (1 Kgs 4:3)?

- A. Elihoreph and Ahijah
- B. Jehoshaphat and Ahilud
- C. Adoniram and Abda
- D. Zabud and Hushai

A:A:1K:4

3. What role did Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud play as one of Solomon's chief officials (1 Kgs 4:3)?

- A. Priest
- B. Secretary
- C. Recorder
- D. Commander in chief

C:I:1K:4

4. What role did Benaiah son of Jehoiada play as one of Solomon's chief officials (1 Kgs 4:4)?

- A. Priest
- B. Secretary
- C. Recorder
- D. Commander in chief

D:B:1K:4

5. What role did Zadok and Abiathar play as one of Solomon's chief officials (1 Kgs 4:4)?

- A. Priests
- B. Secretaries
- C. Recorders
- D. Commanders in chief

A:B:1K:4

6. What role did Zabud son of Nathan play as one of Solomon's chief officials (1 Kgs 4:5)?

- A. Priests
- B. Personal adviser to the king
- C. Recorders
- D. Commanders in chief

B:A:1K:4

7. Who was in charge of Solomon's palace (1 Kgs 4:6)?

- A. Azariah
- B. Benaiah
- C. Zadok
- D. Ahishar

D:A:1K:4

8. Who was in charge of forced labor (1 Kgs 4:6)?

- A. Azariah
- B. Adoniram
- C. Zadok
- D. Ahishar

B:B:1K:4

9. What did the twelve district governors do in Solomon's administration (1 Kgs 4:7)?

- A. Raised an army from their territory
- B. Gathered taxes from their people in order to build the temple
- C. Provided provisions for the king and the royal household
- D. Provided guards for the palace each for one month

C:B:1K:4

10. Which of the following was NOT one of the governors over Solomon's twelve districts (1 Kgs 4:8ff)?

- A. Ben-Hur
- B. Ben-Hesed
- C. Ben-Deker
- D. Ben-Azariah

D:A:1K:4

11. Which was NOT one of the three cities that were listed as under the oversight of Baana son of Ahilud (1 Kgs 4:12)?

- A. Taanach
- B. Megiddo
- C. Gibeon
- D. Beth Shan

C:A:1K:4

12. Where were the settlements of Jair son of Manasseh (1 Kgs 4:13)?

- A. In Jezreel
- B. In Gilead
- C. In Samaria
- D. In Galilee

B:A:1K:4

13. What town is next to Zarethan and below Jezreel (1 Kgs 4:12)?

- A. Taanach
- B. Megiddo
- C. Gibeon
- D. Beth Shan

D:A:1K:4

14. Where is the district of Argob (1 Kgs 4:13)?

- A. In Jezreel
- B. In Gilead
- C. In Samaria
- D. In Bashan

D:A:1K:4

15. What was the region of Bashan famous for in Solomon's time (1 Kgs 4:13)?

- A. 60 large walled cities with bronze gate bars
- B. 20 cities with high walls and iron gate bars
- C. 10 cities with wells and vineyards
- D. 40 cities surrounded by fields of cows of Bashan

A:A:1K:4

16. In the area of Gilead in trans-Jordan Og had been the king of what region (1 Kgs 4:19)?

- A. Jezreel
- B. Bashan
- C. Negev
- D. Samaria

B:A:1K:4

17. Who was famous for being the king of the Amorites (1 Kgs 4:19)?

- A. Og
- B. Abimelech
- C. Og
- D. Jabin

C:B:1K:4

18. How does the text characterize the people of Israel and Judah in the days of Solomon (1 Kgs 4:20)?

- A. The people walked in the ways of the Lord
- B. The people chose Solomon as their king
- C. The people were loyal to Solomon all the days of his life
- D. The people were as numerous as the sand on the seashore

D:B:1K:4

19. All of the following were said of the people of Israel and Judah in the days of Solomon EXCEPT (1 Kgs 4:20)

- A. They ate

- B. They rejoiced
- C. They drank
- D. They were happy

B:B:1K:4

20. What was the extent of Solomon's kingdom (1 Kgs 4:21)?

- A. From the River to the border of Egypt
- B. From Dan to Beersheba
- C. From Galilee to the Negev
- D. From Sinai to Mount Hermon

A:B:1K:4

21. All of the following were listed in Solomon's daily provision EXCEPT (1 Kgs 4:22f)?

- A. Stall-fed cattle
- B. Gazelles
- C. Choice fowl
- D. Bulls of Bashan

D:A:1K:4

22. How many sheep and goats were in Solomon's daily provisions (1 Kgs 4:23)?

- A. 10
- B. 50
- C. 100
- D. 1,000

C:I:1K:4

23. How does the text portray the time of peace and safety in Solomon's reign (1 Kgs 4:25)?

- A. Each one lived under his own vine and fig tree
- B. Each one had plenty of bread and wine
- C. Each one lived with their families spreading out like olive trees
- D. Each one had enough grapes, olives and figs

A:B:1K:4

24. The text says Solomon reigned all the cities west of the river from _____ to _____ (1 Kgs 4:24)?

- A. Haran to Aqabah
- B. Tiphseh to Gaza
- C. Antioch to Beersheba
- D. Damascus to Bozrah

B:A:1K:4

25. Solomon ruled over all Israel from _____ to _____ (1 Kgs 4:25)?

- A. Hazor to Hebron
- B. Megiddo to Gaza

- C. Tyre to Joppa
 - D. Dan to Beersheba
- D:B:1K:4

26. What was characteristic of Solomon's rule (1 Kgs 4:24)?

- A. All nations brought gifts to Solomon
 - B. They conquered all their enemies
 - C. They had peace on all sides
 - D. They were richer than all the nations of the east
- C:B:1K:4

27. How many chariot horse stalls did Solomon have (1 Kgs 4:26)?

- A. 1,000
 - B. 4,000
 - C. 5,000
 - D. 7,000
- B:A:1K:4

28. What was the job of the district officers (1 Kgs 4:27)?

- A. To supply provisions to King Solomon and all who came to his table
 - B. To collect taxes from all the districts in Israel
 - C. To conscript men to serve the king each for a month
 - D. Provide soldiers from their districts
- A:I:1K:4

29. Who saw to it that nothing was lacking for Solomon and those who came to his table (1 Kgs 4:27)?

- A. The commander in chief
 - B. The person in charge of forced labor
 - C. The
 - D. The district officers
- D:B:1K:4

30. What did the district officers have to supply for the king's horses (1 Kgs 4:28)?

- A. Grass and hay
 - B. Water and grass
 - C. Barley and straw
 - D. Oats and wheat
- C:I:1K:4

31. How was Solomon's wisdom from God characterized (1 Kgs 4:29)?

- A. As vast as the stars in the sky
 - B. As measureless as the sand on the seashore
 - C. As boundless as the ocean
 - D. As high as the snows on Mount Hermon
- B:B:1K:4

32. Solomon's wisdom was greater than the wisdom of _____ (1 Kgs 4:30)?

- A. The men of the East and Egypt
- B. The sages of Babylon
- C. The wise men of Damascus
- D. The sages of Edom and Sheba

A:B:1K:4

33. Solomon's wisdom was said to be greater than all of the following EXCEPT (1 Kgs 4:31)?

- A. Heman
- B. Calcol
- C. Darda
- D. Hiram
- E. Ethan

D:I:1K:4

34. The three wise men Heman, Calcol and Darda were all said to be the sons of _____ (1 Kgs 4:31)?

- A. Mahol
- B. Elihoreph
- C. Adoniram
- D. Azariah

A:A:1K:4

35. How many proverb did Solomon speak (1 Kgs 4:32)?

- A. 1,000
- B. 3,000
- C. 5,000
- D. 8,000

B:I:1K:4

36. How many songs did Solomon produce (1 Kgs 4:32)?

- A. 1
- B. 113
- C. 837
- D. 1005

D:I:1K:4

37. What two plants are singled out as things Solomon described (1 Kgs 4:33)?

- A. The cedar of Lebanon and the hyssop
- B. The olive trees and bramble bush
- C. The almond tree and the fig
- D. The lily of the valley to the oaks of Bashan

A:A:1K:4

38. Why did men of all nations come to listen to Solomon (1 Kgs 4:34)?

- A. They had riddles for him to solve
- B. They posed questions from their kingdoms
- C. They had heard of his wisdom
- D. They wanted to see if he was as wise as Ethan the Ezrahite

C:B:1K:4

39. Where did the men of all nations who came to Solomon come from (1 Kgs 4:34)?

- A. The wealthy of all nations came to him
- B. All the kings of the world sent them
- C. All who were explorers of the world sought him out
- D. All those who had heard of the Lord his God

B:I:1K:4

1 Kings 5

1. Who sent enjoys to Solomon and had been on friendly terms with David (1 Kgs 5:1)?

- A. Rezin king of Aram
- B. Amraphel king of Sidon
- C. Hiram king of Tyre
- D. Abimelech king of Gaza

C:B:1K:5

2. Why did Solomon say that David could not build the temple to the Lord (1 Kgs 5:3)?

- A. Because of all his adversaries had not yet been subdued
- B. Because he did not have cedars from Lebanon
- C. Because he wanted to leave it up to his son
- D. Because he had to establish the kingdom first

A:B:1K:5

3. Why was Solomon now able to build the temple that David could not (1 Kgs 5:4)?

- A. God had not ordered Solomon to build it
- B. God had given Solomon rest on every side with no adversary
- C. God had given Solomon rule over all the lands from the River to Gaza
- D. God had given Solomon a wise heart

B:B:1K:5

4. What did Solomon in his message to Hiram say God had told David (1 Kgs 5:5)?

- A. That Hiram was to help the king of Israel by providing cedars
- B. That now was the time to build the temple of the Lord
- C. That as Hiram had helped David so now he was to help Solomon
- D. That David's son would build the temple for his name

D:B:1K:5

5. Why did Solomon ask Hiram for help with securing materials for the temple construction (1 Kgs 5:6)?

- A. Israel did not have the gold mines that Lebanon did
- B. Israel had no one as skilled in felling timber as the Sidonians
- C. Israel had not trees that could match the cedars of Lebanon
- D. Israel did not have craftsmen who knew how to work metal like the

Tyrians

B:B:1K:5

6. Who was to set the wages to be paid Hiram's men for cutting the cedars of Lebanon for the temple (1 Kgs 5:6)?

- A. Hiram, king of Tyre
- B. Adoniram his officer of forced labor
- C. Solomon
- D. Jehoiada, Solomon's recorder

A:I:1K:5

7. What was Hiram's response to Solomon's request for cedars from Lebanon for the temple construction (1 Kgs 5:7)?

- A. He wanted more gold than Solomon offered for the cedars
- B. He praised God for giving David a wise son to rule Israel
- C. He praised Meklart his god that Solomon was a man of peace
- D. He thanked Solomon for being willing to pay his laborers

B:B:1K:5

8. How did Hiram say he would get the cedars and pine logs down to Solomon from Lebanon (1 Kgs 5:9)?

- A. He would haul them on donkeys down to Israel
- B. He would put them on camels and get them to Israel
- C. He would have oxen pull them on carts
- D. His men would float them in the sea down to Israel

D:B:1K:5

9. What payment did Hiram request from Solomon for sending him pines and cedars from Lebanon (1 Kgs 5:9)?

- A. Solomon provide food for his royal household
- B. Solomon pay his laborers for their work in cutting the cedars
- C. Solomon send him 100 talents of gold
- D. Solomon protect him from being attacked from Egypt

A:A:1K:5

10. What were two major things Solomon gave Hiram king of Tyre for his supplying cedar and pine logs to Solomon (1 Kgs 5:11)?

- A. Barley and figs
- B. Gold and silver
- C. Wheat and olive oil
- D. Pomegranates and olives

C:A:1K:5

11. In the context of peaceful relations between Solomon and Hiram what did they do (1 Kgs 5:12)?

- A. Made a promise
- B. Made a treaty
- C. Made an alliance
- D. Made an agreement

B:B:1K:5

12. How many laborers did Solomon conscript from all Israel (1 Kgs 5:13)?

- A. 10,000
- B. 20,000
- C. 30,000
- D. 50,000

C:A:1K:5

13. How many of Solomon's conscripted laborers went to work in Lebanon each month (1 Kgs 5:14)?

- A. 5,000
- B. 10,000
- C. 20,000
- D. 25,000

B:A:1K:5

14. Who was over the conscripted labor groups that went to Lebanon and worked at home in Israel (1 Kgs 5:14)?

- A. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud
- B. Zabud son of Nathan
- C. Benaiah son of Jehoiada
- D. Adoniram son of Abda

D:B:1K:5

15. How many carriers did Solomon have (1 Kgs 5:15)?

- A. 10,000
- B. 30,000
- C. 50,000
- D. 70,000

D:A:1K:5

16. How many stonecutters did Solomon have in the hills (1 Kgs 5:15)?

- A. 50,000
- B. 80,000
- C. 100,000
- D. 120,000

B:A:1K:5

17. How many foremen did Solomon have overseeing the project and directing the workmen (1 Kgs 5:16)?

- A. 2,000
- B. 2,800
- C. 3,300
- D. 4,200

C:A:1K:5

18. What were the large blocks of quality stone used for (1 Kgs 5:17)?

- A. The walls of Jerusalem
- B. The foundation of the temple
- C. The tower of David
- D. The city gates

B:B:1K:5

19. Who joined the craftsmen of Solomon and Hiram cutting and preparing the stone and timber for the temple (1 Kgs 5:18)?

- A. The men of Gebal
- B. The men of Gilboa
- C. The men of Jezreel
- D. The men of Gilead

A:A:1K:5

1 Kings 6

1. How many years after the coming out of Egypt did Solomon start building the temple (1 Kgs 6:1)?

- A. 360
- B. 480
- C. 520
- D. 610

B:B:1K:6

2. In what year of Solomon's reign did he begin to build the temple (1 Kgs 6:1)?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth
- E. Fifth

D:I:1K:6

3. What were the dimensions of the temple Solomon built (1 Kgs 6:2)?

- A. 40 by 15 and 10 cubits high
- B. 50 by 20 and 20 cubits high
- C. 60 by 20 and 30 cubits high
- D. 80 by 30 and 35 cubits high

C:A:1K:6

4. What was at the front of the main hall of the temple (1 Kgs 6:3)?

- A. A portico
- B. A platform
- C. A podium
- D. A colonnade

A:I:1K:6

5. How many cubits did the portico extend from the front of the temple (1 Kgs 6:3)?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20

B:A:1K:6

6. What kind of windows did Solomon put in the temple (1 Kgs 6:4)?

- A. Clerestory windows
- B. Bay windows
- C. Casement windows
- D. Transom windows

A:A:1K:6

7. What was built around the main hall and against the walls (1 Kgs 6:5)?

- A. A supporting wall
- B. Large towers
- C. Side rooms
- D. Pillars

C:B:1K:6

8. Why did Solomon make offset ledges around the temple (1 Kgs 6:6)?

- A. So that it would support the outer walls
- B. So that nothing would be inserted into the walls
- C. So that it would look like the mountain of the Lord
- D. So that it would allow for air to flow into and out of the temple

B:I:1K:6

9. What was not heard at the temple site while it was being built (1 Kgs 6:7)?

- A. The sound of worshippers until it was completed
- B. No animals being offered
- C. No shouts by the craftsmen
- D. No hammer, chisel or iron tool

D:B:1K:6

10. Where were the stones dressed, finished and cut to shape for the temple (1 Kgs 6:7)?

- A. At Anathoth north of the city
- B. In the cave by the Gihon Spring
- C. At the quarry
- D. On the temple mount

C:B:1K:6

11. How many levels were there from on the south side of the temple (1 Kgs 6:8)?

- A. 1 level
- B. 2 levels
- C. 3 levels
- D. 4 levels

C:A:1K:6

12. With what was the temple roof made (1 Kgs 6:9)?

- A. Beams and cedar planks
- B. Stone covered with gold
- C. Palm branches
- D. Bronze sheets

A:B:1K:6

13. What did Solomon build all along the temple (1 Kgs 6:10)?

- A. Towers
- B. Side rooms
- C. Pomegranate decorations
- D. Pillars

B:B:1K:6

14. What was the height of the rooms Solomon built all along the temple (1 Kgs 6:10)?

- A. 4 cubits
- B. 5 cubits
- C. 7 cubits
- D. 10 cubits

B:A:1K:6

15. How were the side rooms attached to the temple (1 Kgs 6:10)?

- A. With iron bolts
- B. With tar
- C. With ropes
- D. With cedar beams

D:A:1K:6

16. What did God tell Solomon his promise to David contingent on (1 Kgs 6:12)?

- A. Solomon's keeping and obeying God's commands and decrees
- B. Solomon's completing of the temple
- C. Solomon's sacrificing the best of Israel's cattle to honor the Lord
- D. Solomon's leading Israel in worship and honoring God

A:B:1K:6

17. If Solomon kept and obeyed God's commands and decrees what would God do for Israel (1 Kgs 6:13)?

- A. He would protect them from their enemies
- B. He would forgive their sins and cleanse their hearts
- C. He would live among the Israelites and not abandon them
- D. He would make them his people

C:B:1K:6

18. What did Solomon line the interior walls and ceilings of the temple with (1 Kgs 6:15)?

- A. Oak
- B. Pine
- C. Stone
- D. Cedar

D:I:1K:6

19. What did Solomon cover the floor of the temple with (1 Kgs 6:15)?

- A. Oak
- B. Pine
- C. Stone
- D. Cedar

B:I:1K:6

20. What did Solomon cover the floor, walls, and ceiling of the inner sanctuary (1 Kgs 6:16)?

- A. Oak
- B. Pine
- C. Stone
- D. Cedar

D:I:1K:6

21. What was the inner sanctuary of the temple called (1 Kgs 6:16)?

- A. The Most Holy Place
- B. The Grotto
- C. The Sacred Place
- D. The Dwelling of God

A:B:1K:6

22. How long was the Most Holy Place (1 Kgs 6:16)?

- A. 10 cubits
- B. 15 cubits
- C. 20 cubits
- D. 30 cubits

C:A:1K:6

23. What was carved into the cedar that lined the inside of the temple (1 Kgs 6:18)?

- A. Pomegranates and palm branches
- B. Gourds and open flowers
- C. Roses and tulips
- D. Almond blossoms and crocus blooms

B:I:1K:6

24. What did Solomon put in the inner sanctuary (1 Kgs 6:19)?

- A. The incense altar
- B. The Book of the Law
- C. The throne
- D. The ark of the covenant

D:B:1K:6

25. What were the dimensions of the inner sanctuary (1 Kgs 6:20)?

- A. 10 x 10 x 10 cubits
- B. 20 x 20 x 20 cubits
- C. 30 x 30 x 30 cubits
- D. 35 x 35 x 35 cubits

B:B:1K:6

26. What was the whole interior of the temple overlaid with (1 Kgs 6:21)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Lapis lazuli

D. Precious jewels
A:B:1K:6

27. The text notes that what could not be seen inside the temple (1 Kgs 6:19)?

- A. Any direct sunlight
- B. Any dirt
- C. Any stone
- D. Any flaws

C:I:1K:6

28. What did Solomon make out of olive wood for the inner sanctuary (1 Kgs 6:23)?

- A. An incense altar
- B. A box for the Book of the Law
- C. A seat for the high priest
- D. A pair of cherubim

D:B:1K:6

29. How long was it from the tip of the cherubim's wing to the other in the inner sanctuary (1 Kgs 6:25)?

- A. 5 cubits
- B. 10 cubits
- C. 15 cubits
- D. 20 cubits

B:I:1K;6

30. In the middle of the inner sanctuary what did the cherubim touch (1 Kgs 6:27)?

- A. Each other
- B. The ark of the covenant
- C. The incense altar
- D. The Book of the Law

A:I:1K:6

31. What were carved into the walls of the inner and outer rooms of the temple (1 Kgs 6:29)?

- A. Pomegranates
- B. Cherubim
- C. Seraphim
- D. Palm trees

B:B:1K:6

32. What were the floors of the temple overlaid with (1 Kgs 6:30)?

- A. Precious stones
- B. Bronze
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

D:B:1K:6

33. What kind of wood were the doors of the inner sanctuary made of (1 Kgs 6:31)?

- A. Cedar
- B. Pine
- C. Oak
- D. Olive

D:I:1K:6

34. All of the following were carved into the doors of the inner sanctuary EXCEPT (1 Kgs 6:32)?

- A. Cherubim
- B. Seraphim
- C. Palms trees
- D. Flowers

B:B:1K:6

35. What kind of wood were the doors of the main entrance to the temple (1 Kgs 6:34)?

- A. Cedar
- B. Pine
- C. Oak
- D. Olive

B:A:1K:6

36. How many courses of stone did Solomon use for the inner courtyard (1 Kgs 6:36)?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

C:A:1K:6

37. In what month was the foundation of the temple laid (1 Kgs 6:1)?

- A. Bul
- B. Abib
- C. Ethanim
- D. Ziv

D:A:1K:6

38. How many years did it take Solomon to build the temple (1 Kgs 6:38)?

- A. 1 year
- B. 7 years
- C. 10 years
- D. 14 years

B:B:1K:6

1 Kings 7

1. How long did it take Solomon to complete construction on his own palace (1 Kgs 7:1)?

- A. 7 years
- B. 13 years
- C. 20 years
- D. 23 years

B:B:1K:7

2. What was 100 cubits long and 50 cubits wide and thirty cubits high (1 Kgs 7:2)?

- A. The King's tower
- B. Pharaoh's Daughter's Palace
- C. The Palace of the Forest of Lebanon
- D. The Cedar Fortress of Solomon

C:B:1K:6

3. In the Palace of the Forest of Lebanon how many rows of columns supported the trimmed cedar beams (1 Kgs 7:2)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

C:A:1K:7

4. How many beams supported the roof of the Palace of the Forest of Lebanon (1 Kgs 7:3)?

- A. 23
- B. 32
- C. 39
- D. 45

D:A:1K:7

5. With what was the Palace of the Forest of Lebanon roofed (1 Kgs 7:3)?

- A. Cedar
- B. Olive
- C. Pine
- D. Oak

A:B:1K:7

6. How large was the colonnade that Solomon made (1 Kgs 7:6)?

- A. 20 x 20 cubits
- B. 40 x 20 cubits
- C. 40 x 30 cubits
- D. 50 x 30 cubits

D:A:1K:7

7. Where did Solomon judge (1 Kgs 7:7)?

- A. The Palace of the Forest of Lebanon
- B. The Fortress of David
- C. Decision Hall
- D. The Hall of Justice

D:B:1K:7

8. What was the Hall of Justice covered with from ceiling to floor (1 Kgs 7:7)?

- A. Gold
- B. Cedar
- C. Silver
- D. Olive wood

B:I:1K:7

9. For whom did Solomon make a palace for (1 Kgs 7:8)?

- A. Pharaoh's daughter
- B. His son Rehoboam
- C. Adoniram the chief of the forced labor
- D. His concubines

A:B:1K:7

10. What were all the structures that Solomon built made out of (1 Kgs 7:9)?

- A. Cedar
- B. Cut stone
- C. Gold
- D. Pine

B:B:1K:7

11. Some of Solomon's foundation stones were as large as ____ cubits (1 Kgs 7:10)?

- A. 7 cubits
- B. 10 cubits
- C. 15 cubits
- D. 25 cubits

B:A:1K:7

12. What was surrounded of three courses of dressed stone and one course of trimmed cedar beams (1 Kgs 7:12)?

- A. The Palace of the Forest of Lebanon
- B. Pharaoh's Daughter's Palace
- C. The Hall of Justice
- D. The great temple courtyard

D:I:1K:7

13. Who was Hiram (1 Kgs 7:13)?

- A. A sage from the East
- B. A king of Lebanon
- C. A craftsman in bronze

D. A craftsman in wood working
C:B:1K:7

14. Where was Hiram's mother from (1 Kgs 7:14)?

- A. The tribe of Judah
- B. The tribe of Naphtali
- C. Phoenicia
- D. Egypt

B:A:1K:6

15. Where was Hiram's father from (1 Kgs 7:14)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Gezer
- C. Sidon
- D. Tyre

D:A:1K:7

16. Hiram cast of out bronze for Solomon all of the following EXCEPT (1 Kgs 7:15)?

- A. A large shield
- B. A bronze Sea
- C. Two pillars
- D. Ten stands and their basins

A:B:1K:7

17. How high were the two bronze pillars that Hiram made (1 Kgs 7:15)?

- A. 10 cubits
- B. 18 cubits
- C. 25 cubits
- D. 50 cubits

B:A:1K:7

18. What was the circumference of the bronze pillars made by Hiram (1 Kgs 7:15)?

- A. 5 cubits around
- B. 10 cubits around
- C. 12 cubits around
- D. 17 cubits around

C:A:1K:7

19. How high were the capitals Hiram made to set on his bronze pillars (1 Kgs 7:16)?

- A. 5 cubits
- B. 7 cubits
- C. 10 cubits
- D. 12 cubits

A:A:1K:7

20. What fruit did Hiram use to decorate the capitals of his bronze pillars in two rows (1 Kgs 7)?

- A. Almonds
- B. Figs
- C. Olives
- D. Pomegranates

D:B:1K:7

21. What were the names of the two bronze pillars made by Hiram (1 Kgs 7:21)?

- A. Jakin and Boaz
- B. Abda and Kaiel
- C. Uriel and Heman
- D. Ezer and Shomer

A:I:1K:7

22. What were the shape of the capitals on top of the bonze pillars (1 Kgs 7:22)?

- A. Almond blossoms
- B. Crocus flowers
- C. Shape of lilies
- D. Shape of roses

C:I:1K:7

23. What was the diameter of the metal Sea (1 Kgs 7:23)?

- A. 5 cubits
- B. 7 cubits
- C. 10 cubits
- D. 15 cubits

C:A:1K:7

24. How many cubits high was the metal Sea (1 Kings 7:23)?

- A. Five
- B. Seven
- C. Ten
- D. Twelve

A:A:1K:7

25. If the metal Sea was 10 cubits across how many cubits around was it (1 Kgs 7:23)?

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 35

C:B:1K:7

26. What was cast in two rows with the Sea itself (1 Kgs 7:24)?

- A. Pomegranates
- B. Figs

- C. Olives
 - D. Gourds
- D:A:1K:7

27. On what did the Sea stand (1 Kgs 7:25)?

- A. 4 cherubim
- B. 8 lions
- C. 12 bulls
- D. 20 horses

C:B:1K:7

28. What was the rim of the metal Sea like (1 Kgs 7:26)?

- A. A lotus
- B. A lilly
- C. An almond blossom
- D. A crocus

B:I:1K:7

29. How thick was the metal Sea (1 Kgs 7:26)?

- A. Half a cubit
- B. A cubit
- C. A handbread
- D. Three fingers

C:I:1K:7

30. How much did the metal Sea hold [bath is about 5 gallons](1 Kgs 7:26)?

- A. 1,000 baths
- B. 2,000 baths
- C. 5,000 baths
- D. 10,000 baths

B:I:1K:7

31. What ten bronze items did Hiram make for the temple area (1 Kgs 7:27)?

- A. Ten altars of bronze
- B. Ten incense altars
- C. Ten lavers
- D. Ten movable stands

D:B:1K:7

32. All of the following were between the panels of the movable stands EXCEPT (1 Kgs 7:29)?

- A. Lions
- B. Bulls
- C. Cherubim
- D. Seraphim

D:I:1K:7

33. What were above and below the bulls and lions on the movable stands (1 Kgs 7:29)?

- A. Pomegranates
- B. Wreaths
- C. Lillies
- D. Bronze grass

B:A:1K:7

34. How large were the wheels for each of the ten movable stands (1 Kgs 7:32)?

- A. Half a cubit
- B. A cubit
- C. A cubit and a half
- D. Two cubits

C:A:1K:7

35. What were the wheels of the movable stands made like (1 Kgs 7:33)?

- A. Wheels of a cart
- B. Wheels of
- C. Wheels
- D. Wheels of a chariot

D:I:1K:7

36. What was on the four corners of the movable stands (1 Kgs 7:34)?

- A. Lillies
- B. Almonds
- C. Handles
- D. Pillars

C:I:1K:7

37. All of the following were engraved on the panels and supports of the movable stands EXCEPT (1 Kgs 7:36)?

- A. Lions
- B. Bulls
- C. Cherubim
- D. Palm trees

B:A:1K:7

38. How much did each of the ten bronze basins hold [1 bath is about 5 gallons] (1 Kgs 7:38)?

- A. 10 baths
- B. 20 baths
- C. 30 baths
- D. 40 baths

D:A:1K:7

39. The ten basins went with the _____ (1 Kgs 7:38)?

- A. Movable stands
- B. The sprinkling bowls
- C. The altars of incense
- D. The number of the courses of priests

A:I:1K:7

40. On what sides were the stands placed on the temple platform area (1 Kgs 7:39)?

- A. North and west
- B. North and south
- C. East and west
- D. East and south

B:A:1K:7

41. Where was the metal Sea placed on the temple platform (1 Kgs 7:39)?

- A. On the north side of the temple
- B. On the northeast corner of the temple
- C. On the southeast corner of the temple
- D. On the southwest corner of the temple

C:A:1K:7

42. All of the following were listed as things built by Hiram EXCEPT (1 Kgs 7:41ff)

- A. Two pillars
- B. The Sea and twelve bulls
- C. Ten stands and basins
- D. Three incense altars
- E. Pots, shovels and sprinkling bowls

D:B:1K:7

43. All the objects made by Hiram were _____ (1 Kgs 7:45)?

- A. Burnished bronze
- B. Cedar and pine
- C. Gold and silver
- D. Stone and carved wood

A:B:1K:7

44. Where were the bronze objects cast in clay molds (1 Kgs 7:46)?

- A. On the plain of Gibeon
- B. On the Mount of Olives
- C. On the plain of Jordan
- D. In the Valley of Kidron

C:I:1K:7

45. How were the bronze items for the temple made by Hiram (1 Kgs 7:46)?

- A. Carved by hand
- B. In clay molds
- C. In stone molds

D. In sand molds
B:B:1K:7

46. What material used in the temple project was left unmeasured by Solomon (1 Kgs 7:47)?

A. Silver
B. Gold
C. Bronze
D. Cedar
C:I:1K:7

47. All of the following were made out of gold that Solomon had made for the furnishings for the Lord's temple (1 Kgs 7:48ff)?

A. Golden altar
B. Golden Sea
C. Golden table of the bread of the Presence
D. Gold lampstands
E. Gold sprinkling bowls, dishes and censers
B:B:1K:7

48. What did Solomon place in the treasuries of the Lord's temple (1 Kgs 7:51)?

A. The gold and silver the people donated
B. The golden plates received from King Hiram of Tyre
C. The silver donated by Pharaoh's daughter
D. The things David had dedicated
D:I:1K:7

1 Kings 8

1. Why did Solomon summon all the heads of the tribes to Jerusalem (1 Kgs 8:1)?

- A. To bring the ark of the covenant from Zion up to the temple
- B. To celebrate the opening of the temple
- C. To dedicate the temple to the Lord
- D. To swear fealty to Solomon in Jerusalem

A:B:1K:8

2. Solomon summoned all of the following to bring the ark of the covenant from Zion up to the temple EXCEPT (1 Kgs 8:1)?

- A. Elders of Israel
- B. The heads of the tribes
- C. The chiefs of the Israelite families
- D. The Levites from the levitical cities

D:A:1K:8

3. In what month did Solomon call all the heads of Israel to Jerusalem for moving the ark to the temple from Zion (1 Kgs 8:2)?

- A. Bul
- B. Abib
- C. Ethanim
- D. Ziv

C:A:1K:6

4. What month was Ethanim in Israel's calendar (1 Kgs 8:2)?

- A. First
- B. Fifth
- C. Seventh
- D. Twelfth

C:A:1K:8

5. Besides the ark what was listed as being brought by the priests to Solomon's temple (1 Kgs 8:3)?

- A. The throne of Solomon and the royal rug
- B. The Tent of Meeting and its furnishings
- C. The altar of burnt offering and the ten commandments
- D. The laver and the altar of incense

B:B:1K:8

6. Who carried the ark and Tent of Meeting up to the temple area (1 Kgs 8:4)?

- A. The priests, led by the high priest Zadok
- B. The elders of the tribes and heads of Israelite families
- C. The priests and Levites
- D. The commanders of Solomon's army

C:B:1K:8

7. How many sheep and cattle did Solomon offer up when the ark was brought to the temple (1 Kgs 8:5)?

- A. 10,000
- B. 20,000
- C. 30,000
- D. Innumerable

D:B:1K:8

8. Where was the ark put in Solomon's temple (1 Kgs 8:6)?

- A. In the Most Holy Place
- B. At the entrance of the sanctuary
- C. In the center of the temple
- D. In front of the altar of burnt offering

A:B:1K:8

9. Under what was the ark of the covenant put in Solomon's temple (1 Kgs 8:6)?

- A. Under the gold pomegranates
- B. Under the entrance porch roof
- C. Under the wings of the cherubim
- D. Under the inner canopy

C:B:1K:8

10. What could be seen in the Holy Place but not outside the Holy Place (1 Kgs 8:8)?

- A. The poles for carrying the ark
- B. The wings of the cherubim
- C. The table for the bread of the Presence
- D. The scrolls of the Book of the Law

A:B:1K:8

11. What was the only object left inside the ark of the covenant (1 Kgs 8:9)?

- A. The pot of manna
- B. The two stone tablets of Moses
- C. Aaron's budding rod
- D. A Philistine golden rat

B:B:1K:8

12. What happened when the priests withdrew from the Holy Place (1 Kgs 8:10)?

- A. There was thunder and lightning
- B. The ground shook and no one could stand
- C. A cloud of God's glory filled the temple
- D. They read the covenant made at Sinai to the people

C:B:1K:8

13. Solomon said where did the Lord say he would dwell (1 Kgs 8:12)?

- A. In the temple of the Lord forever
- B. In the holiness of heaven

- C. On earth with his people
- D. In a dark cloud

D:I:1K:8

14. Why had Solomon built the temple (1 Kgs 8:13)?

- A. For a place for God to dwell forever
- B. For the honor of the name of the Lord
- C. To fulfill what David his father had set out to do
- D. So that God would be honored in Israel

A:B:1K:8

15. When Solomon opened his prayer of temple dedication why did he praise God (1 Kgs 8:14)?

- A. For rescuing Israel from Egypt
- B. For being faithful to Israel even though they had rebelled
- C. For fulfilling his promise to his father David
- D. For giving them his commandments, decrees and statutes

C:B:1K:8

16. After coming out of Egypt what did Solomon say God had not chosen (1 Kgs 8:16)?

- A. A king after his own heart until David Solomon's father
- B. A priest who could walk before him in righteousness
- C. Cherubim of gold under whose wings he would dwell on earth
- D. He had not chosen a city to have a temple built for his Name

D:B:1K:8

17. What did David have in his heart to do but was refused by God from doing it (1 Kgs 8:17)?

- A. Keeping the Law of God with all his heart
- B. Building a temple for the Name of the Lord
- C. Defeating his enemies on every side
- D. Having his sons be priests to the Most High God

B:B:1K:8

18. Who did God tell David would be the one to build the temple (1 Kgs 8:19)?

- A. His son who is your own flesh and blood
- B. One of his descendants who would be faithful
- C. The people of the Lord as one unit
- D. One who could guide Israel in the ways of the Lord

A:B:1K:8

19. What does the fact that Solomon built the temple demonstrate (1 Kgs 8:20)?

- A. God has been faithful to Israel
- B. God has kept his promise to Moses that he would put his Name there
- C. God had kept his promise to David that his son would build the temple
- D. God had rescued Israel from all their enemies and given them peace

C:I:1K:8

20. When did Solomon say God made a covenant with their fathers (1 Kgs 8:21)?

- A. At Sinai
- B. When they came into the promised land flowing with milk and honey
- C. When he fed them manna in the wilderness
- D. When he brought them out of Egypt

D:B:1K:8

21. When Solomon was before the altar of the Lord in front of the whole assembly how did he pray (1 Kgs 8:22)?

- A. On his knees with his hands folded
- B. Standing with his hands spread to heaven
- C. Seated on his throne
- D. Bowing before the ark of the covenant

B:B:1K:8

22. How did Solomon address God in the opening of his temple prayer (1 Kgs 8:23)?

- A. There is no God like you in heaven above or in earth below
- B. You, O Lord, are the maker of heaven and earth
- C. O Lord, forgive the sins of this your people whom you brought out of Egypt
- D. Today we rejoice in your goodness to Israel O Lord

A:I:1K:8

23. According to Solomon what does God do for his servants who wholeheartedly continue in his ways (1 Kgs 8:23)?

- A. He blesses them in their houses and fields
- B. He provides rain from heaven and a rich harvest
- C. He dwells with them
- D. He keeps his covenant of love

D:B:1K:8

24. With the completion of the temple Solomon said God had done what (1 Kgs 8:24)?

- A. Chose Israel for his eternal home
- B. Blessed Israel with his eternal presence
- C. Kept his promise to his father David
- D. Fulfilled his covenant with Moses

C:B:1K:8

25. What condition does Solomon note on God's promise to David (1 Kgs 8:25)?

- A. His sons must be careful to walk before God as David had
- B. His sons must keep the commandments of Moses
- C. His sons must maintain this place as holy to the Lord
- D. His sons must lead Israel in the way they should go

A:B:1K:8

26. What did God promise David if his sons walked in his ways (1 Kgs 8:25)?

- A. He would be honored from generation to generation
- B. He would never fail to have a man sit on the throne of Israel
- C. He would be the father of a great nation
- D. He would be a blessing to all the nations of the world

B:B:1K:8

27. What was Solomon's answer to the question: "Will God really dwell on earth?" (1 Kgs 8:27)?

- A. The Lord will dwell in the midst of his people forever
- B. This temple will be the dwelling of the Lord our God
- C. The heavens, even the highest heaven cannot contain you
- D. The earth is the Lord's and its fullness

C:B:1K:8

28. What was Solomon's response to the question "Will God really dwell on earth?" (1 Kgs 8:27)?

- A. He will honor this temple as the work of my hands
- B. The heavens cannot contain him how much less this temple I have built
- C. The Lord dwells in the hearts of his people not in temples made with human hands
- D. His cloud will not depart from this place day or night forever

B:B:1K:8

29. What did Solomon ask God to do in regard to the temple (1 Kgs 8:29)?

- A. May your eyes be open toward this temple night and day
- B. May you bless those who worship in this place
- C. May your glory not depart from Israel
- D. May you look with favor upon your servant both now and forever

A:I:1K:8

30. What had God said in regard to the temple that Solomon claims (1 Kgs 8:29)?

- A. My glory cloud will not depart from Israel
- B. My cherubim will watch over this place
- C. My Name shall be there
- D. I will dwell in the midst of my people

C:B:1K:8

31. Where did Solomon say was God's dwelling place from whence he would hear peoples' prayers (1 Kgs 8:30)?

- A. The ends of the earth
- B. Heaven
- C. From Mount Zion
- D. From Mount Sinai

B:B:1K:8

32. What prayers did Solomon say God would hear (1 Kgs 8:30)?

- A. Prayers made toward this place
- B. Prayers made with a righteous heart
- C. Prayers made to God in heaven
- D. Prayers made in the presence of his glory cloud

A:B:1K:8

33. Where did Solomon in his prayer say a person would customarily take an oath after wronging a neighbor (1 Kgs 8:31)?

- A. Before the metal Sea
- B. Before the ark of the covenant
- C. Before the altar in the temple
- D. Before the cherubim of the temple

C:B:1K:8

34. Solomon called God to do what after a neighbor swore before the altar of this temple (1 Kgs 8:32)?

- A. Condemn the guilty and bring on his head what he had done
- B. Forgive the guilty
- C. Hear from heaven and act on behalf of the righteous rescuing them
- D. Bless the neighbor according to the blessings of the covenant

A:I:1K:8

35. Solomon called God to do what after a neighbor swore before the altar of this temple (1 Kgs 8:32)?

- A. Protect those who are not guilty
- B. Declare the innocent not guilty
- C. Hear from heaven and act on behalf of the righteous rescuing them
- D. Bless the neighbor according to the blessings of the covenant

B:I:1K:8

36. What did Solomon pray God would do for the people of Israel who were defeated by an enemy (1 Kgs 8:33f)?

- A. Rid them of their idols and give them victory over their enemies
- B. Destroy the enemy and let Israel rule over them
- C. Turn the enemy into a friend and give them peace
- D. Forgive their sin and bring them back to the land

D:B:1K:8

37. When did Solomon say Israel should do when they sinned and then were defeated by an enemy (1 Kgs 8:33f)?

- A. Come to this place in sackcloth and ashes confessing their sins
- B. Ask God for forgiveness and the defeat of the enemy
- C. They should confess God's name and turn from their sin
- D. They should come to this place and pray for God's help from heaven

C:B:1K:8

38. Solomon prays what should those Israel do when defeated, when there is no rain or a foreigner is in the land because of God's name what should they all do (1 Kgs 8:31ff)?

- A. Turn from their sin
- B. Pray toward this place
- C. Lift their hands to heaven
- D. Bow their knee to the God of heaven

B:B:1K:8

39. What was one of the results Solomon cites as a result of the people of Israel sinning (1 Kgs 8:35)?

- A. The heavens would be shut up with no rain
- B. The earth would not yield its crops
- C. The wells would run dry
- D. Fire would strike the walls of the cities of Israel

A:B:1K:8

40. Solomon cites all of the following calamities as possibly coming on Israel and sparking prayer toward the temple EXCEPT (1 Kgs 8:35ff)?

- A. No rain
- B. Famine
- C. Plague
- D. Hail storms
- E. Locusts

D:B:1K:8

41. What does Solomon in his prayer say God had given Israel for an inheritance (1 Kgs 8:36)?

- A. The houses of their enemies
- B. Prosperity
- C. The land
- D. Peace

C:B:1K:8

42. What physical sign does Solomon cite in reference to Israelites praying to God toward this temple (1 Kgs 8:38)?

- A. Spreading out his hands
- B. Bending the knee
- C. Smiting their breasts
- D. Bowing their heads

A:I:1K:8

43. Solomon notes what does God alone know (1 Kgs 8:39)?

- A. The end of all things
- B. Who has prayed toward this place

- C. The hearts of all people
- D. The motives of the heart

C:B:1K:8

44. Solomon asks God to forgive, act and deal with each man according as he has done for what purpose (1 Kgs 8:40)?

- A. So that they will follow in the ways of the Lord
- B. So that the land will not be polluted
- C. So that justice will flow like a river
- D. So that they will fear God

D:B:1K:8

45. Solomon in his prayer mentions the foreigner coming from a distant land because (1 Kgs 8:41)?

- A. Of your name
- B. Of your great house
- C. Of your glory
- D. Of your law

A:I:1K:8

46. Where does Solomon say God should hear the prayer toward the temple from (1 Kgs 8:43)?

- A. From his glory cloud
- B. From between the cherubim
- C. From heaven your dwelling
- D. From the divine council

C:B:1K:8

47. What does Solomon desire that a foreign would do (1 Kgs 8:43)?

- A. Make a treaty of peace with Israel and not attack them
- B. Know God's name and fear him as Israel does
- C. Know God's mercy and justice
- D. Submit to Israel the people of the Name

B:I:1K:8

48. Solomon describes exiles in a foreign land needing to do what before they pray (1 Kgs 8:47)?

- A. Turn back to God with all their heart and soul
- B. Live righteously before the foreigners
- C. Serve the foreigners to bring honor to the Name
- D. Rebuild the temple before they rebuild their own homes

A:B:1K:8

49. Solomon asks God to do all of the following for his people who were exiled EXCEPT (1 Kgs 8:49f)

- A. Hear their prayer

- B. Forgive your people
- C. Bring them back to the land of their fathers
- D. Cause their conquerors to show them mercy

C:B:1K:8

50. Solomon calls Egypt from whence God brought them out “that _____” (1 Kgs 8:51)

- A. Prison
- B. River of blood
- C. Land of chariots and horses
- D. Iron-smelting furnace

D:I:1K:8

51. Solomon says God had singled out Israel to be _____ (1 Kgs 8:53)?

- A. Servants of the Lord their God
- B. His own inheritance
- C. His own land
- D. The place where he would put his name

B:I:1K:8

52. Solomon cites who as the one who declared that God had singled out of all the nations Israel to be his own inheritance (1 Kgs 8:53)?

- A. David
- B. Abraham
- C. Moses
- D. Joshua

C:B:1K:8

53. Who did Solomon credit as having brought their fathers out of Egypt (1 Kgs 8:53)?

- A. Joshua
- B. Moses
- C. Aaron
- D. Samuel

B:B:1K:8

54. How had Solomon been praying before the altar of the Lord (1 Kgs 8:54)?

- A. Kneeling with his hands spread out toward heaven
- B. Prostrate with his head bowed to the earth
- C. Standing before Israel with hands folded
- D. Sitting on his throne with his hands upward toward heaven

A:B:1K:8

55. What did Solomon do after he finished his prayer and supplications to the Lord at the dedication of the temple (1 Kgs 8:55)?

- A. He sprinkled water on the four corners of the temple platform
- B. He sent the people home each to their own fig tree and vine

- C. He blessed the whole assembly of Israel
- D. He ordered a day of rest for the people

C:I:1K:8

56. In his blessing on the people Solomon said what had God given to his people as he had promised (1 Kgs 8:56)?

- A. The land
- B. Multiplied them as the sand of the seashore
- C. Wisdom
- D. Rest

D:I:1K:8

57. Through whom did Solomon in his blessing say God had given Israel good promises all of which had been fulfilled (1 Kgs 8:56)?

- A. Through the mouth of his servants the prophets
- B. Through his servant Moses
- C. Through David his father
- D. Through Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

B:B:1K:8

58. What did Solomon in his blessing of the people pray God would never do (1 Kgs 8:57)?

- A. Send famine and plague on them
- B. Allow this temple to be destroyed
- C. Leave or forsake them
- D. Let his mercy stop flowing like a river

C:B:1K:8

59. What did Solomon in his blessing of the people pray that would be near to the Lord day and night (1 Kgs 8:59)?

- A. These words of his
- B. The needs of his people
- C. The temple
- D. The cries of Israel

A:I:1K:8

60. What did Solomon in his blessing of the people want all the peoples on earth to know (1 Kgs 8:60)?

- A. The commands and decrees of the Lord
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. That Israel was God's chosen son
- D. The Lord is God there is no other

D:B:1K:8

61. In Solomon's blessing on Israel what did he commend for them to do (1 Kgs 8:61)?

- A. Keep the fires burning at the temple day and night

- B. Walk in the ways of the Lord
- C. Live by his decrees and obey his commands
- D. Turn to the Lord with all their hearts

C:B:1K:8

62. After Solomon finished his prayer at the dedication of the temple and his blessing of the people what did they do (1 Kgs 8:62)?

- A. Offered sacrifices
- B. Read the Book of the Law
- C. Went home each to his own inheritance
- D. Anointed the temple with oil

A:B:1K:8

63. How many animals did Solomon offer as sacrifice at the dedication of the temple (1 Kgs 8:62)?

- A. 500 cattle and 5,000 sheep and goats
- B. 1,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep and goats
- C. 22,000 cattle and 120,000 sheep and goats
- D. 50,000 cattle and 200,000 sheep and goats

C:A:1K:8

64. What altar was too small to hold all the burnt offerings at the dedication of the temple (1 Kgs 8:64)?

- A. The incense altar
- B. The altar of burnt offering
- C. The bronze altar
- D. The gold altar

C:I:1K:8

65. Solomon offered all of the following in the middle part of the courtyard because the bronze altar couldn't hold all the sacrifices EXCEPT(1 Kgs 8:64)?

- A. Burnt offerings
- B. Grain offerings
- C. Incense offerings
- D. Fellowship offerings

C:A:1K:8

66. What two areas marked the extent of those who came to celebrate the dedication of the temple (1 Kgs 8:65)?

- A. Dan to Beersheba
- B. Jabesh Gilead to Gaza
- C. Mount Hermon to the Negev
- D. Lebo Hamath to the Wadi of Egypt

D:I:1K:8

67. For how many days did they celebrate the dedication of the temple (1 Kgs 8:65)?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 14
- D. 21

C:A:1K:8

1 Kings 9

1. What happened after Solomon finished building the temple and the royal palace (1 Kgs 9:1)?

- A. The Lord sent a prophet to him
- B. The Lord appeared to him a second time
- C. The Lord blessed Solomon and made him greater than any king in Israel
- D. The people of Israel found rest each under his own fig tree

B:B:1K:9

2. Where did the Lord appear to Solomon the first time (1 Kgs 9:2)?

- A. At Bethel
- B. At Gilgal
- C. At Shiloh
- D. At Gibeon

D:I:1K:9

3. God said all of the following would be his relationship with the temple EXCEPT (1 Kgs 9:3)?

- A. His cloud of glory would remain there
- B. He would put his Name there forever
- C. His eyes would always be there
- D. His heart would always be there

A:B:1K:9

4. What had God promised David (1 Kgs 9:5)?

- A. That the nation would multiply as the sand under his rule
- B. That he would be considered great among the kings of Israel
- C. That he would never fail to have a man on the throne of Israel
- D. That he would be remembered as the man after God's own heart

C:B:1K:9

5. On what was the Davidic covenant dependent on Solomon's part (1 Kgs 9:4)?

- A. He had to walk before God with integrity and uprightness
- B. He had to be loyal to the temple which he had built for the Lord
- C. He had to protect the poor, fatherless and widows
- D. He had to render justice for the people of Israel

A:B:1K:9

6. On what was the Davidic covenant dependent on Solomon's part (1 Kgs 9:4)?

- A. He had to be loyal to the temple which he had built for the Lord
- B. He had to protect the poor, fatherless and widows
- C. He had to do all God's commands and his decrees and laws
- D. He had to render justice for the people of Israel

C:I:1K:9

7. What would cause God to reject this temple Solomon had built (1 Kgs 9:6f)?

- A. If he did not listen to the voice of God's servants the prophets
- B. If he or his sons turned away and did not observe God's commands
- C. If he profaned the temple and let it fall into disrepute
- D. If he continued to offer sacrifices at Gibeon

B:B:1K:9

8. What particular sin did God warn Solomon about which would cause God to reject this temple (1 Kgs 9:6)?

- A. If he killed and murdered his own people
- B. If he did not protect the rights of the poor, fatherless and widows
- C. If he impoverished his people by taxing them
- D. If he served and worshipped other gods

D:B:1K:9

9. If Solomon worshipped other gods what would this temple become (1 Kgs 9:7)?

- A. A byword and an object of ridicule
- B. A curse against the nation of Israel
- C. An object lesson of what results when one goes after other gods
- D. An empty shell which God would abandon

A:I:1K:9

10. Why would people acknowledge God had brought disaster on them (1 Kgs 9:9)?

- A. Because they had moved the ancient boundary stones
- B. Because they have forsaken the Lord their God
- C. Because they have mistreated the poor
- D. Because they had violated the covenant

B:B:1K:9

11. How long did it take Solomon to build the temple and the royal palace (1 Kgs 9:10)?

- A. 13 years
- B. 18 years
- C. 20 years
- D. 23 years

C:A:1K:9

12. What did Solomon give Hiram king of Tyre for his help with building the temple and palace (1 Kgs 9:11)?

- A. 200 talents of gold
- B. 20 towns in Galilee
- C. 50,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 cors of wine
- D. 100 talents of gold and 500 talents of silver

B:B:1K:8

13. Hiram supplied Solomon all of the following for his temple and palace EXCEPT (1 Kgs 9:11)?

- A. Cedar

- B. Juniper
- C. Gold
- D. Silver

D:A:1K:9

14. Hiram complained to Solomon about the towns he gave him calling them _____ (1 Kgs 9:13)?

- A. The land of Nod
- B. The land of Ezer
- C. The land of Kabul
- D. The land of Hebel

C:I:1K:9

15. Solomon built (fortified) all of the following towns EXCEPT (1 Kgs 9:15)?

- A. Gezer
- B. Hazor
- C. Megiddo
- D. Bethel

D:B:1K:9

16. Solomon built all of the following in Jerusalem EXCEPT (1 Kgs 9:15)?

- A. An aqueduct to Jerusalem
- B. The terraces
- C. The wall of Jerusalem
- D. His own palace
- E. The temple

A:I:1K:9

17. Who burned Gezer down and gave it as a wedding present to Solomon (1 Kgs 9:16)?

- A. Hiram king of Tyre
- B. Pharaoh king of Egypt
- C. Rezin king of Aram
- D. Hazael king of Sheba

B:B:1K:9

18. What kinds of cities did Solomon build (1 Kgs 9:19)?

- A. Cities for his chariots
- B. Cities for his horses
- C. Store cities
- D. Cities for his wives

D:I:1K:9

19. Solomon conscripted all of the following peoples left in the land EXCEPT (1 Kgs 9:20)?

- A. Jebusites
- B. Hittites

- C. Edomites
- D. Amorites
- E. Perizzites

C:A:1K:9

20. While Solomon didn't conscript the Israelites as slaves he did use them in all the following capacities EXCEPT

- A. His fighting men
- B. His officer
- C. His charioteers
- D. His craftsmen
- E. His commanders

D:I:1K:9

21. How many supervisors did Solomon have as officials overseeing the projects he did (1 Kgs 9:23)?

- A. 250
- B. 550
- C. 930
- D. 1,240

B:A:1K:9

22. For whom did Solomon build a special palace (1 Kgs 9:23)?

- A. The queen of the Ammonites
- B. Pharaoh's daughter
- C. His high priest Zadok
- D. His son Rehoboam

B:B:1K:9

23. What did Solomon build after Pharaoh's daughter came up from the City of David to the palace (1 Kgs 9:24)?

- A. The terraces
- B. The Gihon Spring tunnel
- C. The well of Abigail
- D. The walls and gates of Jerusalem

A:I:1K:9

24. Solomon offered three times a year all of the following EXCEPT (1 Kgs 9:25)

- A. Burnt offerings
- B. Sin offerings
- C. Fellowship offerings
- D. Incense offerings

B:A:1K:9

25. What did Solomon build at Ezion Geber (1 Kgs 9:26)?

- A. Palaces

- B. High places
- C. Ships
- D. Chariot cities

C:B:1K:9

26. Ezion Geber is near Elath which was in Edom near _____ (1 Kgs 9:26)

- A. The Red Sea
- B. The Sea of Galilee
- C. Mount Hermon
- D. Gilead

A:A:1K:9

27. Who sailed Solomon's ships (1 Kgs 9:27)?

- A. The men from the tribe of Issachar
- B. The Pelethites
- C. Hiram, the king of Tyre's men
- D. Elkanah son of Adba and his sons

C:B:1K:9

28. Where did Solomon get some of his gold from delivered on ships (1 Kgs 9:28)?

- A. Ashkenaz
- B. Anatolia
- C. Gilead
- D. Ophir

D:B:1K:9

1 Kings 10

1. Who came to test Solomon with hard questions (1 Kgs 10:1)?

- A. Hiram, king of Tyre
- B. The queen of Sheba
- C. Pharaoh's daughter
- D. Rezin of Syria

B:B:1K:10

2. The queen of Sheba brought all of the following on camels to Solomon EXCEPT (1 Kgs 10:2)?

- A. Spices
- B. Gold
- C. Precious stones
- D. Wine

D:A:1K:10

3. What did the queen of Sheba use to transport her gifts to Solomon at Jerusalem (1 Kgs 10:2)?

- A. Horses
- B. Donkeys
- C. Camels
- D. Slaves

C:I:1K:10

4. All of the following overwhelmed the queen of Sheba EXCEPT (1 Kgs 10:4f)

- A. The fountains of the city
- B. His palace
- C. The food on his table
- D. The burnt offerings he made at the temple
- E. The attending servants in their robes

A:I:1K:10

5. In what two ways had Solomon exceeded the report that the queen of Sheba had heard about Solomon (1 Kgs 10:7)?

- A. His buildings and the walls of the city
- B. His springs and gardens
- C. Wisdom and wealth
- D. Justice and righteousness

C:B:1K:10

6. Who did the queen of Sheba say was happy in Solomon's kingdom (1 Kgs 10: 8)?

- A. His enemies
- B. The poor, fatherless and widows
- C. Those that heard his wisdom
- D. Those who carried his water

C:B:1K:10

7. The queen of Sheba said God had seated Solomon on the throne for what two purposes (1 Kgs 10:9)?

- A. Justice and righteousness
- B. Knowledge and wisdom
- C. Prosperity and security

D. Goodness and kindness

A:B:1K:10

8. Why did the queen of Sheba say God had placed Solomon on the throne (1 Kgs 10:9)?

- A. Because he wanted prosperity for Israel
- B. Because of his eternal love for Israel
- C. Because of Solomon's father David
- D. Because of his desire for wisdom

B:I:1K:10

9. How many talents of gold did the queen of Sheba give Solomon (1 Kgs 10:10)?

- A. 10
- B. 60
- C. 90
- D. 120

D:A:1K:10

10. What did the queen of Sheba give to Solomon that was never matched again (1 Kgs 10:10)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Horses
- D. Spices

D:A:1K:10

11. How did Solomon get gold from Ophir (1 Kgs 10:11)?

- A. The queen of Sheba gave it as a gift
- B. Hiram brought it on ships
- C. Nahash king of Ammon brought it on camels
- D. They mined it at Ezion Geber

B:B:1K:10

12. What kind of wood did Solomon import on Hiram's ships (1 Kgs 10:11)?

- A. Oak
- B. Cedar
- C. Algumwood
- D. Acacia

C:A:1K:10

13. What was the almugwood used for by Solomon (1 Kgs 10:12)?

- A. Harps and lyres
- B. A palace for Pharaoh's daughter
- C. Asherah poles at the temple
- D. Roof for the temple

A:I:1K:10

14. How much gold did Solomon receive annually (1 Kgs 10:14)?

- A. 100 talents
- B. 323 talents
- C. 666 talents
- D. 1000 talents

C:A:1K:10

15. What did the text note that Solomon made with some of the gold he received (1 Kgs 10:16)?

- A. A golden altar
- B. A golden bed
- C. 200 golden shields
- D. 500 golden dinner plates

C:B:1K:10

16. Where were the 300 small golden shields put (1 Kgs 10:17)?

- A. In the palace of Pharaoh's daughter
- B. In the outer court of the temple
- C. In the city gates
- D. In the Palace of the Forest of Lebanon

D:I:1K:10

17. What was Solomon's great throne inlaid with (1 Kgs 10:18)?

- A. Silver
- B. Onyx
- C. Ivory
- D. Diamonds

C:B:1K:10

18. How many steps were there up to Solomon's throne (1 Kgs 10:19)?

- A. Three
- B. Six
- C. Nine
- D. Ten

B:A:1K:10

19. What were on each of the steps up to King Solomon's throne (1 Kgs 10:19)?

- A. Lions
- B. Apes
- C. Foreign kings
- D. The banners for each of the twelve tribes

A:B:1K:10

20. How many lions were on king Solomon's steps (1 Kgs 10:20)?

- A. Twelve
- B. Six
- C. Twenty-four
- D. One hundred

A:A:1K:10

21. What was considered of no value in Solomon's kingdom (1 Kgs 10:21)?

- A. Bronze
- B. Silver
- C. Cedar
- D. Gold

B:B:1K:10

22. In what palace were the articles all made of gold (1 Kgs 10:21)?

- A. All Solomon's palaces
- B. The palace for Pharaoh's daughter

- C. The royal palace
- D. The Palace of the Forest of Lebanon

D:I:1K:10

23. Who teamed up with Solomon for a fleet of ships that ran down into Africa (1 Kgs 10:22)?

- A. The Queen of Sheba
- B. The king of Ethiopia
- C. Hiram of Tyre
- D. Abimelech of Gaza

C:B:1K:10

24. How often did Solomon's boats bring back goods (1 Kgs 10:22)?

- A. Once every six months
- B. Once a year
- C. Once every two years
- D. Once every three years

D:A:1K:10

25. Solomon and Hiram's ships brought back all of these exotic items EXCEPT (1 Kgs 10:22)?

- A. Baboons
- B. Leopards
- C. Apes
- D. Ivory

B:I:1K:10

26. In what did Solomon surpass all the other kings of the earth (1 Kgs 10:23)?

- A. Riches and wisdom
- B. Gold and silver
- C. Spices and justice
- D. Justice and righteousness

A:B:1K:10

27. Those seeking Solomon's wisdom brought all of the following EXCEPT (1 Kgs 10:25)?

- A. Mules
- B. Weapons
- C. Spices
- D. Camels
- E. Items of gold

D:I:1K:10

28. What did Solomon accumulate (1 Kgs 10:26)?

- A. Priests and Levites
- B. Diamonds and rubies
- C. Horses and chariots
- D. Sheep and goats

C:B:1K:10

29. How many horses and chariots did Solomon have (1 Kgs 10:26)?

- A. 12,000 and 1,400
- B. 15,000 and 2,000

- C. 18,000 and 3,600
- D. 20,000 and 1,500

A:A:1K:10

30. Solomon made silver in Jerusalem like _____ (1 Kgs 10:27)?

- A. Dust
- B. Stones
- C. Grass
- D. Water

B:I:1K:10

31. Solomon made cedars as plentiful as what type of trees in the foothills (1 Kgs 10:27)?

- A. Oak
- B. Pine
- C. Sycamore-fig
- D. Palm

C:I:1K:10

32. Where did Solomon import his horses from Egypt and _____ (1 Kgs 10:28)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Kue
- C. Sheba
- D. Cush

B:A:1K:10

33. What did Solomon do with the horses he imported from Egypt and Kue (1 Kgs 10:29)?

- A. He built stables for them in Jerusalem
- B. He sent them to all his officials throughout Israel
- C. He exported them to the Hittites and Arameans
- D. He sold them to the Arabians

C:B:1K:10

34. How much did Solomon spend on each chariot from Egypt (1 Kgs 10:29)?

- A. 100 shekels of silver
- B. 600 shekels of silver
- C. 1,200 shekels of silver
- D. 2,500 shekels of silver

B:A:1K:10

35. How much did Solomon spend on each horse from Egypt (1 Kgs 10:29)?

- A. 50 shekels of silver
- B. 100 shekels of silver
- C. 150 shekels of silver
- D. 250 shekels of silver

C:A:1K:10

1 Kings 11

1. What kind of women did Solomon love (1 Kgs 11:1)?

- A. Foreign
- B. Evil
- C. Israelite
- D. Intelligent

A:B:1K:11

2. Of all Solomon's foreign wives which one was singled out and mentioned specifically (1 Kgs 11:1)?

- A. Asenath queen of Tyre
- B. Jochebed daughter of Hiram
- C. Pharaoh's daughter
- D. Nahasha daughter of the king of Ammon

C:B:1K:11

3. All of the following groups were mentioned as those supplying Solomon with wives EXCEPT (1 Kgs 11:1)

- A. Moabites
- B. Edomites
- C. Ammonites
- D. Jebusites
- E. Sidonians

D:A:1K:11

4. Why did God not want Israelites marrying foreign women (1 Kgs 11:2)?

- A. Because families in Israel were to produce Israelite children
- B. Because they would turn their hearts after other gods
- C. Because they would lead Israel to serve other nations
- D. Because they would not follow the law of the Lord

B:B:1K:11

5. How many wives and concubines did Solomon have (1 Kgs 11:3)?

- A. 500 wives and 300 concubines
- B. 700 wives and 300 concubines
- C. 300 wives and 500 concubines
- D. 300 wives and 700 concubines

B:I:1K:11

6. What did Solomon's wives do as he grew old (1 Kgs 11:4)?

- A. Turned his heart after other gods
- B. Produced many children
- C. Made alliances with other nations
- D. Required Israelites to pay more and more taxes

A:B:1K:11

7. Who was the goddess of the Sidonians that Solomon followed (1 Kgs 11:5)?

- A. Chemosh
- B. Molech
- C. Ashtoreth
- D. Dagon

C:I:1K:11

8. Who was the detestable god of the Ammonites (1 Kgs 11:5)?

- A. Chemosh
- B. Molech
- C. Ashtoreth
- D. Dagon

B:B:1K:11

9. Who was the detestable god of Moab (1 Kgs 11:7)?

- A. Chemosh
- B. Molech
- C. Ashtoreth
- D. Dagon

A:B:1K:11

10. Where did Solomon build a high place for Chemosh god of the Moabites (1 Kgs 11:7)?

- A. North of Jerusalem
- B. South of Jerusalem
- C. East of Jerusalem
- D. At Gibeon

C:I:1K:11

11. What two things did his foreign wives do in showing their allegiance to foreign gods (1 Kgs 11:8)?

- A. Burned their babies and cut themselves
- B. Offered sacrifices and burned incense
- C. Wore robes dipped in blood and put blood on their foreheads
- D. Fasted and prayed to their gods

B:I:1K:11

12. Why did the Lord get angry with Solomon (1 Kgs 11:9)?

- A. Because he slew his son's in the Valley of Hinnom
- B. Because he burned incense to Dagon in the temple
- C. Because his heart turned away from the Lord
- D. Because he became loyal to Chemosh god of the Ammonites

C:B:1K:11

13. The Lord was angry with Solomon because he went after other gods after the Lord had appeared to him _____ times (1 Kgs 11:9)

- A. Once
- B. Twice
- C. Three times
- D. Four times

B:A:1K:11

14. What did God tell Solomon was the result of his not keeping the covenant (1 Kgs 11:11)?

- A. The kingdom would be torn away from him
- B. The kingdom would be exiled into a foreign land
- C. Famine and pestilence would strike the land
- D. Enemies would enter and devour the land

A:B:1K:11

15. To whom did God tell Solomon he would give his kingdom (1 Kgs 11:11)?

- A. His son
- B. The fathers of his foreign wives
- C. His subordinates
- D. His enemies

C:B:1K:11

16. Why did God say he would not bring judgment on Solomon during his lifetime (1 Kgs 11:12)?

- A. Because Solomon had built the temple
- B. Because Solomon had trusted God in the past
- C. Because there were 10 righteous in Israel
- D. Because of his father David

D:B:1K:11

17. Why would God give Solomon's son one tribe to rule over (1 Kgs 11:13)?

- A. For the sake of Jerusalem
- B. For the sake of the righteous in Israel
- C. For the sake of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- D. For the sake of the fatherless and widows

A:I:1K:11

18. What did God tell Solomon he had chosen and so God would give Solomon's son one tribe to rule over (1 Kgs 11:13)?

- A. Solomon
- B. Jerusalem
- C. The temple
- D. Israel

B:A:1K:11

19. After God told Solomon of his judgment on him who did the Lord raise up against Solomon (1 Kgs 11:14)?

- A. Hiram of Tyre
- B. Rezin of Aram
- C. Hanun of Ammon
- D. Hadad of Edom

D:A:1K:11

20. Who had struck down all the men of Edom in the days of David (1 Kgs 11:15)?

- A. Joab
- B. Abner
- C. Benaiah
- D. Asahel

A:I:1K:11

21. How long did Joab take to destroy all the men of Edom (1 Kgs 11:16)?

- A. One month
- B. Six months
- C. One year
- D. Two years

B:A:1K:11

22. How did Hadad escape Joab's killing of all the men of Edom (1 Kgs 11:17)?

- A. He fled to Aram
- B. He fled to the desert of Arabia
- C. He hid in the caves of Edom
- D. He fled to Egypt

D:I:1K:11

23. The king of Egypt gave or provided Hadad the Edomite all of the following EXCEPT (1 Kgs 11:18)?

- A. House
- B. Land
- C. Food
- D. Water

D:A:1K:11

24. Because the Pharaoh was so pleased with Hadad what did he give him (1 Kgs 11:19)?

- A. House
- B. Land
- C. Food
- D. A wife

D:A:1K:11

25. Who did Hadad of Edom receive from Pharaoh king of Egypt as a wife (1 Kgs 11:19)?

- A. The sister of the Queen of Sheba
- B. The sister of Queen Tahpenes
- C. The sister of the Queen of Giza
- D. The sister of Akhnaton

B:A:1K:11

26. What was Hadad of Edom's son named (1 Kgs 11:20)?

- A. Amenemope
- B. Shishak
- C. Necho
- D. Genubath

D:A:1K:11

27. What two deaths did Hadad the Edomite hear about in Egypt (1 Kgs 11:21)?

- A. Solomon and the Pharaoh's daughter
- B. Solomon and Adonijah
- C. David and Joab
- D. Saul and Jonathan

C:A:1K:11

28. When Hadad heard David and Joab were dead what request did he make to Pharaoh (1 Kgs 11:21)?

- A. To return to his own country of Edom
- B. For 100 chariots and 400 horses
- C. To lead the Egyptian forces to attack Israel
- D. To bring his family down to Egypt to protect them

A:I:1K:11

29. Who was another adversary that God raised up against Solomon besides Hadad the Edomite (1 Kgs 11:23)?

- A. Hazael
- B. Sisera
- C. Rezon
- D. Hanun

C:A:1K:11

30. Rezon, who opposed Solomon, was head of a band of rebels from _____ that David had destroyed (1 Kgs 11:23)

- A. Aram
- B. Zobah
- C. Ammon
- D. Phoenicia

B:A:1K:11

31. Where did Rezon rule and cause Solomon trouble as long as Solomon lived (1 Kgs 11:24f)?

- A. Ammon in transjordan
- B. Jabesh Gilead
- C. Haran on the Euphrates
- D. Damascus in Aram

D:I:1K:11

32. Who were two enemies God raised up to oppose Solomon after Solomon went into idolatry (1 Kgs 11:14, 23)?

- A. Abimelech and Jabin
- B. Hanun and Nahash
- C. Hadad and Rezon
- D. Hazael and Zimrilin

C:B:1K:11

33. Who was an official of Solomon who rebelled against him (1 Kgs 11:26)?

- A. Jeroboam son of Nebat
- B. Elhanan son of Arbah
- C. Zabad son of Ahlai
- D. Obed son of Shimri

A:B:1K:11

34. What tribe was Jeroboam from (1 Kgs 11:26)?

- A. Judah
- B. Benjamin
- C. Zebulun
- D. Ephraim

D:A:1K:11

35. What had Solomon built that apparently Jeroboam had worked on successfully (1 Kgs 11:27)?

- A. The temple
- B. The supporting terraces
- C. The water channels from the Gihon spring
- D. Pharaoh's daughter's palace

B:I:1K:11

36. What role did Solomon assign to Jeroboam son of Nebat after performing well at his job (1 Kgs 11:28)?

- A. Put him over the labor force of the house of Joseph
- B. Put him over the priests and Levites that ministered at the temple
- C. Put him over the raising of taxes from the northern tribes
- D. Put him over the royal palaces

A:B:1K:11

37. Who met Jeroboam son of Nebat as he left Jerusalem (1 Kgs 11:29)?

- A. Elijah the Tishbite
- B. Nathan the prophet
- C. Ahijah the prophet of Shiloh
- D. Micaiah the priest of Anathoth

C:B:1K:11

38. What did Ahijah the prophet do with Jeroboam's new cloak (1 Kgs 11:30)?

- A. He buried it
- B. He tore it into twelve pieces
- C. He asked that Jeroboam give it to him for the winter
- D. He burned it on the altar

B:B:1K:11

39. What did the sign act of Ahijah the prophet the tearing of Jeroboam's cloak represent (1 Kgs 11:31)?

- A. The kingdom would be torn out of Solomon's hand
- B. The kingdom would be destroyed by the Babylonians
- C. Jeroboam would be torn to pieces for making idols
- D. The temple would be torn to pieces by Jeroboam

A:B:1K:11

40. Why was Jeroboam given ten pieces of cloth by Ahijah the prophet (1 Kgs 11:31)?

- A. He would destroy ten cities
- B. He would flee to Egypt for ten months
- C. He would strike the Arameans ten times
- D. He would be given ten tribes

D:B:1K:11

41. Why would Solomon's descendants be given one tribe to rule (1 Kgs 11:32)?

- A. Because of God's mercy
- B. Because of David and the city of Jerusalem
- C. Because Solomon had built the temple
- D. Because there were 10 righteous people left in Judah

B:B:1K:11

42. Why did God show respect to David and not take the kingdom out of Solomon's hands (1 Kgs 11:34)?

- A. David was a man after God's own heart
- B. David walked in the ways of the Lord
- C. David observed God's commands and statutes
- D. David desired to build God a house [temple]

C:B:1K:11

43. Where did God choose to put his name (1 Kgs 11:36)?

- A. In Israel
- B. In Shiloh
- C. In Jerusalem
- D. In the hearts of his people

C:B:1K:11

44. God said because of Solomon's apostasy he would do what to David's descendants but not forever (1 Kgs 11:39)?

- A. Humble them
- B. Judge them
- C. Forgive them
- D. Exile them from the land

A:A:1K:11

45. When Solomon tried to kill Jeroboam to whom did Jeroboam flee (1 Kgs 11:40)?

- A. Zimrilim of Mari
- B. Necho, Pharaoh of Egypt
- C. Shishack, Pharaoh of Egypt
- D. Hanun, king of the Ammonites

C:B:1K:11

46. All the other events of Solomon's reign were recorded in _____ (1 Kgs 11:41)

- A. The annals of the kings of Israel
- B. The annals of the kings of Judah
- C. The annals of Solomon
- D. The prophecies of Ahijah the prophet

C:I:1K:11

47. How many years did Solomon reign over Israel (1 Kgs 11:42)?

- A. 30 years
- B. 40 years
- C. 50 years
- D. 60 years

B:B:1K:11

48. Who became king of Israel directly after Solomon (1 Kgs 11:42)?

- A. Jeroboam
- B. Josiah
- C. Jehoahaz
- D. Rehoboam

D:B:1K:11

1 Kings 12

1. Where did Rehoboam go to be made king (1 Kgs 12:1)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Gibeon
- D. Shechem

D:A:1K:12

2. Where had Jeroboam fled to in order to escape from Solomon (1 Kgs 12:2)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Egypt
- C. Jabesh Gilead
- D. Babylon

B:B:1K:12

3. Jeroboam was the son of _____ (1 Kgs 12:2)

- A. Nebat
- B. Hanun
- C. Eliab
- D. Abiezer

A:B:1K:12

4. On what two conditions did the Israelites say they would serve Rehoboam (1 Kgs 12:4)?

- A. If he rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem and allowed their sons to return home
- B. If he protected them from the Egyptians and built fortresses in the Negev
- C. If he lightened the harsh labor and the heavy yoke
- D. If he allowed them to return to their lands and freed them from taxes

C:B:1K:12

5. How many days did Rehoboam ask to consider the people's request when he was first made king (1 Kgs 12:5)?

- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Seven
- D. Twelve

A:A:1K:12

6. Who did Rehoboam first consult with about how to answer the people's requests when he was about to be made king (1 Kgs 12:6)?

- A. The sages of Bethel
- B. The sons of the prophets
- C. Solomon's elders
- D. The heads of the tribes

C:B:1K:12

7. How did Solomon's elders advise Rehoboam to get the people to serve him (1 Kgs 12:7)?

- A. To protect them from Israel's enemies
- B. To provide food for the people
- C. To build homes for the people
- D. To serve the people

D:I:1K:12

8. After rejecting the advice of the elders with whom did Rehoboam consult about how to get the people to serve him (1 Kgs 12:8)?

- A. The young men he had grown up with
- B. The Kerethites and Pelethites who guarded the king
- C. The prophets of Baal
- D. Those who ate at the king's table

A:B:1K:12

9. What did the young men Rehoboam had grown up with advise Rehoboam to respond to the people's request to lighten the yoke Solomon had put on them (1 Kgs 12:10)?

- A. My father's ropes will become my chains around your ankles
- B. My little finger is thicker than my father's waist
- C. My left arm is stronger than my father's right
- D. My father was wise but my wisdom is greater than his

B:B:1K:12

10. The young men told Rehoboam to tell the people that Solomon had scourged them with whips but that he would use _____ (1 Kgs 12:11)

- A. Scorpions
- B. Chains
- C. A threshing wheel
- D. Thorns and thistles

A:I:1K:12

11. 10. The young men told Rehoboam to tell the people that Solomon had put a heavy yoke on them but he would _____ (1 Kgs 12:11)

- A. Remove the yoke
- B. Lighten the yoke
- C. Make it heavier
- D. Replace it with chains

C:B:1K:12

12. Rehoboam rejected the elders advice in order to fulfill the word of the Lord spoken through which person (1 Kgs 12:15)?

- A. The man of God out of Judah
- B. Micah the Moreshethite
- C. Nathan the prophet
- D. Ahijah the Shilonite
- E. Hilikiah the priest

D:B:1K:12

13. To whom had Ahijah the prophet told what would happen with Rehoboam (1 Kgs 12:15)?

- A. All the people
- B. The priests of Anathoth
- C. Jeroboam son of Nebat
- D. Asa the son of Abijah

C:B:1K:12

14. Ahijah was a prophet at the time the kingdom split and he was from what town (1 Kgs 12:15)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Shiloh
- C. Bethel
- D. Jezreel

B:A:1K:12

15. What saying did the people make showing their rejection of Rehoboam's response to their requests (1 Kgs 12:16)?

- A. What share do we have in David
- B. The apple doesn't fall far from the tree
- C. Like father like son
- D. We will have no king rule over us

A:B:1K:12

16. When the people of Israel rejected Rehoboam they said "To your _____, Israel" (1 Kgs 12:16)?

- A. Cities
- B. Hills
- C. Homes
- D. Tents

D:I:1K:12

17. What was the only tribe that stuck with Rehoboam after his speech rejecting the elders' advice (1 Kgs 12:17)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Judah
- C. Ephraim
- D. Zebulun

B:B:1K:12

18. Who did Rehoboam send out initially after Israel rejected his kingship (1 Kgs 12:18)?

- A. Ahijah
- B. Sheshan
- C. Adoniram
- D. Jekamiah

C:I:1K:12

19. What happened when Rehoboam sent out Adoniram the head of the forced labor to the people of Israel (1 Kgs 12:18)?

- A. He was tarred and feathered
- B. They threw rotten figs at him
- C. They
- D. They stoned him to death

D:B:1K:12

20. Who was Adoniram (1 Kgs 12:18)?

- A. The head of forced labor in Solomon's time
- B. The high priest in Rehoboam's time
- C. The official who brought Jeroboam back from Egypt
- D. A prophet of the Lord to Rehoboam

A:B:1K:12

21. Who did the tribes of Israel (minus the tribe of Judah) call to be their king after Rehoboam was rejected (1 Kgs 12:20)?

- A. Zechariah
- B. Jeroboam
- C. Jehoahaz
- D. Manasseh

B:B:1K:12

22. After Rehoboam was rejected who did he muster besides the tribe of Judah to make war on the house of Israel (1 Kgs 12:21)?

- A. The tribe of Gad
- B. The tribe of Dan
- C. The tribe of Simeon
- D. The tribe of Benjamin

D:B:1K:12

23. How many fighting men did Rehoboam muster after he was rejected (1 Kgs 12:21)?

- A. 100,000
- B. 145,000
- C. 160,000
- D. 180,000

D:A:1K:12

24. Which prophet told Rehoboam not to go up and fight against Israel after he was rejected as king (1 Kgs 12:22)?

- A. Shemaiah the man of God
- B. Ahijah the Shilonite
- C. Nathan the prophet
- D. The man of God out of Judah

A:I:1K:12

25. What did Shemaiah the man of God tell Rehoboam to do (1 Kgs 12:24)?

- A. Fortify the walls of Jerusalem and turn back to the Lord
- B. Do not fight against the Israelites
- C. Allow their brothers in Israel to migrate to Judah
- D. Burn the fields of Jeroboam

B:B:1K:12

26. What city did Jeroboam fortify and live there (1 Kgs 12:25)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gibeon
- C. Shechem
- D. Samaria

C:B:1K:12

27. Shechem is in the hill country of what tribe (it was Jeroboam's capital) (1 Kgs 12:25)?

- A. Manasseh
- B. Ephraim
- C. Issachar
- D. Zebulun

B:A:1K:12

28. After Jeroboam was made king of Israel what did he want to avoid (1 Kgs 12:27)?

- A. His people taking their sacrifices to Jerusalem
- B. His people leaving the north to emigrate into Judah
- C. His people paying taxes to Rehoboam in the south
- D. His people building high places throughout Israel

A:B:1K:12

29. If the people of Israel gave their allegiance to Rehoboam what did Jeroboam fear would happen (1 Kgs 12:27)?

- A. They would pay their tithes to Judah
- B. They would burn down Shechem
- C. They would kill him
- D. They would exile him to Egypt

C:I:1K:12

30. What did Jeroboam build to keep the people from going to Jerusalem (1 Kgs 12:28)?

- A. An altar in Gilgal
- B. Two golden calves
- C. A temple in Shechem
- D. An Asherah pole in Samaria

B:B:1K:12

31. What did Jeroboam attribute to the golden calves he built (1 Kgs 12:28)?

- A. They had created heaven and earth
- B. They had rejected the house of David
- C. They gave Israel rain and prosperity
- D. They had brought Israel out of Egypt

D:B:1K:12

32. Where did Jeroboam set up the two calves (1 Kgs 12:29)?

- A. One in Dan and one in Bethel
- B. One in Shiloh and one in Gilgal
- C. One at Shechem and one at Gibeon
- D. One in Samaria and one in Tirzah

A:B:1K:12

33. Who did Jeroboam assign as his priests of the high places (1 Kgs 12:31)?

- A. The tribe of Gad
- B. The tribe of Benjamin which was over Bethel
- C. All sorts of people who were not Levites
- D. Those who lived at Shiloh

C:I:1K:12

34. What did Jeroboam institute in Israel on the fifteenth day of the eighth month in Israel (1 Kgs 12:32)?

- A. A Passover just for Israel
- B. The feast of Hanukkah
- C. A day for offering sacrifices to the golden calves
- D. A day to remember them throwing off the yoke of the Judean kingship

C:I:1K:12

1 Kings 13

1. Where did the man of God out of Judah go to prophesy (1 Kgs 13:1)?

- A. Gibeon
- B. Dan
- C. Gilgal
- D. Bethel

D:B:1K:13

2. When did the man of God out of Judah cry out against the altar of Bethel (1 Kgs 13:1)?

- A. As the priests of Baal were making an offering
- B. As Jeroboam was standing by the altar to make an offering
- C. As Hananiah the prophet was standing at the entrance of the temple
- D. As the Levites of Israel were purifying the altar at Bethel

B:B:1K:13

3. Who explicitly did the man of God out of Judah say would violate the altar at Bethel (1 Kgs 13:2)?

- A. Elijah the prophet
- B. Elisha the prophet
- C. Josiah the king
- D. Hilikiah the high priest

C:B:1K:13

4. What did the man of God out of Judah say Josiah would do on the altar at Bethel (1 Kgs 13:2)?

- A. Sacrifice the priests of the high places and human bones on the altar
- B. Sacrifice pigs and unclean animals to defile the altar
- C. He would offer the children of the king of Israel the descendants of

Jeroboam

- D. He would offer human excrement on the altar thereby defiling it

A:B:1K:13

5. What sign was given that the man of God out of Judah was truly speaking God's word (1 Kgs 13:3)?

- A. There was a hailstorm while they began worshipping by the altar
- B. The ground shook after he prophesied against the altar
- C. A fire down from the heavens that burned the altar down
- D. The altar split apart and the ashes poured out

D:B:1K:13

6. What was Jeroboam's initial response to the man of God out of Judah's prophecy against the altar at Bethel (1 Kgs 13:4)?

- A. He repented in dust and ashes
- B. He ordered his men to stone the prophet
- C. He raised his hand and ordered the prophet be seized
- D. He split in the face of the man of God out of Judah rejecting his message

C:B:1K:13

7. What happened when Jeroboam raised his hand ordering the man of God out of Judah be seized (1 Kgs 13:4)?

- A. His hand was shriveled up and he could not pull it back

- B. His hand was struck with lightning
- C. His hand became leprous white as snow and he was unclean
- D. The stones of the altar flew at him knocking him to the ground

A:B:1K:13

8. What did Jeroboam ask for when his hand was shriveled up at the altar at Bethel (1 Kgs 13:6)?

- A. That the man of God out of Judah hear his confession of sin and repentance
- B. That the man of God out of Judah intercede with the Lord for him
- C. That the man of God out of Judah be stoned to death
- D. That the man of God out of Judah be offered up on the altar

B:I:1K:13

9. What happened when the man of God out of Judah prayed for Jeroboam (1 Kgs 13:6)?

- A. The Jeroboam fell to the ground in fear
- B. The golden calves were struck with lightning
- C. His hand was restored
- D. The altar was rebuilt

C:B:1K:13

10. What did Jeroboam offer the man of God out of Judah that he refused (1 Kgs 13:7)?

- A. To stay and eat with the king
- B. To receive the gold and silver the king offered him
- C. To stay at Bethel as its high priest
- D. To be the king's advisor

A:B:1K:13

11. What had God commanded the man of God out of Judah (1 Kgs 13:9)?

- A. Not to accept a bribe from Jeroboam to change his prophecy
- B. Not to touch the altar at Bethel or the golden calves
- C. Not to have mercy on the priests of the golden calves at Bethel
- D. Not to eat bread or drink water or return by the way he had come

D:B:1K:13

12. Where did the old prophet that deceived the man of God out of Judah live (1 Kgs 13:11)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Bethel
- C. Gibeon
- D. Shiloh

B:A:1K:13

13. Who told the deceiving old prophet about what the man of God out of Judah had said (1 Kgs 13:11)?

- A. The king
- B. His wife
- C. His sons
- D. The priests of Bethel

C:I:1K:13

14. How did the deceiving old prophet catch up to the man of God out of Judah (1 Kgs 13:14)?

- A. He sent a messenger after him
- B. He sent his sons to catch up to him
- C. He sent some of the king's men to catch him
- D. He rode a donkey to catch up to him

D:A:1K:13

15. Where did the deceiving old prophet find the man of God out of Judah (1 Kgs 13:14)?

- A. Sitting under an oak tree
- B. By a well
- C. At the city gate
- D. On the road to Jerusalem

A:I:1K:13

16. What invitation did the deceiving old prophet give to the man of God out of Judah (1 Kgs 13:15)?

- A. To give his camels a drink of water
- B. To come home with him and eat there
- C. To return to the altar of Bethel to prophesy against it
- D. To visit the high place at Gibeah

B:B:1K:13

17. What command did the man of God out of Judah cite as to why he could not go to the old prophet's house (1 Kgs 13:16)?

- A. God had told him he must flee to Jerusalem
- B. God had told him a lion would attack him if he stayed there overnight
- C. He had to return to read the Book of the Law in Judah
- D. God had told him not to eat bread or drink water there

D:B:1K:13

18. What did the old prophet tell the man of God out of Judah (1 Kgs 13:18)?

- A. The king had sent for the man of God out of Judah so he must return
- B. He had a vision of God who told him the man of God out of Judah was right
- C. An angel told him to bring the man of God out of Judah back and feed him
- D. The Lord had done all that he said he would against the altar at Bethel

C:B:1K:13

19. As they were eating what did the old prophet tell the man of God out of Judah from the Lord (1 Kgs 13:22)?

- A. Israel would be sent into exile to Assyria
- B. His body would not be buried in the tomb of his fathers
- C. He would be struck mute for 3 days for disobeying the Lord
- D. He must repent and turn back to the Lord

B:B:1K:13

20. How did the man of God out of Judah die (1 Kgs 13:24)?

- A. A lion killed him
- B. A bear killed him
- C. A messenger of Jeroboam killed him
- D. He was trampled to death in the city gate

A:B:1K:13

21. After the man of God out of Judah was killed what stood beside his body (1 Kgs 13:25)?

- A. The altar and the laver at the high place at Bethel
- B. Two dogs
- C. A lion and a donkey
- D. A goat and a sheep

C:B:1K:13

22. Who was told that the man of God out of Judah was dead beside the side of the road (1 Kgs 13:26)?

- A. Jeroboam
- B. The old prophet who deceived him
- C. His family back in Jerusalem
- D. The priests of the high place at Bethel

B:I:1K:13

23. What did the old prophet who deceived the man of God out of Judah say was the reason why he was killed (1 Kgs 13:26)?

- A. He failed to speak the word of the Lord
- B. He did not condemn the golden calves at Bethel
- C. He did not believe in the Lord with a whole heart
- D. He defied the word of the Lord

D:B:1K:13

24. How did the old deceiving prophet travel out to retrieve the body of the man of God out of Judah (1 Kgs 13:27)?

- A. He rode a horse
- B. He rode a donkey
- C. He rode a camel
- D. He walked

B:I:1K:13

25. Where did the old deceiving prophet bury the body of the man of God out of Judah (1 Kgs 13:30)?

- A. In the old prophet's own tomb
- B. In a cave outside of Bethel
- C. In the cave of Macpelah
- D. In the tomb of his fathers in Judah

A:I:1K:13

26. What did the old deceiving prophet say would come true (1 Kgs 13:32)? The word of the Lord against _____

- A. Jeroboam the son of Nebat
- B. The altar at Bethel
- C. The Asherah pole of Samaria
- D. The gates of Beth Shan

B:B:1K:13

27. Who did Jeroboam consecrate as priests for his altar at Bethel (1 Kgs 13:33)?

- A. Only those from the tribe of Levi
- B. Only the descendants of Aaron
- C. Anyone who wanted to become a priest

D. His sons

C:B:1K:13

28. What did the sin of Jeroboam son of Nebat ultimately lead to (1 Kgs 13:34)?

A. The Lord turning away from his people

B. The leading of all Israel into sin

C. The covenant curses on Jeroboam

D. The destruction of his house from the face of the earth

D:B:1K:13

1 Kings 14

1. Which son of Jeroboam became ill (1 Kgs 14:1)?

- A. Abijah
- B. Eliezer
- C. Shammah
- D. Elhanah

A:B:1K:14

2. Who did Jeroboam send to Ahijah the prophet (1 Kgs 14:2)?

- A. A messenger
- B. His son
- C. His wife
- D. The high priest of Bethel

C:B:1K:14

3. To whom did Jeroboam send his wife to find out about what would happen to his sick son Abijah (1 Kgs 14:2)?

- A. Nathan the prophet
- B. Eliezer the priest at Jerusalem
- C. The old prophet at Bethel
- D. Ahijah the prophet

D:B:1K:14

4. Where did Ahijah the prophet to whom Jeroboam sent his wife live (1 Kgs 14:2)?

- A. Shiloh
- B. Bethel
- C. Gilgal
- D. Gibeah

A:A:1K:14

5. What had Ahijah the prophet at Shiloh told Jeroboam earlier (1 Kgs 14:2)?

- A. That he would lead Israel astray
- B. That he would become king
- C. That he would build the golden calves
- D. That his son would get sick

B:I:1K:14

6. Jeroboam told his wife to take all of the following to Ahijah the prophet at Shiloh EXCEPT (1 Kgs 14:3)?

- A. A jar of honey
- B. Bread
- C. Cakes
- D. A skin of wine

D:A:1K:14

7. What problem did Ahijah the prophet of Shiloh have (1 Kgs 14:5)?

- A. He could not see
- B. He could not walk
- C. He could not get out of bed
- D. He was poor and lived in a tent

A:B:1K:14

8. What had God told Ahijah the prophet of Shiloh before Jeroboam's wife arrived (1 Kgs 14:5)?

- A. That her son recover after three days
- B. That she would pretend to be someone else
- C. That she would get leprosy when she left Ahijah's house
- D. That the cakes she brought were dedicated to the idol the Queen of

Heaven

B:B:1K:14

9. How did Ahijah the prophet at Shiloh know Jeroboam's wife had come to see him (1 Kgs 14:6)?

- A. He heard her knock on the door
- B. He saw her royal ring
- C. He heard her footsteps
- D. His servant told him

C:I:1K:14

10. Ahijah told Jeroboam's wife all of the following concerning Jeroboam EXCEPT (1 Kgs 14:7f)?

- A. That Jeroboam was not like David who followed God's commands
- B. That Jeroboam had rebelled against the Lord by killing the prophets
- C. That Jeroboam had done evil making gods of metal
- D. That Jeroboam was more evil than all those before him

B:B:1K:14

11. What was Jeroboam's great evil that Ahijah the prophet of Shiloh pointed out (1 Kgs 14:9)?

- A. Rejecting the word of the Lord through the prophets
- B. Killing the prophets of the Lord
- C. Moving his capital to Bethel instead of Jerusalem
- D. Making idols of metal

D:B:1K:14

12. What was the judgment pronounced by Ahijah the prophet on Jeroboam as a result of his evil (1 Kgs 14:10)?

- A. He would die and be buried in an unmarked tomb
- B. He would be eaten by the birds of the air and beasts of the field
- C. All his male descendants would be cut off
- D. His idols would be hauled off to Assyria with all of Israel

C:B:1K:14

13. What metaphor did Ahijah use to describe God's destruction of the house of Jeroboam (1 Kgs 14:10)?

- A. It would be burned like dung
- B. It would scatter like chaff
- C. It would be dragged away like an unwilling ox
- D. It would be slaughtered like a lamb

A:A:1K:14

14. What would happen to those belonging to Jeroboam according to the word of the Lord through Ahijah the prophet of Shiloh (1 Kgs 14:11)?

- A. They would be carried into exile to a foreign land

- B. The walls of Bethel would be torn down
- C. They would die at the hands of their enemies
- D. They would be eaten by dogs and birds

D:B:1K:14

15. When did Ahijah the prophet of Shiloh tell Jeroboam's wife her child would die (1 Kgs 14:12)?

- A. When she approached the altar at Bethel
- B. When she set foot in her city
- C. When she entered the city gate
- D. When she lit the fire to bake bread

B:I:1K:14

16. Why would all Israel mourn for Jeroboam's dead son according to Ahijah the prophet of Shiloh (1 Kgs 14:13)?

- A. He is the only one in Jeroboam's family in whom the Lord has found anything good
- B. He is the only child that Jeroboam had and so his family line was ended with the death of this child
- C. The son of the king was considered the heir to the throne so they wept for the country
- D. He was just an infant not having done anything good or bad

A:I:1K:14

17. What did Ahijah tell Jeroboam's wife God was raising up for himself (1 Kgs 14:14)?

- A. The Egyptians to come and defeat Israel because of their idolatry
- B. A general from Assyria who would take Israel into exile
- C. A king who would cut off the family of Jeroboam
- D. A king in Judah who would fight against Israel and destroy the calves

C:B:1K:14

18. God, through Ahijah said he would strike Israel leaving it like a _____ (1 Kgs 14:15)?

- A. Fire brand in the fire
- B. A broken piece of pottery
- C. A rock in the desert
- D. A reed swaying in the water

D:A:1K:14

19. What provoked the Lord to anger (1 Kgs 14:15)?

- A. Making foreign altars
- B. Making Asherah poles
- C. Making Chemosh statues
- D. Desecrating the temple holy place

B:I:1K:14

20. Why would God give Israel up (1 Kgs 14:16)?

- A. Because of the sins of Jeroboam
- B. Because of the violence done to the poor in Israel
- C. Because they had violated his house
- D. Because they had offered their sons to Chemosh

A:B:1K:14

21. Where are the other events of Jeroboam's reign recorded (1 Kgs 16:19)?

- A. In the book of the man of God out of Judah
- B. In the records of the prophets of Israel
- C. In the annals of the kings of Israel
- D. In the prophecies of Ahijah the prophet

C:B:1K:14

22. How long did Jeroboam reign over Israel (1 Kgs 14:20)?

- A. 15 years
- B. 22 years
- C. 28 years
- D. 40 years

B:A:1K:14

23. Who succeeded Jeroboam on the throne of Israel (1 Kgs 14:20)?

- A. His son Baasha
- B. His brother Ahijah
- C. His general Jehu
- D. His son Nadab

D:B:1K:14

24. How old was Rehoboam when he became king (1 Kgs 14:21)?

- A. 21
- B. 34
- C. 41
- D. 43

C:A:1K:14

25. How many years did Rehoboam rule over Judah and Jerusalem (1 Kgs 14:21)?

- A. 11 years
- B. 13 years
- C. 15 years
- D. 17 years

D:A:1K:14

26. What was the ethnic background of Rehoboam's mother (1 Kgs 14:21)?

- A. Moabite
- B. Ammonite
- C. Egyptian
- D. Edomite

B:I:1K:14

27. Where did Judah set up their Asherah poles under Rehoboam's rule (1 Kgs 14:23)?

- A. Every high hill and spreading tree
- B. Every valley and by every stream
- C. In the caves in the desert
- D. On their rooftops and in their gates

A:B:1K:14

28. Judah set up all of the following under every spreading tree in Rehoboam's reign EXCEPT (1 Kgs 14:23)

- A. Asherah poles
- B. Altars

- C. Sacred stones
- D. High places

B:A:1K:14

29. Who does 1 Kings identify as found at the high places set up during Rehoboam's reign (1 Kgs 14:24)?

- A. The priests of Baal
- B. The prophets of Baal
- C. Male shrine prostitutes
- D. Female shrine prostitutes

C:B:1K:14

30. Who attacked Jerusalem in the reign of Rehoboam (1 Kgs 14:25)?

- A. Rezin of Aram
- B. Zimrilim of Mari
- C. Cushanrishathaim of Hatti
- D. Shishak of Egypt

D:B:1K:14

31. In describing what Shishak took from Jerusalem in the fifth year of Rehoboam what was explicitly identified as taken (1 Kgs 14:26)?

- A. The golden altar
- B. The ark of the covenant
- C. Solomon's golden shields
- D. The golden menorah

C:B:1K:14

32. What did Rehoboam replace the gold shields that Shishak stole with (1 Kgs 14:27)?

- A. Silver shields
- B. Bronze shields
- C. Wooden shields
- D. Stone shields

B:A:1K:14

33. When did the guards bear the bronze shields that Rehoboam built (1 Kgs 14:28)?

- A. Whenever Rehoboam went to the temple
- B. Whenever Rehoboam went to the royal palace
- C. Whenever Rehoboam went out to battle
- D. Whenever Rehoboam sat at dinner

A:I:1K:14

34. Where are all the events of Rehoboam's reign recorded (1 Kgs 14:29)?

- A. In the records of Gad the seer
- B. In the annals of the kings of Judah
- C. In the annals of Nathan the prophet
- D. In the book of Huldah the prophet

B:B:1K:14

35. Who did Rehoboam fight with continually (1 Kgs 14:30)?

- A. Shishak
- B. Rezin
- C. Hanun king of Ammon
- D. Jeroboam

D:B:1K:14

36. What was Rehoboam's mother's name (1 Kgs 14:31)?

- A. Naamah
- B. Abigail
- C. Maacah
- D. Rizpah

A:A:1K:14

37. Who succeeded Rehoboam on the throne of Judah (1 Kgs 14:31)?

- A. Jehoram
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Abijah
- D. Asa

C:B:1K:14

1 Kings 15

1. Who became king of Judah in the 18th year of Jeroboam son of Nebat (1 Kgs 15:1)

- A. Baasha
- B. Asa
- C. Jehoshaphat
- D. Abijah

D:B:1K:18

2. Jeroboam was the son of _____ (1 Kgs 15:1)

- A. Ahijah
- B. Jehoash
- C. Nebat
- D. Nethaniah

C:B:1K:15

3. What was Abijah's mother's name (1 Kgs 15:2)?

- A. Maacah
- B. Milcah
- C. Naamah
- D. Rizpah

A:A:1K:15

4. How long did Abijah reign in Jerusalem (1 Kgs 15:2)?

- A. One year
- B. Three years
- C. Eight years
- D. Twelve years

B:A:1K:15

5. How was Abijah characterized (1 Kgs 15:3)?

- A. He was worse than all before him in Judah
- B. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord
- C. He committed all the sins his father had done
- D. He followed in the ways of David his father

C:I:1K:15

6. For David's sake what did the Lord give Abijah in Jerusalem (1 Kgs 15:4)?

- A. A lamp
- B. A crown
- C. A throne
- D. A home

A:I:1K:15

7. What did David do in his reign that 1 Kings 15 in the days of Abijah points out (1 Kgs 15:5)?

- A. He took down the high places of Israel
- B. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord
- C. He followed God with all his heart
- D. He was the man after God's own heart

B:B:1K:15

8. 1 Kings 15 says David keep all of the Lord's commands EXCEPT (1 Kgs 15:5)

- A. In letting Absalom return to Jerusalem

- B. In allowing Joab to kill Abner
- C. In the discipline of his son Adonijah
- D. In the case of Uriah the Hittite

D:B:1K:15

9. During Abijah's lifetime who was warring against each other (1 Kgs 15:6)?

- A. Rehoboam and Jeroboam
- B. Shishak and Rehoboam
- C. Rezin and Jeroboam
- D. Hanun and Jabin

A:B:1K:15

10. With whom did Abijah have a war (1 Kgs 15:7)?

- A. Baasha
- B. Zimri
- C. Jeroboam
- D. Omri

C:B:1K:15

11. Where was Abijah buried (1 Kgs 15:8)?

- A. In Tirzah
- B. In Samaria
- C. In the City of David
- D. In Bethel

C:B:1K:15

12. Who succeeded Abijah as king of Judah (1 Kgs 15:9)?

- A. Jehoshaphat
- B. Jehoram
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Asa

D:B:1K:15

13. Who was king in Israel when Asa became king in Judah (1 Kgs 15:9)?

- A. Baasha
- B. Jeroboam
- C. Omri
- D. Zimri

B:I:1K:15

14. How many years did Asa rule in Jerusalem (1 Kgs 15:10)?

- A. 12
- B. 21
- C. 32
- D. 41

D:A:1K:15

15. What was Asa's grandmother's name (1 Kgs 15:10)?

- A. Maacah
- B. Milcah
- C. Naamah
- D. Rizpah

A:A:1K:15

16. How was the reign of Asa characterized (1 Kgs 15:11)?

- A. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord
- B. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord
- C. He did not follow in the ways of David his father
- D. He was worse than all the kings of Judah before him

B:B:1K:15

17. Who did Asa expel from the land (1 Kgs 15:12)?

- A. All those who worshipped Baal
- B. All the priests of Chemosh
- C. All the male shrine prostitutes
- D. All those who worshipped Baal

C:I:1K:15

18. What did Asa get rid of (1 Kgs 15:12)?

- A. All the idols his father Abijah had made
- B. All those priests of Baal
- C. All the Asherah poles in Jerusalem
- D. All those who worshipped the golden calves

A:B:1K:15

19. Who did Asa depose (1 Kgs 15:13)?

- A. The priests of Baal
- B. His grandmother Maacah as queen mother
- C. His father's officials
- D. His brothers

B:B:1K:15

20. Why did Asa depose his grandmother Maacah (1 Kgs 15:13)?

- A. Because she was a shrine prostitute
- B. Because she plotted against him
- C. Because she made an Asherah pole
- D. Because she did evil in the eyes of the Lord

C:B:1K:15

21. Where did Asa burn his grandmother's Asherah pole (1 Kgs 15:13)?

- A. In the valley of Hinnom
- B. In the Kidron Valley
- C. In the valley of Rephaim
- D. In the valley of Jezreel

B:A:1K:15

22. What did Asa burn in the Kidron Valley (1 Kgs 15:13)?

- A. The altar of Baal
- B. The books of the priests of Nob
- C. The robes of the priests of Chemosh
- D. The Asherah pole of his grandmother

D:I:1K:15

23. What did Asa not totally remove (1 Kgs 15:14)?

- A. All the high places
- B. All the male shrine prostitutes
- C. All the Asherah poles

D. All the altars of Baal

A:B:1K:15

24. What did Asa bring into the temple of the Lord (1 Kgs 15:15)?

- A. The altar of Baal
- B. Asherah poles
- C. Gold and silver
- D. Priests and Levites

C:I:1K:15

25. With whom did Asa have a war throughout his reign (1 Kgs 15:16)?

- A. Jeroboam
- B. Nadab
- C. Omri
- D. Baasha

D:I:1K:15

26. What town did Baasha fortify to prevent anyone from leaving or entering Israel (1 Kgs 15:17)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Ramah
- C. Gibeon
- D. Bethel

B:A:1K:15

27. Why did Baasha fortify Ramah (1 Kgs 15:17)?

- A. To prevent anyone from leaving or entering Israel
- B. To provoke war with Asa
- C. To defend his palace
- D. To protect Israel from the Philistines

A:B:1K:15

28. To whom did Asa send gold and silver from the temple treasuries to help him in his war with Baasha (1 Kgs 15:18)?

- A. Shishack of Egypt
- B. Nergal from Babylon
- C. Ben-Hadad from Aram
- D. Zimrilim from Mari

C:B:1K:15

29. Ben-Hadad was king of Aram in the days of Asa ruling what city (1 Kgs 15:18)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Haran
- C. Memphis
- D. Gezer

A:B:1K:15

30. What did Asa request from Ben-Hadad of Aram (1 Kgs 15:19)?

- A. That he leave the territories of Judah
- B. That he break his treaty with Baasha
- C. That he send tribute to support Asa
- D. That he send troops to help strengthen Asa's army

B:B:1K:15

31. Ben-Hadad, at Asa's request, took all the following cities and territories EXCEPT (1 Kgs 15:20)

- A. Dan
- B. Abel Beth Maacah
- C. All Kinnereth
- D. Tirzah
- E. Naphtali

D:A:1K:15

32. When Baasha heard of Ben-Hadad's attacks where did he withdraw to (1 Kgs 15:21)?

- A. Samaria
- B. Shechem
- C. Bethel
- D. Tirzah

D:I:1K:15

33. What did Asa order all of Judah to do to Ramah that Baasha had been fortifying (1 Kgs 15:22)?

- A. Burn down the city of Ramah
- B. Carry off the stones and timbers used to fortify Ramah
- C. Knock down the walls of Ramah and burn the palace there
- D. Destroy the gates of Ramah

B:I:1K:15

34. What did Asa do with the stones and timbers of Ramah (1 Kgs 15:22)?

- A. Built up Geba and Mizpah
- B. Threw them into the valley of Rephaim
- C. Burned and scattered them
- D. Buried them in the cave of Machpelah

A:A:1K:15

35. Asa built up Geba and Mizpah which were in what tribal area (1 Kgs 15:22)?

- A. Naphtali
- B. Ephraim
- C. Judah
- D. Benjamin

D:I:1K:15

36. What happened to Asa in his old age (1 Kgs 15:23)?

- A. He got leprosy
- B. He turned away from the Lord
- C. His feet got diseased
- D. He was paralyzed

C:B:1K:15

37. Where was Asa buried (1 Kgs 15:24)?

- A. In the Kidron Valley
- B. On the Mount of Olives
- C. In the Hinnom Valley
- D. In the city of David

D:B:1K:15

38. Who succeeded Asa as king of Judah (1 Kgs 15:24)?

- A. Jehoram
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Abijah
- D. Manasseh

B:B:1K:15

39. Who succeeded Jeroboam as king of Israel (1 Kgs 15:25)?

- A. Baasha
- B. Omri
- C. Zimri
- D. Nadab

D:B:1K:15

40. Nadab son of Jeroboam became king when _____ was king of Judah (1 Kgs 15:25)?

- A. Asa
- B. Jehosphat
- C. Josiah
- D. Abijah

A:I:1K:15

41. How long was Nadab son of Jeroboam king of Israel (1 Kgs 15:25)?

- A. Two years
- B. Five years
- C. Fifteen years
- D. Thirty-two years

A:A:1K:15

42. How was Nadab's reign over Israel characterized (1 Kgs 15:26)?

- A. He went after foreign gods
- B. He did evil in the eyes of the Lord
- C. He built an Asherah pole at Bethel
- D. He did not give justice to the poor, fatherless and widows

B:B:1K:15

43. How did Baasha gain the kingship of Israel (1 Kgs 15:27)?

- A. He paid the king of Aram to fight against Nadab
- B. He was anointed by the hand of Ahijah the prophet
- C. He slew Nadab as he was besieging a town
- D. He took over after the Philistines killed Nadab

C:I:1K:15

44. What Philistine town was Nadab besieging when he was slain by Baasha (1 Kgs 15:27)?

- A. Gath
- B. Ashkelon
- C. Ekron
- D. Gibbethon

D:A:1K:15

45. When Baasha became king in Israel what was one of the first things he did (1 Kgs 15:29)?

- A. He tore down the golden calves at Dan and Bethel

- B. He killed Jeroboam's whole family
- C. He attacked Jerusalem
- D. He fortified Tirzah and Samaria

B:B:1K:15

46. Who had predicted that Jeroboam's family would be destroyed (1 Kgs 15:29)?

- A. Ahijah the Shilonite
- B. Huldah the prophetess
- C. Amos from Tekoa
- D. Micaiah the son of Akbar

A:B:1K:15

47. Who did Baasha fight throughout his reign over Israel (1 Kgs 15:32)?

- A. Sihon of Heshbon
- B. Rezin of Aram
- C. Asa of Judah
- D. Abijah of Israel

C:A:1K:15

48. Who succeeded Nadab as king in Israel (1 Kgs 15:33)?

- A. Zimri
- B. Omri
- C. Elah
- D. Baasha

D:B:1K:15

49. What was Baasha's capital on Israel (1 Kgs 15:33)?

- A. Samaria
- B. Tirzah
- C. Shechem
- D. Beth Shan

B:I:1K:15

50. How was the reign of Baasha characterized (1 Kgs 15:34)?

- A. He went after foreign gods
- B. He did evil in the eyes of the Lord
- C. He built an Asherah pole at Bethel
- D. He did not give justice to the poor, fatherless and widows

B:B:1K:15

51. What sin was Baasha faulted for committing (1 Kgs 15:34)?

- A. He walked in the ways of Jeroboam
- B. He rebuilt the high places of Israel
- C. He offered his children in sacrifice to Chemosh
- D. He oppressed the needy

A:B:1K:15

1 Kings 16

1. Who was the prophet that confronted Baasha king of Israel (1 Kgs 16:1)?

- A. Ahijah the Shilonite
- B. Jehu son of Hanani
- C. The man of God out of Judah
- D. Jeremiah son of Hilikiah

B:B:1K:16

2. What was the divine response to Baasha having followed the ways of Jeroboam (1 Kgs 16:2)?

- A. It provoke God to anger
- B. God withdrew his blessings from Israel
- C. God withdrew his presence from Israel
- D. God regretted that he had made Baasha king

A:I:1K:16

3. To whom did God compare Baasha's house after he would judge him (1 Kgs 16:3)?

- A. The house of Solomon
- B. The house of Saul
- C. The house of Jeroboam
- D. The house of Eli

C:B:1K:16

4. What would happen to those belonging to Baasha who died in the city (1 Kgs 16:4)?

- A. They would be trampled in the streets
- B. They would be killed by the sword
- C. The birds of the air would feed on them
- D. They would be eaten by dogs

D:A:1K:16

5. What would happen to those belonging to Baasha who died in the country (1 Kgs 16:4)?

- A. They would be run over by chariots
- B. They would be pursued by the sword
- C. The birds of the air would feed on them
- D. They would be eaten by the beasts of the field

C:A:1K:16

6. Where was Baasha buried (1 Kgs 16:6)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Tirzah
- C. Samaria
- D. Shechem

B:I:1K:16

7. Who succeeded Baasha as king of Israel (1 Kgs 16:6)?

- A. Omri
- B. Zimri
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Elah

D:B:1K:16

8. Elah became king of Israel when who was king of Israel (1 Kgs 16:8)?

- A. Abijah
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Asa
- D. Jehoram

C:B:1K:16

9. How long did Elah reign over Israel (1 Kgs 16:8)?

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Five years
- D. Seven years

B:A:1K:16

10. Where was Elah's capital during his reign over Israel (1 Kgs 16:8)?

- A. Tirzah
- B. Beth Shan
- C. Samaria
- D. Shechem

A:I:1K:16

11. What was Elah doing when he was assassinated by Zimri (1 Kgs 16:9)?

- A. He was worshipping the golden calf at Bethel
- B. He was building an Asherah pole in Shechem
- C. He was getting drunk in the home of a palace official
- D. He was riding his chariot

C:I:1K:16

12. What was Zimri's role in Elah's kingdom before he killed Elah (1 Kgs 16:9)?

- A. He was the head of the palace guard
- B. He was a gate keeper
- C. He was an advisor to the king
- D. He was the commander of half of Elah's chariots

D:B:1K:16

13. In whose house was Elah getting drunk when Zimri slew him (1 Kgs 16:9)?

- A. Akiel
- B. Abiram
- C. Arza
- D. Ahiel

C:A:1K:16

14. Who slew Elah the king of Israel (1 Kgs 16:10)?

- A. Zimri
- B. Omri
- C. Elephaz
- D. Eliahu

A:B:1K:16

16. Who succeeded Elah as king of Israel (1 Kgs 16:10)?

- A. Nadab
- B. Omri
- C. Zimri
- D. Jehu

C:B:1K:16

17. What was one of the first things Zimri did after becoming king of Israel (1 Kgs 16:11)?

- A. Killed off the line of Baasha
- B. He built an Asherah pole at Bethel
- C. He went to war against Asa
- D. He move the capital to Samaria

A:B:1K:16

18. Zimri fulfilled the prophecy of what prophet against the house of Baasha (1 Kgs 16:12)?

- A. Ahijah the Shilonite
- B. Nathan
- C. Elijah
- D. Jehu

D:I:1K:16

19. What in the reigns of Baasha and Elah provoked the Lord to anger (1 Kgs 16:13)?

- A. Their treatment of the poor and needy
- B. Their worthless idols
- C. Their alliances with Rezin of Aram
- D. Their wars against Judah and Jerusalem

B:B:1K:16

20. Where did Zimri reign over Israel from (1 Kgs 16:15)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Beth Shan
- C. Tirzah
- D. Samaria
- E. Shechem

C:I:1K:16

21. How long did Zimri reign over Israel (1 Kgs 16:15)?

- A. 7 days
- B. 3 months
- C. 2 years
- D. 5 years

A:B:1K:16

22. How did Omri become king of Israel (1 Kgs 16:16)?

- A. He was anointed by the prophet Jehu son of Hanani
- B. He killed Zimri with the sword
- C. He was proclaimed king by the army
- D. Zimri fell into a well and Omri was made king

C:B:1K:16

23. Where was Omri fighting against the Philistines when he was proclaimed king of Israel (1 Kgs 16:17)?

- A. Gath
- B. Gibbethon
- C. Gaza
- D. Ekron

B:A:1K:16

24. What town did Omri lay siege to in order to slay Zimri (1 Kgs 16:17)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Beth Shan
- C. Tirzah
- D. Samaria
- E. Shechem

C:A:1K:16

25. What did Zimri do when Omri attacked Tirzah (1 Kgs 16:18)?

- A. Fled to Damascus
- B. Went into the citadel and set it on fire killing himself
- C. Got in his chariot and attacked Omri and was shot by an archer
- D. Was killed by his own men

B:B:1K:16

26. How was the 7 day reign of Zimri characterized (1 Kgs 16:19)?

- A. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord
- B. He did not take down the high places
- C. He built an Asherah pole in Tirzah
- D. He attacked Jerusalem and defiled the temple

A:B:1K:16

27. How was the 7 day reign of Zimri characterized (1 Kgs 16:19)?

- A. He walked in the ways of Jeroboam
- B. He did not take down the high places
- C. He built an Asherah pole in Tirzah
- D. He attacked Jerusalem and defiled the temple

A:B:1K:16

28. Who was Omri's rival for the throne of Israel (1 Kgs 16:21)?

- A. Ethbaal
- B. Othniel
- C. Asarel
- D. Tibni

D:I:1K:16

29. When Omri became king of Israel who was king in Judah (1 Kgs 16:23)?

- A. Abijah
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Asa
- D. Amaziah

C:B:1K:16

30. What did Omri buy from Shemer for two talents of silver (1 Kgs 16:24)?

- A. Tirzah
- B. Janin
- C. Ekron
- D. Samaria

D:B:1K:16

31. From whom did Omri buy the hill of Samaria (1 Kgs 16:24)?

- A. Shemer

- B. Kenaz
- C. Seraiah
- D. Ben-Hanan

A:A:1K:16

32. How was the reign of Omri characterized (1 Kgs 16:25)?

- A. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord
- B. He offered his children up to Chemosh god of the Moabites
- C. He sinned more than all those before him
- D. He ran after Baal and Asherah

C:B:1K:16

33. In whose ways did Omri king of Israel walk (1 Kgs 16:26)?

- A. David his father
- B. Jeroboam son of Nebat
- C. Ben-Hadad king Aram
- D. Abimelech king of Philistia

B:B:1K:16

34. Where was Omri buried (1 Kgs 16:28)?

- A. Tirzah
- B. Shechem
- C. Bethel
- D. Samaria

D:B:1K:16

35. Who succeeded Omri on the throne of Israel (1 Kgs 16:28)?

- A. Ahab
- B. Elah
- C. Jehu
- D. Jehoahaz

A:B:1K:16

36. Who was king in Judah when Ahab became king (1 Kgs 16:29)?

- A. Abijah
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Asa
- D. Amaziah

C:B:1K:16

37. How many years did Ahab rule over Israel (1 Kgs 16:29)?

- A. 7
- B. 15
- C. 22
- D. 31

C:A:1K:16

38. How was the reign of Ahab characterized (1 Kgs 16:30)?

- A. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord
- B. He offered his children up to Chemosh god of the Moabites
- C. He sinned more than all those before him
- D. He ran after Baal and Asherah

C:B:1K:16

39. What did Ahab consider trivial (1 Kgs 16:31)?

- A. To put to death the prophets of the Lord
- B. To commit the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- C. To build Asherah poles on all the high places
- D. To make an alliance with Aram

B:I:1K:16

40. Who did Ahab marry (1 Kgs 16:31)?

- A. Milcah
- B. Jezebel
- C. Tamar
- D. Maacah

B:B:1K:16

41. Who was the father of Jezebel (1 Kgs 16:31)?

- A. Ethbaal king of the Sidonians
- B. Sihon king of Heshbon
- C. Amraphael king of nations
- D. Ben-Hadad king of Aram

A:I:1K:16

42. In the reign of Ahab they began to worship and serve what god (1 Kgs 16:31)?

- A. Chemosh
- B. Moloch
- C. Dagon
- D. Baal

D:B:1K:16

43. What temple did Ahab build in Samaria (1 Kgs 16:32)?

- A. Baal
- B. The golden calves
- C. Chemosh
- D. Moloch

A:B:1K:16

44. What did Hiel of Bethel rebuild in the time of Ahab (1 Kgs 16:34)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Gibeon
- C. Jericho
- D. Anathoth

C:I:1K:16

45. What happened when Hiel of Bethel rebuilt the foundations of Jericho (1 Kgs 16:34)?

- A. His wife died
- B. His firstborn died
- C. His younger son died
- D. He was smitten with leprosy

B:B:1K:16

46. When did Hiel of Bethel loose his younger son Segub (1 Kgs 16:34)?

- A. When he laid the foundation of Jericho
- B. When he finished the walls of Jericho
- C. When he built the palace in Jericho

D. When he set up the gates of Jericho

D:A:1K:16

47. When Hiel of Bethel lost his sons as he rebuilt Jericho it fulfilled the word of the Lord spoke by _____ (1 Kgs 16:34)?

- A. Joshua son of Nun
- B. Elijah the Tishbite
- C. Ahijah the Shilonite
- D. The man of God out of Judah

A:B:1K:16

1 Kings 17

1. Elijah was from what area (1 Kgs 17:1)?

- A. Tekoa in Judah
- B. Tishbe in Gilead
- C. Jezreel in Galilee
- D. Gerizim in Ephraim

B:I:1K:17

2. Who was the king that Elijah addressed (1 Kgs 17:1)?

- A. Omri
- B. Baasha
- C. Elah
- D. Ahab

D:B:1K:17

3. What did Elijah announce would not happen except by his word (1 Kgs 17:1)?

- A. Harvest of wheat and barley
- B. Dew or rain
- C. The Lord's blessings
- D. Prosperity and security in Israel

B:B:1K:17

4. Where was Elijah to hide after having announced a drought on Ahab and Israel (1 Kgs 17:3)?

- A. Wadi Qelt east of Jerusalem
- B. The Arnon canyon on the other side of the Jordan
- C. The spring of Harod in the Jezreel valley
- D. The Kerith Ravine east of the Jordan

D:B:1K:17

5. How did God feed Elijah when he was at the Kerith brook (1 Kgs 17:3)?

- A. With sheep and goats
- B. The ravens brought him food
- C. A woman brought him food
- D. He stayed with a family there

B:B:1K:17

6. What did the ravens bring Elijah when he was at the Kerith Ravine (1 Kgs 17:6)?

- A. Bread and meat
- B. Wine and bread
- C. Fruits and vegetables
- D. Manna and wine

A:I:1K:17

7. After Elijah was at the Kerith Ravine why did he have to move from there (1 Kgs 17:7)?

- A. Ahab was pursuing him
- B. He had to bring a message to Israel
- C. The stream dried up
- D. The ravens ran out of food to bring him

C:I:1K:17

8. After the Kerith Ravine where did God guide Elijah during the drought (1 Kgs 17:9)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Bethel
- C. Shiloh
- D. Zarephath

D:I:1K:17

9. Zarephath was located in what region (1 Kgs 17:9)?

- A. Jezreel
- B. Gilead
- C. Sidon
- D. Jordan

C:I:1K:17

10. How did God tell Elijah he would get food when he arrived at Zarephath (1 Kgs 17:10)?

- A. The king of Sidon would take care of him
- B. A widow would feed him
- C. The ravens would feed him
- D. He was to fish in the ocean there

B:B:1K:17

11. What was the widow of Zarephath doing when Elijah met her (1 Kgs 17:10)?

- A. Drawing water from the well
- B. Threshing wheat
- C. Cooking in her home
- D. Gathering sticks

D:A:1K:17

12. What did Elijah request from the widow of Zarephath when he first met her (1 Kgs 17:11)?

- A. Bread and water
- B. Oil and figs
- C. Olives and bread
- D. Bread and wine

A:I:1K:17

13. While the widow of Zarephath had no water or bread what did she tell Elijah she did have (1 Kgs 17:12)?

- A. A basket of olives and figs
- B. A jug of oil and a handful of flour
- C. A skin of wine and a jar of barley
- D. A leg of lamb and skin of milk

B:I:1K:17

14. Why was the widow of Zarephath gathering sticks (1 Kgs 17:12)?

- A. To make a fire to keep warm
- B. To build a roof for her house
- C. To cook a last meal for her son
- D. To bring the palace to trade for some food

C:B:1K:17

15. What did Elijah request from the widow of Zarephath after she told him she only had oil and flour (1 Kgs 17:14)?

- A. He wanted her to make him a small cake
- B. He wanted her to bake him some bread
- C. He wanted oil to refresh himself with
- D. He wanted her to sell everything she had and follow him

A:I:1K:17

16. What did Elijah tell the widow of Zarephath would not happen until they got rain (1 Kgs 17:14)?

- A. She would find a silver coin she could use for food at the gate of the city
- B. She should bake bread for her neighbors and give it away
- C. The birds would bring her and her son food
- D. Her jar of flour and jug of oil would not run dry

D:B:1K:17

17. What did the widow of Zarephath say to Elijah after her son died (1 Kgs 17:18)?

- A. May the Lord look upon me and judge you for the evil you have brought on my son
- B. I gave you food and water and this is how you repay your friends
- C. Did you come here to remind me of my sin and kill my son
- D. Did you bring a curse on this house instead of a blessing

C:B:1K:17

18. Where did Elijah take the boy from his mother's arms (1 Kgs 17:19)?

- A. To the upper room
- B. To the city gate
- C. To the roof of the house
- D. To the place where they had made bread for Elijah

A:A:1K:17

19. What did Elijah do to bring the widow of Zarephath's son back to life after praying to God (1 Kgs 17:21)?

- A. He opened the window and prayed to God three times
- B. He laid hands on the boy and anointed him with oil
- C. He told his mother to breathe into the boy's nostrils three times
- D. He stretched himself on top of the boy three times

D:B:1K:17

20. How did the widow of Zarephath's son come back to life (1 Kgs 17:22)?

- A. The Lord heard Elijah's cry
- B. He was merely asleep and not dead so Elijah woke him
- C. Elijah breathed into his mouth three times
- D. Elijah touched him with a hot iron causing him to come alive

A:B:1K:17

21. After Elijah brought the widow of Zarephath's son back to life she said that she now knew Elijah was a man of God and _____ (1 Kgs 17:24)

- A. Death has no sting
- B. The word of the Lord from his mouth was true
- C. That God listened to Elijah
- D. The Lord God was compassionate and his mercy extends to all

B:I:1K:17

1 Kings 18

1. After how many years did the Lord finally tell Elijah to go and tell Ahab the Lord would send rain (1 Kgs 18:1)?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5

C:I:1K:18

2. Who did the Lord tell Elijah to present himself to when the Lord had decided to send rain after a multi-year drought (1 Kgs 18:1)?

- A. Baasha
- B. Omri
- C. Zimri
- D. Ahab

D:B:1K:18

3. What role did Obadiah play among Ahab's officials (1 Kgs 18:3)?

- A. He was a palace administrator
- B. He was the recorder for the kingdom
- C. He was the captain of the guard
- D. He was the king's advisor

A:I:1K:18

4. What was noted about Obadiah Ahab's palace administrator (1 Kgs 18:4)?

- A. He was one of the prophets of Baal
- B. He was a priest of the altar of Baal at Samaria
- C. He was a believer in the Lord
- D. He was the guard who oversaw the killing of the Lord's prophets

C:B:1K:18

5. What had Obadiah done in the reign of Ahab and Jezebel (1 Kgs 18:4)?

- A. He had served the Lord by cutting down the Asherah pole in Samaria
- B. He had hidden 100 prophets of the Lord in two caves
- C. He had hidden Elijah on the roof of his house when Ahab was trying to kill him
- D. He had smuggled many priests and Levites down to Jerusalem

B:B:1K:18

6. What task had Ahab ordered Obadiah to do during the three year drought (1 Kgs 18:5)?

- A. Find some grass at the springs around Israel to keep the horses alive
- B. Take a number of camels to haul water up from the Jordan River
- C. Go to Phoenician and buy food for those of the palace in Samaria
- D. Find Elijah so that Ahab could kill him and end the drought

A:I:1K:18

7. Who searched the land for grass for the horses and mules along with Obadiah during the three year drought (1 Kgs 18:6)?

- A. Elihu
- B. Naboth
- C. Elijah

D. Ahab

D:A:1K:18

8. Who did Obadiah, Ahab's palace administrator meet as he was searching for grass for the king's horses (1 Kgs 18:7)?

- A. Naboth
- B. The prophets of Baal
- C. Elijah
- D. Ahab

C:B:1K:18

9. Why was Obadiah scared when he met Elijah (1 Kgs 18:12)?

- A. Elijah was headed to Samaria where Ahab was going to try to kill him
- B. The Spirit may carry Elijah off and Ahab would kill Obadiah
- C. Elijah had a bounty on his head for killing the prophets of Baal
- D. Elijah had threatened that his son would die

B:B:1K:18

10. Obadiah told Elijah that Ahab had been doing what during the three year drought (1 Kgs 18:10)?

- A. Planning how to kill Elijah as one of the prophets of the Lord
- B. Digging a well in Samaria to get water
- C. Made an alliance with the king of Aram to supply Samaria with food
- D. Hunting for Elijah sending out people to look for him even in foreign

countries

D:I:1K:18

11. Why did Obadiah tell Elijah Ahab might kill him (1 Kgs 18:12)?

- A. If he says he's found Elijah and the Spirit carries him off
- B. If he tells Ahab there are still some prophets of the Lord alive
- C. If he tells Ahab it is because of him that there was a drought
- D. If he says he cannot find sources of water for the horses to drink

A:B:1K:18

12. Who did Obadiah say had killed prophets of the Lord (1 Kgs 18:13)?

- A. Ahab
- B. Jezebel
- C. Jehu
- D. Rezin

B:B:1K:18

13. Where did Obadiah hide one hundred prophets of the Lord (1 Kgs 18:13)?

- A. On the roof of the palace
- B. In the forest of Ephraim
- C. In a field in Sidon
- D. In two caves

D:B:1K:18

14. What was Elijah's solution to the objection of Obadiah that if he told Ahab he had found Elijah Ahab would kill him (1 Kgs 18:14)?

- A. Elijah promised him the Lord would not let him be harmed
- B. Elijah told him to tell Ahab to meet him at Mount Gilboa
- C. Elijah said he would present himself to Ahab

D. Elijah said Ahab would be dead within two months

C:I:1K:18

15. Of what did Ahab accuse Elijah in their meeting that had been arranged by Obadiah (1 Kgs 18:16)?

- A. You man of terror and destruction
- B. You troubler of Israel
- C. You prophet of vanity
- D. You friend of Judah

B:B:1K:18

16. Why did Elijah tell Ahab he was the troubler of Israel (1 Kgs 18:18)?

- A. Because he abandoned the Lord's commands and followed the Baals
- B. Because he killed the prophets of the Lord and worshipped the calves
- C. Because he had married Jezebel the daughter of the king of Sidon
- D. Because he had hardened his heart against the Lord God of Israel

A:B:1K:18

17. Where did Elijah tell Ahab to meet him with the prophets of Baal (1 Kgs 18:19)?

- A. On Mount Gilboa
- B. On the Mount of Olives
- C. On Mount Gerizim
- D. On Mount Carmel

D:B:1K:18

18. How many prophets of Baal and Asherah ate at Jezebel's table (1 Kgs 18:19)?

- A. 380
- B. 450
- C. 850
- D. 1000

C:A:1K:18

19. What two groups of false prophets ate at the table of Jezebel (1 Kgs 18:19)?

- A. Prophets of Dagon and Baal
- B. Prophets of Baal and Asherah
- C. Prophets of Chemosh and Moloch
- D. Prophets of Baal and the golden calves

B:B:1K:18

20. What challenge lay down on Mount Carmel (1 Kgs 18:21)?

- A. If you will repent of your sins the Lord will forgive
- B. If you return the Lord will restore prosperity to Israel
- C. If the Lord is God, follow him; if Baal is God, follow him
- D. If you will break the commands of the Lord then there will be no rain

C:B:1K:18

21. What did Elijah tell the people gathered on Mount Carmel (1 Kgs 18:21)?

- A. How long will you waver between two opinions
- B. How long will you reject the Lord your God
- C. When will you return to the Lord who brought you out of Egypt
- D. How long will you serve Baal and Asherah

A:B:1K:18

22. What was the people's response to Elijah's challenge on Mount Carmel (1 Kgs 19:21)?

- A. They tore their clothes and threw dust on their heads
- B. They picked up stones to stone him
- C. They said "We will follow Baal the rider of the clouds"
- D. They said nothing

D:I:1K:18

23. How many prophets of Baal were on Mount Carmel opposing Elijah (1 Kgs 18:22)?

- A. 350
- B. 400
- C. 450
- D. 500

C:I:1K:18

24. What test did Elijah arrange to prove which god was God (1 Kgs 18:23ff)?

- A. Two bulls on two separate altars and the god who answers by fire is God
- B. Two altars set up and the god that caused it to rain is God
- C. Two tree pillars set up and the one that was struck by fire was God
- D. Two altars were built when the sacrifice was made if the ground shook

that would prove which one was God

A:B:1K:18

25. What did the prophets of Baal do until noon on Mount Carmel (1 Kgs 18:26)?

- A. They cut themselves and jumped on the altar
- B. They set up an Asherah pole beside the altar
- C. They called on the name of Baal and danced around the altar
- D. They burned their hands and feet with fire screaming for Baal to act

C:B:1K:18

26. What did Elijah do to the prophets of Baal at noon (1 Kgs 18:27)?

- A. He turned his back on them
- B. He began to taunt them
- C. He asked if he could help them
- D. He said nothing

B:B:1K:18

27. Who said "Surely he [Baal] is a god" (1 Kgs 18:27)?

- A. Ahab
- B. The prophets of Baal
- C. Jezebel
- D. Elijah

D:B:1K:18

28. Elijah told the prophets to shout louder for all of the following reasons EXCEPT (1 Kgs 18:27)?

- A. Perhaps Baal was sleeping and needed waking
- B. Perhaps Baal was hard of hearing
- C. Perhaps he was traveling
- D. Perhaps he was in deep thought

B:I:1K:18

29. What did the prophets of Baal do as they were shouting for Baal to respond with fire (1 Kgs 18:28)?

- A. They threw dust into the air
- B. They hit the sacrificial bull with their spears and swords
- C. They slashed themselves until the blood flowed
- D. They raised their hands to heaven and dropped to their knees

C:B:1K:18

30. How long did the prophets of Baal continue their frantic prophesying (1 Kgs 18:29)?

- A. Three days and three nights
- B. Until noon
- C. Until the sun went down
- D. Until the time for evening sacrifice

D:A:1K:18

31. Elijah did all of the following before he offered the sacrifice on Mount Carmel EXCEPT (1 Kgs 18:30ff)

- A. Dug a trench around the altar
- B. Used twelve stones to build the altar of the Lord
- C. Cut the bull and laid it on the wood
- D. Held up his staff as he prayed

D:B:1K:18

32. What did Elijah do three times when he was on Mount Carmel confronting the prophets of Baal (1 Kgs 18:33f)?

- A. Raised his hands to heaven
- B. Poured water on the offering and wood
- C. Wrote in the dust of the ground the crimes of Israel
- D. Mocked the prophets of Baal

B:B:1K:18

33. Elijah on Mount Carmel prayed that God show that he was God in Israel and that _____ (1 Kgs 18:36)

- A. There is no other
- B. That the prophets of Baal are false prophets
- C. That Elijah was his servant
- D. That Baal is no god at all

C:I:1K:18

34. What did Elijah pray would happen to the people seeing God lighting the fire on Mount Carmel (1 Kgs 18:37)?

- A. That the people's hearts would be turned back again
- B. That Ahab would be shown to be evil
- C. That the people would kill the prophets of Baal
- D. That the people would realize Baal was no god

A:B:1K:18

35. When the fire of the Lord fell on the altar at Mount Carmel all of the following were burned up EXCEPT

- A. The soil
- B. The water in the trench
- C. The stones

- D. The prophets of Baal
- E. The wood

D:B:1K:18

36. What did Elijah order after fire fell from heaven on the altar on Mount Carmel (1 Kgs 18:40)?

- A. Seize the prophets of Baal
- B. Break down the altar of Baal
- C. Burn the Asherah pole
- D. Worship the Lord their God with all their hearts

A:B:1K:18

37. Where did Elijah order the prophets of Baal be taken to be slain (1 Kgs 18:40)?

- A. The Jezreel Valley
- B. The Kidron Valley
- C. The Kishon Valley
- D. The Valley of Arnon

C:A:1K:18

38. What did Elisha tell Ahab to do immediately after fire fell from heaven on the altar on Mount Carmel (1 Kgs 18:41)?

- A. Flee for his life
- B. Go eat and drink
- C. Gather up the bodies of the prophets of Baal
- D. Go and report what happened to Jezebel

B:A:1K:18

39. What did Elijah do after fire fell from heaven on Mount Carmel (1 Kgs 18:42)?

- A. He bowed his head and prayed
- B. He ate and drank
- C. He put his face between his knees
- D. He raised his hands to the Lord

C:I:1K:18

40. After fire fell from heaven on Mount Carmel what did Elijah tell his servant to do (1 Kgs 18:43)?

- A. To go back to the palace and report what had happened
- B. To destroy the altar built in honor of Baal
- C. To bring water for Elijah to wash his hands
- D. To go look toward the sea

D:I:1K:18

41. How many times did Elijah tell his servant to look toward the sea (1 Kgs 18:43)?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 12

B:A:1K:18

42. On the seventh time what did Elijah's servant see over the sea (1 Kgs 18:44)?

- A. A cloud rising like a man's hand
- B. The sky grew clear as crystal
- C. Hail mixed with fire

- D. The angels appearing riding chariots

A:B:1K:18

43. When the cloud appeared what did Elijah tell Ahab to do (1 Kgs 18:44)?

- A. Burn up the wood that was on the altar of Baal
- B. Turn to the Lord who made heaven and earth
- C. Hitch up his chariot and go down before the rain stops him
- D. Run for his life as the next fire from heaven may be on him

C:B:1K:18

44. After Ahab rode off in his chariot from Mount Carmel what did Elijah do (1 Kgs 18:46)?

- A. He fled into the wilderness of Ephraim
- B. Tucked his cloak into his belt and ran ahead of Ahab
- C. He told Ahab that Jezebel would die
- D. He told his servant to prepare a meal for him

B:B:1K:18

45. Elijah ran from Mount Carmel in front of Ahab's chariot all the way to _____ (1 Kgs 18:46)?

- A. Gilboa
- B. Shechem
- C. Tirzah
- D. Jezreel

D:I:1K:18

1 Kings 19

1. What did Ahab specifically tell Jezebel about after the Mount Carmel situation (1 Kgs 19:1)?

- A. How the prophets of Baal were defeated by Elijah
- B. How the prophets of Baal were slain by Elijah
- C. How it finally rained at the command of Elijah
- D. How the Lord had sent fire down from heaven

B:B:1K:19

2. What was Jezebel's response to the fact that Elijah had slain the prophets of Baal (1 Kgs 19:2)?

- A. She screamed at Ahab for allowing Elijah to kill the prophets of Baal
- B. She ordered the captain of the guard to bring Elijah to her
- C. She remained silent until the evening
- D. She threatened to kill Elijah by the next day

D:B:1K:19

3. What was Elijah's response to Jezebel's threat to kill him (1 Kgs 19:3)?

- A. He was afraid and ran for his life
- B. He hid in the cave of Obadiah the palace administrator
- C. He prayed to the Lord for protection
- D. He warned Jezebel that the Lord was on his side

A:B:1K:19

4. Where was the first stop given in the text in Elijah's flight from Jezebel (1 Kgs 19:3)?

- A. Megiddo
- B. Shechem
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Beersheba

D:I:1K:19

5. In his flight from Jezebel where did Elijah sit down out in the desert by Beersheba (1 Kgs 19:4)?

- A. Under an oak tree
- B. Beside a stream
- C. By a well
- D. Under a broom tree

D:B:1K:19

6. What did Elijah pray as he sat under the broom tree in the desert of Beersheba (1 Kgs 19:4)?

- A. Have mercy on me, O Lord
- B. Take my life, I am no better than my ancestors
- C. Hide me in the hollow of your hand from this wicked woman
- D. I can no longer speak the word of the Lord

B:B:1K:19

7. After Elijah prayed for death under the broom tree what did he do next (1 Kgs 19:5)?

- A. Drank some wine
- B. Sent a message back to Ahab
- C. Fell asleep
- D. Told his servant to return to Jerusalem

C:I:1K:19

8. What did the angel by the broom tree tell Elijah to do (1 Kgs 19:5)?

- A. Get up and eat
- B. Return to Israel
- C. Send a message from the Lord to Ahab
- D. To put on a new cloak and sandals for a journey

A:I:1K:19

9. When the angel woke Elijah up what did Elijah see (1 Kgs 19:6)?

- A. A lamb roasting on the fire
- B. Some baked bread over hot coals
- C. A skin of wine
- D. An altar of the Lord

B:I:1K:19

10. Why did the angel tell Elijah to eat a second time (1 Kgs 19:7)?

- A. He would need the strength to face Ahab and Jezebel
- B. The angel was going to take him to a place he did not know
- C. The journey would be too much for him
- D. The Lord was concerned about him

C:A:1K:19

11. It took Elijah 40 days to travel from the broom tree by Beersheba to what location (1 Kgs 19:8)?

- A. To Jerusalem and the temple
- B. To Horeb the mountain of God
- C. To the Jordan River
- D. To Egypt

B:B:1K:19

12. Where did Elijah spend the night at Mount Horeb (1 Kgs 19:9)?

- A. In a tent
- B. On the sand
- C. In the house of a widow
- D. In a cave

D:A:1K:19

13. How many days did it take Elijah to get from the broom tree by Beersheba down to Horeb the mountain of God (1 Kgs 19:8)?

- A. 3 days
- B. 7 days
- C. 12 days
- D. 40 days

D:B:1K:19

14. When Elijah arrived at Horeb what did the Lord say to him (1 Kgs 19:9)?

- A. What are you doing here?
- B. Why are you so afraid of Jezebel?
- C. What do you want me to give you?
- D. Why has Israel not kept its commandment?

A:B:1K:19

15. Elijah, at Horeb, complains to the Lord about all of the following EXCEPT (1 Kgs 19:10)

- A. The prophets have been put to death by the sword
- B. Israel has broken the covenant
- C. There is no one righteous in Israel
- D. They have broken down the Lord's altar

C:B:1K:19

16. When Elijah came out to stand on the mountain of the Lord all of the following happened and the Lord was not in it EXCEPT (1 Kgs 19:11f)

- A. Wind
- B. Rain
- C. Earthquake
- D. Fire

B:B:1K:19

17. How did Elijah approach God at the entrance of the cave (1 Kgs 19:13)?

- A. He turned his face backwards as he approached the opening
- B. He closed his eyes as the light blinded him
- C. He put his hands over his face
- D. He pulled his cloak over his face

D:B:1K:19

18. Elijah expressed his lament to the Lord at Mount Horeb for all of the following reasons EXCEPT (1 Kgs 19:14)?

- A. The Israelites had broken down God's altars
- B. The Israelites had violated God's covenant
- C. The Israelites had killed the prophets
- D. The Israelites had defiled the land with their idols
- E. He was the only one left and they were trying to kill him

D:B:1K:19

19. From Mount Horeb where did God tell Elijah to go next (1 Kgs 19:15)?

- A. The Jezreel Valley
- B. Samaria
- C. The desert of Damascus
- D. The hill country of Ephraim

C:A:1K:19

20. What was Elijah instructed to do when he got to the Desert of Damascus (1 Kgs 19:15)?

- A. Anoint Hazael king over Aram
- B. Anoint Rezin king of Tyre
- C. Prophecy against Damascus telling them to repent
- D. Strike the ground there three times

A:B:1K:19

21. Elijah was instructed at Mount Horeb to anoint all of the following EXCEPT (1 Kgs 19:15f)

- A. Hilikiah as priest at Bethel
- B. Hazael king of Aram
- C. Jehu king of Israel

- D. Elisha to succeed him as prophet

A:B:1K:19

22. Who will Jehu put to death (1 Kgs 19:17)?

- A. The house of Baasha
- B. Any who escape the sword of Hazael
- C. The prophets of Baal
- D. The priests of Bethel

B:I:1K:19

23. How many did God tell Elijah had not bowed the knee to Baal in Israel (1 Kgs 19:18)?

- A. 5,000
- B. 7,000
- C. 10,000
- D. 12,000

B:B:1K:19

24. What was Elisha doing when Elijah first found him (1 Kgs 19:19)?

- A. Hiding in a cave from Ahab
- B. Standing in the gate of Jezreel
- C. Plowing with twelve yoke of oxen
- D. Harvesting almonds from his father's almond trees

C:I:1K:19

25. What did Elijah do initially to Elisha as he was plowing (1 Kgs 19:19)?

- A. Anointed him with oil
- B. Told him God had designated him as a prophet
- C. Kissed and embraced him
- D. Threw his cloak around him

D:I:1K:19

26. What one request did Elisha make when Elijah called him as he was plowing (1 Kgs 19:20)?

- A. To kiss his father and mother good-bye
- B. To wait for one more harvest
- C. That it rain on the crops he was now planting
- D. That Elijah come home with him

A:A:1K:19

27. What did Elisha do just before he began to follow Elijah (1 Kgs 19:21)?

- A. He sold his family inheritance giving his portion to his brothers
- B. He slaughtered his oxen and burned the plowing equipment
- C. He announced from the walls of Jezreel that God was calling him
- D. He went and gathered all the food and water he could carry

B:B:1K:19

28. Who became Elijah's attendant (1 Kgs 19:21)?

- A. Hananiah
- B. Uriah
- C. Ahikam
- D. Elisha

D:B:1K:19

1 Kings 20

1. Who attacked Samaria accompanied by 32 kings (1 Kgs 20:1)?

- A. Rezin
- B. Esarhaddon
- C. Necho
- D. Ben-Hadad

D:B:1K:20

2. Ben-Hadad who attacked Samaria was king over what country (1 Kgs 20:1)?

- A. Moab
- B. Aram
- C. Edom
- D. Assyria

B:B:1K:20

3. Ben-Hadad claimed that all of the following from Samaria were his EXCEPT (1 Kgs 20:2)?

- A. Gold
- B. Best of your wives
- C. Best of your children
- D. Best of your horses

D:A:1K:20

4. Who was king of Israel when Ben-Hadad of Aram attacked Samaria (1 Kgs 20:2)?

- A. Omri
- B. Ahab
- C. Jehoram
- D. Nadab

B:B:1K:20

5. When Ben-Hadad asked for Ahab's wives, children and gold how did Ahab respond (1 Kgs 20:4)?

- A. Prepare for battle
- B. Let not Ben-Hadad demand what is not his
- C. All I have is yours
- D. This shall never be

C:I:1K:20

6. What second demand did Ben-Hadad make that was refused by Ahab (1 Kgs 20:6)?

- A. His official would search Ahab's palace
- B. His captains would tear down the wall of Samaria
- C. He would burn the fields around Samaria
- D. His soldiers would blind the men of the city's right eyes

A:B:1K:20

7. How did the elders respond when Ahab told them of the demands of Ben-Hadad (1 Kgs 20:8)?

- A. Ahab should turn himself over to Ben-Hadad
- B. They should strengthen the gates of Samaria
- C. Ahab should give Ben-Hadad what he was asking for
- D. Ahab should not agree to his demands

D:B:1K:20

8. How did Ben-Hadad respond to Ahab and the elders' response (1 Kgs 20:10)?

- A. Not a child would be left standing in Samaria by this time tomorrow
- B. There would not be enough dust in Samaria to give each man a handful
- C. The gates of Samaria would be drenched in the blood of its inhabitants
- D. Ahab and his elders would die and the birds of the air would feast on them

B:A:1K:20

9. Who said, "One who puts on his armor should not boast like one who takes it off (1 Kgs 20:11)?

- A. Elijah
- B. The king of Israel
- C. The king of Aram
- D. The king of Judah

B:B:1K:20

10. How did the prophet tell Ahab he would know that "I am the Lord" (1 Kgs 20:13)?

- A. This vast army would be given into Ahab's hand
- B. This vast army would be gone within three days
- C. There would be food in Samaria the next day
- D. Ben-Hadad the king of Aram would acknowledge the Lord

A:I:1K:20

11. Who did the prophet say would win the victory for Ahab against Ben-Hadad (1 Kgs 20:14)?

- A. A woman
- B. The angelic hosts
- C. The provincial commanders
- D. The captain of the palace guard

C:I:1K:20

12. How many did Ahab summon to set out to fight Ben-Hadad (1 Kgs 20:15)?

- A. 3,000
- B. 7,000
- C. 10,000
- D. 18,000

B:A:1K:20

13. What were Ben-Hadad and the 32 kings doing when Ahab's provincial commanders set out against them at noon (1 Kgs 20:16)?

- A. Gathering water
- B. Planning how to attack Samaria
- C. Fighting among themselves
- D. Getting drunk in their tents

D:B:1K:20

14. What did Ben-Hadad tell his scouts to do if the men coming out of Samaria for war (1 Kgs 20:18)?

- A. Take them alive
- B. Kill them with the sword
- C. Burn the city to the ground
- D. Drive their chariots over them

A:I:1K:20

15. In the battle over Samaria who escaped on horseback (1 Kgs 20:20)?

- A. Ahab
- B. Ben-Hadad
- C. Elijah
- D. Naaman

B:B:1K:20

16. What did the prophet advise the king after Ahab defeated Ben-Hadad's attack of Samaria (1 Kgs 20:22)?

- A. Pursue him all the way to Damascus
- B. Capture him at the Valley of Jezreel
- C. Strengthen your position as he'll be back next spring
- D. Build a store city for your horses and chariots

C:I:1K:20

17. What rationale did the officials of the king Aram give him after they were defeated (1 Kgs 20:23)?

- A. We need to make an alliance with other kings to defeat Israel
- B. Assyria will be the one to defeat Israel
- C. Their prophets told them when and where we were going to attack
- D. Their gods are gods of the hills

D:B:1K:20

18. What did the officials of the king of Aram advise in order to defeat Israel (1 Kgs 20:23)?

- A. They needed to engage Israel on the plains not in the mountains
- B. They needed to prepare for a long siege of Samaria
- C. They needed to make an alliance with other kings to help them
- D. They needed to cut off Israel's trading routes and burn their fields

A:B:1K:20

19. The officials of the king of Aram advised all of the following in order to defeat Israel in the second battle EXCEPT (1 Kgs 20:24)?

- A. Burn their fields and fill up their wells
- B. Replace the kings with other officials
- C. Raise an army the same size as the one defeated
- D. Fight on the plains

A:B:1K:20

20. When did Ben-Hadad muster his troops for a second attack on Israel (1 Kgs 20:26)?

- A. Winter
- B. Spring
- C. Summer
- D. Fall

B:I:1K:20

21. Where did Ben-Hadad seek to fight with Israel in his second attack (1 Kgs 20:26)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Jezreel
- C. Beth Shan
- D. Aphek

D:A:1K:20

22. When Israel approached Ben-Hadad's troops at Aphek what metaphor was used to describe Israel's troops (1 Kgs 20:27)? They were like _____

- A. A scattered flock of sheep
- B. Pride of lions
- C. Two flocks of goats
- D. A bronze wall

C:I:1K:20

23. Who told Ahab that God would deliver the Arameans into his hands (1 Kgs 20:28)?

- A. A man of God
- B. The prophet of Aphek
- C. Elijah
- D. Naboth

A:B:1K:20

24. Why did the man of God tell Ahab that God would defeat the Arameans (1 Kgs 20:28)?

- A. Because they had blasphemed his name
- B. Because they were servants of Baal
- C. Because they thought God was a God only of the hills
- D. Because Ahab had repented

C:B:1K:20

25. What did the man of God tell Ahab God was hoping Ahab would learn after God defeated the Arameans (1 Kgs 20:28)?

- A. That he was the Lord
- B. That God was not just a god of the hills
- C. That Ahab should repent and turn to the Lord
- D. That there is no other god but the Lord

A:B:1K:20

26. How long were the two camps [Israel and the Arameans] camped opposite each other before the battle at Aphek (1 Kgs 20:29)?

- A. 3 days
- B. 7 days
- C. 10 days
- D. 12 days

B:A:1K:20

27. How many Arameans died in a single day at the battle at Aphek (1 Kgs 20:29)?

- A. 10,000
- B. 32,000
- C. 75,000
- D. 100,000

D:A:1K:20

28. When the Arameans escaped to hide in the city of Aphek how did many of them die there (1 Kgs 20:30)?

- A. The wall collapsed on them
- B. They died of starvation
- C. They fought each other
- D. The city was burned with fire killing them

A:I:1K:20

29. After his being defeated at Aphek how did Ben-Hadad approach Ahab (1 Kgs 20:32)?

- A. In his chariot
- B. Wearing sackcloth and ropes around their heads
- C. In bronze shackles
- D. With his sword and crown delivered to Ahab by his servant

B:B:1K:20

30. How did Ahab address Ben-Hadad after he defeated him at Aphek (1 Kgs 20:32f)?

- A. The enemy of my father
- B. The king of slaughter
- C. The killer of women and children in Israel
- D. As his brother

D:B:1K:20

31. Where did Ben-Hadad and Ahab meet after Ben-Hadad was defeated at Aphek (1 Kgs 20:33)?

- A. By the well at Aphek
- B. In Ahab's chariot
- C. At the gate of Aphek
- D. On the plain of Sharon

B:I:1K:20

32. Besides returning the towns he had taken from Ahab's father what did Ben-Hadad offer Ahab (1 Kgs 20:34)?

- A. 50 chariots and 25 talents of silver
- B. The altar of Baal from Damascus
- C. The ability to set up markets in Damascus
- D. The farmland in the Golan

C:I:1K:20

33. What did Ahab do with Ben-Hadad just before he set him free (1 Kgs 20:34)?

- A. He made a treaty with him
- B. He cut off his right big toe and thumb
- C. He gouged out his right eye
- D. He warned him never to attack Israel or it would cost him his life

A:I:1K:20

34. What did one of the sons of the prophets tell his companion to do (1 Kgs 20:35)?

- A. Draw water from the well of Bethlehem
- B. Wear sackcloth entering the city of Samaria
- C. Strike him with his weapon
- D. Put a yoke on his neck and go before the people of Samaria

C:B:1K;20

35. What happened to the son of the prophet's companion to refused to strike him with his weapon (1 Kgs 20:36)?

- A. He was struck in the face for not obeying the word of the Lord
- B. He was killed by a lion
- C. He was thrown into a cistern and left to die
- D. He was sawed in two

B:A:1K:20

36. After the prophet was struck and wounded at his own request what did he do (1 Kgs 20:37)?

- A. He went into the palace in Samaria
- B. Put his blood on the threshold of Samaria
- C. He confronted Jezebel
- D. He stood by the road waiting for Ahab

D:B:1K:20

37. What story did the wounded prophet tell Ahab (1 Kgs 20:39f)?

- A. He was told to guard a prisoner who subsequently escaped
- B. He would be wounded just like the prophet was
- C. He should have pursued Ben-Hadad to Damascus
- D. He should not have made an alliance with Ben-Hadad

A:B:1K:20

38. What was the punishment in the ruse by the wounded prophet for having let the captive escape (1 Kgs 20:39f)?

- A. He was to be beaten with 40 lashes
- B. He was to be exiled into the wilderness of Zin
- C. He was to be bound in chains
- D. Life for life or a talent of silver

D:I:1K:20

39. Why did Ahab not recognize the wounded prophet (1 Kgs 20:41)?

- A. He was a long way off and Ahab couldn't see who it was
- B. He was wearing a headband over his eyes
- C. He was wearing an Aramean uniform
- D. He had a veil over his face and talked through the veil

B:A:1K:20

40. What did the wounded prophet confront Ahab about (1 Kgs 20:42)?

- A. His having served Baal and torn down the altars of the Lord
- B. Having let Ben-Hadad go free when God had determined he should die
- C. Having made a treaty with Ben-Hadad
- D. Killing the men, women and children of Aphek after the battle with Ben-

Hadad

B:B:1K:20

41. What was Ahab's response to the wounded prophet's rebuke for not having killed Ben-Hadad (1 Kgs 20:43)?

- A. He went home and told Jezebel everything
- B. He struck the prophet with the sword
- C. He was sullen and angry
- D. He laughed at the prophet

C:A:1K:20

1 Kings 21

1. What did Naboth have that was desired by Ahab (1 Kgs 21:1)?

- A. A house
- B. A daughter
- C. A vineyard
- D. A flock of sheep and goats
- E. An olive grove

C:B:1K:21

2. Whose vineyard did Ahab king of Samaria seek to purchase (1 Kgs 21:1)?

- A. Eliakim the Gileadite
- B. Naboth the Jezreelite
- C. Abiathar the Nethophathite
- D. Shur the Ephraimite

B:B:1K:21

3. Where was Naboth's vineyard located (1 Kgs 21:2)?

- A. Close to the city wall of Samaria
- B. Close to the spring of Samaria
- C. Close to the city gate
- D. Close to the king's palace

D:B:1K:21

4. What did Ahab want to use Naboth's vineyard for (1 Kgs 21:2)?

- A. A vegetable garden
- B. A burial plot
- C. A stable for his chariot horses
- D. A gift for his wife

A:I:1K:21

5. Why did Naboth not want to sell his vineyard to Ahab (1 Kgs 21:3)?

- A. Ahab offered too little money for it
- B. It was where his parents were buried
- C. It was the inheritance of his fathers
- D. It had an altar of the Lord

C:B:1K:21

6. What was Ahab's response when Naboth refused to sell his vineyard (1 Kgs 21:4)?

- A. He sat on his throne and gave orders to his commanders
- B. He lay on his bed sulking and would not eat
- C. He threatened to kill Naboth by the next evening
- D. He flew into a rage and stormed into his palace

B:B:1K:21

7. Who asked Ahab why he was so sullen and would not eat (1 Kgs 21:5)?

- A. Ahikam the captain of his guard
- B. Elijah
- C. His wife Jezebel
- D. His children

C:B:1K:21

8. Who was Ahab's wife (1 Kgs 21:5)?

- A. Delilah

- B. Ahinoam
- C. Abigail
- D. Jezebel

D:B:1K:21

9. What had Ahab offered Naboth for his vineyard that was refused (1 Kgs 21:6)?

- A. Another vineyard
- B. Five talents of silver
- C. A house by the wall of Samaria
- D. To eat at the king's table for the rest of his life

A:A:1K:21

10. How did Jezebel set the trap for Naboth (1 Kgs 21:8)?

- A. She sent the captain of the guard out to kill Naboth
- B. She wrote letters in Ahab's name to the elders of Naboth's city
- C. She sent the captain of the guard with a message to all who lived in

Naboth's town

- D. She sent a threatening message to Naboth

B:I:1K:21

11. What setting did Jezebel tell the elders of Naboth's city did his trial take place in (1 Kgs 21:9)?

- A. On a feast day
- B. On the Day of Atonement
- C. On a day of fasting
- D. At the time of the grape harvest

C:I:1K:21

12. What charges did Jezebel say should be brought against Naboth (1 Kgs 21:10)?

- A. He stole the vineyard from the king
- B. He was a traitor and secretly supported Ben-Hadad king of Aram
- C. He had killed a man in Samaria
- D. That he cursed God and the king

D:B:1K:21

13. How did Jezebel order that Naboth should be put to death (1 Kgs 21:10)?

- A. Burned with fire
- B. Stoned
- C. Hung and his body thrown in an open field
- D. Crushed under a chariot wheel

B:B:1K:21

14. After the elders of Naboth's city proclaimed a fast what did they do (1 Kgs 21:12)?

- A. They refused to do what Jezebel commanded them
- B. Brought in a judge to judge Naboth
- C. Seated Naboth in a prominent place
- D. Gave two scoundrels daggers

C:B:1K:21

15. Where was Naboth stoned to death (1 Kgs 21:13)?

- A. At the city gate
- B. By the palace of the king
- C. By the well of Jezreel

D. Outside the city

D:A:1K:21

16. Who did the elders who killed Naboth report back to after they had killed him (1 Kgs 21:14)?

- A. Ahab
- B. Jezebel
- C. The captain of the guard
- D. The sons of the prophets

B:B:1K:21

17. Who did God send to meet Ahab as he took possession of Naboth's vineyard (1 Kgs 21:17)?

- A. Elijah the Tishbite
- B. Elisha
- C. A man of God out of Judah
- D. One of the sons of the prophets

A:B:1K:21

18. What judgment was announced on Ahab for killing Naboth (1 Kgs 21:19)?

- A. He had only two month so live and would never drink wine from the vineyard he had stolen
- B. He would be stoned to death just like Naboth was and his body cast into a cistern
- C. Dogs would lick up his blood at the place where they licked up Naboth's blood
- D. He would have no children with Jezebel as she would be barren

C:B:1K:21

19. How did Ahab greet Elijah when he met him at Naboth's vineyard (1 Kgs 21:20)?

- A. As his friend
- B. As his enemy
- C. As the Lord's anointed
- D. As the troubler of Israel

B:I:1K:21

20. How does Elijah describe Ahab when he met him at Naboth's vineyard (1 Kgs 21:20)?

- A. Doing evil in the eyes of the Lord
- B. Murdering the innocent for a glass of wine
- C. Betraying the people he was supposed to protect
- D. A blasphemer

A:B:1K:21

21. Elijah said God would make his house like what two former kings of Israel (1 Kgs 21:22)?

- A. Elah and Zimri
- B. Nadab and Jehoash
- C. Jeroboam and Baasha
- D. Abijah and Ahaziah

C:I:1K:21

22. How did Elijah say Jezebel would die (1 Kgs 21:23)?

- A. She would die by the sword
- B. Jezebel would be hung from the wall of Jezreel
- C. She would be devoured by birds
- D. Dogs would devour Jezebel

D:B:1K:21

23. Near the wall of what town would Jezebel die (1 Kgs 21:23)?

- A. Jezreel
- B. Shechem
- C. Samaria
- D. Megiddo

A:I:1K:21

24. How is Ahab characterized at the end of his life (1 Kgs 21:25)?

- A. The king who pursued evil like it was gold and silver
- B. Never a man like Ahab who sold himself to do evil
- C. The worst king in all of Israel's history
- D. The one who taught Israel to sin

B:B:1K:21

25. Who was Ahab compared to in his pursuit of idols (1 Kgs 21:26)?

- A. Moabites
- B. Ammonites
- C. Amorites
- D. Edomites

C:A:1K:21

26. Ahab when he heard that Jezebel and his descendants would die horrible deaths responded in all of the following ways EXCEPT (1 Kgs 21:27)

- A. Put dust on his head
- B. He fasted
- C. Tore his clothes
- D. Put on sackcloth

A:B:1K:21

27. When Ahab repented what did God point out to Elijah (1 Kgs 21:29)?

- A. How Ahab had repented
- B. How Ahab had humbled himself
- C. How Ahab had destroyed the idols of Samaria
- D. How Ahab had confessed his sins

B:B:1K:21

28. What reprieve did Ahab receive after he humbled himself before the Lord (1 Kgs 21:29)?

- A. The disaster would not come in his day
- B. The disaster on his family would be averted
- C. Jezebel would be spared
- D. Israel would not be defeated in his day

A:B:1K:21

1 Kings 22

1. Who visited the king of Israel [Ahab] from Judah (1 Kgs 22:1)?

- A. Josiah
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Asa
- D. Jehoram

B:B:1K:22

2. What town was the king of Israel upset about when he invited Jehoshaphat to join him to retake (1 Kgs 22:3)?

- A. Heshbon
- B. Bashan
- C. Ramoth Gilead
- D. Aroer

C:I:1K:22

3. Who had taken Ramoth Gilead from the king of Israel (1 Kgs 22:3)?

- A. The king of Ammon
- B. The king of Moab
- C. The king of Edom
- D. The king of Aram

D:B:1K:22

4. What one requirement did Jehoshaphat make before he would go with the king of Israel to attack Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:5)?

- A. He needed to consult with the Lord
- B. He needed to gather all the troops of Israel
- C. He needed to give him Gibeah in exchange
- D. He needed to pay him 50 talents of gold

A:B:1K:22

5. How many prophets did the king of Israel gather to consult with about going up against Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:6)?

- A. 5
- B. 50
- C. 200
- D. 400

D:A:1K:22

6. What did the four hundred prophets tell the king of Israel to do with regard to attacking Ramoth\ Gilead (1 Kgs 22:6)?

- A. Go, attack the city from the east and you will succeed
- B. Do not go until the full moon
- C. Go, for the Lord will deliver it into your hand
- D. Go, but make sure Jehoshaphat of Judah goes with you

C:B:1K:22

7. What objection did Jehoshaphat have after the king of Israel consulted with the 400 prophets about Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:7)?

- A. They were false prophets
- B. There was not a prophet of the Lord there
- C. The prophets were from Aram

D. The prophets prophesied in the name of Baal

B:B:1K:22

8. Why did the king of Israel tell Jehoshaphat that he hated the one lone prophet of the Lord (1 Kgs 22:8)?

- A. Because he never prophesies anything good about him
- B. Because he always prophesies of war, famine and plagues
- C. Because he told the king he would die
- D. Because he had fled from the presence of the king

A:B:1K:22

9. Who was the prophet that the king of Israel said he hated when Jehoshaphat asked him about a prophet of the Lord (1 Kgs 22:8)?

- A. Abijah the Shilonite
- B. The man of God out of Judah
- C. Nathan the Gilonite
- D. Micaiah son of Imlah

D:B:1K:22

10. Where were the kings of Israel and Judah when consulting with the prophets about whether they should attack Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:10)?

- A. At the gate of Jezreel by the well
- B. In the palace of Samaria beside the temple of Baal
- C. On thrones beside the gate of Samaria at the threshing floor
- D. On the hill that is before Samaria by the winepress

C:I:1K:22

11. Who made iron horns saying the king of Israel would gore the Arameans with them until they were destroyed (1 Kgs 22:11)?

- A. Hilikiah of Anathoth
- B. Zedekiah son of Kenaanah
- C. Micaiah son of Imlah
- D. Huldah the prophetess

B:B:1K:22

12. What did Zedekiah tell the king of Israel about his conflict with the Arameans (1 Kgs 22:11)?

- A. He would be defeated by the Arameans
- B. He would flee before the Arameans and would be captured
- C. He would gore them until they were destroyed
- D. He would burn Damascus to the ground

C:I:1K:22

13. What were all the prophets telling the king of Israel about attacking the Arameans (1 Kgs 12:12)?

- A. The Arameans would flee before the armies of Israel
- B. Attack Damascus and burn it to the ground
- C. Ben-Hadad will beg for mercy from the king of Israel
- D. Attack Ramoth Gilead and be victorious

D:B:1K:22

14. In whose name did Zedekiah son of Kenaanah offer his prophecy (1 Kgs 22:11)?

- A. Baal

- B. The Lord
- C. Asherah
- D. Chemosh

B:B:1K:22

15. What did Micaiah say was the only thing he could say to the king (1 Kgs 22:14)?

- A. Only what the Lord tells me
- B. Only what the king would like to hear
- C. Only what shall happen in the future
- D. Only what the king pays me for

A:B:1K:22

16. What question did the king of Israel put to Micaiah (1 Kgs 22:15)?

- A. Shall I attack Damascus or stay in Samaria
- B. Should I defend Jezreel or Shechem against the king of Aram
- C. Should I attack Ramoth Gilead or refrain
- D. Should I prepare Samaria for a battle against the Arameans

C:B:1K:22

17. What did Micaiah initially tell the king of Israel (1 Kgs 22:15)?

- A. The same thing the other prophets had said
- B. That the king would die in the battle
- C. That the Lord had rejected him as king
- D. That Israel would be defeated because of their sin

A:I:1K:22

18. The king lectured Micaiah the prophet of the Lord that _____ (1 Kgs 22:16)

- A. That he would kill Micaiah if he did not tell him what God had said
- B. That he only speak the truth in the name of the Lord
- C. That he not speak to him in the name of the Lord
- D. That Micaiah said what he did because he hated the king

B:B:1K:22

19. How did Micaiah see all Israel in the battle for Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:17)?

- A. As chaff being driven by the wind
- B. As a grapevine that had few grapes on it having already been harvested
- C. As some rotten and good figs
- D. Like scattered sheep without a shepherd

D:B:1K:22

20. How did Micaiah describe what he saw in heaven (1 Kgs 22:20)?

- A. God riding on chariot in the clouds to fight for Israel
- B. God was sitting on his throne surrounded by the host of heaven
- C. God in the center with the seraphim flying around saying "Holy"
- D. God standing up with a scepter in his hand ready to judge Israel

B:B:1K:22

21. In Micaiah's heavenly vision what did the Lord ask the heavenly host (1 Kgs 2:21)?

- A. Who will entice Ahab into attacking Ramoth Gilead where he would die
- B. Who would lead the armies of Israel against the hosts of the Arameans
- C. Who would fight for the Lord against the armies of Ahab
- D. Who would cause an earthquake during the battle with the Arameans

A:B:1K:22

22. How did the spirit in Micaiah's heavenly vision propose to entice Ahab into battle at Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:22)?

- A. By deceiving Jezebel and having her order Ahab into the battle
- B. By having Micaiah tell him he would die if he attacked
- C. By putting a lying spirit in the mouths of all his prophets
- D. By letting Jehoshaphat go with him into battle where he would be killed

C:B:1K:22

23. What was Zedekiah's response to Micaiah's description of the heavenly scene (1 Kgs 22:24)?

- A. He put a yoke of iron on Micaiah
- B. He had Micaiah beaten and put in a prison cell
- C. He struck Micaiah with a sword
- D. He slapped Micaiah in the face

D:B:1K:22

24. When did Micaiah tell Zedekiah he would find out which way the spirit went from him to Micaiah (1 Kgs 22:25)?

- A. When he hid in the inner room
- B. When they threw his head over the wall of Samaria
- C. When they buried him in the cistern at Gibeon
- D. When the king was killed in battle

A:I:1K:22

25. After Micaiah told the king of Israel what the Lord said who did the king order to put Micaiah in prison (1 Kgs 22:26)?

- A. Eliphaz the gate keeper and Terah the king's nephew
- B. Mishpat the royal guard and Eliezer the priest of Baal
- C. Amon the ruler of the city and Joash the king's son
- D. Nergal the keeper of prison and Imlah the gate keeper

C:A:1K:22

26. What did the king do to Micaiah after Micaiah told him the Lord's word on the attack of Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:26)?

- A. He struck Micaiah with the sword
- B. He exiled Micaiah out of Israel
- C. He had him flogged and put in stocks
- D. He had Micaiah put in prison until the king returned safely

D:B:1K:22

27. How did Micaiah tell the people they would know that the Lord had not spoken through him (1 Kgs 22:28)?

- A. If Ahab returned safely
- B. If Israel defeated Aram
- C. If Jehoshaphat did not betray Ahab
- D. If Aram did not defeat Israel

A:B:1K:22

28. What did the king of Israel do in the battle at Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:30)?

- A. He oversaw the battle from a nearby peak
- B. He disguised himself
- C. He rode in his chariot

- D. He sent his captain in his chariot while he rode the captain's horse

B:B:1K:22

29. What did Ahab tell Jehoshaphat to do in the battle of Ramoth Gilead (1 Kgs 22:30)?

- A. Take the shields of Solomon with him
- B. Defend the pass and capture the king of Aram there
- C. Wear his royal robes
- D. Ride in the king of Israel's chariot

C:I:1K:22

30. What did the king of Aram order his chariot commanders (1 Kgs 22:31)?

- A. To charge into the Israelite troops
- B. To swing around the west side of the Israelite forces
- C. To capture the king of Judah alive
- D. To not fight anyone but the king of Israel

D:B:1K:22

31. How many commanders of the chariots did the king of Aram have (1 Kgs 22:31)?

- A. 32
- B. 88
- C. 124
- D. 300

A:A:1K:22

32. Why did the Aramean chariot commanders attack Jehoshaphat (1 Kgs 22:32)?

- A. They thought he was the king of Israel
- B. Jehoshaphat was riding in the king's chariot
- C. They thought he was the captain of Israel's army
- D. Jehoshaphat was standing on the hill overlooking the battle

A:B:1K:22

33. How was the king of Israel fatally wounded in the battle with the king of Aram (1 Kgs 22:34)?

- A. A spear pieced his side
- B. A random bow shot
- C. He was run over by the chariot commander of the Arameans
- D. He was stabbed in a hand to hand battle

B:I:1K:22

34. What was the king of Israel doing during the day long battle with the Arameans (1 Kgs 22:35)?

- A. He was hiding in a cave
- B. He was perched on a hill overseeing the battle
- C. He was propped up in his chariot having been shot
- D. He was leading his troops into battle

C:B:1K:22

35. What cry went through the army of Israel as the sun was setting on the battle with Aram (1 Kgs 22:36)?

- A. Every man to his town
- B. Fight with all your might for the battle is the Lord's
- C. Flee to the hills
- D. Pursue them until the morning

A:A:1K:22

36. Where was Ahab taken for burial (1 Kgs 22:37)?

- A. He was left in the field and the birds devoured him
- B. He was taken to Samaria for burial
- C. He was thrown into a cistern
- D. He was put into a cave on Mount Gilboa

B:I:1K:22

37. How did the dogs lick Ahab's blood (1 Kgs 22:38)?

- A. As his body was cast outside the city gate
- B. As he fell in the open field
- C. When they put him in the tomb of the kings of Samaria
- D. As they washed out his chariot at the pool in Samaria

D:I:1K:22

38. When Ahab's blood was licked by the dogs what comment does the narrator make (1 Kgs 22:37)?

- A. As the word of the Lord had declared
- B. Thus the blood of Naboth was avenged
- C. Ahab got what he deserved
- D. All Israel rejoiced over the death of Ahab

A:B:1K:22

39. What was special about Ahab's palace (1 Kgs 22:39)?

- A. It was greater than Solomon's
- B. It was built from the cedars of Lebanon
- C. It was inlaid with ivory
- D. It was made of imported granite stone work

C:I:1K:22

40. Which son succeeded Ahab on the throne of Israel (1 Kgs 22:40)?

- A. Baasha
- B. Omri
- C. Jehoash
- D. Ahaziah

D:B:1K:22

41. Who became king of Judah in the fourth year of Ahab king of Israel (1 Kgs 22:41)?

- A. Asa
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Jehoram

B:B:1K:22

42. How many years did Jehoshaphat rule in Jerusalem (1 Kgs 22:42)?

- A. 15
- B. 25
- C. 32
- D. 40

B:A:1K:22

43. What characterized the reign of Jehoshaphat (1 Kgs 22:43)?

- A. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord

- B. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord
- C. He walked in the ways of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- D. He turned away from the Lord and followed the Baals

A:B:1K:22

44. In whose ways did Jehoshaphat walk (1 Kgs 22:43)?

- A. Jeroboam son of Nebat
- B. His father Jehoram
- C. Abijah the servant of the Lord
- D. His father Asa

D:I:1K:22

45. What was the major fault that was pointed out about Jehoshaphat (1 Kgs 22:43)?

- A. He set up an Asherah pole in the Valley of Hinnom
- B. He did not remove the high places
- C. He allowed his people to worship the golden calves at Bethel
- D. He turned away from the Lord as he grew old

B:B:1K:22

46. What did Jehoshaphat do that Asa had not completed during his reign (1 Kgs 22:46)?

- A. He got rid of the Asherah poles
- B. He got rid the high places in Judah
- C. He rid the land of the male shrine prostitutes
- D. He tore down the altars to Baal

C:B:1K:22

47. What did Jehoshaphat build at Ezion Geber (1 Kgs 22:48)?

- A. A copper mine
- B. An altar to the Lord
- C. Stables for his chariots
- D. Ships to get gold from Ophir

D:B:1K:22

48. Who did Jehoshaphat refuse to let his men sail with (1 Kgs 22:49)?

- A. The men of Ahab king of Israel
- B. The men of Ahaziah king of Israel
- C. Hiram the king of Tyre
- D. Jabin the king of Hazor

B:A:1K:22

49. Who succeeded Jehoshaphat on the throne of Judah (1 Kgs 22:50)?

- A. Ahaziah
- B. Amaziah
- C. Jehoram
- D. Josiah

C:B:1K:22

50. How many years did Ahaziah son of Ahab reign over Israel (1 Kgs 22:51)?

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Five years
- D. Seven years

B:A:1K:22

51. All of the following characterized the two year reign of Ahaziah over Israel EXCEPT (1 Kgs 22:52)?

- A. He built an altar to Asherah in Samaria
- B. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord
- C. He followed in the ways of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- D. He served and worshipped Baal provoking the Lord to anger

A:I:1K:22

2 Kings Multiple Choice Questions

B= Beginning; I= Intermediate; A=Advanced

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2 Kings 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who rebelled after the death of Ahab (2 Kgs 1:1)?

- A. Edom
- B. Aram
- C. Ammon
- D. Moab

D:I:2K:1

2. How had Ahaziah injured himself (2 Kgs 1:2)?

- A. He had been struck by an arrow
- B. He had fallen through the lattice of his upper room
- C. He had fallen off the city gate when his troops entered the city
- D. His foot had been run over by a chariot entering the city

B:B:2K:1

3. Who did Ahaziah consult with to see if he would recover from his injury (2 Kgs 1:2)?

- A. Marduk
- B. Chemosh
- C. Baal-Zebub
- D. Moloch

C:B:2K:1

4. Baal-Zebub was the god of what city (2 Kgs 1:2)?

- A. Ekron
- B. Dibon
- C. Babylon
- D. Damascus

A:I:2K:1

5. Who asked Ahaziah “Is there no God in Israel that you consult with Baal-Zebub...” (2 Kgs 1:3)?

- A. Elishah
- B. Elijah
- C. Nathan
- D. Gad

B:B:2K:1

6. How was told Elijah to go and confront Ahaziah over consulting with Baal-Zebub about his injury (2 Kgs 1:3)?

- A. By a dream
- B. By a vision
- C. By the angel of the Lord
- D. By the voice of God

C:I:2K:1

7. What was the message from God to Ahaziah about his injury (2 Kgs 1:4)?

- A. He would recover in 3 days

- B. He would never be able to walk again
- C. He would recover but be killed by one of his servants
- D. He would not leave his bed but die from his injury

D:B:2K:1

8. King Ahaziah was king of what city (2 Kgs 1:3)?

- A. Samaria
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Shechem
- D. Beth Shan

A:B:2K:1

9. How did Ahaziah's messengers describe Elijah (2 Kgs 1:8)?

- A. He had long hair and was unshaved
- B. He had a garment of hair and a leather belt
- C. He wore a white robe and had white hair
- D. He looked like a crazy man with dust on his head

B:I:2K:1

10. When introducing Elijah he is called Elijah the _____ (2 Kgs 1:3)?

- A. The Tishbite
- B. The Harodite
- C. The Netophathite
- D. Benjamite

A:B:2K:1

11. How did the captain that Ahaziah sent to Elijah address Elijah (2 Kgs 1:9)?

- A. Prophet of the most High
- B. Seer of God
- C. Man of God
- D. Prophet

C:I:2K:1

12. How did Elijah respond to the captain and his men sent from Ahaziah (2 Kgs 1:10)?

- A. He ordered the ground to open up and swallow them down
- B. He called for them to be blinded until the Sabbath
- C. He called for snakes to bite them
- D. He called for fire to come down from heaven and consume them

D:B:2K:1

13. How many men did the captain sent by Ahaziah to Elijah have with him (2 Kgs 1:9)?

- A. 10
- B. 30
- C. 50
- D. 100

C:A:2K:1

14. How did the third captain sent from Ahaziah to Elijah differ from the two before him (2 Kgs 1:13)?

- A. He tore his clothes and threw dust on his head
- B. He pleaded for his life and the lives of his men
- C. He kneeled before Elijah and addressed him as "man of God"
- D. He brought with him shields and spears

B:B:2K:1

15. With the third captain sent from Ahaziah what did the angel of the Lord tell Elijah to do (2 Kgs 1:15)?

- A. Go with him and do not be afraid
- B. Have Ahaziah come before Elijah
- C. Tell the captain the message of the Lord
- D. Go with him but only to the city gate

A:B:2K:1

16. What did Elijah tell Ahaziah when he went to see him (2 Kgs 1:16)?

- A. He would be healed in three days
- B. He would be killed by his own servants
- C. He would never leave his bed but certainly die
- D. He would be paralyzed until his death

C:B:2K:1

17. What did Elijah ask Ahaziah (2 Kgs 1:16)?

- A. Is the Lord not aware of your sickness and can he not heal those that call upon him?
- B. Who is Baal-Zebub that you consult with him rather than the Lord God of Israel?
- C. Is it Baal-Zebub that kills and makes alive?
- D. Is it because there is no God in Israel you have sent messengers to Baal-Zebub?

D:B:2K:1

18. When Ahaziah died what comment was made revealing one of the major themes of 2 Kings (2 Kgs 1:17)?

- A. He died and there was no king in Israel for God was against Samaria
- B. He died according to the word of the Lord that Elijah had spoken
- C. He died and was buried in the tomb of the kings
- D. He died and everyone did what was right in their own eyes

B:B:2K:1

19. When Ahaziah died what was noted (2 Kgs 1:17)?

- A. He had no son
- B. He was the last son of Ahab
- C. He was the son of Jezebel
- D. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord

A:I:2K:1

20. Who reigned after Ahaziah died (2 Kgs 1:17)?

- A. Jehu, his general
- B. Jehoahaz, his nephew
- C. Menahem, his grandson
- D. Joram, his brother

D:B:2K:1

21. Joram began to reign over Israel in the second year of _____ son of Jehoshaphat of Judah (2 Kgs 1:17)?

- A. Hezekiah
- B. Asa

- C. Jehoram
- D. Uzziah

C:B:2K:1

22. Where were all the other things that Ahaziah did recorded (2 Kgs 1:18)?

- A. In the records of Huldah the prophet
- B. In the book of the annals of the kings of Israel
- C. In the book of Gad the seer and Nathan the prophet
- D. In the book of the annals of Ahab and Jezebel

B:B:2K:1

2 Kings 2

1. How would the Lord take Elijah up to heaven (2 Kgs 2:1)?

- A. By the clouds
- B. In a whirlwind
- C. In an angelic chariot
- D. On a rising mountain

B:B:2K:2

2. Where did Elijah tell Elisha to stay while he went to Bethel (2 Kgs 2:1)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Michmash
- C. Ramah
- D. Gibeah

A:I:2K:2

3. When Elijah told Elisha to stay at Gilgal what was Elisha's response (2 Kgs 2:2)?

- A. He would wait for him for seven days
- B. He would meet Elijah up at Bethel
- C. He would stay in Gilgal as Elijah had ordered
- D. He would not leave Elijah

D:B:2K:2

4. Who met Elisha at Bethel (2 Kgs 2:3)?

- A. A lion and a bear
- B. The messengers of the king
- C. A company of the prophets
- D. Joram, king of Israel

C:B:2K:2

5. What did the company of prophets at Bethel tell Elisha (2 Kgs 2:3)?

- A. The Lord is going to take your master from you
- B. Elijah is going to fly away on a chariot of fire
- C. Do everything the prophet of the Lord tells you
- D. Go to Gilgal to be anointed as a prophet of the Lord

A:B:2K:2

6. From Bethel where did Elijah go after telling Elisha to stay at Bethel (2 Kgs 2:4)?

- A. Gilgal
- B. Jericho
- C. Ramah
- D. Jerusalem

B:I:2K:2

7. Who met Elisha and warned him about Elijah's parting at Jericho (2 Kgs 2:5)?

- A. The messenger of Elijah
- B. A man of God out of Judah
- C. A company of the prophets
- D. Gad the seer

C:B:2K:2

8. What common remark did Elisha tell the company of the prophets of Bethel and Jericho (2 Kgs 2:3,5)?

- A. Tell me what the Lord has said

- B. Thus says the Lord, "Follow Elijah the servant of the Lord"
- C. Has not the Lord spoken to his servant
- D. Do not speak about Elijah's departure

D:I:2K:2

9. After leaving Jericho where did Elijah and Elisha go (2 Kgs 2:6)?

- A. To the mountains of Ephraim
- B. To the valley of Jezreel
- C. To the Jordan River
- D. To the outskirts of Jerusalem

C:I:2K:2

10. How many were there of the company of the prophets who went with Elijah to the Jordan River (2 Kgs 2:7)?

- A. 10
- B. 30
- C. 40
- D. 50

D:A:2K:2

11. How did Elijah split the waters of the Jordan River so they could cross (2 Kgs 2:8)?

- A. He spoke
- B. He struck it with his cloak
- C. He struck it with his staff
- D. He threw a rock into the water

B:B:2K:2

12. What did Elisha ask for from Elijah before he was taken from him (2 Kgs 2:9)?

- A. A double portion of Elijah's spirit
- B. Elijah's cloak by which he had split the waters of the Jordan
- C. Elijah's staff
- D. A coal from the altar to cleanse his mouth

A:B:2K:2

13. What requirement did Elijah put on Elisha for him to receive a double portion of his spirit (2 Kgs 2:10)?

- A. Elisha had to cross the river on dry ground
- B. Elisha had to take his cloak back to the company of the prophets
- C. Elisha had to see him when Elijah was taken from him
- D. Elisha had to be anointed by the angel of the Lord

C:B:2K:2

14. As they were walking what separated Elijah and Elisha (2 Kgs 2:11)?

- A. A ring of fire
- B. A chariot and horses of fire
- C. A whirlwind
- D. The ground split

B:B:2K:2

15. What took Elijah up to heaven (2 Kgs 2:11)?

- A. A chariot of fire
- B. A ball of fire
- C. A whirlwind

D. A cloud

C:B:2K:2

16. How did Elisha call after Elijah was taken up (2 Kgs 2:12)?

- A. My father, my father
- B. My master, my master
- C. O servant of the Lord
- D. O Elijah, the prophet of the Most High

A:I:2K:2

17. What did Elisha strike the of the Jordan River with (2 Sam 2:14)?

- A. Elijah's staff
- B. Elijah's cloak
- C. Elijah's sword
- D. A rock

B:B:2K:2

18. What did the company of prophets from Jericho conclude when they saw Elisha split the waters of the Jordan (2 Kgs 2:15)?

- A. Elisha is now the Lord's anointed
- B. Elisha is now the man of God for Israel
- C. God has now chosen Elisha as a prophet
- D. The spirit of Elijah is resting on Elisha

D:B:2K:2

19. What did the company of the prophets from Jericho want to do after Elisha crossed the Jordan River (2 Kgs 2:16)?

- A. Take Elijah's cloak back to Jericho
- B. Build a memorial for Elijah
- C. Hunt for Elijah
- D. Build an altar in honor of Elisha

C:I:2K:2

20. Why did the prophets of Jericho want to search for Elijah (2 Kgs 2:16)?

- A. They thought maybe the Spirit set him down on some mountain
- B. They thought that maybe the Spirit buried him in some valley
- C. They thought that maybe he was still alive
- D. They thought Elisha was not telling them what really happened

A:B:2K:2

21. What did the company of prophets from Jericho do for three days (2 Kgs 2:17)?

- A. They built a memorial for Elijah
- B. They took Elisha up to Bethel to anoint him
- C. They unsuccessfully searched for Elijah
- D. They wept and fasted for Elijah

C:I:2K:2

22. What did the men of Jericho complain to Elisha about (2 Kgs 2:19)?

- A. There was no water or food
- B. The water was bad
- C. There had been a famine in the land
- D. The locusts had eaten all the crops

B:B:2K:2

23. How did Elisha heal the water of Jericho which was bad (2 Kgs 2:21)?

- A. He put an olive branch in the water and it became drinkable
- B. He struck the water with Elijah's cloak and made it drinkable
- C. He commanded the water to be healed and it became drinkable
- D. He threw salt into the spring and it became drinkable

D:B:2K:2

24. As Elisha was headed up to Bethel from Jericho who jeered at him (2 Kgs 2:23)?

- A. Some youths
- B. Some of Elijah's followers
- C. Some of the king's officials
- D. The people of Bethel

A:B:2K:2

25. What did the youths outside of Bethel say to Elisha (2 Kgs 2:23)?

- A. Hail, the man of God
- B. Go on up, you baldhead
- C. Run prophet, the Philistines are coming
- D. Dance old man or there will be trouble

B:B:2K:2

26. What did Elisha do when jeered at by the youths outside of Bethel (2 Kgs 2:24)?

- A. He threw dust into the air at them which became bees
- B. He threw rocks at them
- C. He swung the cloak of Elijah at them
- D. He called down a curse on them in the name of the Lord

D:I:2K:2

27. How many youths jeered at Elisha as he made his way up to Bethel (2 Kgs 2:24)?

- A. 12
- B. 27
- C. 34
- D. 42

D:A:2K:2

28. What happened to the youths that jeered at Elisha outside of Bethel (2 Kgs 2:24)?

- A. They were struck mute and could not speak
- B. They were mauled by two bears
- C. They were blinded for three days
- D. They were burned up by fire from heaven

B:B:2K:2

29. After leaving Bethel Elisha went to Mount Carmel and then returned to what city (2 Kgs 2:25)?

- A. Bethshan
- B. Shiloh
- C. Jezreel
- D. Samaria

D:A:2K:2

2 Kings 3

1. Joram King of Israel was whose son (2 Kgs 3:1)?

- A. Jeroboam's
- B. Omri's
- C. Ahab's
- D. Jehu's

C:B:2K:3

2. Who was king in Judah when Joram became king of Israel (2 Kgs 3:1)?

- A. Hezekiah
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Asa
- D. Uzziah

B:B:2K:3

3. How many years did Joram reign over Israel (2 Kgs 3:1)?

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 12

D:A:2K:3

4. What was the capital from which Joram reigned over Israel (2 Kgs 3:1)?

- A. Samaria
- B. Tirzah
- C. Shechem
- D. Beth Shan

A:B:2K:3

5. What good thing did Joram do that was better than his father and mother (2 Kgs 3:2)?

- A. He built an altar to the Lord in Shechem
- B. He ground the golden calf at Bethel to dust
- C. He got rid of the sacred stone of Baal
- D. He cut down and burned the Asherah pole

C:I:2K:3

6. To what sins did Joram cling (2 Kgs 3:3)?

- A. The sins of Ahab and Jezebel
- B. The sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- C. The sins of Hiram the king of Tyre
- D. He killed the prophets of the Lord

B:B:2K:3

7. Who was king of Moab when Joram was king of Israel (2 Kgs 3:4)?

- A. Hiram
- B. Abdi-Kheba
- C. Jabin
- D. Mesha

D:B:2K:3

8. What did Mesha king of Moab have to supply Israel with annually under Ahab (2 Kgs 3:4)?

- A. The wool from 100,000 rams

- B. 50 talents of silver
- C. 200 horses and 100 chariots
- D. Meat for the king's table

A:A:2K:3

9. When did Mesha king of Moab rebel against Israel (2 Kgs 3:5)?

- A. After Elisha died
- B. After the death of Jehoshaphat
- C. After Ahab died
- D. After Jeroboam died

C:B:2K:3

10. Who did Joram King of Israel muster all Israel to fight (2 Kgs 3:6)

- A. Hiram king of Tyre
- B. Abdi-Kheba king of Jebus
- C. Jabin king of Hazor
- D. Mesha king of Moab
- E. Cozbi king of Edom

D:B:2K:3

11. Who did Joram seek help from in going up against Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:7)?

- A. Jehoshaphat king of Judah
- B. Hezekiah king of Judah
- C. Elisha the prophet of the Lord
- D. Hiram king of Tyre

A:B:2K:3

12. How did Joram direct Jehoshaphat to attack Moab (2 Kgs 3:8)?

- A. Across the Salt Sea
- B. From Jericho across to Dibon
- C. Through the desert of Edom
- D. From Jabesh Gilead moving south

C:I:2K:3

13. Who joined with the kings of Israel and Judah to attack Mesha king of Moab (2 Kgs 3:9)?

- A. The king of Ammon
- B. The king of Edom
- C. The king of Aram
- D. The king of the Amalekites

B:A:2K:3

14. After seven days of marching what happened to the kings attacking Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:9)?

- A. The king of Judah pulled back
- B. Their men started deserting them
- C. The king of Moab hired the king of Aram to help him
- D. They ran out of water

D:B:2K:3

15. When Israel/Judah/Edom were about to attack Moab how was Elisha identified as a prophet of the Lord (2 Kgs 3:11)?

- A. As one who poured water on the hands of Elijah

- B. As one who sat at the feet of Elijah
- C. As one who hears the voice of the Lord
- D. As one who was anointed by the Spirit of God

A:I:2K:3

16. Elisha was the son of _____ (2 Kgs 3:11)?

- A. Jashen
- B. Ahithophel
- C. Shaphat
- D. Baanah

C:A:2K:3

17. What did Jehoshaphat ask Joram for as they went to battle against Moab (2 Kgs 3:11)?

- A. A priest who could use the Urim and Thummim
- B. A prophet of the Lord that they could inquire of him
- C. The prophets of the high places from whom they might seek counsel
- D. A wise man from whom they might seek counsel

B:B:2K:3

18. How did Elisha greet Joram king of Israel when he came to inquire about attacking Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:13)?

- A. The Lord has determined trouble against you and all who go with you
- B. He refused to speak with Joram who had killed the prophets
- C. This day you will perish, O king
- D. Go to the prophets of your father and mother

D:I:2K:3

19. Joram told Elisha what had the Lord done in relation to the attack of Moab (2 Kgs 3:13)?

- A. He had split the Jordan and ordered them to attack Moab
- B. He had desired sacrifices from the sheep of Moab
- C. He had called the three kings together to hand them over to Moab
- D. He had led them through the desert where there was no water

C:I:2K:3

20. What did Elisha say was the only reason why he would respond to Joram's request about the attack of Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:14)?

- A. Because of Jehoshaphat king of Judah's presence
- B. Because the Lord was determined to bring disaster on Moab
- C. Because God was bringing judgment on Chemosh god of Moab
- D. Because Joram himself would be killed in the attack

A:B:2K:3

21. What did Elisha require in order to answer Joram about attacking Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:15)?

- A. Water to be poured out before the Lord
- B. Ten shekels of silver
- C. A harpist who would play
- D. A priest with the Urim

C:I:2K:3

22. When did the Lord come upon Elisha when Joram was asking for advice about attacking Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:15)?

- A. When the sun set
- B. When the harpist played
- C. When the Joram confessed his sin
- D. When Joram burned his idols

B:B:2K:3

23. What did Elisha advise Joram to do prior to his battle with Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:16)?

- A. Make a pile of stones for a memorial
- B. Set up an ambush on the other side of the mountain
- C. Burn the bushes of the wilderness with fire
- D. Make the valley full of ditches

D:B:2K:3

24. Elisha told Joram what would God do prior to his attack on Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:17)?

- A. He will fill the valley with water
- B. He will fill the battle field with plunder
- C. He will burn their cities with fire
- D. He will slay the Moabites with hailstones

A:B:2K:3

25. Elisha told Joram that Joram would defeat Moab in all of the following ways EXCEPT (2 Kgs 3:18)?

- A. They would overthrow every fortified city
- B. They would cut down every tree
- C. They would burn their gods with fire
- D. They would ruin every good field with stones
- E. They would stop up all the springs

C:A:2K:3

26. How would Israel ruin the fields of Moab when they attacked Mesha (2 Kgs 3:19)?

- A. They would put salt on them
- B. They would ruin them with stones
- C. They would burn them with fire
- D. They would not allow them to be plowed

B:I:2K:3

27. Where did the water that went into the ditches dug by Joram's men come from (2 Kgs 3:20)?

- A. There was a rain storm
- B. Water came out of a rock
- C. Water flowed out of the Gihon spring
- D. Water flowed from Edom

D:I:2K:3

28. What did Mesha and the Moabites see that deceived them into thinking they had the victory over Joram of Israel (2 Kgs 3:22-23)?

- A. The Israelites fleeing from the desert
- B. Water that looked like blood to them
- C. Vultures flying over the army of Israel
- D. Smoke rising over the desert

B:B:2K:3

29. When Moab saw the water that appeared to be blood what did they do (2 Kgs 3:23)?

- A. They ran out to get the plunder thinking the Israelites were dead
- B. They sent out spies to determine what had happened
- C. They returned home without fighting thinking the battle was over
- D. They sent word thanking the king of Edom who they thought had killed

the Israelites

A:B:2K:3

30. What was the only city of Moab was left with its stones in place after Joram attacked Mesha (2 Kgs 3:25)?

- A. Dibon
- B. Aroer
- C. Medeba
- D. Kir Hareseth

D:A:2K:3

31. Who surrounded the Moabite city of Kir Hareseth when Joram attacked Mesha of Moab (2 Kgs 3:25)?

- A. Men armed with swords
- B. Men armed with bows and arrows
- C. Men armed with slings
- D. Men armed with fiery spears

C:A:2K:3

32. Who did the king of Moab use to try to break through the king of Edom (2 Kgs 3:26)?

- A. 500 men with spears and shields
- B. 700 swordsmen
- C. 50 iron chariots
- D. 100 of his mighty men

B:A:2K:3

33. How did the Mesha, king of Moab, finally attempt to be spared from the attack of Israel, Judah and Edom (2 Kgs 3:27)?

- A. He sacrificed his son on the city walls
- B. He poured hot oil down from the city walls
- C. He burned a sacrifice in the city gate
- D. He fled through the outer wall at night into the desert

A:B:2K:3

2 Kings 4

1. Who cried out to Elisha about her two boys (2 Kgs 4:1)?

- A. A woman of Tekoa
- B. A wife of the servant of the king
- C. A widow of one of the company of the prophets
- D. A foreign widow from Phoenicia

C:B:2K:4

2. Why was the widow of one of the company of the prophets asking for Elisha's help (2 Kgs 4:1)?

- A. A creditor was coming to take her two boys as slaves
- B. Her sons was about to die of a plague and needed healing
- C. Her sons were being taken as plunder by raiders
- D. Her house was being sold and money given to pay taxes to the king

A:B:2K:4

3. What did Elisha ask the widow woman asking for help for her two sons (2 Kgs 4:2)?

- A. Do you serve the Lord?
- B. What is that in your hand?
- C. How much wheat and barley do you have?
- D. What do you have in your house?

D:I:2K:4

4. What was the only thing the widow woman had in her house (2 Kgs 4:2)?

- A. A little wheat and barley
- B. A little olive oil
- C. A little wool
- D. A little lamb

B:B:2K:4

5. What did Elisha tell the widow woman to borrow from her neighbors (2 Kgs 4:3)?

- A. Bread and wine
- B. Wheat and barley
- C. Jars
- D. Garments of wool

C:B:2K:4

6. What was the widow woman to do after she borrowed all the jars from her neighbors (2 Kgs 4:3)?

- A. Borrow oil from her neighbors
- B. Shut the door and pour oil into all the jars
- C. Fill the jars with water that would be turned into oil
- D. Take the empty jars and pray for God to fill them

B:B:2K:4

7. When did the olive oil stop flowing for the widow woman who asked Elisha for help (2 Kgs 4:6)?

- A. After three days
- B. When Elisha left
- C. When her debts were paid
- D. When there were no jars left

D:I:2K:4

8. What final instruction did Elijah, the man of God, give to the widow woman to do with the oil (2 Kgs 4:7)?

- A. Go bring him some bread and oil
- B. Go sell the oil and pay her debts
- C. Take the oil and give it to the priests for the temple
- D. Sell the oil and give the money to the poor

B:B:2K:4

9. Where did Elisha meet a well-to-do woman (2 Kgs 4:8)?

- A. Jezreel
- B. Beth Shan
- C. Shunem
- D. Shechem

C:B:2K:4

10. What did the wealthy woman of Shunem urge Elisha (2 Kgs 4:8)?

- A. To stay for a meal
- B. To make their undrinkable water drinkable
- C. To take the garments she had made for him
- D. Flee king Joram

A:B:2K:4

11. How did the wealthy woman of Shunem identify Elisha (2 Kgs 4:9)?

- A. As a prophet of the Most High
- B. As a seer
- C. As a priest from Jerusalem
- D. As a holy man of God

D:I:2K:4

12. What did the wealthy woman of Shunem talk to her husband about doing for Elisha (2 Kgs 4:10)?

- A. Build a room for him to stay with them
- B. Offering him a place to stay on their roof
- C. Providing him with food and drink
- D. Giving him scrolls to write his messages on

A:B:2K:4

13. Who was Elisha's servant that he sent to speak to the Shunammite woman (2 Kgs 4:12)?

- A. Eliab
- B. Gehazi
- C. Abiah
- D. Nathaniel

B:B:2K:4

14. To whom did Elisha offer to speak to on the behalf of the Shunammite woman (2 Kgs 4:13)?

- A. God
- B. The angel of the Lord
- C. Her creditors
- D. The king and his commander

D:A:2K:4

15. What did Gehazi tell Elisha was a problem for the Shunammite woman (2 Kgs 4:14)?

- A. She was being threatened by the king
- B. She had land stolen by some raiders who settled in Shunem
- C. She had no son and her husband was old
- D. She was a widow and needed a husband

C:B:2K:4

16. What did Elisha tell the Shunammite woman blessing her for letting him stay with her (2 Kgs 4:16)?

- A. Her debts would be forgiven in 2 months
- B. Next year at this time she would hold a son
- C. She would find a husband before the new moon
- D. She would reap her largest crop ever

B:B:2K:4

17. How did the Shunammite respond to Elisha's prediction that she would hold a son (2 Kgs 4:16)?

- A. May the Lord bless you and keep you
- B. Praise be the God of our fathers
- C. Don't mislead your servant
- D. This is impossible my lord

C:I:2K:4

18. What did the boy of the Shunammite say to his father when they were reaping (2 Kgs 4:19)?

- A. My head! My head!
- B. Father, I feel sick
- C. The throes of death are upon me
- D. I can see the angel of the Lord

A:B:2K:4

19. Where did the son of the Shunammite woman die (2 Kgs 4:20)?

- A. In the field where he was reaping
- B. On Elisha's bed in the home of the Shunammite woman
- C. On the city gate
- D. On his mother's lap

D:A:2K:4

20. Where did the Shunammite woman lay her dead son (2 Kgs 4:21)?

- A. On the bed of the man of God
- B. In the gate of the city
- C. On the donkey going to see Elisha
- D. In his own bed

A:B:2K:4

21. What did the Shunammite woman request from her husband after her son had died (2 Kgs 4:22)?

- A. A loaf of bread and skin of wine to take to Elisha
- B. A servant and a donkey
- C. A cold stone to put on the boy's head
- D. Blankets to cover the boy

B:A:2K:4

22. Why did the Shunammite woman request a donkey after her son died (2 Kgs 4:22)?

- A. She put spices on his body
- B. She anointed him with oil
- C. She sent a messenger to get Elisha
- D. She wanted to go to the man of God

D:I:2K:4

23. The husband of the Shunammite woman asking for a donkey to go see Elisha was asked what by her husband (2 Kgs 4:23)?

- A. Why she was going to see Elisha since the child was already dead
- B. Why she was going to see Elisha when Elisha was the one who gave them the child
- C. Why she was going to see him since it wasn't a New Moon or Sabbath
- D. Why she was going to see him since the boy only needed some water

C:I:2K:4

24. Where did the Shunammite woman chase Elisha down after her son had died (2 Kgs 4:25)?

- A. Mount Gilboa
- B. Mount Gerizim
- C. The Jezreel Valley
- D. Mount Carmel

D:A:2K:4

25. When Gehazi asked the Shunammite woman if everyone was all right after the child had died what was her response (2 Kgs 4:26)?

- A. My son, my son
- B. Everything is all right
- C. The son you gave me is dead
- D. Why did you give me a son just to take him from me

B:I:2K:4

26. When the Shunammite first saw Elisha after the death of her son what did she do (2 Kgs 4:27)?

- A. She took hold of his feet
- B. She tore her clothes
- C. She put ashes on her face
- D. She fell to the ground before him

A:A:2K:4

27. What was Elisha's response when the Shunammite woman took a hold of his feet after her son had died (2 Kgs 4:27)?

- A. He pushed her away telling her not to touch him because she was unclean
- B. He told Gehazi the Lord had told him that her son was dead
- C. He said the Lord had hidden it from him and not told him why
- D. He said that she had shown them mercy so he should now show her mercy

C:B:2K:4

28. What did Elisha tell Gehazi to do in order to restore the Shunammite's son back to life (2 Kgs 4:29)?

- A. Strike the boy's body with the cloak of Elijah
- B. Put his staff on the boy's face

- C. Breathe into the boy's mouth
- D. Pray to the Lord that he raise the boy back to life

B:B:2K:4

29. What was the response to Gehazi laying Elisha's staff on the dead Shunammite woman's son (2 Kgs 4:31)?

- A. There was no response
- B. The boy coughed seven times
- C. The boy opened his eyes
- D. The boy got up and ate

A:B:2K:4

30. What did Elisha first do when he to the room with the dead son of the Shunammite woman (2 Kgs 4:33)?

- A. He prayed
- B. He lay upon the boy
- C. He spoke to the boy
- D. He put his staff on the boy's face

A:A:2K:4

31. What did Elisha do to try to bring the Shunammite's son back to life (2 Kgs 4:34)?

- A. He anointed the boy with oil
- B. He lay upon the boy mouth to mouth
- C. He spoke to the boy telling him to get up
- D. He put his staff on the boy's face

B:B:2K:4

32. What was the response the first time Elisha lay upon the dead son of the Shunammite woman (2 Kgs 4:34)?

- A. The boy opened his eyes
- B. The boy sneezed
- C. The boy spoke
- D. The boy's body grew warm

D:I:2K:4

33. What was the response the second time Elisha lay upon the dead son of the Shunammite woman (2 Kgs 4:35)?

- A. The boy opened his eyes
- B. The boy sneezed seven times
- C. The boy spoke
- D. The boy's body grew warm

B:B:2K:4

34. When there was a famine in the land and Elisha went to Gilgal what did he tell his servant to do (2 Kgs 4:38)?

- A. Bake bread for the company of the prophets there
- B. Put wheat into a jar and multiply it
- C. Offer a sacrifice to the Lord
- D. Put on a large pot and cook some stew

D:B:2K:4

35. Where did Elisha have his servant make a pot of stew for the company of the prophets in that region (2 Kgs 4:38)?

- A. At Bethel
- B. At Mount Carmel
- C. At Gilgal
- D. At Jezreel

C:A:2K:4

36. What did one of the company of the prophets gather for the pot of stew Elisha had ordered to be cooked up (2 Kgs 4:39)?

- A. Olives and barley
- B. Herbs and a wild vine
- C. Some grapes and figs
- D. Some sheep and goats

B:A:2K:4

37. When the company of prophets ate the stew that Elisha had ordered what did the prophets say (2 Kgs 4:40)?

- A. There is death in the pot
- B. Thanks be to God for this food
- C. This stew has saved our lives
- D. May this be seen as an offering to the Lord

A:B:2K:4

38. After the prophets told Elisha there was death in the pot of stew what did Elisha do (2 Kgs 4:41)?

- A. He ordered that salt be put in the pot
- B. He ordered that blood be put in the pot
- C. He ordered flour be put in the pot
- D. He ordered a ripe fig be put in the pot

C:I:2K:4

39. What did the man of Baal Shalishah give to Elisha (2 Kgs 4:42)?

- A. Three sheep and two goats
- B. 20 loaves of barley bread and some first ripe grain
- C. 200 loaves of bread and 5 skins of wine
- D. 5 loaves of bread and 2 fish

B:I:2K:4

40. When Elisha ordered that the 20 loaves of barley be given to the company of the prophets what was the reply of his servant (2 Kgs 4:43)?

- A. How can I set this before a hundred men?
- B. How long before the famine is over?
- C. What are the men to drink in this desert place?
- D. Where did this bread come from?

A:I:2K:4

41. What happened after Elisha's servant complained there was not enough barley bread for the 100 men to eat (2 Kgs 4:43)?

- A. Each man took only what he needed
- B. The Shunammite woman sent another 200 loaves of bread
- C. They all ate and there was some left over
- D. Manna descended from the sky and they ate it until they were full

C:B:2K:4

2 Kings 5

1. Who was Naaman (2 Kgs 5:1)?

- A. An advisor to King Joram of Israel
- B. A prophet from the company of prophets at Bethel
- C. A commander in the army of the King of Aram
- D. A mighty man in the army of the King of Moab

C:B:2K:5

2. What had the Lord done through Naaman (2 Kgs 5:1)?

- A. Given victory to Aram
- B. Defeated the Moabites
- C. Defeated the Philistines
- D. Given victory to the Israelites

A:I:2K:5

3. What problem did Naaman have that he came to Elisha with (2 Kgs 5:1)?

- A. He was deaf
- B. He had leprosy
- C. He was mute
- D. He was wounded

B:B:2K:5

4. How did Naaman find out about Elisha (2 Kgs 5:2f)?

- A. He had attacked the city of Samaria where Elisha was
- B. He had heard through some traders that had come through Aram
- C. An Israelite commander had told him as he was dying
- D. An Israelite servant girl told his wife

D:B:2K:5

5. How did the Israelite servant girl identify Elisha to Naaman's wife (2 Kgs 5:3)?

- A. The seer from Mount Carmel
- B. The prophet who is in Samaria
- C. The man of God out of Ephraim
- D. The servant of the Lord in Israel

B:A:2K:5

6. What did Naaman take with him when he went to Israel to be cured of his leprosy (2 Kgs 5:4f)?

- A. A letter from the king of Aram
- B. Bread and wine
- C. A proclamation to be read in all Israel
- D. A threat of war if Naaman was not healed

A:B:2K:5

7. Naaman took all of the following with him to give to the prophet who would heal him EXCEPT (2 Kgs 5:5)?

- A. Ten talents of silver
- B. Ten sets of clothing
- C. Fifty iron chariots
- D. Six thousand shekels of gold

C:I:2K:5

8. When the king of Israel got the letter from the king of Aram asking him to heal Naaman what was his response (2 Kgs 5:7)?

- A. He tore his robes
- B. He put dust on his head
- C. He prepared for war
- D. He burned the letter in a fire

A:B:2K:5

9. When the king of Israel got the letter from the king of Aram about Naaman what did he accuse the king of Aram of (2 Kgs 5:7)?

- A. Worshipping idols
- B. Trying to spy out the land
- C. Defiling the land because Naaman had leprosy
- D. Trying to pick a quarrel

D:B:2K:5

10. What did Elisha tell the king Naaman would find out if the king sent Naaman to him (2 Kgs 5:8)?

- A. There is a God in Israel
- B. There is a prophet in Israel
- C. There is healing water in Israel
- D. There is a redeemer in Israel

B:B:2K:5

11. When Naaman came to Elisha's house what did Elisha's messenger tell him to do (2 Kgs 5:10)?

- A. Give his gold and silver to the widow of Shunem
- B. Anoint himself with oil and wash his hands with wine
- C. Go wash seven times in the Jordan River
- D. Go to Bethel and offer a sacrifice there to the Lord

C:B:2K:5

12. How did Naaman find out that he was to wash in the Jordan River (2 Kgs 5:10)?

- A. Elisha's servant told him
- B. Elisha sent him a letter
- C. The Lord spoke to him in a dream
- D. Elisha told him face to face

A:I:2K:5

13. What did Naaman think Elisha should have done to cure him of his leprosy (2 Kgs 5:11)?

- A. Offered some sacrifices to the Lord and pour sacred water on the spot of leprosy
- B. Take him to a high place and pronounce and oracle of blessing over him healing him
- C. Anoint him with oil and wash his leprosy with water cleansing him of this disease
- D. Call on the name of the Lord and wave his hand over the spot of leprosy to cure him

D:B:2K:5

14. To what did Naaman dismissingly compare the Jordan River of Israel (2 Kgs 5:12)?

- A. The Qarqar and Euphrates
- B. The Abana and Pharpar
- C. The Jabbok and Arnon
- D. The Orontes and Nile

B:A:2K:5

15. Why did Naaman leave Elisha's place in a rage (2 Kgs 5:12)?

- A. The rivers of Damascus was better than any waters of Israel
- B. He was insulted that Elisha did not come out and talk to him himself
- C. He realized the king of Israel had sent him away without being healed
- D. The prophets of Baal were superior to the prophets of Israel

A:B:2K:5

16. Who convinced Naaman to wash in the Jordan River (2 Kgs 5:13)?

- A. Elisha's servant Gehazi
- B. Naaman's servants
- C. The soldiers who were with him
- D. His brother and son

B:I:2K:5

17. What did Naaman do to cure himself of his leprosy (2 Kgs 5:14)?

- A. Came to Elisha who put mud on the leprosy
- B. Set up a rock memorial by the Jordan River
- C. Dipped seven times in the Jordan River
- D. Offered a sacrifice to the Lord

C:B:2K:5

18. What did Naaman do after being cured of his leprosy (2 Kgs 5:15)?

- A. He went back to the king of Syria and told him all the things the Lord had done
- B. He went back to the king of Israel and told him all the things the Lord had done
- C. He went home and he and his family rejoice
- D. He went back to Elisha, the man of God, and confessed there is no God except in Israel

D:B:2K:5

19. What did Naaman urge Elisha to do (2 Kgs 5:15f)?

- A. Accept a gift from him
- B. Come with him back to Damascus
- C. Take a message to the king of Israel
- D. Eat dinner with him

A:B:2K:5

20. What did Elisha do when Naaman offered him a gift for healing him of leprosy (2 Kgs 5:16)?

- A. He accepted it and gave it to the company of prophets
- B. He refused it
- C. He gave it to his servant Gehazi
- D. He gave it to the poor, fatherless and widows

B:B:2K:5

21. What did Naaman ask Elisha for forgiveness for when he returned to Damascus (2 Kgs 5:18)?

- A. For doubting Elisha in the first place
- B. For fighting against Israel
- C. For not worshipping the God of Israel
- D. For bowing down in the temple of Rimmon

D:A:2K:5

22. What did Naaman want to take back with him to Damascus from Israel (2 Kgs 5:17)?

- A. A branch of an olive tree
- B. Seven jars of water from the Jordan River
- C. As much earth from Israel as two mules can carry
- D. As many figs, olives and grapes as his chariot could carry

C:I:2K:5

23. Naaman was of what national background (2 Kgs 5:20)?

- A. Moabite
- B. Edomite
- C. Phoenician
- D. Aramean

D:B:2K:5

24. Who plotted to get something from Naaman that Elisha himself had refused (2 Kgs 5:20)?

- A. The company of the prophets
- B. Micaiah the prophet
- C. Gehazi the servant of Elisha
- D. The servants of Joram king of Israel

C:B:2K:5

25. What did Gehazi tell Naaman to get a reward from him (2 Kgs 5:22)?

- A. Two of the company of the prophets came to visit Gehazi
- B. Elisha had fallen sick and needed some of the gifts
- C. The king of Israel was sending to Naaman asking that he pay for being healed
- D. Gehazi wanted to celebrate Elisha's birthday with some gifts

A:B:2K:5

26. What did Naaman give Gehazi (2 Kgs 5:23)?

- A. Two talents of gold and 100 loaves of bread
- B. Two talents of silver and two sets of clothing
- C. Two golden shields and two swords
- D. Two horses and two chariots

B:I:2K:5

27. When Gehazi returned from trying to get a gift from Naaman what did he say to Elisha (2 Kgs 5:25)?

- A. He went to tell Naaman which way to go home
- B. He went to give food to the company of the prophets
- C. He hadn't gone anywhere
- D. He went to see the king

C:B:2K:5

28. What was the judgment put on Gehazi for taking Naaman's gifts illegitimately (2 Kgs 5:27)?

- A. He got Naaman's leprosy
- B. He was blinded
- C. He fell down dead
- D. His hands were paralyzed

A:B:2K:5

29. How was the leprosy Gehazi received as a punishment for taking Naaman's gifts illegitimately described (2 Kgs 5:27)?

- A. Withered skin
- B. Red as ambers
- C. White as snow
- D. Black as soot

C:B:2K:5

2 Kings 6

1. What suggestion did the company of the prophets make to Elisha (2 Kgs 6:1)?

- A. That their place of meeting was too small
- B. That they needed more sources of food
- C. That they needed a word from the Lord
- D. That they had used up all of their wood

A:B:2K:6

2. What solution did the company of the prophets propose to Elisha about making their place of meeting more suitable (2 Kgs 6:2)?

- A. That they send a request to the king for help
- B. That they cut stones out of the mountain
- C. That they go to the Jordan and get poles to build with
- D. That Elisha and his servants bring them furnishings

C:I:2K:6

3. Where did the company of the prophets propose to get poles to make their meeting place larger (2 Kgs 6:1)?

- A. Bethel
- B. The valley of Suwenit
- C. The hill of Moreh
- D. The Jordan River

D:I:2K:6

4. What problem happened when the company of the prophets was cutting down trees by the Jordan River (2 Kgs 6:5)?

- A. A servant fell into the rushing water
- B. The axe head fell into the water
- C. A tree fell on one of the prophets
- D. The trees were too big to be carried

B:B:2K:6

5. How did Elisha retrieve the axe head that fell into the Jordan (2 Kgs 6:6)?

- A. He struck a rock with a staff and another axe head appear
- B. He struck the water with his cloak and the water dried up
- C. He threw a stick into the water and made the axe head float
- D. He commanded and the axe head floated to the top

C:B:2K:6

6. During the days of Elisha who was at war and plotted against Israel (2 Kgs 6:8)?

- A. Edom
- B. Moab
- C. Ammon
- D. Aram

D:B:2K:6

7. What warning did the man of God (Elisha) send to the king of Israel about the king of Aram [Syria] (2 Kgs 6:9)?

- A. He sent hailstorms every time Aram was about to attack
- B. He told him where the Arameans were setting up to fight
- C. He sent fire from the sky consuming the Arameans
- D. The ground shook when the Syrians were about to attack

B:B:2K:6

8. What did the officers of the Aram army tell their king about Elisha (2 Kgs 6:12)?

- A. He tells the king of Israel the words you speak in your bedroom
- B. He hears the voice of the Lord before you set out to attack
- C. He sees visions of what you are planning against Israel
- D. He knows the secrets of all men's hearts

A:B:2K:6

9. What did the king of Aram do after he was told that Elisha was telling the king of Israel his plans for attack (2 Kgs 6:13)?

- A. Sent his commanders to kill Elisha
- B. Sent out his chariots against the king of Israel
- C. Sent his prophets to consult with Elisha
- D. Sent his forces to capture Elisha

D:B:2K:6

10. Where was Elisha when the king of Aram sent his forces out to capture him (2 Kgs 6:13)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Jezreel
- C. Dothan
- D. Megiddo

C:A:2K:6

11. What did the king of Aram do once he found out that Elisha was at Dothan (2 Kgs 6:14)?

- A. He sent word to Dothan demanding they give up Elisha
- B. He sent his forces to surround the city at night
- C. He sent his forces to break down the gate and enter the city
- D. He put Dothan under siege and broke the wall

B:B:2K:6

12. What was Elisha's response to the servant who discovered the city surrounded by horses and chariots of the King of Aram (2 Kgs 6:16)?

- A. Those who are with us are more than those who are with them
- B. Those who serve the Lord will find refuge in him
- C. Those who fear man will not have the fear of the Lord
- D. Their chariots are no match for the chariots of fire of heaven

A:B:2K:6

13. What did Elisha's servant see after warning Elisha about the chariots of the king of Aram surrounding the city (2 Kgs 6:17)?

- A. A wall of fire descending from heaven
- B. The hills full of horses and chariots of fire
- C. The angels of God circling over the city
- D. A cherubim with a sword of light standing over and protecting the city

B:B:2K:6

16. As the Arameans approached to attack Dothan what did Elisha do (2 Kgs 6:18)?

- A. Held up his staff as the Israelite troops went out to fight
- B. Held up his arms as the hail storm swept in upon them
- C. Offered a sacrifice to the Lord

- D. Prayed that they be blinded

D:B:2K:6

17. What did Elisha do to the blind Aramean soldiers (2 Kgs 6:19)?

- A. He sent them back to Damascus
- B. He killed them
- C. He led them to Samaria
- D. He beat on drums making them flee into the desert

C:B:2K:6

18. When did Elisha pray that the Lord would open the eyes of the Aramean soldiers (2 Kgs 6:20)?

- A. When they were surrounded by Israelite soldiers at Jezreel
- B. When they had entered the city of Samaria
- C. When they at the crossing of the Jordan River
- D. When they were kneeling before Elisha

B:B:2K:6

19. After the Arameans' eyes were opened what did Elisha command be done to them (2 Kgs 6:22)?

- A. They be given food and water and sent back to their master
- B. They be killed and their bodies thrown out of the city
- C. They be shackled and sent back to their master
- D. They be sold into forced labor for Israel carrying water and cutting wood

A:B:2K:6

20. What did Elisha indicate as improper to do with enemy combatants captured in war in ancient times (2 Kgs 6:21f)?

- A. They could be killed
- B. They could be sold into slavery
- C. They were not to be killed
- D. They to be put in prison

C:B:2K:6

21. What was the result of Elisha sending the Aramean troops home after a banquet (2 Kgs 6:23)?

- A. They stopped raiding Israel
- B. They raided Judah instead of Israel
- C. They became followers of the God of Israel
- D. They gave up their foreign gods

A:B:2K:6

22. Who laid siege to Samaria from Aram (2 Kgs 6:24)?

- A. Sennacherib
- B. Shalmanesser
- C. Rezin
- D. Ben-Hadad

D:B:2K:6

23. After the siege of Samaria what was valued at 80 shekels of silver (2 Kgs 6:25)?

- A. A skin of wine
- B. A lamb
- C. A donkey's head

- D. A loaf of bread

C:B:2K:6

24. Why did a woman cry out to the king of Samaria during the siege of Ben-Hadad from Aram (2 Kgs 6:26ff)?

- A. Two women had eaten one of their children and there was a dispute
- B. A group of women were fighting over the last loaf of bread
- C. There was a dispute over whose child should receive the last bit of food
- D. Two women were married to one man and one was given no food

A:B:2K:6

25. What had the second woman done so that her son would not be eaten during the siege of Samaria by Ben-Hadad of Aram (2 Kgs 6:29)?

- A. She had sent her son to her husband for protection
- B. She had hidden her son
- C. She had given her son into the king's service
- D. She had sent her son out to surrender to the Arameans

B:B:2K:6

26. How did the king of Samaria react to the woman complaining about having eaten her own son during the siege of Samaria (2 Kgs 6:30)?

- A. He had her killed
- B. He sat in dust and ashes
- C. He tore his clothes revealing sackcloth
- D. He offered his own son as a sacrifice to Baal

C:I:2K:6

27. Who did the king of Samaria blame and seek to kill for the siege of Samaria by Ben-Hadad of Aram (2 Kgs 6:31)?

- A. His servants
- B. His soldiers
- C. His officers
- D. Elisha

D:B:2K:6

28. Why did the king of Samaria during the siege send his servant to Elisha (2 Kgs 6:32)?

- A. To ask his advice
- B. To cut off his head
- C. To take his food
- D. To put him in shackles

B:I:2K:6

2 Kings 7

1. What did Elijah tell the king of Samaria's servant during the siege of Samaria by Ben-Hadad of Aram (2 Kgs 7:1)?

- A. There would be plenty of water in the city tomorrow
- B. Plague would hit the city and those remaining would be taken captive
- C. A seah of flour would sell for a shekel and the siege would be over
- D. Women would eat their own children if he didn't repent

C:B:2K:7

2. After Elisha told the officer of the king that the siege would be over tomorrow how did the officer respond (2 Kgs 7:2)?

- A. He doubted this could happen
- B. He fell down praising God
- C. He fell at Elisha's feet and proclaimed him to be a man of God
- D. He threatened Elisha for lying and returned to the king

A:I:2K:7

3. How was the officer of the king described to whom Elisha told that the siege on Samaria would be lifted (2 Kgs 7:2)?

- A. He was the king's friend
- B. He was the one on whose arm the king was leaning
- C. He was the one who whispered into the king's ear
- D. He was the one who spoke like an angel of God to the king

B:A:2K:7

4. What did Elisha say would happen to the officer of the king when the siege of Samaria ended and there was plenty of food (2 Kgs 7:2)?

- A. Then he would there is a God in Israel
- B. He would eat until he could eat no more
- C. He would give glory to God and know Elisha was a man of God
- D. He would see it but not eat any of it

D:B:2K:7

5. Who discovered that the Arameans had left off the siege of Samaria and gone home (2 Kgs 7:3)?

- A. Two women
- B. Three blind men
- C. Four men with leprosy
- D. Six children

C:B:2K:7

6. Why did the four men with leprosy leave the city of Samaria (2 Kgs 7:4)?

- A. They were surrendering to the Arameans figuring either way they were going to die
- B. They went out at night hoping to steal some food from the Arameans and bring it back into Samaria
- C. They were kicked out of Samaria because they were lepers and there was no food
- D. They were sent out to infect the Arameans with leprosy

A:B:2K:7

7. Why did the Arameans who were making siege at Samaria flee and abandoned their tents and horses (2 Kgs 7:6)?

- A. The Lord had caused a hailstorm which had killed many of them
- B. The Lord had caused them to hear the sound of chariots and horses
- C. The Lord had brought a plague into their camp
- D. The Lord had caused a pillar of fire to appear between their camp and the

city

B:B:2K:7

8. Why did the Arameans who were making siege at Samaria flee and abandoned their tents and horses (2 Kgs 7:7)?

- A. They thought they were being surrounded by the Samaritans
- B. They thought the Babylonians were coming to help the people of Samaria
- C. They thought the Hittites and Egyptians were hired to help Samaria
- D. They thought the hosts of heaven were about to attack them

C:B:2K:7

9. What did the men who had leprosy who discovered the empty Aramean camp do when they entered one of the tents (2 Kgs 7:8)?

- A. They burned the tent and its goods
- B. They ran back to Samaria to tell the people the siege was over
- C. They ate, drank and hid the silver and gold they discovered in the tent
- D. They lit a fire sending a signal to those on the wall of Samaria that the

siege was over

C:B:2K:7

10. Where did the four lepers decide (not how it actually happened) to go to report the siege of Samaria was over and that the Arameans had fled (2 Kgs 7:9)?

- A. To the city gate
- B. To the royal palace
- C. To the city wall
- D. To the temple of Baal-Zebul

B:I:2K:7

11. To whom did the four lepers actually report the Aramean camp had fled (2 Kgs 7:10)?

- A. The city gatekeepers
- B. The city guards on the walls
- C. The royal palace
- D. The prophet Elisha

A:B:2K:7

12. Who actually announced the news to the city of Samaria that the Arameans had abandoned their siege (2 Kgs 7:11)?

- A. The four leprous men
- B. The captain of the guard
- C. The gatekeepers
- D. The king's spokesman

B:I:2K:7

13. How did the king interpret the ending of the siege of Samaria by the Arameans (2 Kgs 7:12)?

- A. He thought a plague had struck the camp of the Arameans and so it would be fatal to plunder the camp
- B. He credited it to rumors that the Egyptians and Hittites were coming to help him
- C. He thought that they had run out of water and had realized Samaria wasn't worthy conquering
- D. He thought it was a trap and they were hide and would capture those who went out

D:B:2K:7

14. How many horses were left in the city of Samaria after the Aramean siege (2 Kgs 7:13)?

- A. Five
- B. Ten
- C. Twelve
- D. Twenty

A:A:2K:7

15. What did the kings officers propose in order to find out what happened to the Arameans who had laid siege to Samaria (2 Kgs 7:14)?

- A. They sent out ten men on horses to check out the Syrian/Aramean camp
- B. They sent out the women and children to check out the Aramean camp
- C. They sent out two chariots to check out the Syrian/Aramean camp
- D. They sent back out the four men with leprosy to check out the Aramean

camp

C:I:2K:7

16. How far did the chariot drivers follow the Aramean army that had abandoned their siege of Samaria (2 Kgs 7:15)?

- A. As far as Beth Shan
- B. As far as Jabesh Gilead
- C. As far as Jericho
- D. As far as the Jordan River

D:I:2K:7

17. What two things does the text mention that the Arameans had strewn on the road when they fled from their siege of Samaria (2 Kgs 7:15)?

- A. Food and clothing
- B. Clothing and equipment
- C. Swords and spears
- D. Gold and silver

B:I:2K:7

18. When did the people of Samaria go out and plunder the Aramean camp (2 Kgs 7:16)?

- A. After the messengers had returned and reported to the king
- B. After the messengers had left the city
- C. Immediately when they heard from the gatekeepers that the Arameans had fled
- D. Immediately when they saw the smoke rising from the Aramean camp

A:B:2K:7

19. After the people plundered the Aramean camp that had laid siege to Samaria what two foods were mentioned fulfilling the prophecy of Elisha (2 Kgs 7:16)?

- A. Wheat and wine
- B. Bread and water
- C. Flour and barley
- D. Bread and meat

C:A:2K:7

20. Who was trampled in the gate when the people went out to plunder the Aramean camp site after the siege of Samaria (2 Kgs 7:17)?

- A. The king's recorder who recorded the amount of the plunder
- B. The officer on whose arm the king had leaned
- C. Adoniram the commander of the forced labor
- D. The gatekeeper who originally announced the Aramean's had fled

B:I:2K:7

21. What was fulfilled when the people went to get the plunder and the king's officer was trampled to death after the siege of Samaria (2 Kgs 7:18)?

- A. The word of the Lord through Gad the seer
- B. Just what the Lord had recorded in the scriptures
- C. Just what the man of God had foretold
- D. Just what the man of God out of Judah had predicted

C:B:2K:7

22. What did the man of God reply to the officer of the king who said "even if the Lord should open the floodgates of the heavens, could this happen?"

- A. You will see it with your own eyes but you will eat any of it
- B. You will hear about it but will be unable to see for you will become blind
- C. You will taste the blessings of the Lord and then you will die
- D. You will see the plunder but an arrow will pierce your heart

A:B:2K:7

23. Where was the officer of the king trampled to death (2 Kgs 7:20)?

- A. Beside the city wall
- B. On the road to the Aramean camp
- C. In the city gateway
- D. In the doorway of his house

C:B:2K:7

2 Kings 8

1. Who had Elisha warned of a seven year famine (2 Kgs 8:1)?

- A. The wise woman of Tekoa
- B. The woman whose son he had raised to life
- C. The company of the prophets at Jericho
- D. The family of his servant Gehazi

B:B:2K:8

2. How many years did Elisha predict the famine would continue (2 Kgs 8:1)?

- A. Three years
- B. Five years
- C. Seven years
- D. Twelve years

C:A:2K:8

3. Where did the Shunammite woman whose son Elisha had raised go to avoid the famine (2 Kgs 8:2)?

- A. The land of Moab
- B. The land of the Edom
- C. The Jezreel Valley
- D. The land of the Philistines

D:I:2K:8

4. When the Shunammite woman whose son Elisha had raised came back after the famine what was she doing to get her house back (2 Kgs 8:3)?

- A. Went to the king and begged for it back
- B. Sold herself into slavery
- C. Paid 30 shekels of silver to repurchase it
- D. Agreed to give the king three years of crops for it

A:B:2K:8

5. Who was the king talking to when the Shunammite woman whose son was raised came to beg for her house back (2 Kgs 8:4)?

- A. Elisha
- B. Gehazi
- C. Jehoshaphat
- D. Ben-Hadad

B:B:2K:8

6. What did the king ask Gehazi to tell him about (2 Kgs 8:4)?

- A. How Elisha knew about when and where the Arameans would attack
- B. How the Arameans had been defeated
- C. The great things Elisha had done
- D. How he had gotten leprosy

C:B:2K:8

7. What story was Gehazi telling the king about when the Shunammite woman came to be for her house back from the king (2 Kgs 8:5)?

- A. The story of Elisha raising the boy of the Shunammite woman
- B. The story of Naaman's being cleansed of his leprosy
- C. The story of Elisha predicting that the siege of Samaria would end
- D. The story of Elisha predicting a seven year famine

A:B:2K:8

8. What did the king do for the Shunammite woman whose son was raised by Elisha (2 Kgs 8:6)?

- A. He pardoned her from paying taxes while she was gone and gave her back her house
- B. Everything that belonged to her including all the income from her land since the day she left
- C. He gave her 30 pieces of silver and her home and servants whom she had left to avoid the famine
- D. He had Gehazi marry her and rebuild the home that she had left because of the famine

B:B:2K:8

9. When did Elisha go to Damascus (2 Kgs 8:7)?

- A. When there was a famine in Israel
- B. To anoint Rezin king of Damascus
- C. To warn the king of Damascus about the coming of the Assyrians
- D. When Ben-Hadad king of Aram was sick

D:B:2K:8

10. What did the king of Aram, Ben-Hadad, want to know from Elisha (2 Kgs 8:8)?

- A. If the king would recover from his illness
- B. If the famine would cease
- C. If the Assyrians would lay siege to Damascus
- D. If Elisha could heal his servant

A:B:2K:8

11. Who did Ben-Hadad, king of Aram, send to question Elisha about his sickness (2 Kgs 8:8)?

- A. Gehazi
- B. Hazael
- C. Rezin
- D. Sihon

B:B:2K:8

12. What did Hazael bring as a gift to Elisha to find out whether Ben-Hadad would recover from his sickness (2 Kgs 8:9)?

- A. 5 chariots of bronze
- B. 10 donkeys loaded with bread and wine
- C. 40 camels loaded with the finest wares of Damascus
- D. A herd of 50 sheep and 30 goats from the fields of Damascus

C:A:2K:8

13. What did Elisha tell Hazael to tell Ben-Hadad about his sickness (2 Kgs 8:10)?

- A. His sickness would be until death
- B. His sickness would linger for three months and then he would get better
- C. His would not recover from his sickness
- D. He would recover from the sickness but would in fact die

D:B:2K:8

14. After Elisha told Hazael what would happen to Ben-Hadad regarding his sickness what did he do to Hazael (2 Kgs 8:11)?

- A. He struck him three times
- B. He stared at him
- C. He took his staff and broke it
- D. He gave him a loaf of bread

B:A:2K:8

15. After Elisha told Hazael what would happen to Ben-Hadad regarding his sickness what did he do to Hazael (2 Kgs 8:11)?

- A. He bowed before him
- B. He tore his clothes
- C. He struck him three times
- D. He wept

D:B:2K:8

16. Why did Elisha weep in front of Hazael (2 Kgs 8:12)?

- A. Because Hazael would burn the fortified places of Israel
- B. Because Hazael would kill Ben-Hadad
- C. Because Hazael would kill his own subjects in order to become king
- D. Because Hazael would follow the ways of Baal

A:B:2K:8

17. Elisha told Hazael he would do all of the following EXCEPT (2 Kgs 8:21)?

- A. Burn Israel's fortified places
- B. Dash their little children to the ground
- C. He would kill many prophets of the Lord
- D. Rip open pregnant women
- E. Kill their young men by the sword

C:B:2K:8

18. How did Hazael label himself after Elisha's prediction about the evil he would do (2 Kgs 8:13)?

- A. A bear in the woods
- B. Your servant a mere dog
- C. I am a lion among sheep
- D. Your sheep and you are my shepherd

B:A:2K:8

19. What did Elisha predict for Hazael (2 Kgs 8:13)?

- A. He would become king of Aram
- B. He would become a great warrior
- C. He would become an official of Ben-Hadad
- D. He would kill many prophets of the Lord

A:B:2K:8

20. What did Hazael tell Ben-Hadad that Elisha had told him (2 Kgs 8:15)?

- A. You, O king, will die
- B. You will attack Samaria
- C. You would certainly recover
- D. You will lead a large army again

C:B:2K:8

21. How did Hazael kill Ben-Hadad to become king of Aram (2 Kgs 8:15)?

- A. He stabbed him under the fifth rib

- B. He soaked a cloth water and held it over his face
- C. He cut his throat
- D. He crushed his head with a millstone

B:I:2K:8

22. Who became king in Judah after Jehoshaphat (2 Kgs 8:16)?

- A. Asa
- B. Josiah
- C. Jehu
- D. Jehoram

D:A:2K:8

23. How old was Jehoram when he became king of Judah (2 Kgs 8:17)?

- A. 21
- B. 28
- C. 32
- D. 40

C:A:2K:8

24. Who was Jehoram king of Judah's father (2 Kgs 8:16)?

- A. Asa
- B. Hezekiah
- C. Jehoiakim
- D. Jehoshaphat

D:I:2K:8

25. How many years did Jehoram reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 8:17)?

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 16

B:A:2K:8

26. Who did Jehoram king of Judah marry (2 Kgs 8:18)?

- A. The daughter of Ahab of Israel
- B. The daughter of the King of Aram
- C. Pharaoh's daughter
- D. The daughter of Abimelech the Philistine

A:B:2K:8

27. Why did the Lord not destroy Judah in the days of Jehoram king of Judah (2 Kgs 8:19)?

- A. Because of his promise to Hezekiah
- B. For the sake of Jehoshaphat Jerhorm's father
- C. For the sake of his servant David
- D. For there were 10 righteous in Jerusalem

C:I:2K:8

28. Who rebelled in the time of Jehoram of Judah (2 Kgs 8:20)?

- A. Moab
- B. Ammon
- C. Aram
- D. Edom

D:I:2K:8

29. What happened to Jehoram in Zair (2 Kgs 8:21)?

- A. The Edomites surrounded him
- B. The Moabites surrounded him
- C. The Philistines surrounded him
- D. The Arameans surrounded him

A:I:2K:8

30. Who also revolted besides Edom in the days of Jehoram of Judah (2 Kgs 8:22)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Lachish
- C. Libnah
- D. Dibon

C:A:2K:8

31. Where are the events of Jehoram's reign recorded (2 Kgs 8:23)?

- A. In the annals of the kings of Israel
- B. In the annals of the kings of Assyria
- C. In the annals of the kings of Judah
- D. In the book of Gad the seer

C:B:2K:8

32. Who was the son of Jehoram and next king of Judah (2 Kgs 8:24)?

- A. Asa
- B. Amon
- C. Josiah
- D. Ahaziah

D:I:2K:8

33. In what year of Joram son of Ahab did Ahaziah start to reign in Judah (2 Kgs 8:25)?

- A. In Joram's twelfth year
- B. In Joram's twentieth year
- C. In Joram's thirty-second year
- D. In Joram's fortieth year

A:A:2K:8

34. Who was the daughter of Ahab that married Jehoram of Judah (2 Kgs 8:26)?

- A. Jezebel
- B. Athaliah
- C. Rizpah
- D. Abigail

B:B:2K:8

35. Who was Athaliah's grandfather (2 Kgs 8:26)?

- A. Ahab
- B. Jehu
- C. Jeroboam
- D. Omri

D:B:2K:8

36. Who went with Joram of Israel to fight Hazael of Aram (2 Kgs 8:28)?

- A. Ahaziah of Judah
- B. Hezekiah of Judah

- C. Jehoshaphat of Judah
- D. Asa of Judah

A:B:2K:8

37. Where did Joram and Ahaziah go up against Hazael of Aram (2 Kgs 8:28)?

- A. Jabesh
- B. Ramoth Gilead
- C. Heshbon
- D. Bashan

B:A:2K:8

38. Who did Joram and Ahaziah go to battle against (2 Kgs 8:28)?

- A. Abimelech of Gaza
- B. Sennacherib of Assyria
- C. Hazael of Aram
- D. Ben-Hadad of Syria

C:B:2K:8

39. What happened to Joram when he went to battle against Hazael (2 Kgs 8:29)?

- A. He was wounded
- B. He was killed
- C. He fled on foot
- D. He broke through in his chariot

A:I:2K:8

40. Where did Joram go to recuperate from his wound that he got fight Hazael of Aram (2 Kgs 8:29)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Jabesh Gilead
- C. Hazor
- D. Jezreel

D:A:2K:8

41. Who came to visit wounded Joram at Jezreel (2 Kgs 8:29)?

- A. His mother Jezebel
- B. His wife Athaliah
- C. Ahaziah king of Judah
- D. The prophet Elisha

C:I:2K:8

2 Kings 9

1. Who did Elisha send to anoint Jehu, the son of Nimshi (2 Kgs 9:1)?

- A. Gehazi
- B. Gad the seer
- C. A man from the company of the prophets
- D. The gatekeeper of the city of Samaria

C:I:2K:9

2. Where did Elisha send one of the company of the prophets to anoint Jehu (2 Kgs 9:1)?

- A. Jabesh Gilead
- B. Beth Shan
- C. Samaria
- D. Ramoth Gilead

D:A:2K:9

3. Elisha told one of the company of the prophets to do all of the following in regard to Jehu EXCEPT (2 Kgs 9:1)?

- A. Take the staff of the prophet
- B. Tuck your cloak into your belt
- C. Take this flask of olive oil
- D. Go to Ramoth Gilead

A:B:2K:9

4. Who was one of the company of the prophets sent by Elisha to anoint king of Israel at Ramoth Gilead (2 Kgs 9:2)?

- A. Jehoahaz
- B. Jehu
- C. Jehoiada
- D. Baasha

B:B:2K:9

5. Who was Jehu's father (2 Kgs 9:2)?

- A. Uriah
- B. Nimshi
- C. Eliada
- D. Jethro

B:A:2K:9

6. Where was one of the company of the prophets to take Jehu when he anointed him king (2 Kgs 9:2)?

- A. Into an inner room
- B. To the city gate
- C. Up on the city wall
- D. Out into an open field

A:I:2K:9

7. What was one of the company of the prophets to do with the flask of oil when he anointed Jehu king of Israel (2 Kgs 9:3)?

- A. Sprinkle the oil on his head
- B. Pour the oil on his feet
- C. Pour the oil on his head
- D. Dip his beard in the oil

C:B:2K:9

8. What was the prophet to say when he anointed Jehu king of Israel (2 Kgs 9:3)?

- A. This is what the prophet says: today you will be king of Israel
- B. This is what God says: I anoint you king of Israel and Judah
- C. This is what Elisha says: I anoint you king of all Israel
- D. This is what the Lord says: I anoint you king over Israel

D:I:2K:9

9. What did Elisha tell the prophet to do after he had anointed Jehu king of Israel in an inner room (2 Kgs 9:3)?

- A. Open the door and tell those outside to guard Jehu
- B. Open the door and run without delay
- C. Open the door and announce it to the people of Ramoth Gilead
- D. Open the door and bow before Jehu

B:I:2K:9

10. When the prophet arrived at Ramoth Gilead how did he identify and locate Jehu (2 Kgs 9:4)?

- A. He asked the army officers for their commander
- B. He asked the gatekeeper for directions to Jehu's house
- C. He asked a woman at a well where Jehu was
- D. He asked a boy who was Jehu's son where he was

A:I:2K:9

11. What did the prophet tell Jehu he was to do when he anointed him with oil (2 Kgs 9:7)?

- A. Attack the strongholds of Aram
- B. Destroy the altars of Baal
- C. Reunite his kingdom with Jerusalem
- D. He was to destroy the house of Ahab

D:B:2K:9

12. The prophet told Jehu all of the following things were to happen as he became king EXCEPT (2 Kgs 9:7f)

- A. The whole house of Ahab will perish
- B. Jezebel will be eaten by dogs
- C. Ahab's children would all be burned with fire
- D. God would avenge all the blood of his servants the prophets
- E. Ahab's descendants would be like the house of Jeroboam son of Nebat

C:B:2K:9

13. Where would Jezebel be eaten by dogs (2 Kgs 9:10)?

- A. On the plot of ground at Jezreel
- B. On the mountain of Carmel
- C. In the city of Samaria
- D. On the plains of Aphek

A:B:2K:9

14. When Jehu came out of the room after being anointed how did his officers identify the prophet of God (2 Kgs 9:11)?

- A. As a servant of the Lord
- B. As a follower of Elisha the prophet

- C. As a seer of the Most High
- D. As a madman

D:I:2K:9

15. When Jehu told his men that the prophet had anointed him king of Israel his men did all of the following EXCEPT (2 Kgs 9:13)?

- A. Shouted "Jehu is king"
- B. Killed a fattened calf
- C. Blew the trumpet
- D. Spread their cloaks under him on the bare steps

B:B:2K:9

16. Who was Joram defending Ramoth Gilead against when Jehu conspired against him (2 Kgs 9:14)?

- A. Ahaziah of Judah
- B. Mesha of Moab
- C. Hazael of Aram
- D. Abimelech of the Philistines

C:B:2K:9

17. Where had Joram king of Israel returned to recover from his wounds after defending Ramoth Gilead (2 Kgs 9:15)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Megiddo
- C. Samaria
- D. Jezreel

D:B:2K:9

18. What did Jehu warn his officers not to do after they announced him king in Ramoth Gilead (2 Kgs 9:15)?

- A. Let any of the Arameans escape to tell Hazael king of Aram
- B. Let anyone slip out of the city and tell the news in Jezreel to tell Joram
- C. Let anyone go back and tell Elisha and the company of the prophets
- D. Let anyone escape from Ramoth Gilead they all must be killed

B:B:2K:9

19. How did Jehu get to Jezreel when Joram was recuperating there (2 Kgs 9:16)?

- A. He rode his chariot
- B. He rode his donkey
- C. He rode a horse
- D. He ran on foot

A:B:2K:9

20. Who spotted Jehu's troops approaching Jezreel (2 Kgs 9:17)?

- A. A woman on the wall of the city
- B. The keepers of the city gate
- C. A lookout standing on the tower in Jezreel
- D. A servant of the king by the well of Megiddo

C:I:2K:9

21. How did Joram respond to the news of troops coming toward Jezreel (2 Kgs 9:17)?

- A. Close and lock the city gates
- B. Gather water and food into the city

- C. Put his soldiers on the walls of Jezreel
- D. Send out a horseman to ask "Do you come in peace"

D:B:2K:9

22. What happened to the horseman that Joram sent out from Jezreel to check on the approaching troops (2 Kgs 9:18)?

- A. He poured out water on the hands of Jehu recognizing him as king
- B. He fell in behind Jehu and did not return to Jezreel
- C. He was killed by Jehu
- D. He sounded the trumpet to warn Joram

B:B:2K:9

23. How did Jehu respond when Joram's horseman from Jezreel asked him if he came in peace (2 Kgs 9:18)?

- A. What do you have to do with peace?
- B. This day the Lord will be avenged on his enemies
- C. Why have you come out to me?
- D. Choose this day whom you will serve?

A:B:K:9

24. How did the lookout know it was Jehu who was approaching Jezreel and the wounded Joram (2 Kgs 9:20)?

- A. The lookout could see his flag
- B. The trumpets sounded like those of Jehu
- C. He thought the chariot driving was like that of Jehu
- D. He recognized the formation of the troops as the type Jehu used to attack

C:B:2K:9

25. How was Jehu's chariot driving described (2 Kgs 9:20)?

- A. He drives like one texting
- B. He drives like a prophet of the Lord
- C. He drives as swift as an eagle
- D. He drives like a madman

D:B:2K:9

26. Who drove their chariots out to meet the approaching Jehu (2 Kgs 9:21)?

- A. Joram king of Israel and Ahaziah king of Judah
- B. Elisha the prophet and one of the company of the prophets
- C. Eliada the commander of Joram's army and Elisha
- D. The captain of the guard and the city official of Jezreel

A:B:2K:9

27. Where did Jehu meet Joram and Ahaziah king of Judah (2 Kgs 9:21)?

- A. By a well outside of Jezreel
- B. In the plains of Megiddo
- C. On the plot of land of Naboth the Jezreelite
- D. By the winter palace of Ahab and Jezebel

C:B:2K:9

28. Jehu said there could be no peace with King Joram of Israel because _____ (2 Kgs 9:22)?

- A. Of the way Jezebel had killed all the prophets of the Lord
- B. Of all the idolatry and witchcraft of his mother Jezebel

- C. Of the sins his family had committed against Naboth the Jezreelite
- D. Of the all the prophets of Baal who lived in Jezreel

B:B:2K:9

29. What did Joram do after Jehu rejected peace because of Jezebel's idolatry and witchcraft (2 Kgs 9:23)?

- A. He cried "Treachery, Ahaziah"
- B. He cried out "to your tents, O Israel"
- C. He cried out "Today you will die Jehu"
- D. He cried out "Run for your life"

A:I:2K:9

30. What did Jehu do when Joram attempted to flee (2 Kgs 9:24)?

- A. He stabbed him under the fifth rib
- B. He ran him down with his chariot
- C. He ordered his soldiers to chop off his head
- D. He shot him with an arrow piercing his heart

D:B:2K:9

31. Who was Bidkar and what was his relationship with Jehu (2 Kgs 9:25)?

- A. He was the messenger sent by Joram who joined Jehu
- B. He was the captain of the guard
- C. He was Jehu's chariot officer
- D. He was Jehu's bodyguard

C:A:2K:9

32. Where did Jehu say to throw Joram's body (2 Kgs 9:25)?

- A. Into the pool of Gibeon
- B. Into the field of Naboth the Jezreelite
- C. Into the water shaft at Megiddo
- D. Into the tomb of Elijah the Tishbite

B:B:2K:9

33. When Joram was killed what did Jehu reflect upon (2 Kgs 9:25f)?

- A. How he and Bidkar rode in chariots behind Ahab his Joram's father
- B. How he had ridden in the chariot with Elijah the servant of the Lord
- C. How he had seen Ahab kill the prophets of the Lord
- D. How he had ridden over the Baal idols of Jezebel with Bidkar

A:I:2K:9

34. When Joram was killed what did Jehu reflect upon (2 Kgs 9:25f)?

- A. The prophecy of Elisha that he would be king over all Israel
- B. The word of the messenger announcing Jehu's coming on a chariot
- C. The prophecy of judgment on Ahab after he had killed Naboth in cold

blood

- D. The prophecy of Elijah on Mount Carmel calling Israel to repentance

C:B:2K:9

35. What did Ahaziah king of Judah do when he saw that Jehu had killed Joram king of Israel (2 Kgs 9:27)?

- A. He ordered his men to kill Jehu
- B. He fled
- C. He entered the city of Jezreel and locked the gates

- D. He shot an arrow wounding Jehu

B:B:2K:9

36. Where did Ahaziah king of Judah flee to in order to escape Jehu (2 Kgs 9:27)?

- A. Up the road to Beth Haggan
- B. Up the way to Beth Shan
- C. Down from Mount Carmel
- D. Into the cave of Adullam

A:A:2K:9

37. What happened to Ahaziah king of Judah as he fled from Jehu (2 Kgs 9:27)?

- A. He was run over by a chariot
- B. He was struck by the sword
- C. He fell out of his chariot
- D. He was wounded in his chariot

D:B:2K:9

38. Where was Ahaziah king of Judah wounded in his flight from Jehu (2 Kgs 9:27)?

- A. On his way to Mount Tabor
- B. On his way up to Gur near Ibleam
- C. On his way back to Jezreel
- D. On his way to Mount Gilboa

B:A:2K:9

39. Where did Ahaziah king of Judah die having been wounded in his chariot when he fled from Jehu (2 Kgs 9:27)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Jezreel
- C. Samaria
- D. Megiddo

D:I:2K:9

40. Where was Ahaziah buried (2 Kgs 9:28)?

- A. In the tomb of his fathers in the City of David
- B. In the field of Naboth the Jezreelite
- C. He was thrown into the watershaft at Megiddo
- D. He was buried in the valley of Jezreel

A:B:2K:9

41. Who did Jehu meet when he went to Jezreel after killing Joram king of Israel (2 Kgs 9:30)?

- A. Ahab
- B. Jezebel
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Elisha

B:B:2K:9

42. What did Jezebel do in preparation for meeting with Jehu (2 Kgs 9:27)?

- A. Painted her eyes and arranged her hair
- B. Put on her royal robes and sat on the throne
- C. Fled into the tower at Jezreel
- D. Locked the doors of the palace

A:B:2K:9

43. What derogatory title did Jezebel address Jehu with as he entered the gate of Jezreel (2 Kgs 9:31)?

- A. Baasha, you who destroyed Israel
- B. You son of a dog's head
- C. Ellah, you weakling who kills women
- D. Zimri, you murderer of your master

D:A:2K:9

44. How did Jezebel die (2 Kgs 9:33)?

- A. She was shot through the heart with an arrow
- B. She was run over by Jehu's chariot
- C. She was stabbed through the heart
- D. She was thrown out a window

D:B:2K:9

45. Who threw Jezebel out the window to her death (2 Kgs 9:33)?

- A. The captain of Jehu's guard
- B. The gatekeepers of Jezreel
- C. Some eunuchs
- D. Two women of the palace

C:A:2K:9

46. What happened to Jezebel after she was thrown out of the window to her death (2 Kgs 9:33)?

- A. She was dragged through the streets behind a chariot
- B. Her blood was spattered on the wall and horses trampled her
- C. She broke her neck and was run over by a chariot
- D. She was buried in the tomb of Ahab

B:B:2K:9

47. When Jehu went to bury Jezebel what did he find (2 Kgs 9:35)?

- A. Her royal robe and staff
- B. She had been burned
- C. Her eyes and ears were eaten by rats
- D. Nothing but her skull, hands and feet

D:B:2K:9

48. What did Jehu note after the servants came back and told Jehu only a few bones of Jezebel were left (2 Kgs 9:36)?

- A. It was the Lord's doing and vengeance is his
- B. This was the word of the Lord spoken by Elijah the Tishbite
- C. This was the word of the Lord spoken by Elisha
- D. Naboth's blood has now been vindicated and his field returned to his

family

B:B:2K:9

49. Elijah had prophesied what would happen to Jezebel's flesh (2 Kgs 9:37)?

- A. Dogs would eat it
- B. Birds would devour it
- C. Jackals would eat it
- D. It would be fed to maggots

A:B:2K:9

2 Kings 10

1. How many sons were in the house of Ahab when Jehu took over (2 Kgs 10:1)?

- A. 12
- B. 24
- C. 40
- D. 70

D:A:2K:10

2. Where were Ahab's sons when Jehu took over (2 Kgs 10:1)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Jezreel
- C. Samaria
- D. Bethel

C:I:2K:10

3. What did Jehu do initially in terms of Ahab's sons (2 Kgs 10:2)?

- A. He had them all rounded up so he could kill them
- B. He wrote a letter to their guardians telling them to prepare for battle
- C. He sent out his generals to hunt them down
- D. He burned the palace over top of them

B:B:2K:10

4. What did Jehu's first letter tell the guardians of Ahab's sons to do (2 Kgs 10:2)?

- A. Set the most worthy on the throne in Samaria
- B. Kill Ahab's sons
- C. Send all Ahab's sons to come to Jezreel
- D. Bring the hands and feet of all Ahab's sons in a basket

A:I:2K:10

5. What did the guardians of Ahab's sons conclude after receiving Jehu's initial letter (2 Kgs 10:4)?

- A. If he has slain Jezebel then how can these sons rule over us?
- B. If Jehu rides his chariot here we are all dead?
- C. If two kings could not resist him how can we?
- D. If he is anointed by Elisha then how can we resist him?

C:B:2K:10

6. What did Jehu request of the guardians of Ahab's sons in his second letter to them (2 Kgs 10:6)?

- A. That they swear alliance to him by letter before tomorrow
- B. That they bring the heads of Ahab's sons to Jezreel
- C. That they put the sons of Ahab on horses and have them come to Jezreel
- D. That they open the gates of Samaria when he arrives and hail him as king

B:B:2K:10

7. All of the following sent back a message of allegiance to Jehu from Samaria EXCEPT (2 Kgs 10:5)?

- A. The palace administrator
- B. The city governor
- C. The elders
- D. The prophets of Baal
- E. The guardians of the king's sons

D:A:2K:10

8. What did Jehu do with the 70 heads of the sons of Ahab at Jezreel (2 Kgs 10:8)?

- A. He put them in two piles at the city gate
- B. He buried them in the tomb of Ahab
- C. He put them into the cistern at Jezreel
- D. He scattered them in the fields surrounding Jezreel

A:B:2K:10

9. After the heads of Ahab's sons arrived at Jezreel what did Jehu say the next day (2 Kgs 10:10)?

- A. I am now the Lord's anointed the king of Israel
- B. The Lord has done what he promised through his servant Elijah
- C. All Israel must follow me and pay me a tenth of everything they own
- D. Every Israelite is free to return to the land of their fathers

B:B:2K:10

10. In the summary statement Jehu killed all of the following at Jezreel EXCEPT (2 Kgs 10:11)?

- A. All Ahab's chief men
- B. All Ahab's close friends
- C. All the prophets of Baal
- D. All Ahab's priests

C:A:2K:10

11. Where did Jehu slaughter the relatives of Ahaziah king of Judah (2 Kgs 10:14)?

- A. The pool of Gibeon
- B. The cliff of Gihon
- C. The well of Beth Eked
- D. The gate of Beth Shan

C:A:2K:10

12. Who did Jehu meet at Beth Eked of the Shepherds when he was headed toward Samaria (2 Kgs 10:12)?

- A. The relatives of Ahab
- B. The company of the prophets
- C. Fifty prophets of Baal
- D. The relatives of Ahaziah king of Judah

D:I:2K:10

13. How many relatives of Ahaziah king of Judah did Jehu slay at the well of Beth Eked (2 Kgs 10:13)?

- A. 12
- B. 22
- C. 42
- D. 58

C:A:2K:10

14. Who did Jehu meet on his way to Samaria who joined him in his chariot (2 Kgs 10:15)?

- A. Eleazar son of Dodai
- B. Jehonadab son of Recab
- C. Shammah son of Agee

D. Ahiam son of Sharar

B:A:2K:10

15. What did Jehu offer to show Jehonadab son of Recab as they approached Samaria (2 Kgs 10:16)?

- A. His zeal for the Lord
- B. His wrath against the household of Ahab
- C. His royal palace in Samaria
- D. His defeat of the stronghold of Samaria

A:B:2K:10

16. According to what did Jehu kill all who left of Ahab's family in Samaria (2 Kgs 10:17)?

- A. According to the vengeance of the Lord against Ahab
- B. According to the word of the Lord spoken by Gad the seer
- C. According to the word of the Lord spoken to Elijah
- D. According to the word of the Lord spoken to Elisha

C:B:2K:10

17. Who did Jehu gather to worship (2 Kgs 10:18)?

- A. All the keepers of the gates of Samaria
- B. All the servants of the Lord
- C. All the foreigners in Samaria
- D. All the prophets and priests of Baal

D:B:2K:10

18. How did Jehu gather all the priests and prophets of Baal (2 Kgs 10:19)?

- A. He told them "I am for Baal; they are for the Lord"
- B. He told them "Ahab served Baal a little; Jehu will serve him much.
- C. He told them he was going to lead a procession of Baal into Samaria
- D. He told them he was going to dedicate 10 talents of gold to the temple of

Baal

B:B:2K:10

19. What did Jehu tell the prophets of Baal he was going to do (2 Kgs 10:19)?

- A. He was going to offer a great sacrifice to Baal
- B. He was going to donate 10 talents of gold to the temple of Baal
- C. He was going to pour out water before Baal
- D. He was going to have the prophets of Baal anoint him as king

A:I:2K:10

20. Once the ministers of Baal had gathered what did Jehu ask from the keeper of the wardrobe (2 Kgs 10:22)?

- A. His royal robes be brought to him
- B. The dress of Jezebel be brought to him
- C. The royal crown of Ahab be brought to him
- D. The robes for the ministers of Baal be brought

D:A:2K:10

21. Who did Jehu and Jehonadab make sure was not among the ministers of Baal (2 Kgs 10:23)?

- A. No priests of the Lord
- B. No descendants of David

- C. No servants of the Lord
- D. No prophets of the Lord

C:I:2K:10

22. How many men did Jehu have surround the ministers of Baal (2 Kgs 10:24)?

- A. 50
- B. 60
- C. 70
- D. 80

D:A:2K:10

23. What did Jehu warn the men he posted outside not to do (2 Kgs 10:24)?

- A. Let down their guard by going to sleep
- B. Let any of the ministers of Baal escape
- C. Flee out of fear
- D. Have compassion on those they were supposed to kill

B:I:2K:10

24. When did Jehu order his men to go in and kill the ministers of Baal (2 Kgs 10:25)?

- A. After the priests pronounced a blessing in Baal's name
- B. After the ministers of Baal had cut themselves
- C. After he finished making the burnt offering
- D. After he was anointed by the prophets of Baal

C:A:2K:10

25. What did Jehu's guards bring out of the temple of Baal and burn (2 Kgs 10:26)?

- A. The sacred stone
- B. The Asherah pole
- C. The throne of Baal
- D. The chariot of Baal

A:B:2K:10

26. What did Jehu's guards do to the temple of Baal (2 Kgs 10:27)?

- A. They burned it with fire and scattered the ashes
- B. They put the bones of the ministers of Baal inside it
- C. They knocked down its walls and carried off its stones
- D. They tore it down and turned it into a latrine

D:B:2K:10

27. What was one of Jehu's major achievements (2 Kgs 10:28)?

- A. He destroyed Baal worship in Israel
- B. He restored the kingship to the house of David
- C. He followed the Lord all the days of his life
- D. He built an altar to the Lord in Samaria

A:B:2K:10

28. What sins did Jehu not turn away from (2 Kgs 10:29)?

- A. The sins of his fathers
- B. The sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- C. The sins of Ahab and Jezebel
- D. The sins of Moab and Ammon

B:B:2K:10

29. What blessing did God give Jehu for accomplishing what was right in God's eyes (2 Kgs 10:30)?

- A. Many children
- B. No war for all the days he ruled over Israel
- C. Four generations on the throne of Israel
- D. A palace that would not be burned in his days

C:B:2K:10

30. What territory of Israel was lost in the reign of Jehu (2 Kgs 10:32)?

- A. The territory east of the Jordan including Gilead and Bashan
- B. The territory north of the sea of Galilee from Dan to Hazor
- C. All the territory of Galilee north of the Jezreel Valley
- D. All the territory of Tyre and Sidon which David had captured

A:I:2K:10

31. What tribal territories were lost to Hazael in the reign of Jehu (2 Kgs 10:33)?

- A. Asher, Zebulun and Simeon
- B. Manasseh, Issachar and Naphtali
- C. Reuben, Gad and Manasseh
- D. Benjamin, Ephraim and Dan

C:A:2K:10

32. To whom did Israel lose territory in the days of Jehu (2 Kgs 10:32)?

- A. To Sihon king of Heshbon
- B. To Mesha king of Moab
- C. To Balak king of Ammon
- D. To Hazael king of Aram

D:B:2K:10

33. Where were the events of Jehu recorded (2 Kgs 10:34)?

- A. In the annals of the kings of Judah
- B. In the annals of the kings of Israel
- C. In the book of Gad the seer
- D. In the annals of Jehu and Joram

B:B:2K:10

34. Where was Jehu buried (2 Kgs 10:35)?

- A. In the tomb of his fathers
- B. In Jezreel
- C. In Samaria
- D. In Beth Shan

C:A:2K:10

35. Who succeeded Jehu as king of Israel (2 Kgs 10:35)?

- A. His son Joash
- B. His son Jehoahaz
- C. His son Amaziah
- D. His son Azariah

B:B:2K:10

36. How long did Jehu rule over Israel (2 Kgs 10:36)?

- A. 16 years
- B. 22 years

- C. 28 years
 - D. 32 years
- C:A:2K:10

2 Kings 11

1. Who was the mother of Ahaziah king of Judah (2 Kgs 11:1)?

- A. Abigail
- B. Athaliah
- C. Abishag
- D. Jehosheba

B:B:2K:11

2. Who tried to destroy the whole royal family of Ahaziah king of Judah (2 Kgs 11:1)?

- A. Jehu
- B. Jehosheba
- C. Athaliah
- D. Jezebel

C:B:2K:11

3. Who was the daughter of King Jehoram of Judah and sister of Ahaziah (2 Kgs 11:2)?

- A. Abigail
- B. Athaliah
- C. Abishag
- D. Jehosheba

D:I:2K:11

4. Who did Jehosheba save from the deadly plots of Athaliah to destroy the whole royal family in Judah (2 Kgs 11:2)?

- A. Josiah
- B. Joash
- C. Amaziah
- D. Hezekiah

B:B:2K:11

5. Who saved Joash from the royal princes who were about to be murdered by Athaliah (2 Kgs 11:2)?

- A. Mattaniah
- B. Athaliah
- C. Abishag
- D. Jehosheba

D:I:2K:11

6. Where did Jehosheba hide Joash (2 Kgs 11:2)?

- A. In a well
- B. In a cave
- C. In a bedroom
- D. On the roof

C:I:2K:11

7. Who did Jehosheba hide along with Joash from Athaliah (2 Kgs 11:2)?

- A. His nurse
- B. His amor bearer
- C. The prophet of the Lord
- D. The priest Phineas

A:B:2K:11

8. How long did Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, rule the land of Judah (2 Kgs 11:3)

- A. 2 years
- B. 5 years
- C. Six years
- D. Eight years

C:A:2K:11

9. Where was Joash hidden for six years (2 Kgs 11:3)?

- A. In the royal palace
- B. In the temple of the Lord
- C. In Anathoth
- D. In the cave of Adullam

B:B:2K:11

10. Who was the priest that ordered the commanders and guards to protect Joash (2 Kgs 11:4)?

- A. Gehazi
- B. Zibiah
- C. Phineas
- D. Jehoiada

D:B:2K:11

11. What did Jehoiada show the Carites, commanders of the hundreds and guards in the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 11:4)?

- A. The king's son Joash
- B. The ark of the covenant
- C. The holy bread
- D. The book of the law

A:B:2K:11

12. What did Jehoiada do with the commanders and guards at the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 11:4)?

- A. He offered a burnt offering for them
- B. He put them under oath making a covenant with them
- C. He had them anoint Joash king of Judah
- D. He consecrated them to the Lord

B:I:2K:11

13. When Joash was hiding, all three of the following areas were to be guarded according to the instructions of Jehoiada EXCEPT (2 Kgs 11:6f)

- A. At the Shur Gate
- B. At the royal palace
- C. At the Gihon spring
- D. At the temple

C:A:2K:11

14. What did Jehoiada command the Carites, commanders and guards (2 Kgs 11:8)?

- A. Hide until the trumpet is blown
- B. Stay close to the king wherever he goes
- C. Guard the ark of the covenant of the Lord
- D. Seal the gates of the city of Jerusalem

B:I:2K:11

15. What did Jehoiada the priest give to the commanders (2 Kgs 11:9)?

- A. Spears and shields of King David
- B. Bows and arrows of Jonathan son of Saul
- C. Iron chariots of Jehoram
- D. The ark of the covenant and the priestly bread

A:B:2K:11

16. Where were the spears and shields of David stored in the days of Joash (2 Kgs 11:10)?

- A. In the royal palace
- B. On the threshing floor of Araunah
- C. In the temple of the Lord
- D. At the city gates of Jerusalem

C:B:2K:11

17. When Jehoiada brought out the king's son he did all of the following with him EXCEPT (2 Kgs 11:12)?

- A. Put a crown on him
- B. Had him offer a sacrifice to the Lord
- C. Gave him a copy of the covenant
- D. Proclaimed him king
- E. Anointed him with oil

B:B:2K:11

18. What did the people shout when Joash was proclaimed king by Jehoiada (2 Kgs 11:12)?

- A. Hail to the king
- B. Glory to God in the highest
- C. May the Lord bless you and keep you
- D. Long live the king!

D:I:2K:11

19. Where was Joash when Athalish came to the temple [as was the custom back then] (2 Kgs 11:14)?

- A. Standing by the pillar
- B. Standing in the royal palace
- C. Standing in the city gate
- D. Standing on the city wall

A:A:2K:11

20. After tearing her robes what did Athaliah do at the coronation of Joash (2 Kgs 11:14)?

- A. She repented in dust and ashes
- B. She threw herself off the city wall
- C. She cried out "Treason"
- D. She told her guards to kill Joash

C:B:2K:11

21. What did Jehoiada command not be done to Athaliah (2 Kgs 11:15)?

- A. She be allowed to flee
- B. Her blood be shed in the city of David

- C. She be put to death before she saw Joash made king
- D. She be put to death in the temple of the Lord

D:B:2K:11

22. Where was Athaliah put to death (2 Kgs 11:16)?

- A. On the roof of the palace
- B. At the place where the horses enter the palace grounds
- C. At the entrance of the temple of the Lord
- D. At the city gate that faces Damascus

B:A:2K:11

23. What did Jehoiada do after Joash was installed as king (2 Kgs 11:17)?

- A. He made a covenant that they would be the Lord's people
- B. He purified the temple with the blood of a red heifer
- C. He promised Joash that he would rule as long as he was faithful to the Lord
- D. He offered up burnt offerings and purification offerings

A:B:2K:11

24. What did the people do after Joash was made king and Jehoiada made a covenant before the Lord (2 Kgs 11:18)?

- A. They celebrated the first Passover in twenty years
- B. They carried the body of Athaliah outside the city
- C. They tore down the temple of Baal
- D. They opened the gates of Jerusalem

C:B:2K:11

25. Who was killed in front of the altars of Baal (2 Kgs 11:18)?

- A. Eliab the servant of the queen mother
- B. Mattan the priest of Baal
- C. Hannaiah the prophet of Baal
- D. Shammah the guard of Athaliah

B:I:2K:11

26. After being made king in the temple where was Joash taken by Jehoiada (2 Kgs 11:19f)?

- A. To the Mount of Olives for a prayer of thanksgiving to God
- B. To the Gihon spring to be proclaimed king there
- C. To the upper gate to greet the people of Judah
- D. To the royal palace and seated on the throne

D:B:2K:11

27. How old was Joash when he began to reign (2 Kgs 11:21)?

- A. 7 years old
- B. 10 years old
- C. 12 years old
- D. 16 years old

A:B:2K:11

2 Kings 12

1. Who was king in Israel when Joash became king in Judah and Athaliah was slain (2 Kgs 12:1)?

- A. Jehoram
- B. Jehoahaz
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Jehu

D:B:2K:12

2. How long did Joash reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 12:1)?

- A. 12 years
- B. 32 years
- C. 40 years
- D. 48 years

C:A:2K:12

3. Who was Joash's mother (2 Kgs 12:1)?

- A. Athaliah
- B. Zibiah
- C. Rizpah
- D. Abigail

B:A:2K:12

4. Where was Joash's mother from (2 Kgs 12:1)?

- A. Beersheba
- B. Hebron
- C. Tekoa
- D. Bethel

A:A:2K:12

5. How long did Joash do what was right in the eyes of the Lord (2 Kgs 12:2)?

- A. All the days of his mother Zibiah
- B. All the days of Jehoiada the priest
- C. All the days of Elisha
- D. All the days of Hilkiah the priest

B:B:2K:12

6. What did Joash not do that was not right in the eyes of the Lord (2 Kgs 12:3)?

- A. He did not destroy the temples of Baal
- B. He did not provide for the fatherless and widows
- C. He did not remove the high places where the people sacrificed
- D. He did not rebuild the temple of the Lord

C:B:2K:12

7. What did Joash order the priests to do (2 Kgs 12:4)?

- A. Collect money that was brought as offerings to the temple to repair the temple
- B. Have all the people come to Jerusalem to offer sacrifices to the Lord
- C. Provide for all the priests and Levites in the land and reinstitute the cities of refuge
- D. Build cities to house the king's chariots and horses

A:B:2K:12

8. Why did Joash summon Jehoiada and the other priests (2 Kgs 12:6f)?

- A. Because the priests were not teaching the people the law of the Lord
- B. Because after 23 years they still had not repaired the temple
- C. Because the priests were eating the sacrifices illegitimately
- D. Because the priests were getting drunk during the festivals

B:B:2K:12

9. What did Joash order the priests to do until they repaired the temple of the Lord by the twenty-third year of his reign (2 Kgs 12:7)?

- A. To teach the people the law of the Lord
- B. To offer sacrifices only at the temple of the Lord in Jerusalem and not on the high places
- C. To bring him a copy of the book of the law
- D. Not to collect any more money from the people until the temple was repaired

D:B:2K:12

10. What did Jehoiada make in order to receive the money the people were donating to repair the temple (2 Kgs 12:9)?

- A. A chest with a hole bored in the top of it put by the altar of the Lord
- B. A large pottery jar placed at the city gate
- C. A large plate by the entrance to the temple on the steps as one went up
- D. A gated entrance that would only allow those who donated to enter the temple

A:B:2K:12

11. Who counted the money when the chest of Joash got full of donations for the repair of the temple (2 Kgs 12:10)?

- A. Iddo the prophet and Jehoiada the priest
- B. The treasurer and the temple guard
- C. The royal secretary and the high priest
- D. The friend of the king and the prophet of God

C:A:2K:12

12. All of the following were listed as working on repairing the temple of the Lord EXCEPT (2 Kgs 12:11f)

- A. Carpenters
- B. Masons
- C. Stonecutters
- D. Metal craftsmen

D:A:2K:12

13. What natural materials were mentioned as being prepared for the temple repairs under Joash (2 Kgs 12:12)?

- A. Timber and stone
- B. Bronze and gold
- C. Ivory and marble
- D. Cedars and granite

A:I:2K:12

14. All of the following were things that the money donated for temple repair was not used to pay for EXCEPT (2 Kgs 12:13f)?

- A. Trumpets
- B. The priestly robes
- C. Sprinkling Bowls
- D. Wick trimmers

B:I:2K:12

15. To whom was the money donated for the temple repair given (2 Kgs 12:14)?

- A. The priests
- B. The officials overseeing the project
- C. The workmen acquiring the materials for the repair
- D. The king who over saw the work on the repairs

C:I:2K:12

16. Why was there no accounting of the money used to repair the temple given to the workmen (2 Kgs 12:15)?

- A. Because so much had been given it could not be counted
- B. Because the priests oversaw the funding of the repairs
- C. Because they were accountable directly to the king
- D. Because they acted with complete honesty

D:B:2K:12

17. Why was the money for the guilt offerings and sin offerings not brought into the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 12:16)?

- A. It belonged to the priests
- B. It had to pay for the sacrificial animals
- C. It was used to buy the bread and wine for the temple services
- D. It was given to the poor, fatherless and widows

A:B:2K:12

18. In the time of Joash who captured the town of Gath (2 Kgs 12:17)?

- A. Ben-hadad king of Aram
- B. Hazael king of Aram
- C. Mesha king of Moab
- D. Abimelech king of the Philistines

B:B:2K:12

19. What town did Hazael king of Aram capture in the time of Joash (2 Kgs 12:17)?

- A. Jericho
- B. Jabesh Gilead
- C. Beth Shan
- D. Gath

D:I:2K:12

20. How did Joash stop the attack of Hazael king of Aram on Jerusalem (2 Kgs 12:18f)?

- A. He called on Necho Pharaoh of Egypt for help
- B. He gave him gifts of all the gold in the treasuries and temple
- C. He gave him 50 chariots of iron
- D. He gave him 10,000 sheep and 3,000 goats

B:B:2K:12

21. Joash gave Hazael king of Aram the sacred objects dedicated by all of his father EXCEPT (2 Kgs 12:18)?

- A. Jehoshaphat

- B. Jehoram
- C. Hezekiah
- D. Ahaziah

C:A:2K:12

22. Where are all the other events of the reign of Joash written (2 Kgs 12:19)?

- A. In the annals of the kings of Israel
- B. In the book of Iddo the seer
- C. In the annals of the kings of Judah
- D. In the annals of Joash and Jehoiada

C:B:2K:12

23. How did Joash die (2 Kgs 12:20)?

- A. The priests conspired and threw a spear through him in the temple
- B. A woman threw a millstone on his head
- C. He was killed by Hazael king of Aram
- D. He was assassinated by his officials

D:B:2K:12

24. Where was Joash assassinated by his officials (2 Kgs 12:20)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Hebron
- C. Beth Millo
- D. Beth Zur

C:A:2K:12

25. Who was the son of Joash who succeeded him as king of Judah (2 Kgs 12:21)?

- A. Jehoram
- B. Amaziah
- C. Uzziah
- D. Amon

B:B:2K:12

26. Who were the two officials that conspired and assassinated Joash (2 Kgs 12:21)?

- A. Jozabad and Jehozabad
- B. Eliade and Abishah
- C. Baanah and Bildad
- D. Eliezer and Elishammah

A:A:2K:12

2 Kings 13

1. In the twenty-third year of Joash who became king of Israel (2 Kgs 13:1)?

- A. Jehoahaz
- B. Menahem
- C. Pekah
- D. Ahaziah

A:B:2K:13

2. Who was Joash's, the king of Judah, father (2 Kgs 13:1)?

- A. Amaziah
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Jotham

C:B:2K:13

3. Who was the king of Israel, Jehoahaz's father (2 Kgs 13:1)?

- A. Menahem
- B. Jeroboam
- C. Jehoash
- D. Jehu

D:B:2K:13

4. How many years did Jehoahaz the son of Jehu rule in Israel (2 Kgs 13:1)?

- A. 7 years
- B. 13 years
- C. 17 years
- D. 23 years

C:A:2K:13

5. What type of evil in the eyes of the Lord did Jehoahaz king of Israel commit (2 Kgs 13:2)?

- A. He did not tear down the high places
- B. He followed the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- C. He built an altar to Baal that his father had destroyed
- D. He sought help from Egypt rather than the Lord

B:B:2K:13

6. How did the Lord's anger against Israel under Jehoahaz manifest itself (2 Kgs 13:3)?

- A. Jehoahaz got a disease in his feet and could not walk
- B. There was a famine in the land for three years
- C. He kept them under the power of Hazael king of Aram
- D. He sent Rezin king of Syria against them

C:B:2K:13

7. Who was the son of Hazael king of Aram (2 Kgs 13:3)?

- A. Rezin
- B. Mesha
- C. Amraphael
- D. Ben-Hadad

D:A:2K:13

8. Why did Jehoahaz king of Israel seek the Lord (2 Kgs 13:4)?

- A. He saw how severely the king of Aram was oppressing Israel

- B. He had gotten no help from Egypt against Aram
- C. There was no longer any food in the land
- D. The locust plague had stripped the land of crops

A:B:2K:13

9. When Jehoahaz king of Israel sought the Lord's favor against Aram what did God do (2 Kgs 13:5)?

- A. He brought the Chaldeans against Aram
- B. He caused a hailstorm to kill many in Hazael's army
- C. He raised up a deliverer for Israel
- D. He had the servants of Hazael kill him

C:I:2K:13

10. What benefit did the people get because of the deliverer God sent when Jehoahaz sought the Lord (2 Kgs 13:5)?

- A. The land produced abundantly
- B. There was peace in the land throughout the reign of Jehoahaz
- C. Jehoahaz received tribute from Aram
- D. They got to live in their own homes

D:A:2K:13

11. Even after God sent a deliverer for Jehoahaz of Israel what still remained in Samaria (2 Kgs 13:6)?

- A. The altar to Baal
- B. The Asherah pole
- C. Sacrificing their children to Chemosh
- D. The golden calves were brought to Samaria

B:I:2K:13

12. Who decimated the army of Jehoahaz king of Israel (2 Kgs 13:7)?

- A. Hazael king of Aram
- B. Ben-Hadad king of Aram
- C. Rezin king of Aram
- D. Amraphael king of nations

A:B:2K:13

13. Jehoahaz, king of Israel's army was decimated to the point that he had _____ left (2 Kgs 13:7)?

- A. 10 horsemen, 5 chariots, and 1000 foot soldiers
- B. 50 horsemen, 10 chariots and 10,000 foot soldiers
- C. 100 horsemen, 20 chariots and 20,000 foot soldiers
- D. 200 horsemen, 50 chariots and 30,000 foot soldiers

B:A:2K:13

14. What did the king of Aram make the rest of Jehoahaz' army like (2 Kgs 13:7)?

- A. The unstable waves of the sea
- B. Leaves blown in the wind
- C. Dust at threshing time
- D. Rain in the desert

C:I:2K:13

15. Where are the events of the reign of Jehoahaz king of Israel recorded (2 Kgs 13:8)?

- A. The books of Iddo the seer

- B. The annals of the kings of Judah
- C. The annals of Hazael king of Aram
- D. The annals of the kings of Israel

D:B:2K:13

16. Where was Jehoahaz buried (2 Kgs 13:9)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Megiddo
- C. Jezreel
- D. Samaria

D:B:2K:13

17. Who succeeded Jehoash as king of Israel still in the line of Jehu (2 Kgs 13:9)?

- A. Nadab
- B. Omri
- C. Jehoash
- D. Pekah

C:B:2K:13

18. Who was king in Judah when Jehoash son of Jehoahaz became king in Israel (2 Kgs 13:10)?

- A. Ahaziah
- B. Joash
- C. Amaziah
- D. Jotham

B:B:2K:13

19. In what year of Joash [who ironically was also called Jehoash] did Jehoash become king of Israel (2 Kgs 13:10)?

- A. 10th year
- B. 24th year
- C. 37th year
- D. 40th year

C:A:2K:13

20. How many years did Jehoash son of Jehoahaz reign over Israel (2 Kgs 13:10)?

- A. 10 years
- B. 14 years
- C. 21 years
- D. 34 years

A:A:2K:13

21. What sins did Jehoash king of Israel commit (2 Kgs 13:11)?

- A. He built an altar to Baal
- B. He did not remove the high places
- C. He continued in the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- D. He did not cut down the Asherah pole in Samaria

C:B:2K:13

22. Who did Jehoash of Israel make war with (2 Kgs 13:12)?

- A. Jehu king of Judah
- B. Amaziah king of Judah
- C. Ben-Hadad king of Aram

D. Abimelech king of the Philistines

B:B:2K:13

23. Who succeeded Jehoash as king of Israel (2 Kgs 13:12)?

- A. Jehu
- B. Menahem
- C. Pekah
- D. Jeroboam

D:B:2K:13

24. Where was Jehoash buried (2 Kgs 13:12)?

- A. In Samaria with the kings of Israel
- B. In Jezreel with his fathers
- C. In Jerusalem with the kings of Judah
- D. In Tirzah in the cave of Macpelah

A:I:2K:13

25. Why did Jehoash king of Israel go to see Elisha (2 Kgs 13:14)?

- A. The king of Aram was about to attack him
- B. Elisha himself was sick
- C. There was a famine in the land
- D. The king's son was about to die

B:B:2K:13

26. How did Jehoash king of Israel greet Elisha who was sick unto death (2 Kgs 13:14)?

- A. The tower and trees of Israel
- B. The man of God who poured water on Elijah's hands
- C. The rain and lightning maker of Israel
- D. The chariots and horsemen of Israel

D:B:2K:13

27. How did Jehoash king of Israel greet Elisha who was sick unto death (2 Kgs 13:14)?

- A. The Lord's anointed
- B. The seer of Israel
- C. My father
- D. Man of God

C:B:2K:13

28. What did Elisha tell Jehoash king of Israel to do when he came to visit him when Elisha was sick (2 Kgs 13:17)?

- A. Strike the ground with his sword three times
- B. Shoot an arrow out of the east window
- C. Cut down the oak tree outside the gate of Samaria
- D. Burn the Asherah pole of Samaria

B:B:2K:13

29. What did Jehoash king of Israel shooting the arrow out of the window mean according to Elisha (2 Kgs 13:17)?

- A. He would defeat the Arameans
- B. He would defeat the Moabites
- C. He would defeat the Edomites
- D. He would defeat the Philistines

A:B:2K:13

30. After shooting the arrow out the window where did Elisha tell Jehoash he would defeat the Arameans (2 Kgs 13:17)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Jabesh Gilead
- C. Ramoth Gilead
- D. Aphek

D:A:2K:13

31. What did Elisha tell Jehoash king of Israel to do with the arrows after he had shot one to the east (2 Kgs 13:18)?

- A. Shoot all of them out the east window
- B. Strike the ground with them
- C. Stick them into the door
- D. Break them in two

B:B:2K:13

32. How many times did Jehoash strike the ground with the arrows (2 Kgs 13:18)?

- A. Once
- B. Twice
- C. Three times
- D. Six times

C:I:2K:13

33. Why was Elisha angry when Jehoash struck the ground with the arrows (2 Kgs 13:19)?

- A. He should have struck the ground 5-6 times
- B. He broke the arrows
- C. He struck the ground multiple times showing he didn't trust God
- D. He was told to speak to the arrows instead of striking them

A:I:2K:13

34. What did Elisha say each time Jehoash struck the ground with the arrows represented (2 Kgs 13:19)?

- A. The times Samaria would have to lock its gates for siege
- B. The victories Jehoash would have over Moab
- C. The number of times they would defeat Aram
- D. The number of times he would have to attack Damascus to defeat it

C:B:2K:13

35. Who used to raid Israel every spring in the times of Jehoash king of Israel (2 Kgs 13:20)?

- A. The Arameans
- B. The Moabites
- C. The Edomites
- D. The Philistines

B:A:2K:13

36. How did a man come back to life when the raiders were attacking Israel (2 Kgs 13:21)?

- A. When they threw a man into the tomb and he touched the bones of Elisha
- B. When Elisha laid his staff on the man's head and the man sneezed
- C. When the bones of Elijah were brought and placed on the man's heart

D. When the prophet Iddo came and pronounced the word of the Lord over him

A:B:2K:13

37. How oppressed Israel throughout the reign of Jehoahaz (2 Kgs 13:22)?

- A. Ben-Hadad king of Aram
- B. Mesha king of Moab
- C. Hazael king of Aram
- D. Abimelech king of the Philistines

C:B:2K:13

38. Why did the Lord show compassion on Israel and not banish them to this day (2 Kgs 13:23)?

- A. Because there were ten righteous in Israel
- B. Because of his covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- C. Because he had mercy on the children who did not know their right hand from their left
- D. Because they repented

B:B:2K:13

39. Who succeeded Hazael king of Aram on the throne in Damascus (2 Kgs 13:24)?

- A. Ben-Hadad
- B. Rezin
- C. Amraphael
- D. Sennacherib

A:I:2K:13

40. What did Jehoash do in his battles with Ben-Hadad of Aram (2 Kgs 13:25)?

- A. He burned his chariots and hamstringed his horses
- B. He plundered his towns up unto the gates of Damascus
- C. He drove him back out of Israel
- D. Recaptured the towns Hazael had taken from his father Jehoahaz

D:A:2K:13

2 Kings 14

1. Amaziah, son of Joash king of Judah became king in whose reign in Israel (2 Kgs 2:14:1)?

- A. Jehoash
- B. Jehu
- C. Hoshea
- D. Jehoram

A:B:2K:14

2. Who succeeded Joash as king of Judah (2 Kgs 14:1)?

- A. Asa
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Uzziah
- D. Amaziah

D:B:2K:14

3. How old was Amaziah when he became king of Judah (2 Kgs 14:2)?

- A. 22
- B. 25
- C. 29
- D. 32

B:A:2K:14

4. How many years did Amaziah rule over Judah (2 Kgs 14:2)?

- A. 12 years
- B. 22 years
- C. 29 years
- D. 32 years

C:A:2K:14

5. Who was Amaziah's mother (2 Kgs 14:2)?

- A. Jehoaddin
- B. Athaliah
- C. Eliasha
- D. Abishag

A:A:2K:14

6. What did Amaziah do as king of Judah (2 Kgs 14:3)?

- A. In everything he followed the example of his father Joash
- B. He fell into the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat who taught Israel to sin
- C. He had a Asherah pole set up in Jerusalem
- D. He walked in the ways of David his father

A:B:2K:14

7. While Amaziah generally did what was right in the eyes of the Lord in what did he fall short (2 Kgs 14:4)?

- A. He did not cut down the Asherah pole in Jerusalem
- B. He offered children sacrifice in the Valley of Hinnom
- C. He did not remove the high places where people sacrificed
- D. He did not repair the temple of the Lord

C:B:2K:14

8. Who did Amaziah have put to death during his reign over Judah (2 Kgs 14:5)?

- A. All the elders who had advised his father
- B. Those who had assassinated his father
- C. Those who had defiled the temple
- D. All the Moabites who rebelled against Judah

B:I:2K:14

9. Why did Amaziah not put to death the sons of those who had assassinated his father (2 Kgs 14:6)?

- A. Because the law of Moses said each one should die for their own sins
- B. Because they had no sons
- C. Because the sons had fled to Damascus in Aram in fear of Amaziah
- D. Because the sons had opposed their fathers' actions

A:B:2K:14

10. Where did Amaziah get that directive that "sons should not be put to death for their fathers but each should die for his own sin" as stated in 2 Kings (2 Kgs 14:6)?

- A. The book of Exodus
- B. The Book of the Covenant
- C. The Books of the Pentateuch
- D. The Book of the Law of Moses

D:B:2K:14

11. Who did Amaziah defeat (2 Kgs 14:7)?

- A. The Moabites
- B. The Edomites
- C. The Arameans
- D. The Philistines

B:I:2K:14

12. Where did Amaziah defeat the 10,000 Edomites (2 Kgs 14:7)?

- A. At Gilgal
- B. In the Judean desert
- C. In the Valley of Salt
- D. In the Negev

C:I:2K:14

13. What Edomite city did Amaziah capture and rename (2 Kgs 14:7)?

- A. Sela
- B. Bozrah
- C. Dibon
- D. Aroer

A:I:2K:14

14. What name did Amaziah give to Sela the Edomite city he had captured (2 Kgs 14:7)?

- A. Bela
- B. Jabbok
- C. Ebenezer
- D. Joktheel

D:A:2K:14

15. Who did Amaziah request meet him in battle face to face (2 Kgs 14:8)?

- A. Hazael of Aram
- B. Mesha of Moab

- C. Jehoash of Israel
- D. Sihon of Heshbon

C:B:2K:14

16. Jehoash of Israel likened Amaziah to a _____ (2 Kgs 14:9)?

- A. Bramble bush
- B. A thistle of Lebanon
- C. A cedar of Lebanon
- D. Chaff blown in the wind

B:B:2K:14

17. In Jehoash's parody on Amaziah's arrogance what destroyed the thistle of Lebanon (2 Kgs 14:9)?

- A. A wild beast trampled it
- B. A fire burned it up
- C. The wind blew it away
- D. A drought killed it

A:B:2K:14

18. Jehoash said that what had made Amaziah arrogant (2 Kgs 14:10)?

- A. His acquiring of the temple gold and silver
- B. His becoming king after his father Joash
- C. His defeating the Philistines
- D. His having defeated Edom

D:I:2K:14

19. Where did Amaziah and Jehoash king of Israel face off in battle (2 Kgs 14:11)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gibeon
- C. Aphek
- D. Beth Shemesh

D:A:2K:14

20. Who captured Amaziah king of Judah at Beth Shemesh (2 Kgs 14:13)?

- A. Jehu king of Israel
- B. Hazael king of Aram
- C. Jehoash king of Israel
- D. Abimelech king of the Philistines

C:B:2K:14

21. What did Jehoash king of Israel do after he captured Amaziah king of Judah (2 Kgs 14:13)?

- A. He broke down the wall of Jerusalem and took the temple treasures
- B. He had Amaziah killed in the gate of Jerusalem
- C. He burned down the city of Jerusalem and stole the king's golden crown
- D. He demanded the golden shields that Solomon had built

A:B:2K:14

22. Jehoash broke down the walls of Jerusalem between what two gates (2 Kgs 14:13)?

- A. From the Damascus Gate to the Jaffa Gate
- B. From the Lions Gate to the Eastern Gate
- C. From the Ephraim Gate to the Corner Gate
- D. From the Dung Gate to the Zion Gate

C:A:2K:14

23. Who succeeded Jehoash as king of Israel (2 Kgs 14:16)?

- A. Menahem
- B. Jeroboam
- C. Shallum
- D. Ahaziah

B:B:2K:14

24. How did Amaziah king of Judah die (2 Kgs 14:19)?

- A. Jehoash king of Israel killed him at Beth Shemesh
- B. Some conspirators killed him after he fled to Lachish
- C. He died when he fell from the roof of the palace
- D. Hazael king of Aram killed him in battle

B:B:2K:14

25. To what city did Amaziah flee after conspirators attempted to kill him in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 14:19)?

- A. Lachish
- B. Azekah
- C. Hebron
- D. Tekoa

A:A:2K:14

26. What happened to Amaziah after his death in Lachish at the hands of conspirators (2 Kgs 14:20)?

- A. He was devoured by birds of the field
- B. He was buried in the cave of Adullam by Lachish
- C. He was brought back by horse to Jerusalem for burial
- D. He was cast into the grave of commoners at Lachish

C:A:2K:14

27. Who was made king in Judah in place of Amaziah (2 Kgs 14:21)?

- A. His son Jehoash
- B. Manasseh his brother
- C. His grandson Hezekiah
- D. His son Azariah

D:B:2K:14

28. Who was ruling in Judah when Jeroboam king of Israel became king in Israel (2 Kgs 14:23)?

- A. Jehoram
- B. Jotham
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Amaziah

D:B:2K:14

29. How many years did Jeroboam II rule over Israel (2 Kgs 14:23)?

- A. 18 years
- B. 27 years
- C. 32 years
- D. 41 years

D:A:2K:14

30. What evil did Jeroboam II commit when he was king over Israel (2 Kgs 14:24)?
- A. He offered his son in the fire to Chemosh god of the Moabites
 - B. He did not turn away from any of the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat
 - C. He did not cut down the Asherah pole in Samaria
 - D. He built an altar to Baal

B:B:2K:14

31. What boundaries did Jeroboam II restore to Israel (2 Kgs 14:25)?
- A. From Dan to Beersheba
 - B. From Lebo Hamath to the Sea of the Arabah
 - C. From Beth Shan Dan to the southern border of the Salt Sea
 - D. From the Great Sea to the Salt Sea

B:A:2K:14

32. Jeroboam II restored the borders of Israel in fulfillment of the words of what prophet (2 Kgs 14:25)?

- A. Elisha
- B. Elijah
- C. Jonah
- D. Hosea
- E. Joel

C:B:2K:14

33. The prophet Jonah was from what town in Israel (2 Kgs 14:25)?

- A. Gath Hepher
- B. Shechem
- C. Jezreel
- D. Beth Shan

A:A:2K:14

34. What moved God to save Israel in the days of Jeroboam II (2 Kgs 14:27)?

- A. He saw how the Moabites were treating the Israelites
- B. He saw how bitterly everyone in Israel was suffering
- C. He saw the repentance of Jeroboam II
- D. He found 10 righteous people in Israel

B:I:2K:14

35. Who was the deliverer God sent to deliver Israel because both slave and free were suffering with no one to help them (2 Kgs 14:27)?

- A. Iddo the seer
- B. Jeroboam son of Jehoash
- C. Amraphel son of Amittai
- D. Jehu son of Hannani

B:A:2K:14

36. Who was the father of Jonah the prophet of Gath Hepher (2 Kgs 14:25)?

- A. Shammah
- B. Ribai
- C. Ikkesh
- D. Amittai

D:A:2K:14

37. What two foreign cities did Jeroboam recover for Israel (2 Kgs 14:28)?

- A. Damascus and Hamath
- B. Bozrah and Sela
- C. Haran and Antioch
- D. Dibon and Ramoth Gilead

A:A:2K:14

38. Who took over the throne of Israel after Jeroboam (2 Kgs 14:29)?

- A. His nephew Menahem
- B. His son Zechariah
- C. His son Pekah
- D. His uncle Ahaziah

B:B:2K:14

2 Kings 15

1. Who began reigning in Judah when Jeroboam II was king in Israel (2 Kgs 15:1)?

- A. Amaziah
- B. Azariah
- C. Joash
- D. Ahaz

B:B:2K:15

2. When Azariah became king in Judah who was king in Israel (2 Kgs 15:1)?

- A. Zimri
- B. Jehoahaz
- C. Jeroboam II
- D. Menahem

C:B:2K:15

3. How old was Azariah when he became king of Judah (2 Kgs 15:2)?

- A. 12
- B. 16
- C. 19
- D. 23

B:A:2K:15

4. How many years did Azariah reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 15:2)?

- A. 23 years
- B. 34 years
- C. 41 years
- D. 52 years

D:A:2K:15

5. What was the summary of Azariah's 52 year reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 15:3)?

- A. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord as Amaziah his father had done
- B. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord as Asa his father had done
- C. He did not follow in the ways of his father but built an Asherah pole in Jerusalem
- D. He turned from the Lord and followed the gods of the Moabites

A:B:2K:15

6. What did Azariah fail to do (2 Kgs 15:4)?

- A. He did not worship the Lord his God as his father David had
- B. He failed to stop the Moabites from taking the city of Palms and attacking Judah
- C. He did not turn to the Lord or follow the Law of Moses the servant of the Lord
- D. He did not remove the high places where people sacrificed and burnt incense

D:I:2K:15

7. What did the people do on the high places that Azariah failed to remove (2 Kgs 15:4)?

- A. They worshipped other gods
- B. They offered sacrifices and burnt incense there
- C. They committed immorality

- D. They built altars to Baal and raised Asherah poles on every high mountain

B:B:2K:15

8. What problem did Azariah have from the Lord (2 Kgs 15:5)?

- A. Famine
- B. Attacks from the Edomites
- C. Leprosy
- D. Blindness

C:I:2K:15

9. As a result of his leprosy from the Lord what did Azariah have to do (2 Kgs 15:5)?

- A. Being cleansed by a priest daily
- B. Live in a separate house
- C. Not lead the people in worship
- D. He was not anointed king

B:I:2K:15

10. Who ruled in Azariah's place and was in charge of the palace because his father had leprosy from the Lord (2 Kgs 15:5)?

- A. Asa
- B. Hezekiah
- C. Jehoash
- D. Jotham

D:B:2K:15

11. In the 38th year of Azariah who became king in Israel (2 Kgs 15:8)?

- A. Jehoash
- B. Menahem
- C. Hoshea
- D. Zechariah

D:B:2K:15

12. Who was the son of Jeroboam who became king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:8)?

- A. Jehoash
- B. Menahem
- C. Hoshea
- D. Zechariah

D:B:2K:15

13. How long did Zechariah son of Jeroboam II rule over Israel (2 Kgs 15:8)?

- A. 6 months
- B. 2 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 14 years

A:A:2K:15

14. What was the summary on Zechariah's 6 month reign over Israel (2 Kgs 15:9)?

- A. He did not remove the high places in Israel
- B. He did not turn away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- C. He built an altar of Baal in Samaria
- D. He cut down the Asherah pole in Samaria

B:B:2K:15

15. Who succeeded Zechariah son of Jeroboam as king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:10)?

- A. Pekah
- B. Menahem
- C. Shallum
- D. Jehoash

C:B:2K:15

16. How did Shallum son of Jabesh become king after Zechariah (2 Kg 15:10)?

- A. Shallum conspired and assassinated Zechariah
- B. Shallum got the army to surround and kill Zechariah
- C. Shallum took over because the king of Aram killed Zechariah in battle
- D. Zechariah died of disease because of his disobedience

A:B:2K:15

17. When Zechariah was assassinated what was fulfilled (2 Kgs 15:12)?

- A. The word of the Lord spoke to Jeroboam
- B. The word of the Lord through Iddo the seer
- C. The word of the Lord spoke to Jehu
- D. The word of Elijah the Tisbite spoke against Ahab and Jezebel

C:B:2K:15

18. What was the word of the Lord that was spoken to Jehu that was fulfilled with the assassination of Zechariah (2 Kgs 15:12)?

- A. That Jehu would have four generations on the throne of Israel
- B. That Jehu would see his great grand child
- C. That Jehu's line would end in bloodshed
- D. That the sins of Jehu would be avenged upon his family to the third

generation

A:B:2K:15

19. Who was king in Judah when Shallum became king in Israel (2 Kgs 15:13)?

- A. Hezekiah
- B. Ahaziah
- C. Uzziah
- D. Asa

C:B:2K:15

20. How long did Shallum rule in Samaria (2 Kgs 15:13)?

- A. One month
- B. Six months
- C. Two years
- D. Seven years

A:A:2K:15

21. Who succeeded Shallum as king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:14)?

- A. Pekah
- B. Menahem
- C. Zechariah
- D. Jehoash

B:B:2K:15

22. Where did Menahem come from to attack Shallum king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:14)?

- A. Beth Shan
- B. Jezreel

- C. Megiddo
- D. Tirzah

D:A:2K:15

23. How did Menahem take the throne of Israel from Shallum (2 Kgs 15:14)?

- A. He ran Shallum down with a chariot
- B. He came attacked Samaria and killed Shallum
- C. He conspired against Shallum and killed him in the palace
- D. He sent spies in to poison Shallum

B:I:2K:15

24. What city did Menahem attack on his way from Tirzah to attack Samaria because they would not open their gates to him (2 Kgs 15:16)?

- A. Tiphseh
- B. Jezreel
- C. Shechem
- D. Aphek

A:A:2K:15

25. What was noted about Menahem and his attack of Tiphseh (2 Kgs 15:16)?

- A. He burned the city down to the ground
- B. He burned the fields surrounding the city
- C. He ripped open all the pregnant women
- D. He cut off the head of the officials

C:B:2K:15

26. Who was king of Judah when Menahem became king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:17)?

- A. Ahaz
- B. Azariah
- C. Amaziah
- D. Jehoram

B:B:2K:15

27. How many years did Menahem reign in Samaria (2 Kgs 15:17)?

- A. Three months
- B. Two years
- C. Ten years
- D. Twenty years

C:A:2K:15

28. What was the evaluation of Menahem's reign (2 Kgs 15:18)?

- A. He set up an altar of Baal in Samaria
- B. He did not remove the high places in Israel
- C. He did not cut down the Asherah pole in Samaria
- D. He did not turn away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat

D:B:2K:15

29. What king invaded the land of Israel in the days of Menahem (2 Kgs 15:19)?

- A. Sennacherib king of Assyria
- B. Mesha king of Moab
- C. Pul king of Assyria
- D. Hazael king of Aram

C:B:2K:15

30. What did Menahem do to maintain his kingship in light of Pul [Tiglath-Pileser] attacking Israel (2 Kgs 15:19)?

- A. He gave Pul the temple treasury and a crown of gold
- B. He gave Pul 1,000 talents of silver
- C. He gave Pul 10,000 sheep
- D. He gave Pul 50 iron chariots

B:I:2K:15

31. Where did Menahem get the silver to pay Pul [Tiglath-pileser] of Assyria (2 Kgs 15:20)?

- A. He exacted 50 shekels of silver from every wealthy man in Israel
- B. He melted down the statute of Baal that was in Samaria
- C. He took all the palace treasury
- D. He taxed those who went in and out of Samaria

A:I:2K:15

32. Where are the events of Menahem's reign recorded (2 Kgs 15:21)?

- A. In the annals of the kings of Judah
- B. In the book of Iddo the seer
- C. In the annals of the kings of Israel
- D. In the book of Gad the prophet

C:B:2K:15

33. Who succeeded Menahem as king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:22)?

- A. Jehoash
- B. Shallum
- C. Pekaiah
- D. Pekah

C:B:2K:15

34. Who was reigning in Judah when Pekahiah became king in Israel (2 Kgs 15:23)?

- A. Ahaz
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Azariah
- D. Asa

C:B:2K:15

35. What was the evaluation of Pekahiah's reign (2 Kgs 15:24)?

- A. He set up an altar of Baal in Samaria
- B. He did not remove the high places in Israel
- C. He did not cut down the Asherah pole in Samaria
- D. He did not turn away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat

D:B:2K:15

36. What happened to Pekahiah king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:25)?

- A. Pekah son of Remaliah conspired against and killed him
- B. Pul king of Assyria came back and besieged Samaria and killed him
- C. He got leprosy and died
- D. He fell out the palace window and was eaten by dogs

A:B:2K:15

37. How long was Pekahiah king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:23)?

- A. 6 months

- B. 2 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 10 years

B:A:2K:15

38. Where was Pekahiah assassinated (2 Kgs 15:25)?

- A. In the temple of Baal on Mount Gerizim
- B. By the well outside the gate of the city of Samaria
- C. In the citadel of the royal palace of Samaria
- D. In the gate of the city of Samaria

C:I:2K:15

39. Who helped Pekah assassinate Pekahiah in the palace of Samaria (2 Kgs 15:25)?

- A. The palace eunuchs
- B. 50 men from Gilead
- C. The servants of Pekahiah
- D. 200 men sent from the king of Aram

B:A:2K:15

40. Who was killed along with Pekahiah by Pekah (2 Kgs 15:25)?

- A. Shemaiah and Reaiah
- B. Jeiel and Zechariah
- C. Argob and Arieah
- D. Shammah and Eliab

C:A:2K:15

41. Who was king of Judah when Pekah son of Remaliah became king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:27)?

- A. Ahaz
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Azariah
- D. Asa

C:B:2K:15

42. How long did Pekah reign over Israel (2 Kgs 15:27)?

- A. 6 months
- B. 2 years
- C. 16 years
- D. 20 years

D:A:2K:15

43. What was the evaluation of Pekah's reign (2 Kgs 15:28)?

- A. He did not turn away from the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat
- B. He set up an altar of Baal in Samaria
- C. He did not remove the high places in Israel
- D. He did not cut down the Asherah pole in Samaria

A:B:2K:15

44. Who took Hazor and the land of Naphtali, in the days of Pekah king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:29)?

- A. Sennacherib king of Assyria
- B. Shalmaneser king of Assyria
- C. Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria

D. Zimrilim king of Mari

C:B:2K:15

45. All of the following were captured by Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria from Pekah king of Israel EXCEPT (2 Kgs 15:29)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Galilee
- C. Hazor
- D. Shechem
- E. Kedesh

D:A:2K:15

46. What did Tiglath-Pileser do the inhabitants of Galilee, Gilead and the other places he conquered in the time of Pekah king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:29)?

- A. He slaughtered them in the valley of Jezreel
- B. He deported them to Assyria
- C. He enslaved them taking all their possessions
- D. He ran his chariots over them

B:B:2K:15

47. Who conspired and assassinated Pekah son of Remaliah king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:30)?

- A. Menahem
- B. Zechariah
- C. Shallum
- D. Hoshea

D:B:2K:15

48. Who was the king of Judah when Hoshea assassinated Pekah and became king of Israel (2 Kgs 15:30)?

- A. Jotham
- B. Asa
- C. Jehosaphat
- D. Hezekiah

A:B:2K:15

49. Who was king of Israel when Jotham became king of Judah (2 Kgs 15:32)?

- A. Menahem
- B. Pekah
- C. Shallum
- D. Hoshea

B:B:2K:15

50. How old was Jotham when he became king of Judah (2 Kgs 15:33)?

- A. 16
- B. 21
- C. 25
- D. 31

C:A:2K:15

51. Who was Jotham king of Judah's father (2 Kgs 15:32)?

- A. Asa
- B. Jehoshaphat
- C. Uzziah

D. Josiah

C:I:2K:15

52. How long did Jotham son of Uzziah reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 15:33)?

- A. 5 years
- B. 12 years
- C. 16 years
- D. 22 years

C:A:2K:15

53. What was Jotham's mother's name and whose daughter was she (2 Kg 15:33)?

- A. Jerusha daughter of Zadok
- B. Abiel daughter of Elkanah
- C. Abishag daughter of Zimmah
- D. Eliasha daughter of Malluch

A:A:2K:15

54. What was the summary evaluation of Jotham's reign (2 Kgs 15:34)?

- A. He did evil in the eyes of the Lord
- B. He offered his sons in the fire in the Valley of Hinnom
- C. He did not follow the Lord fully as his father Uzziah had done
- D. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord

D:B:2K:15

55. What did Jotham fail to do in his reign of Judah (2 Kgs 15:35)?

- A. Cut down the Asherah pole in Bethel
- B. Remove the high places where the people offered sacrifices
- C. Set his heart fully to follow the Lord
- D. Take care of the fatherless, widows and foreigners

B:B:2K:15

56. What did Jotham rebuild (2 Kgs 15:35)?

- A. The En Rogel spring
- B. The gate that leads to Damascus
- C. The Upper Gate of the temple
- D. The Bronze Sea on the temple mount

C:A:2K:15

57. Who came against Judah in the days of Jotham (2 Kgs 15:37)?

- A. Rezin king of Aram and Pekah king of Israel
- B. Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria and Pharaoh Necho
- C. Hazael king of Aram and Sennacherib king of Assyria
- D. Ben-Hadad king of Aram and Mesha king of Moab

A:A:2K:15

58. Who succeeded Jotham as king of Judah (2 Kgs 15:38)?

- A. Asa
- B. Hezekiah
- C. Amon
- D. Ahaz

D:B:2K:15

2 Kings 16

1. When Ahaz became king of Judah who was king of Israel (2 Kgs 16:1)?

- A. Zechariah
- B. Shallum
- C. Menahem
- D. Pekah

D:B:2K:16

2. How old was Ahaz when he began to reign over Judah (2 Kgs 16:2)?

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 31
- D. 33

A:A:2K:16

3. How many years did Ahaz rule over Judah (2 Kgs 16:2)?

- A. 5
- B. 12
- C. 13
- D. 16

D:A:2K:16

4. Ahaz was said to have not done what was right in the eyes of the Lord and he was contrasted to whom (2 Kgs 16:2)?

- A. His father Jotham
- B. His father David
- C. Uzziah his grandfather
- D. Isaiah the servant of the Lord

B:B:2K:16

5. What did Ahaz do that was repulsive to the Lord (2 Kgs 16:3)?

- A. He built an altar for Baal in Jerusalem
- B. He did not cut the Asherah pole down
- C. He sacrificed his son in the fire
- D. He offered incense up to Moloch

C:B:2K:16

6. Where did Ahaz offer up sacrifices and burned incense (2 Kgs 16:4)?

- A. At the high place at Bethel
- B. Under every spreading tree
- C. In the Valley of Hinnom
- D. At the altars of Baal

B:I:2K:16

7. Who attacked Ahaz king of Judah (2 Kgs 16:5)?

- A. Rezin king of Aram and Pekah king of Israel
- B. Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria and Ben-Hadad of Aram
- C. Mesha of king of Moab and Urutu king of Edom
- D. Necho Pharaoh of Egypt and Abimelech king of the Philistines

A:B:2K:16

8. What city did Rezin king of Aram recover for himself (2 Kgs 16:6)?

- A. Beersheba

- B. Sela
- C. Elath
- D. Ezion-geber

C:A:2K:16

9. Who took over the city of Elath in the days of Ahaz and have lived there “to this day” (2 Kgs 16:6)?

- A. The Moabites
- B. The Arameans
- C. The Nabateans
- D. The Edomites

D:A:2K:16

10. Who did Ahaz request help from when Rezin and Pekah attacked Jerusalem (2 Kgs 16:7)?

- A. Pharaoh Necho of Egypt
- B. Nebu-zaradan of Babylon
- C. Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria
- D. Zimrilim of Mari

C:B:2K:16

11. How did Ahaz get Tiglath-Pileser to help him fight against Rezin of Aram and Pekah of Israel (2 Kgs 16:8)?

- A. He sent him 10,000 sheep
- B. He sent him the gold and silver of the temple and the palace
- C. He sent him 100 golden shields that Solomon had made
- D. He gave him 10 talents of gold and 50 talents of silver

B:B:2K:16

12. What did Tiglath-Pileser do to help Ahaz king of Judah (2 Kgs 16:9)?

- A. He attacked and took Damascus
- B. He attacked and took Haran on the Euphrates
- C. He attacked and took Antioch on the Orontes
- D. He attacked and took Tyre

A:I:2K:16

13. What did Tiglath-Pileser do to the people of Damascus (2 Kgs 16:9)?

- A. He killed them all with the sword
- B. He burned down the city over them
- C. He enslaved them
- D. He deported them to Kir

D:A:2K:16

14. Who did Ahaz go to Damascus to meet with (2 Kgs 16:10)?

- A. Nebu-zaradan
- B. Tiglath-Pileser
- C. Sennacherib
- D. Rezin

B:I:2K:16

15. What did Ahaz send back to Jerusalem from his trip to Damascus (2 Kgs 16:10)?

- A. 5 talents of gold and 15 talents of silver
- B. The heads of Rezin and Pekah

- C. A sketch of an altar he saw in Damascus
- D. Plans for a gate he saw in Damascus

C:B:2K:16

16. To whom did Ahaz king of Judah send back a sketch of the altar he saw in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 16:10)?

- A. Uriah the priest
- B. Bezalel and Oholiab
- C. Hiram of Lebanon
- D. Baaniah the silver craftsman

A:B:2K:16

17. King Ahaz offered all of the following on the altar modeled on the one he saw in Damascus EXCEPT (2 Kgs 16:13)?

- A. Burnt offering
- B. Grain offering
- C. Sin offering
- D. Drink offering

C:A:2k:16

18. What altar did Ahaz move to make way for the new “Damascus” altar he had built (2 Kgs 16:14)?

- A. The incense altar
- B. The bronze altar
- C. The stone altar
- D. The gold altar

B:I:2K:16

19. What did Ahaz do with Solomon’s Bronze Sea (2 Kgs 16:17)?

- A. He melted it down
- B. He built his “Damascus” model altar with the metal from it
- C. He moved it into the area of the palace out of the temple of the Lord
- D. He put it on a stone base

D:A:2K:16

20. Normally what base did Solomon’s Bronze Sea sit on (2 Kgs 16:17)?

- A. It was set on a wooden base
- B. It was set on a block of solid bronze
- C. It was set on bronze bulls
- D. A was set on carved stone

C:B:2K:16

21. Why did Ahaz remove the royal entryway outside the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 16:18)?

- A. Out of deference to the king of Assyria
- B. So that all the people could enter the temple of the Lord
- C. In order to move the Bronze Sea over to the palace
- D. So that all would have to use the main entrance

A:A:2K:16

22. Who succeeded Ahaz king of Judah (2 Kgs 16:20)?

- A. Asa
- B. Jehoshaphat

- C. Josiah
- D. Hezekiah

D:B:2K:16

23. Where are the events of the reign of Ahaz recorded (2 Kgs 16:19)?

- A. The annals of the kings of Israel
- B. The annals of the kings of Judah
- C. The book of Iddo the seer
- D. The book of the history of Israel

B:B:2K:16

2 Kings 17

1. Who was king in Judah when Hoshea became king in Israel (2 Kgs 17:1)?

- A. Hezekiah
- B. Josiah
- C. Ahaz
- D. Asa

C:B:2K:17

2. How long did Hoshea rule over Israel (2 Kgs 17:1)?

- A. 6 months
- B. 2 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 9 years

D:A:2K:17

3. What evaluative statement was made about Hoshea king of Israel besides the fact that he did evil in the eyes of the Lord (2 Kgs 17:2)

- A. But he did not remove the high places
- B. But not like the kings of Israel who preceded him
- C. But the Asherah pole in Samaria was not cut down
- D. But he still worshipped the golden calves at Bethel

B:I:2K:17

4. What Assyrian king came up to attack Hoshea (2 Kgs 17:3)?

- A. Tiglath-Pileser
- B. Sennacherib
- C. Shalmaneser
- D. Shamsi-Adad

C:B:2K:17

5. Why did Shalmaneser attack Hoshea king of Israel (2 Kgs 17:4)?

- A. Hoshea stopped paying tribute making an alliance with So of Egypt
- B. Hoshea sent his troops out to oppose his advance against Damascus
- C. Hoshea dismissed his envoys and mistreated them
- D. Hoshea refused to give him the temple treasure and made an alliance with

Rezin of Aram

A:I:2K:17

6. What Egyptian Pharaoh did Hoshea attempt to make an alliance with (2 Kgs 17:4)?

- A. Ptah-hotep
- B. So
- C. Necho
- D. Amenemope

B:A:2K:17

7. What did Shalmaneser do to Hoshea king of Israel when he did not pay the normal tribute (2 Kgs 17:4)?

- A. He killed him
- B. He burned him with fire
- C. He put him in prison
- D. He blinded him and took him away as a slave

C:A:2K:17

8. For how many years did Shalmaneser king of Assyria lay siege against Hoshea's Samaria (2 Kgs 17:5)?

- A. 6 months
- B. 1 year
- C. 2 years
- D. 3 years

D:A:2K:17

9. Shalmaneser, who attacked and laid siege to Samaria, was from what country (2 Kgs 17:3)?

- A. Assyria
- B. Babylon
- C. Anatolia
- D. Media

A:B:2K:17

10. When did Shalmaneser capture the city of Samaria (2 Kgs 17:6)?

- A. In the first year of Pekiah
- B. In the third year of Pekah
- C. In the second year of Hoshea
- D. In the ninth year of Hoshea

D:A:2K:17

11. What did Shalmaneser do to the inhabitants of Israel (2 Kgs 17:6)?

- A. He hung them from the walls of Samaria
- B. He burned them with fire
- C. He deported them
- D. He slew them with the sword

C:B:2K:17

12. Where did Shalmaneser deport the people of Israel to (2 Kgs 17:6)?

- A. Into the towns of the Medes
- B. To Nineveh
- C. To Asshur
- D. To towns surrounding Lagash

A:A:2K:17

13. All of the following are listed as reasons for Israel being deported EXCEPT (2 Kgs 17:7f)

- A. They did not care for the fatherless and widows
- B. They worshipped other gods
- C. They followed the practices of the nations the Lord had driven out before them

- D. They set up sacred stones and Asherah poles

A:B:2K:17

14. In the list of offences leading to the deportation of Israel, what did Israel build in all their towns (2 Kgs 17:9)?

- A. They built altars to Baal
- B. They built high places
- C. They made golden altars of incense
- D. They towers to the heavens

B:I:2K:17

15. What did Israel set up on every high hill and under ever spreading tree (2 Kgs 17:10)?

- A. Altars of incense to the queen of heaven
- B. Shrines to Baal and Tiamat
- C. Temples to worship the gods of the heavens
- D. Sacred stones and Asherah poles

D:B:2K:17

16. What did Israel do at every high place as the nations had done before them (2 Kgs 17:11)?

- A. Sacrificed their children
- B. They offered burnt offerings
- C. Burned incense
- D. They worshipped animals and trees

C:I:2K:17

17. God deported Israel because they worshipped _____ (2 Kgs 17:12)?

- A. The king of Assyria
- B. Idols
- C. Themselves
- D. Their king

B:B:2K:17

18. How had the Lord warned Israel about the coming judgment and deportation (2 Kgs 17:13)?

- A. Through the prophets and seers
- B. Through the priests and Levites
- C. Through his kings and priests
- D. Through the Urim and Thumim

A:B:2K:17

19. What was the message of warning given by the prophets and seers as to how to avoid deportation and judgment (2 Kgs 17:13)?

- A. Turn from your evil ways
- B. Peace, peace, you just need to think about peace
- C. Follow me and I will be your God
- D. Keep the covenant I made with Abraham

A:B:2K:17

20. In the explanation of why Israel was deported what was Israel to have followed (2 Kgs 17:13)?

- A. The ways of the Lord as revealed in the wisdom of Israel
- B. His commands and decrees found in the Law
- C. The words of his priests
- D. The directions of their kings

B:B:2K:17

21. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria how were the Israel people described (2 Kgs 17:14)?

- A. Hardnosed
- B. Hard hearted
- C. Stiff-necked

D. Knuckle-headed

C:I:2K:17

22. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria what did it say Israel rejected (2 Kgs 17:15)?

- A. The covenant
- B. The temple
- C. The Lord
- D. The priests of the Lord

A:B:2K:17

23. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria, who did Israel imitate (2 Kgs 17:15)?

- A. The prophets of Baal
- B. Foreign kings
- C. The workers of iniquity
- D. The nations around them

D:B:2K:17

24. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria what had Israel made for themselves (2 Kgs 17:16)?

- A. Gods of stone and wood which they put in their temple
- B. Altars for Baal imported from Damascus
- C. Two idols in the shape of calves and an Asherah pole
- D. Temples made by human hands

C:B:2K:17

25. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria who had Israel worshipped (2 Kgs 17:16)?

- A. Baal
- B. Chemosh
- C. Dagon
- D. Moloch

A:B:2K:17

26. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria what had Israel offered up as sacrifices (2 Kgs 17:17)?

- A. Female priests
- B. Their sons and daughters
- C. They old men and women
- D. Their enemies

B:B:17:26

27. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria what was the Lord's response to their sin (2 Kgs 17:17)?

- A. Forgiveness
- B. Rejection
- C. Anger
- D. Compassion

C:B:2K:17

28. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria what did God do against Israel when he was angry with them (2 Kgs 17:18)?

- A. He set their city on fire
- B. He send famine on their land
- C. He sent locusts to eat their crops
- D. He removed them from his presence

D:B:2K:17

29. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria what was the only tribe that was left (2 Kgs 17:18)?

- A. Zebulon
- B. Manasseh
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

C:B:2K:17

30. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria into whose hands did the Lord deliver Israel (2 Kgs 17:20)?

- A. Evil men
- B. Plunderers
- C. Their enemies
- D. Idolaters

B:I:2K:17

31. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria what king was singled out as having causing Israel to commit a great sin (2 Kgs 17:21)?

- A. Ahab
- B. Jeroboam
- C. Jehu
- D. Menahem

B:B:2K:17

32. In the description of why Israel was carried off to Assyria how had the Lord warned Israel (2 Kgs 17:23)?

- A. Through his servants the prophets
- B. Through his law
- C. Through war, famine and plagues
- D. Through the cries of the fatherless and widows

A:B:2K:17

33. Into what country was Israel deported (2 Kgs 17:23)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Egypt
- C. Persia
- D. Assyria

D:B:2K:17

34. What did Assyria do after it deported the Israelites to Assyria (2 Kgs 17:24)?

- A. They brought in people from other places and settled them in Samaria
- B. They burned the land with fire and all the towns of Israel
- C. They put salt on all the farm land
- D. They pull down the walls of all the fortified cities in Israel

A:B:2K:17

35. When people were brought into Israel who did not originally worship the Lord what was the Lord's response (2 Kgs 17:25)?

- A. He sent a plague of locusts to eat their crops
- B. He sent lions that killed some of them
- C. He sent a plague so that many died of sickness
- D. He destroyed their crops with a hailstorm

B:B:2K:17

36. When the lions attacked the people who had been deported to Samaria who did they raise this issue with (2 Kgs 17:26)?

- A. The priests of Samaria
- B. The elders of Samaria
- C. Hoshea king of Samaria
- D. The king of Assyria

D:I:2K:17

37. What solution did the king of Assyria propose to solve the problems of lions killing people in Samaria (2 Kgs 17:27)?

- A. The city walls be rebuilt to protect the people from the lions
- B. Soldiers be sent in to kill the lions in the land of Israel
- C. A priest of the Lord be sent to teach the people what he requires
- D. A prophet of the Lord be sent back and the people repent

C:B:2K:17

38. Where did each national group brought in to repopulate Israel worship their own gods (2 Kgs 17:29)?

- A. At the shrines on the high places the people of Israel had built
- B. In the valleys where the altars of Baal were
- C. In the trees where the Asherah poles were set up
- D. In every city where the Israel's had been taken and deported to Assyria

A:B:2K:17

39. Who burned their children in the fire as sacrifices to Adrammelech (2 Kgs 17:31)?

- A. The Avvites
- B. The Sepharvites
- C. The Babylonians
- D. The men of Cuthah

B:A:2K:17

40. While those brought in to repopulate the land of Israel worshipped their own gods who did they also worship (2 Kgs 17:35)?

- A. Chemosh
- B. Moloch
- C. Dagon
- D. The Lord

D:B:2K:17

41. What did the Lord command the Israelites when he made a covenant with them according to 2 Kgs 17 (2 Kgs 17:35)?

- A. Do not take the name of the Lord your God in vain
- B. Do not worship any other gods
- C. Do not make idols

D. Do not kill

B:B:2K:17

42. What redemptive event did the author of 2 Kings 17 cite as demanding that other gods should not be worship but only the Lord alone (2 Kgs 17:36)?

- A. He defeated the Canaanites who were in the land
- B. He parted the Red Sea for them
- C. He brought them up out of Egypt
- D. He fed them manna in the wilderness

C:B:2K:17

43. How did the writer of 2 Kings 17 say God brought Israel out of Egypt (2 Kgs 17:36)?

- A. With an outstretched arm
- B. With a pillar of fire
- C. With the death of Pharaoh's fireborn
- D. Through parting the Red Sea

A:I:2K:17

44. What benefit did the writer of 2 Kings list that would accrue from worshipping the Lord (2 Kgs 17:39)?

- A. He would kill all their enemies
- B. He would provide food and protection
- C. He would deliver them from all their enemies
- B. He would bless and multiply them

C:I:2K:17

45. What do the descendants of those brought into Israel by the Assyrians do (2 Kgs 17:41)?

- A. They rejected the Lord and served Baal
- B. They worshipped the Lord and served their idols
- C. They rebuilt the high places
- D. They burned their children in the fire

B:B:2K:17

2 Kings 18

1. Who took over in Judah in the third year of Hoshea the final king of Israel (2 Kgs 18:1)?

- A. Jotham
- B. Manasseh
- C. Hezekiah
- D. Josiah

C:B:2K:18

2. When Hezekiah became king in Judah who was king in Israel (2 Kgs 18:1)?

- A. Menahem
- B. Pekah
- C. Jehoram
- D. Hoshea

D:I:2K:18

3. How old was Hezekiah when he became king of Judah (2 Kgs 18:2)?

- A. 16
- B. 21
- C. 25
- D. 29

C:A:2K:18

4. How many years did Hezekiah reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 18:2)?

- A. 22 years
- B. 29 years
- C. 32 years
- D. 40 years

B:A:2K:18

5. What was Hezekiah's mother's name (2 Kgs 18:2)?

- A. Abijah
- B. Abishag
- C. Abigail
- D. Ahinoam

A:A:2K:18

6. What was the opening evaluation of Hezekiah's reign (2 Kgs 18:3)?

- A. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord
- B. He did what was right as his father David had done
- C. He did what was right but not as his father David had done
- D. He did what was right but did not destroy the high places of Judah

B:B:2K:18

7. It is recorded that Hezekiah did all of the following EXCEPT (2 Kgs 18:4)?

- A. Repaired the temple of the Lord
- B. Removed all the high places
- C. Smashed the sacred stones
- D. Cut down the Asherah poles

A:B:2K:18

8. What did Hezekiah break in pieces that went back to the time of Moses (2 Kgs 18:4)?

- A. The pot of manna

- B. The ten commandments
- C. The altar of incense
- D. The bronze snake

D:B:2K:18

9. What was called “Nehustan” in the time of Hezekiah (2 Kgs 16:4)?

- A. The Asherah pole in Jerusalem
- B. The altars on the high places of Judah
- C. Moses’ bronze snake
- D. The priests of foreign gods

C:I:2K:18

10. What did Hezekiah keep (2 Kgs 18:6)?

- A. The commands the Lord had given to Moses
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. The feasts and sacrifices commanded by Moses
- D. The wise ways of Solomon king of Israel

A:B:2K:18

11. What is coupled with the fact that the Lord was with Hezekiah (2 Kgs 18:7)?

- A. He honored the Lord by repairing the temple
- B. He was successful in whatever he did
- C. God renewed the covenant with Hezekiah
- D. He had many sons and daughters

B:I:2K:18

12. Whose rule did Hezekiah rebel against (2 Kgs 18:7)?

- A. The king of Aram
- B. The Pharaoh of Egypt
- C. The king of Assyria
- D. The king of Babylon

C:B:2K:18

13. Who did Hezekiah defeat from the watch tower to the fortified city and Gaza (2 Kgs 18:8)?

- A. The Philistines
- B. The Edomites
- C. The Moabites
- D. The Arameans

A:A:2K:18

14. What happened in the fourth year of Hezekiah and seventh year of Hoshea king of Israel (2 Kgs 18:9)?

- A. Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria attacked Samaria
- B. Shalmaneser king of Assyria laid siege to Samaria
- C. Sennacherib king of Assyria attacked Jerusalem
- D. Nebu-zaradan the commander of the Babylonian army attacked Dan

B:B:2K:18

15. How long did the Assyrians lay siege to Samaria before taking it (2 Kgs 18:10)?

- A. 6 months
- B. 1 year
- C. 2 years

D. 3 years

D:B:2K:18

16. What did the king of Assyria do to Israel after capturing Samaria (2 Kgs 18:11)?

- A. He deported the people to Assyria
- B. He slew all the people of Samaria
- C. He burned the city to the ground
- D. He broke down the walls of Samaria

A:B:2K:18

17. The Israelites were deported to all of the following regions EXCEPT (2 Kgs 18:11)?

- A. Halah
- B. Gozan on the Habor River
- C. Susa of the Persians
- D. Into the towns of the Medes

C:A:2K:18

18. Why does the text explicitly say that Israel was carried off to Assyria (2 Kgs 18:12)?

- A. Because they built Asherah poles in Samaria
- B. Because they broke God's covenant
- C. Because they served the bronze snake Moses had built
- D. Because they killed the prophets

B:B:2K:18

19. Who came up against Hezekiah in his fourth year (2 Kgs 18:13)?

- A. Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria
- B. Shalmaneser of Assyria
- C. Sennacherib of Assyria
- D. Nebu-zaradan of Babylon
- E. Cyrus the Persian

C:B:2K:18

20. Where did Hezekiah send a message to Sennacherib king of Assyria (2 Kgs 18:14)?

- A. At Nineveh
- B. At Beth Zur
- C. At Gilgal
- D. At Lachish

D:A:2K:18

21. What did Hezekiah offer Sennacherib to leave Judah (2 Kgs 18:14)?

- A. 100,000 sheep and 5,000 oxen
- B. 5,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 gallons of wine
- C. 300 talents of silver and 30 talents of gold
- D. 100 chariots and 300 horses

C:I:2K:18

22. Where did Hezekiah get the silver to give to Sennacherib to get him to leave Judah (2 Kgs 18:1)?

- A. From the temple of the Lord and in the royal palace treasuries
- B. From the wealthy among those who lived in Jerusalem
- C. From the taxes of the people that were stored in the store house at Jericho
- D. From the people of the town of Lachish

A:B:2K:18

23. Where did Hezekiah get the gold he gave to Sennacherib to leave Judah (2 Kgs 18:16)?

- A. From the royal treasuries
- B. From the gold that covered the doors and doorposts of the temple
- C. From the table in the royal palace
- D. From the golden shields Solomon had built

B:I:2K:18

24. The king of Assyria sent all of these to confront Hezekiah EXCEPT (2 Kgs 18:17)?

- A. His chief officer
- B. His field commander
- C. His court recorder
- D. His supreme commander

C:A:2K:18

25. Where did Sennacherib's officials call from to meet with the king of Judah (Hezekiah) (2 Kgs 18:17)?

- A. The Gihon Spring
- B. The Siloam tunnel
- C. The Corner Gate by the Hinnom Valley
- D. The aqueduct of the Upper Pool

D:A:2K:18

26. The aqueduct of the Upper Pool in Jerusalem is on the road to _____ (2 Kgs 18:17)?

- A. The Field of Blood
- B. The Potter's Field
- C. The Washerman's Field
- D. The Tanner's Gate

C:A:2K:18

27. All of the following went out from Jerusalem to meet with Sennacherib's officials EXCEPT (2 Kgs 18:18)?

- A. Eliab the commander of the gurat
- B. Eliakim son of Hilkiah the palace administrator
- C. Shebna the secretary
- D. Joah son of Asaph the recorder

A:A:2K:18

28. The field commander of Sennacherib sent a message challenging Hezekiah about not trusting in _____ (2 Kgs 18:21)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Aram
- C. Edom
- D. Egypt

D:B:2K:18

29. What country did the Assyrian officials refer to as a splintered reed (2 Kgs 18:21)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Aram
- C. Edom
- D. Egypt

D:I:2K:18

30. What did the Assyrian officials say Hezekiah had done against the Lord and therefore not to put confidence in his deliverance (2 Kgs 18:22)?

- A. Hezekiah took the gold from the Lord's temple
- B. Hezekiah removed his high places and altars
- C. Hezekiah had killed the priests of the Lord
- D. Hezekiah had destroyed the bronze snake of Moses

B:B:2K:18

31. What demand did Hezekiah make on the people which the king of Assyria was aware (2 Kgs 18:22)?

- A. The people must pay their silver and gold to Hezekiah
- B. The people must give up their idols
- C. The people but worship only at the altar in Jerusalem
- D. The people of Lachish were to be sacrificed for Jerusalem

C:B:2K:18

32. What "bargain" did the officials of Sennacherib propose to Hezekiah (2 Kgs 18:23)?

- A. He would give Hezekiah 2,000 horses if he could put riders on them
- B. He would give Hezekiah 3 days to flee from Jerusalem
- C. He would give Hezekiah 100 chariots to fight against a single officer of

Sennacherib

- D. He would allow Hezekiah to come out and gather all the food he needed

A:B:2K:18

33. What did Sennacherib say that Hezekiah was depending on Egypt for (2 Kgs 18:24)?

- A. Food and troops
- B. Chariots and horsemen
- C. Spears and bows
- D. Reinforcements

B:I:2K:18

34. With what authority was Sennacherib coming to attack Jerusalem according to the officials (2 Kgs 18:25)?

A. The gods of the idols Hezekiah had destroyed told him to come against Judah

- B. The people of Israel who had be scattered to Israel told him to attack
- C. He was told by the Lord to march against Judah
- D. His god Adrammalon had sent him against Judah

C:B:2K:18

35. What request to the Assyrian officials did Eliakim, Shebna and Joah make (2 Kgs 18:26)?

A. The Assyrian officials speak to them in Aramaic rather than Hebrew

B. The Assyrian officials allow the women and children to leave before they attack

- C. The Assyrian officials not boast of what they could not deliver
- D. The Assyrian officials tell Sennacherib his days were numbered

A:B:2K:18

36. Why did Eliakim, Shebna and Joah ask the Assyrian officials to speak in Aramaic (2 Kgs 18:26)?

- A. So that Sennacherib could understand the demands of the Lord
- B. To show that the leaders of Judah were aware of the Assyria culture
- C. So the people on the walls of Jerusalem would not hear it
- D. So their communication would be absolutely clear

C:B:2K:18

37. What did the Assyrian officials say the people on the wall would do (2 Kgs 18:27)?

- A. Eat their own children
- B. Die of starvation and be eaten by birds
- C. Be killed by the sword and not buried
- D. Eat their own filth and drink their own urine

D:I:2K:18

38. What request did the Assyrian officials make directly to the people on the walls of Jerusalem (2 Kgs 18:31)?

- A. To come out of the city and make peace with him
- B. Give up their fight and escape with the clothes on their back
- C. Give him all the gold and silver in the city
- D. Throw him the head of Hezekiah and he would leave

A:I:2K:18

39. The king of Assyria promised all of the following to the people who came out and sought peace EXCEPT (2 Kgs 18:31)

- A. Everyone would eat from his own vine
- B. Everyone would eat from his own olive tree
- C. Everyone would eat from his own fig tree
- D. Everyone would drink water from his own cistern

B:B:2K:18

40. The king of Assyria described the land where he would take the people of Judah in all of the following ways EXCEPT(2 Kgs 18:32)?

- A. A land of grain
- B. A land of new wine and bread
- C. A land of olive trees and honey
- D. A land of milk and honey

D:B:2K:18

41. The king of Assyria asked all of the following rhetorical question seekign to get the people of Judah to surrender EXCEPT (2 Kgs 18:34)?

- A. Who of all the gods of these countries has been able to save his land from me?
- B. How can the Lord deliver Jerusalem from my hand?
- C. Where are the gods of Hamath and Arpad?
- D. How can your feeble walls stand up to the gods of Assyria?

D:B:2K:18

42. What reply did the king tell the people to make to Sennacherib (2 Kgs 18:36)?

- A. They exclaimed "the Lord is king"
- B. They were silent
- C. They sent word back that they would not surrender
- D. They raised their spears and swords

B:I:2K:18

2 Kings 19

1. What was Hezekiah's initial reaction to Sennacherib's demands (2 Kgs 19:1)?

- A. He fortified the city
- B. He tore his clothes and put on sackcloth
- C. He reinforced the gates of the city of Jerusalem
- D. Shaved his head and was silent for three days

B:B:2K:19

2. To whom did Hezekiah send Eliakim and others after receiving the demands of Sennacherib king of Assyria (2 Kgs 19:2)?

- A. Ezekiel son of Buzi
- B. Hosea son of Beeri
- C. Micah of Moresheth
- D. Isaiah son of Amoz

D:B:2K:19

3. Hezekiah sent all of the following to Isaiah son of Amoz EXCEPT (2 Kgs 19:2)?

- A. Eliakim the palace administrator
- B. Gemariah the recorder
- C. Shebna the secretary
- D. The leading priests

B:I:2K:19

4. To what did Hezekiah liken the day he received the demands of Sennacherib king of Assyria to Isaiah son of Amoz (2 Kgs 19:3)?

- A. The death of a father who was loved by his family
- B. When a young person's strength has been spent because they have no water in the desert
- C. When children come to the point of birth but there is no strength to deliver them
- D. A bird caught in the snare of the hunter

C:I:2K:19

5. For whom did Hezekiah ask Isaiah the son of Amoz to pray for (2 Kgs 19:4)?

- A. The remnant that still survives
- B. The women and children of Judah
- C. The temple of the Lord his God
- D. Those who are innocent having done neither right nor wrong

A:B:2K:19

6. What did Hezekiah tell Isaiah son of Amoz he was hoping for (2 Kgs 19:4)?

- A. That God would raise up a deliverer to deliver them from the hand of Sennacherib
- B. That God would send a hailstorm to destroy the armies of Sennacherib
- C. That God would have mercy on his people
- D. That God heard the ridicule and would rebuke Sennacherib for his words

D:I:2K:19

7. What did Isaiah son of Amoz tell Hezekiah that God had said concerning Sennacherib's coming attack of Jerusalem (2 Kgs 19:5)?

- A. Throw down the altars of Baal
- B. Do not be afraid

- C. I am with you
- D. Repent and worship the Lord your God

B:I:2K:19

8. What did Isaiah son of Amoz tell Hezekiah God would do to deliver the city of Jerusalem (2 Kgs 19:7)?

- A. Sennacherib would be defeated by the armies of the Philistines and Edomites
- B. Sennacherib would hear the Babylonians were attacking Nineveh and he would withdraw
- C. Sennacherib would hear a report and return to his country where he would be killed
- D. Sennacherib would become sick and have to withdraw

C:B:2K:19

9. What did Isaiah the son of Amoz tell Hezekiah of the sin that God was upset with Sennacherib about (2 Kgs 19:6)?

- A. He had thought that he was a god
- B. He had blasphemed God
- C. He had harmed God's people
- D. His arrogance would be punished

B:B:2K:19

10. After leaving Lachish where was the king of Assyria fighting in Judah (2 Kgs 19:8)?

- A. Libnah
- B. Beth Zur
- C. Hebron
- D. Keilah

A:A:2K:19

11. Who did Sennacherib hear was coming to fight against him (2 Kgs 19:9)?

- A. Pharaoh Necho king of Egypt
- B. Nebu-zaradan the chief general of Babylon
- C. Tirhakah the Cushite king of Egypt
- D. Rezin king of Aram

C:B:2K:19

12. When the king of Assyria sent Hezekiah a letter he said the gods of this people in Tel Assar had not delivered them from his hand (2 Kgs 19:12)?

- A. The people of Ammon
- B. The people of Haran
- C. The people of Damascus
- D. The people of Eden

D:A:2K:19

13. All of the following were listed in Sennacherib's letter to Hezekiah as defeated kings EXCEPT (2 Kgs 19:13)?

- A. The king of Damascus
- B. The king of Hamath
- C. The king of Arpad
- D. The king of the city of Sepharvaim
- E. The king of Ivvah

A:A:2K:19

14. What did Hezekiah do with the letter he received from Sennacherib king of Assyria (2 Kgs 19:14)?

- A. He burned the letter on the incense altar in the temple of the Lord
- B. He read it to the people
- C. He took it and spread it out before the Lord
- D. He cut it to pieces and sent it back to Sennacherib

C:B:2K:19

15. In his prayer over the letter of Sennacherib where did Hezekiah say the Lord was enthroned (2 Kgs 19:15)?

- A. Between the cherubim
- B. In the holy of holies
- C. On the praises of Israel
- D. In the heaven of heavens

A:B:2K:19

16. In Hezekiah's prayer to God how did he the letter Sennacherib had sent (2 Kgs 19:16)?

- A. As blasphemy against the Lord God of Judah
- B. As a piece of chaff speaking to a cedar tree
- C. As dust blown in the wind
- D. As an insult to the living God

D:I:2K:19

17. What did Hezekiah say in his prayer that Sennacherib had done to gods of the nations (2 Kgs 19:18)?

- A. Defiled them and hung them on the city wall
- B. Thrown them into the fire and destroyed them
- C. Smashed them under a millstone grinding them to dust
- D. Dragged them through the streets behind his chariot

B:A:2K:19

18. On what basis does Hezekiah call for God to deliver Jerusalem from Sennacherib in his prayer after receiving Sennacherib's letter (2 Kgs 19:19)?

- A. So that your people may praise your name and celebrate your Sabbaths
- B. So that sacrifices and incense may be burned in your honor
- C. So that all kingdoms on earth may know that you alone are God
- D. So that all the nations may see your power and revere your name

C:I:2K:19

19. After receiving Sennacherib's message and praying who sent Hezekiah a message (2 Kgs 19:20)?

- A. Eliakim son of Hilkiah
- B. Shebna the secretary
- C. Joah the son of Asaph
- D. Isaiah son of Amoz

D:B:2K:18

20. What did the Lord through Isaiah call Zion in his response to Hezekiah's prayer (2 Kgs 19:21)?

- A. The Mountain of the Lord

- B. The Virgin Daughter of Zion
- C. The wife of the Lord
- D. Zion the city of David

B:I:2K:19

21. When does Isaiah say Zion will mock Sennacherib and toss her head (2 Kgs 19:21)?

- A. As Sennacherib flees
- B. As Sennacherib dies
- C. As Sennacherib loses his army
- D. As Sennacherib bows before the Lord

A:B:2K:19

22. What title is God given in God's response to Hezekiah's prayer after receiving Sennacherib's letter (2 Kgs 19:22)?

- A. The Mighty One of Israel
- B. The Holy One of Israel
- C. El Shaddai
- D. The Lord of Hosts

B:A:2K:19

23. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer he gives an imagined speech by Sennacherib bragging he has done what (2 Kgs 19:23)?

- A. On my stallions conquered all who have opposed me
- B. Humbled the mighty ones of Lebanon
- C. Burned to dust and ashes the high places of Aram
- D. With my chariots ascended the heights of the mountains

D:A:2K:19

24. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer he gives an imagined speech by Sennacherib bragging he has done what in foreign lands (2 Kgs 19:23)?

- A. Broken down high places
- B. Dug wells and drunk the water
- C. Built fortresses to defend the helpless
- D. Humbled the kings of foreign lands

B:A:2K:19

25. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer he gives an imagined speech by Sennacherib bragging he has done what with the soles of his feet (2 Kgs 19:24)?

- A. Dried up the streams of Egypt
- B. Shaken the mountains of Lebanon
- C. Scaled the highest of Ephraim
- D. Trampled on his enemies from Hamath to Ezion-geber

A:B:2K:19

26. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer what does God say he has have the king of Assyria bring to pass (2 Kgs 19:25)?

- A. You have ground to dust the bones of your enemies
- B. You have burned to the ground the foreign temples
- C. You have turned fortified cities into piles of stone
- D. You have ripped open the women of Aram

C:I:2K:19

27. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer he describes those whom Sennacherib has defeated under God's plan as _____ (2 Kgs 19:23)?

- A. Empty cisterns that hold no water
- B. Grass sprouting on the roof scorched
- C. Ants trampled on by chariot wheels
- D. Chaff blown away by the wind

B:I:2K:19

28. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer he describes Sennacherib as doing what against him (2 Kgs 19:28)?

- A. Raging against him
- B. Mocking him
- C. Fighting against him
- D. Killing his beloved

A:I:2K:19

29. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer he describes himself as making Sennacherib return with what types of things (2 Kgs 19:28)?

- A. A lease around your neck
- B. A ring in your ear
- C. A hook in your nose
- D. A sword through your heart

C:I:2K:19

30. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer he describes himself as making Sennacherib return with what types of things (2 Kgs 19:28)?

- A. A lease around your neck
- B. A ring in your ear
- C. A sword through your heart
- D. A bit in your mouth

D:I:2K:19

31. What did God give Hezekiah as a sign (2 Kgs 19)?

- A. This year your cisterns will be full
- B. This year you will eat what grows by itself
- C. This year you will see the Assyrians no more
- D. This year you will get manna from heaven

B:B:2K:19

32. What year did God tell Hezekiah he was to sow and reap, plant vineyards and eat their fruit (2 Kgs 19:29)?

- A. This year
- B. The second year
- C. The third year
- D. The fourth year

C:I:2K:19

33. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer what does he say will come out of Mount Zion (2 Kgs 19:31)?

- A. A band of priests
- B. A band of brothers
- C. A host of followers of the Lord

- D. A band of survivors

D:B:2K:19

34. In God's response to Hezekiah's prayer what does he say will come out of Jerusalem (2 Kgs 19:31)?

- A. A remnant
- B. A band of brothers
- C. A host of followers of the Lord
- D. The tribe of Judah

A:B:2K:19

35. What will accomplish bringing a remnant out of Jerusalem (2 Kgs 19:31)?

- A. The hand of the Lord
- B. The reign of righteousness upon the earth
- C. The zeal of the Lord Almighty
- D. The wrath of the Lord of hosts

C:I:2K:19

36. God encouraged Hezekiah that the king of Assyria would not do any of the following against Jerusalem EXCEPT (2 Kgs 19:32)?

- A. He will not enter the city
- B. He will not shoot an arrow there
- C. He will not build a siege ramp against it
- D. He would not burn down the temple

D:A:2K:19

37. Why did God say he would defend the city of Jerusalem (2 Kgs 19:34)?

- A. For the sake of the remnant
- B. For the sake of David his servant
- C. For the sake of his beloved Judah
- D. For the sake of the righteous still living in Jerusalem

B:I:2K:19

38. Who put to death the Assyrian army (2 Kgs 19:35)?

- A. The arch angel Gabriel
- B. A hail storm sent by the Lord
- C. The angel of the Lord
- D. The outstretched arm of the Lord

C:I:2K:19

39. How many Assyrians died as a result of the angel of the Lord (2 Kgs 19:35)?

- A. 50,000
- B. 125,000
- C. 165,000
- D. 185,000

D:B:2K:19

40. Where did Sennacherib return to after his troops were struck down by the angel of the Lord (2 Kgs 19:36)?

- A. Damascus
- B. Samaria
- C. Nineveh
- D. Kalneh

C:B:2K:19

41. Who killed Sennacherib (2 Kgs 19:37)?

- A. The commander of the army
- B. His sons
- C. The officials of the city of Nineveh
- D. The guard at the gate

B:B:2K:19

42. When did Sennacherib's sons kill him (2 Kgs 19:37)?

- A. When he was drawing water from a well
- B. When he was feasting in Nineveh
- C. When he was worshipping in the temple of his god
- D. When he went out to fight against the Babylonians

C:B:2K:19

43. Who succeeded Sennacherib as king of Assyria (2 Kgs 19:37)?

- A. Shalmaneser
- B. Shamsi-adad
- C. Tiglath-Pileser
- D. Esarhaddon

D:B:2K:19

44. What was the name of Sennacherib's god who he was worshipping when his sons killed him (2 Kgs 19:37)?

- A. Marduk
- B. Nisroch
- C. Moloch
- D. Dagon

B:A:2K:19

2 Kings 20

1. Who went to Hezekiah when he was ill to the point of death (2 Kgs 20:1)?

- A. Joah son of Asaph
- B. Eliakim son of Hilkiah the priest
- C. Isaiah son of Amoz
- D. Shebna the secretary

C:B:2K:20

2. What did Isaiah tell Hezekiah to do in light of his impending death (2 Kgs 20:2)?

- A. Put his house in order
- B. Take down the Asherah pole in Jerusalem
- C. Repair the temple of the Lord
- D. Lead his people in a day of fasting

A:B:2K:20

3. Hezekiah did all of the following when Isaiah told him he would die and not recover EXCEPT (2 Kgs 20:2)

- A. Turned to the wall
- B. Fasted
- C. Prayed
- D. Wept bitterly

B:B:2K:20

4. What did Hezekiah ask God to remember when Isaiah told him he was going to die (2 Kgs 20:2)?

- A. His loving kindness
- B. His mercy
- C. How he had ground to dust the bronze serpent idol
- D. That he had walked before God faithfully

D:I:2K:20

5. What did God tell Isaiah to do after Hezekiah's prayer (2 Kgs 20:5)?

- A. Tell Hezekiah that he must make a copy of the law before he dies
- B. Tell Hezekiah God had seen his tears and would heal him
- C. Tell Hezekiah that he had seven weeks longer to live
- D. Tell Hezekiah to repent and serve the Lord

B:B:2K:20

6. How long did God say he would add onto Hezekiah's life (2 Kgs 20:6)?

- A. 6 months
- B. 2 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 15 years

D:B:2K:20

7. God promised Hezekiah he would deliver Jerusalem from whose hand (2 Kgs 20:6)?

- A. The king of Babylon
- B. The king of Moab
- C. The king of Assyria
- D. The king of Aram

C:B:2K:20

8. Why did God say he would defend Jerusalem from the king of Assyria (2 Kgs 20:6)?

- A. As a punishment on the king of Assyria
- B. For the sake of my servant David
- C. For the sake of ten righteous people who live there
- D. For the sake that Hezekiah had walked before the Lord always

B:A:2K:20

9. What did God say he had seen which resulted in him telling Hezekiah he would heal him (2 Kgs 20:5)?

- Av. His repentance
- Bx. His concern for God's people
- C. His tears
- D. His loyalty to God

C:B:2K:20

10. What did Isaiah say to do to care for Hezekiah's deadly boil (2 Kgs 20:7)?

- A. Make a poultice of figs
- B. Make a poultice of olives
- C. Put on it ashes from the incense altar
- D. Burn it with an iron rod

A:A:2K:20

11. What did Hezekiah ask for Isaiah to give him a sign for (2 Kgs 20:8)?

- A. That he would wash again in the pool of Siloam
- B. That he would lead Israel in the praise of God
- C. That he would again stand before the people of Israel
- D. That he would go up to the temple on the third day

D:A:2K:20

12. What sign did Hezekiah request from Isaiah that he would be healed and not die (2 Kgs 20:10)?

- A. The fig tree produce figs tomorrow out of season
- B. The shadow go back 10 steps
- C. The sun stop in the middle of the sky
- D. The fleece put on the ground be wet while the ground was dry

B:B:2K:20

13. On what would Hezekiah be able to observe the shadow going back 10 steps as a sign he would be healed (2 Kgs 20:11)?

- A. On the stairs going up to the temple of God
- B. On the stairway of Ahaz
- C. On the stairs of his palace
- D. On the stairs going up the Mount of Olives

B:A:2K:20

14. Who sent Hezekiah a gift after hearing of his illness (2 Kgs 20:12)?

- A. Shalmaneser king of Assyria
- B. Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria
- C. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon
- D. Merodach Baladan king of Babylon

D:B:2K:20

15. What did Hezekiah do when the messengers of Merodach-Baladan of Babylon arrived (2 Kgs 20:13)?

- A. He shaved their heads and cut their robes
- B. He gave them gifts of gold and silver and sent them back
- C. He showed them the treasures of Jerusalem
- D. He sent a message back rebuking Merodach-Baladan

C:B:2K:20

16. Who questioned Hezekiah about showing the messengers of the king of Babylon everything in the palace (2 Kgs 20:14f)?

- A. Hosea the prophet
- B. Isaiah the prophet
- C. Micah the prophet
- D. Hilikiah the priest

B:B:2K:20

17. What did Isaiah predict would happen to everything in Hezekiah's palace (2 Kgs 20:17)?

- A. It will all be carried off to Babylon
- B. It will all be carried off to Assyria
- C. It would be burned down and ground into dust
- D. It would be given to the king of Aram

A:B:2K:20

18. What did Isaiah predict would happen to some of Hezekiah's descendants (2 Kgs 20:18)?

- A. They be blinded and taken to Babylon in servitude
- B. They would put in shackles and an iron yoke and deported to Egypt
- C. They would become eunuchs in the palace of the king of Babylon
- D. They would worship other gods and forsake the Lord

C:I:2K:20

19. When Isaiah told Hezekiah that his descendants would be eunuchs in the court of Babylon why did he say that the word of the Lord was good (2 Kgs 20:19)?

- A. He hoped he could pray and change God's mind
- B. He thought there would peace and security in his lifetime
- C. He only had fifteen years to live and so it was suitable
- D. He realized the sins of Judah and God's mercy even in judgment

B:B:2K:20

20. What building project did Hezekiah complete (2 Kgs 20:20)?

- A. He built a tunnel bringing water into the city
- B. He rebuilt the temple of the Lord
- C. He built a palace on Mount of Olives for his wife
- D. He built aqueducts from Bethlehem to Jerusalem

A:B:2K:20

21. Who succeeded Hezekiah as king of Judah (2 Kgs 20:21)?

- A. Amon
- B. Josiah
- C. Zedekiah
- D. Manasseh

D:B:2K:20

2 Kings 21

1. Who was Manasseh's father (2 Kgs 21:3)?

- A. Amon
- B. Josiah
- C. Jehoshaphat
- D. Hezekiah

D:B:2K:21

2. How old was Manasseh when he became king of Judah (2 Kgs 21:1)?

- A. 12
- B. 16
- C. 21
- D. 24

A:A:2K:21

3. How long did Manasseh rule over Jerusalem (2 Kgs 21:1)?

- A. 25 years
- B. 38 years
- C. 44 years
- D. 55 years

D:A:2K:21

4. What was Manasseh's mother's name (2 Kgs 22:1)?

- A. Abigail
- B. Jochebed
- C. Hephzibah
- D. Huldah

C:A:2K:21

5. What was the summary of Manasseh's reign over Judah (2 Kgs 21:2)?

- A. He served the Lord and followed in the ways of David his father
- B. He served the Lord but did not remove the high places
- C. He did evil in the eyes of the Lord following the practice of the nations
- D. He did evil in the eyes of the Lord walking in his own ways

C:B:2K:21

6. What did Manasseh rebuild (2 Kgs 21:3)?

- A. The temple to Moloch in the Valley of Hinnom
- B. The high places that Hezekiah had destroyed
- C. The temple to Dagon in Jerusalem
- D. The altar that was modeled on the one in Damascus

B:B:2K:21

7. It says Manasseh built an Asherah pole and an altar to Baal and compared him to what other king (2 Kgs 21:3)?

- A. Amon
- B. Uzziah
- C. Jeroboam
- D. Ahab

D:B:2K:21

8. What kind of altars did Manasseh build in the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 21:5)?

- A. To Baal

- B. To Dagon
- C. To the starry hosts
- D. To Chemosh

C:A:2K:21

9. Manasseh did all of the following evils EXCEPT (2 Kgs 21:6)?

- A. Led the people in worshipping Baal
- B. Sacrificed his own son in the fire
- C. Practiced sorcery and divination
- D. Consulted mediums and spiritists

A:B:2K:21

10. What was the Lord's response to Manasseh's reign (2 Kgs 21:6)?

- A. Sent him prophets
- B. He was angry with him
- C. He gave him leprosy
- D. He brought the king of Assyria against him

B:I:2K:21

12. To whom did God say of Jerusalem "I have chosen out of all the tribes of Israel, I will put my Name there forever" (2 Kgs 21:7)?

- A. Moses and Aaron
- B. Elijah and Elisha
- C. David and Solomon
- D. Joshua and Gideon

C:B:2K:21

13. What did Manasseh put in the temple area (2 Kgs 21:7)?

- A. A carved Asherah pole
- B. A statue of Dagon
- C. An incense altar of Baal
- D. A standing stone of Chemosh

A:I:2K:21

14. What promise did God make to the Israelites if they were careful to do everything in the Law of Moses (2 Kgs 21:8)?

- A. He would give them milk and honey
- B. Their feet would not wander from the land of their forefathers
- C. Each would sit under his own fig tree and drink from his own vine
- D. The Israelites would be fruitful and multiply in the land

B:A:2K:21

15. What title was given to Moses in the description of Manasseh's evil (2 Kgs 21:8)?

- A. Moses, the man of God
- B. Moses, the faithful one
- C. Moses, the shepherd of Israel
- D. Moses my servant

D:I:2K:21

16. What was the measure of evil that Manasseh was compared to (2 Kgs 21:9)?

- A. More evil than Ahab and Jezebel
- B. More evil than all those before him
- C. More evil than the nations the Lord had destroyed before the Israelites

D. More evil than Sennacherib the Assyrian

C:B:2K:21

17. What group of people did the Lord say through his prophets that Manasseh's evil was more than (2 Kgs 21:11)?

- A. Amorites
- B. Edomites
- C. Assyrians
- D. Phoenicians

A:A:2K:21

18. What did the Lord call his prophets (2 Kgs 21:10)?

- A. His spokesmen
- B. His intercessors
- C. His shepherds
- D. His servants

D:B:2K:21

19. Because of Manasseh's evil the Lord said he would bring disaster on Judah and Jerusalem so much that _____ (2 Kgs 21:12)?

- A. Those to witness it would lose their breath
- B. Those who hear of it will hide in the caves
- C. Their ears of everyone hearing it would tingle
- D. The eyes of everyone seeing it would be wet with tears

C:A:2K:21

20. What did God say he would stretch out on Jerusalem (2 Kgs 21:13)?

- A. The plumb line used against the house of Ahab
- B. The measuring stick used on the back of Jehu
- C. The chains that shackled Israel
- D. The fire and brimstone used on the cities of Sodom

A:I:2K:21

21. What did God say he would stretch out on Jerusalem (2 Kgs 21:13)?

- A. The measuring stick used on the back of Jehu
- B. The chains that shackled Israel
- C. The measuring line used against Samaria
- D. The fire and brimstone used on the cities of Sodom

C:A:2K:21

22. What imagery did God use for how carefully he would destroy Jerusalem because of Manasseh's sin (2 Kgs 21:13)?

- A. He would sweep the floor until every last person would be carried into exile
- B. He would wipe Jerusalem like a dish
- C. He would scrub Jerusalem like a stone floor
- D. He would search every corner of Jerusalem to destroy it

B:I:2K:21

23. What had Manasseh filled Jerusalem with from one end to the other (2 Kgs 21:16)?

- A. Innocent blood
- B. Adulteries
- C. Bribery

D. Idolatry

A:I:2K:21

24. Where was Manasseh buried (1 Kgs 21:18)?

- A. In the tomb of the kings of Judah
- B. In the palace garden
- C. In the courtyard of the temple
- D. On the high places of the Mount of Olives

B:A:2K:21

25. What was the palace garden where Manasseh was buried called (2 Kgs 21:18)?

- A. The garden of Abishag
- B. The garden of Solomon
- C. The garden of Baaniah
- D. The garden of Uzzah

D:A:2K:21

26. Who succeeded Manasseh as king of Judah (2 Kgs 21:18)?

- A. Josiah
- B. Ahaz
- C. Amon
- D. Jehoiakim

C:B:2K:21

27. How old was Amon when he began to rule (2 Kgs 21:19)?

- A. 16
- B. 22
- C. 25
- D. 32

B:A:2K:21

28. How long did Amon reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 21:19)?

- A. Six months
- B. One year
- C. Two years
- D. Four years

C:A:2K:21

29. What kind of evil did Amon king of Judah do (2 Kgs 21:20)?

- A. Like his father Manasseh had done
- B. Like Ahab the king of Israel had done
- C. Like Menahem who worshipped other gods
- D. Like Ahaz king of Judah had done

A:I:2K:21

30. What sins of Amon are listed (2 Kgs 21:21)?

- A. Violence and murder
- B. Idolatry
- C. Bribery and extortion
- D. Oppressing the poor, fatherless and widows

B:B:2K:21

31. How did Amon king of Judah die (2 Kgs 21:23)?

- A. The Lord struck him

- B. Pharaoh Necho killed him when he opposed him
- C. His sons conspired against him and killed him
- D. His official conspired against him and killed him

D:B:2K:21

32. Where was Amon buried (2 Kgs 21:26)?

- A. On the Mount of Olives
- B. In the tombs of the kings of Judah
- C. In the garden of Uzzah
- D. His body was hung on the wall of Jerusalem

C:A:2K:21

33. Who succeeded Amon as king of Judah (2 Kgs 21:26)?

- A. Hezekiah
- B. Manasseh
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Josiah

D:B:2K:21

2 Kings 22

1. How old was Josiah when he began to reign (2 Kgs 22:1)?

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 16
- D. 20

A:B:2K:22

2. How many years did Josiah reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 22:1)?

- A. 21 years
- B. 28 years
- C. 31 years
- D. 42 years

C:A:2K:22

3. Who was Josiah's mother (2 Kgs 22:1)?

- A. Eliabah
- B. Jedidah
- C. Abigail
- D. Hephizibah

B:A:2K:22

4. It was said Josiah did what was right by walking _____ (2 Kgs 22:2)

- A. In the ways of David his father
- B. In the ways of Hezekiah his grandfather
- C. In the ways of the Lord
- D. In the ways of Moses

A:B:2K:22

5. When did Josiah begin his work on repairing the temple (2 Kgs 22:3)?

- A. In his first year
- B. In his tenth year
- C. In his eighteenth year
- D. In his twentieth year

C:A:2K:22

6. Who was the priest when Josiah began the repairs on the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 22:4)?

- A. Jehoiada
- B. Hilkiah
- C. Caiaphas
- D. Phineas

B:B:2K:22

7. Who did Josiah send out to head the project of repairing the temple (2 Kgs 22:3)?

- A. Ram the recorder
- B. Adoniram the head of the laborers
- C. Bezalel the craftsman
- D. Shaphan the secretary

D:B:2K:22

8. Who had collected the money from the people that Josiah was seeking to use to repair the temple (2 Kgs 22:4)?

- A. The priests
- B. The doorkeepers
- C. The captain of the guard
- D. The royal recorder

B:I:2K:22

9. What was to be purchased to repair the temple under Josiah's directions (2 Kgs 22:6)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Purple cloth and leather
- C. Timber and dressed stones
- D. Bronze and cedar

C:A:2K:22

10. Who were to be hired to repair the temple (2 Kgs 22:6)?

- A. Carpenters and masons
- B. Workers in silver and gold
- C. Craftsmen from Lebanon
- D. Priests who knew how to work with bronze

A:I:2K:22

11. What did Hilkiyah the priest say he found in the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 22:8)?

- A. The Law of Moses the servant of the Lord
- B. The Book of the Ceremonies of Israel
- C. The Book of the Covenant
- D. The Book of the Law

D:B:2K:22

12. Who did Hilkiyah initially tell about his finding the Book of the Law in the temple (2 Kgs 22:8)?

- A. Ram the recorder
- B. Josiah the king
- C. Shaphan the secretary
- D. Bezalel the craftsman

D:B:2K:22

13. Who did Shaphan the king's secretary say had given him the Book of the Law (2 Kgs 22:10)?

- A. Jehoiada
- B. Hilkiyah
- C. Adoniram the head craftsman
- D. Hiram the stone mason

B:B:2K:22

14. What did Shaphan do after telling king Josiah that they had found the Book of the Law (2 Kgs 22:10)?

- A. He read from it in the presence of the king
- B. He burned it page by page in front of the king
- C. He made a copy of it for the king
- D. He had a podium built for it in the temple of the Lord

A:B:2K:22

15. What was Josiah's reaction when he heard the Book of the Law read (2 Kgs 22:11)?

- A. He wept and fasted

- B. He was silent
- C. He tore his robes
- D. He ordered the book burned

C:B:2K:22

16. Josiah after hearing the Book of the Law read sent all of the following to inquire of the Lord EXCEPT (2 Kgs 22:12)?

- A. Hilkiah the priest
- B. Ahikam son of Shaphan
- C. Shallab the captain of the guard
- D. Acbor son of Micaiah
- E. Shaphan the secretary

C:A:2K:22

17. Why did Josiah acknowledge the Lord's anger was burning against them (2 Kgs 22:13)?

- A. Because their fathers had not obeyed the words of the book
- B. Because their fathers had profaned the book
- C. Because their fathers ignored the commandments of the book
- D. Because they had served other gods

A:B:2K:22

18. Who did Hilkiah, Ahikam, Acbor, Shaphan and Asaiah go to speak to in regard to inquiring to the Lord about the Book of the Law (2 Kgs 22:14)?

- A. To Isaiah son of Amoz
- B. To Iddo the seer
- C. To Gad the prophet
- D. To Huldah the prophetess

D:B:2K:22

19. Huldah's husband was _____ (2 Kgs 22:14)?

- A. The doorkeeper in the temple of the Lord
- B. The commander of the guard
- C. The keeper of the wardrobe
- D. The royal water bearer

C:A:2K:22

20. Who was Huldah's husband (2 Kgs 22:14)?

- A. Tikvah son of Harhas
- B. Dishon son of Hemdan
- C. Hezron son of Perez
- D. Zerubbabel son of Pedaiah

A:A:2K:22

21. Where did Huldah live in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 22:14)?

- A. By the Gihon spring
- B. On the Mount of Olives
- C. In the First Quarter
- D. In the Second District

D:B:2K:22

22. What did Huldah the prophetess tell the king's messengers from the Lord (2 Kgs 22:16)?

- A. God was going to bring a great plague against Jerusalem
- B. God was going to bring disaster on Jerusalem and its people
- C. God was going to forgive their iniquities because Josiah humbled himself
- D. God was going to punish Israel unless they repent

B:B:2K:22

23. Why did Huldah the prophetess say God was going to bring disaster on Jerusalem (2 Kgs 22:17)?

- A. Because they had forsaken the Lord their God
- B. Because they had let the temple fall into disrepair
- C. Because they burned incense to other gods and had idols
- D. Because they abused the poor, fatherless and widows

C:B:2K:22

24. Why did God say he would delay bringing disaster on Jerusalem in the days of Josiah (2 Kgs 22:19)?

- A. Because he had repented and changed his heart
- B. Because he humbled himself, tore his robes and wept
- C. Because he sought to follow all that was written in the Book of the Law
- D. Because he had honored the servants of the Lord, his prophets

B:B:2K:22

25. To whom would Josiah be gathered by the Lord (2 Kgs 22:20)?

- A. His fathers
- B. The people of Israel
- C. The priests and prophets of the Lord
- D. All those who are humble before the Lord

A:I:2K:22

2 Kings 23

1. Josiah gathered all of the following included in the least to the greatest EXCEPT who was not explicitly listed (2 Kgs 23:1)?

- A. The elders of Judah and Jerusalem
- B. Priests
- C. Prophets
- D. Levites

D:A:2K:23

2. What did Josiah do after he gathered everyone from the least to the greatest to the temple (2 Kgs 23:2)?

- A. He read all the words of the Book of the Covenant
- B. He listened while Huldah read the Book of the Law
- C. He ordered that the priests instruct the people in the law
- D. He ordered the people all fast and pray

A:B:2K:23

3. When Josiah king of Judah read the Book of the Covenant to the people in the temple area what was that called (2 Kgs 23:3)?

- A. Established the covenant
- B. Renewed the covenant
- C. Fortifying the covenant
- D. Witnessed for the covenant

B:I:2K:23

4. Where had the Book of the Covenant been found (2 Kgs 23:2)?

- A. In the palace of the king
- B. In a cave by the Gihon Spring
- C. In the temple
- D. Buried in the tomb of the kings with one of the kings

C:B:2K:23

5. All the following were mentioned as to be kept by the people and king found in the Book of the Covenant EXCEPT (2 Kgs 23:3)?

- A. Requirements
- B. Commands
- C. Regulations
- D. Decrees

A:A:2K:23

6. Who was the high priest that Josiah king of Judah ordered to remove the articles made for Baal and Asherah (2 Kgs 23:4)?

- A. Elkanah
- B. Phineas
- C. Jehoiada
- D. Hilkiah

D:B:2K:23

7. What did Hilkiah and the doorkeepers burn on order from Josiah king of Judah (2 Kgs 23:4)?

- A. The articles for Baal and Asherah and all the starry hosts
- B. The articles of Chemosh and Tiamat and all the forces of darkness

- C. All the sorcerers and diviners who practiced idolatry in Judah
- D. The articles of gold and silver that Manasseh had brought into the temple

A:B:2K:23

8. Where did Hilkiah burn the articles of Baal and Asherah that were removed from the temple (2 Kgs 23:4)?

- A. In the Hinnom Valley
- B. In the Kidron Valley
- C. In the Valley of Jezreel
- D. In the Tyropoean Valley

B:A:2K:23

9. Where did Hilkiah take the ashes of the articles of Baal and Asherah that were removed from the temple and burned (2 Kgs 23:4)?

- A. To the Mount of Olives
- B. To Gibeah
- C. To the high place at Gibeon
- D. To Bethel

D:A:2K:23

10. Whom did Hilkiah do away with in an attempt to purify the temple after Josiah read the Book of the Covenant (2 Kgs 23:5)?

- A. The prophets of Baal
- B. The pagan priests
- C. The sorcerers and diviners
- D. The false prophets

B:I:2K:23

11. Where did Hilkiah scatter the dust of the Asherah pole (2 Kgs 23:6)?

- A. In the garbage dump in the Valley of Hinnom
- B. In the winds on the Mount of Olives
- C. Over the graves of the common people
- D. At the gate of Jerusalem

C:A:2K:23

12. What living quarters did Hilkiah tear down (2 Kgs 23:7)?

- A. The priests of Baal
- B. The prophets of Baal
- C. The male shrine prostitutes
- D. The false prophets

C:I:2K:23

13. What did the women used to do for Asherah in the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 23:7)?

- A. Pray to Asherah
- B. Weaved for Asherah
- C. Sold idols of Asherah
- D. Spoke the word of Asherah to the people

B:A:2K:23

14. What did Josiah desecrate (2 Kgs 23:8)?

- A. The altars of Baal
- B. The sacred stones of Chemosh
- C. The feast tables of Molech

D. The high places

D:B:2K:23

15. What was the extent of the high places where the pagan priests offered incense on the high places (2 Kgs 23:8)?

- A. From Geba to Beersheba
- B. From Hebron to Gibeon
- C. From En Gedi to Gibeah
- D. From Dan to Hormah

A:A:2K:23

16. What did Josiah break down at the Gate of Joshua (2 Kgs 23:8)?

- A. The altar of Chemosh
- B. The shrines
- C. The altars of incense
- D. The temples of Baal

B:I:2K:23

17. What privilege did the priests of the high places participate in (2 Kgs 23:9)?

- A. They received part of the tithes and offerings from the people
- B. They were given priestly robes to wear before the people
- C. They ate unleavened bread with their fellow priests
- D. They drank the wine in the festivals of Israel and Judah

C:A:2K:23

18. Where was Topheth (2 Kgs 23:10)?

- A. On the Mount of Olives
- B. In the Kidron Valley
- C. In the Valley of the Kings
- D. In the Hinnom Valley

D:I:2K:23

19. What did the people do in the Valley of Ben Hinnom that was desecrated by Josiah (2 Kgs 23:10)?

- A. Sacrificed their children in the fire to Molech
- B. Offered sacrifices to Baal
- C. Held idolatrous festivals
- D. Committed immorality with the prostitutes of Asherah

A:B:2K:23

20. What did Josiah remove from the entrance of the temple of the Lord (2 Kgs 23:11)?

- A. The shrine prostitutes
- B. The incense altar to Molech
- C. The horses dedicated to the sun
- D. The Asherah pole

C:A:2K:23

21. What did Josiah burn (2 Kgs 23:11)?

- A. The horses dedicated to the warriors of Baal
- B. The chariots dedicated to the sun
- C. The throne dedicated to Asherah
- D. The robes that the priests of Baal wore

B:A:2K:23

22. Where had two altars been erected that Josiah pulled down (2 Kgs 23:12)?

- A. On the Mount of Olives
- B. On the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite
- C. In the cave of the tunnel of Siloam
- D. On the roof near the upper room of Ahaz

D:A:2K:23

23. Where were there high places east of Jerusalem (2 Kgs 23:13)?

- A. On the hill of David
- B. On Mount Zion
- C. On the Hill of Corruption
- D. On the Mount Nebo

C:I:2K:23

24. Who had built altars for Ashtoreth on the Hill of Corruption (2 Kgs 23:13)?

- A. Hezekiah
- B. Solomon
- C. Amon
- D. Joash

B:B:2K:23

25. Ashtoreth was the vile goddess of what people (2 Kgs 23:13)?

- A. The Ammonites
- B. The Moabites
- C. The Sidonians
- D. The Nabateans

C:B:2K:23

26. Chemosh was the god of what group of people (2 Kgs 23:13)?

- A. The Ammonites
- B. The Moabites
- C. The Sidonians
- D. The Nabateans

B:B:2K:23

27. Molech was the god of what group of people (2 Kgs 23:13)?

- A. The Ammonites
- B. The Moabites
- C. The Sidonians
- D. The Nabateans

A:B:2K:23

28. What did Josiah cover the sites where he smashed the sacred stones (2 Kgs 23:14)?

- A. He covered them with human bones
- B. He covered them with salt
- C. He covered them with refuse
- D. He covered them with dust

A:A:2K:23

29. What particular altar did Josiah demolish (2 Kgs 23:15)?

- A. The altar at Gibeon built by Solomon
- B. The altar at Bethel built by Jeroboam
- C. The altar at Jezreel built by Ahab

- D. The altar at Gilgal built by Samuel

B:B:2K:23

30. Who built the altar at the high place at Bethel (2 Kgs 23:15)?

- A. Jehoash king of Israel
- B. Ahab king of Israel
- C. Jeroboam king of Israel
- D. Solomon king of Israel

C:B:2K:23

31. What did Josiah burn on the altar at Bethel to defile it (2 Kgs 23:16)?

- A. Human bones he removed from the tombs
- B. The bones of pigs
- C. The excrement of sheep and goats
- D. A donkey

A:B:2K:23

32. In burning human bones on the altar of Bethel whose word of the Lord did he fulfill (2 Kgs 23:16)?

- A. Elijah
- B. The man of God
- C. Elisha
- D. Iddo the seer

B:B:2K:23

33. What tombstone did Josiah see when he burned human bones on the altar of Bethel built by Jeroboam (2 Kgs 23:17)?

- A. Elijah
- B. Elisha
- C. Iddo the seer
- D. The man of God out of Judah

D:I:2K:23

34. Whose bones did Josiah not disturb at Bethel (2 Kgs 23:18)?

- A. The man of God out of Judah
- B. Elijah
- C. Elisha
- D. Iddo the seer

A:I:2K:23

35. What did Josiah do with the priests of the high places (2 Kgs 23:20)?

- A. He made them leave the high places and go back home
- B. He made them cut down the Asherah pole at Bethel
- C. He slaughtered them on the altars
- D. He cut off their right thumb and big toe

C:I:2K:23

36. What did Josiah order the people to celebrate based on the Book of the Covenant (2 Kgs 23:21)?

- A. The Feast of Weeks
- B. The Day of Atonement
- C. The Feast of Trumpets
- D. The Passover

D:B:2K:23

37. The Passover Josiah celebrated was such that there had been none such like it since _____ [2 Kgs 23:22]

- A. Since the days of Solomon
- B. Since the days of David
- C. Since the days of Moses and Joshua
- D. Since the days of the judges

D:A:2K:23

38. In what year of Josiah was the great Passover celebration (2 Kgs 23:23)?

- A. The 6th year
- B. The 10th year
- C. The 18th year
- D. The 22nd year

C:A:2K:23

39. Josiah got rid of all of the following EXCEPT (2 Kgs 23:24)?

- A. The mediums
- B. The sorcerers
- C. The false prophets
- D. The household gods
- E. The idols

B:A:2K:23

40. Who discovered the book of the law in the temple (2 Kgs 23:24)?

- A. Hilkiah
- B. Phineas
- C. Iddo the seer
- D. Jehoiada

A:B:2K:23

41. What was unique about Josiah that no other king had ever done before (2 Kgs 23:25)?

- A. Fulfilled the word of the Lord as the prophets had said
- B. Turned to the Lord with all his heart, soul and strength
- C. Did away with the idolatry in the land
- D. Sought the Lord with a whole heart

B:I:2K:23

42. Even after Josiah turned to the Lord what was the Lord still infuriated about (2 Kgs 23:26)?

- A. The sins of Solomon son of David
- B. All that Ahaz had done against him
- C. All that Manasseh had done
- D. All the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat

C:B:2K:23

43. What did God say he was going to do because his anger burned against Judah (2 Kgs 23:27)?

- A. Send famine and plagues against Judah
- B. He would send sickness until the people repented
- C. He would spare Josiah but the people would be enslaved as in Egypt
- D. He would remove Judah from his presence as he had removed Israel

D:B:2K:23

44. Who was Pharaoh in Egypt when Josiah was king of Judah (2 Kgs 23:31)?

- A. Pharaoh Hophra
- B. Pharaoh Shisak
- C. Ptah-Hotep
- D. Pharaoh Necho

D:B:2K:23

45. Why did Pharaoh Necho want to go up to the Euphrates (2 Kgs 23:29)?

- A. To help Josiah
- B. To help the king of Assyria
- C. To help the king of Babylon
- D. To help the Medes

B:A:2K:23

46. Where did Josiah fight with Pharaoh Necho (2 Kgs 23:29)?

- A. Megiddo
- B. Gezer
- C. Beth Shan
- D. Hazor

A:B:2K:23

47. What happened when Josiah attacked Pharaoh Necho on his way to the Euphrates (2 Kgs 23:29)?

- A. Josiah killed Pharaoh Necho
- B. Necho killed Josiah at Megiddo
- C. Necho defeated Josiah and required gold and silver from him
- D. Josiah delayed Necho long enough he returned to Egypt

B:B:2K:23

48. What happened to Josiah's body after being killed by Pharaoh Necho (2 Kgs 23:30)?

- A. It was buried at Megiddo
- B. It was left for the bird of the air to devour
- C. It was brought back to Jerusalem in a chariot
- D. Necho hung his body on the walls of Megiddo

C:I:2K:23

49. Who became king of Judah after Josiah (2 Kgs 23:30)?

- A. Amon
- B. Hezekiah
- C. Jehoiakim
- D. Jehoahaz

D:B:2K:23

50. How old was Jehoahaz when he began to reign over Judah (2 Kgs 23:31)?

- A. 12
- B. 18
- C. 23
- D. 28

C:A:2K:23

51. Who was Jehoahaz's mother and where was she from (2 Kgs 23:31)?

- A. Ephlalah from Megiddo

- B. Hamutal from Libnah
- C. Zazah from Shechem
- D. Eleasah from Tekoa

B:A:2K:23

52. What was the summary of Jehoahaz's reign (2 Kgs 23:32)?

- A. He did evil in the eyes of the Lord
- B. He followed in the ways of his father Josiah
- C. He turned aside after dishonest gain
- D. He restored the idols that Josiah had destroyed

A:I:2K:23

53. What happened to Jehoahaz (2 Kgs 23:33)?

- A. Shalmanezzer of Assyria blinded him and deported him
- B. His sons conspired and killed him
- C. He was struck with a sickness from the Lord and died
- D. Pharaoh Necho put him in chains at Riblah

D:B:2K:23

54. How did Eliakim get to be king of Judah (2 Kgs 23:34)?

- A. He had killed his father and took the throne
- B. Pharaoh Necho put him on the throne
- C. Once Josiah was dead the people came and proclaimed him king
- D. Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon made him king

B:B:2K:23

55. What was Eliakim's name changed to by Pharaoh Necho (2 Kgs 23:34)?

- A. Jehoiachin
- B. Jehoash
- C. Jehoiakim
- D. Zedekiah

C:B:2K:23

56. What happened to Jehoahaz after Pharaoh put him in chains (2 Kgs 23:34)?

- A. He was taken to Egypt where he died
- B. He was set free after 5 years
- C. Pharaoh released him in the desert of Sinai where he died
- D. Pharaoh beheaded him at Gaza on his return to Egypt

A:B:2K:23

57. Where did Jehoiakim get the gold and silver to pay Pharaoh Necho (2 Kgs 23:35)?

- A. From the temple treasuries
- B. From the royal palace treasuries
- C. He attacked Moab and confiscated their gold and silver
- D. From the tax assessment of the people of the land

D:A:2K:23

2 Kings 24

1. In whose reign did Nebuchadnezzar first invade Israel (2 Kgs 24:1)?

- A. Zedekiah
- B. Jehoiachin
- C. Josiah
- D. Jehoiakim

D:B:2K:24

2. Who invaded the land of Israel in the reign of Jehoiakim (2 Kgs 24:1)?

- A. Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria
- B. Merodach Baladan of Babylon
- C. Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon
- D. Cyrus the Persian

C:B:2K:24

3. How long was Jehoiakim a vassal of Nebuchadnezzar before he decided to rebel (2 Kgs 24:1)?

- A. Six months
- B. One year
- C. Two years
- D. Three years

D:A:2K:24

4. The Lord sent all of the following to destroy Judah EXCEPT (2 Kgs 24:2)?

- A. Babylonians
- B. Philistines
- C. Arameans
- D. Moabites
- E. Ammonites

B:I:2K:24

5. According to what did the Lord send Babylon in to destroy Judah (2 Kgs 24:2)?

- A. According to the word he proclaimed by his servants the prophets
- B. According to the Book of the Covenant found by Hilkiah the priest
- C. According to the words of Huldah the prophetess
- D. According to the promise made to David

A:B:2K:24

6. Why did the Lord send Nebuchadnezzar to destroy Judah and remove them from his presence (2 Kgs 24:3)?

- A. Because of the slaying of Uriah the prophet
- B. Because of the sins of Jehoahaz
- C. Because of the sins of Manasseh
- D. Because of the sins of the people of Judah

C:B:2K:24

7. What sin was God not willing to forgive and so he sent them into exile (2 Kgs 24:4)?

- A. Manasseh had filled Jerusalem with innocent blood
- B. Jehoiakim had worshipped other gods
- C. The people had slain the prophets of the Lord
- D. Judah had rebelled against the Lord

A:B:2K:24

8. Who became king over Judah after Jehoiakim (2 Kgs 24:6)?

- A. Zedekiah
- B. Jehoahaz
- C. Josiah
- D. Jehoiachin

D:B:2K:24

9. Why did Egypt not march out of his country again in the days of Jehoiachin (2 Kgs 24:7)?

- A. Because Tirhakah had attacked Egypt from the south
- B. Because Babylon had taken all his territory down to the Wadi of Egypt
- C. Because Judah had no more gold or silver left
- D. Because the people of Egypt were in rebellion against the king

B:I:2K:24

10. How old was Jehoiachin when he became king (2 Kgs 24:8)?

- A. 12
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 21

C:A:2K:24

11. How long did Jehoiachin reign in Jerusalem (2 Kgs 24:8)?

- A. Three months
- B. Six months
- C. One year
- D. Three years

A:B:2K:24

12. What was the summary of Jehoiachin's reign (2 Kgs 24:9)?

- A. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord
- B. He did evil in the eyes of the Lord as his father had done
- C. He did not remove the high places as his father Josiah had done
- D. He shed innocent blood in Jerusalem killing the prophets of the Lord

B:B:2K:24

13. In whose reign did Nebuchadnezzar lay siege to Jerusalem (2 Kgs 24:10)?

- A. Jehoahaz
- B. Josiah
- C. Jehoiachin
- D. Amon

C:B:2K:24

14. What did Jehoiachin do when Jerusalem was under siege by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon (2 Kgs 24:12)?

- A. He fought against him for 3 years
- B. He prayed to the Lord for help
- C. He surrendered
- D. He sent to Egypt for help

C:B:2K:24

15. What did Nebuchadnezzar do with Jehoiachin after he laid siege to Jerusalem (2 Kgs 24:12)?

- A. He killed him and hung his body on the wall of Jerusalem
- B. He took him as prisoner back to Babylon
- C. He killed his children and blinded him
- D. He made him a governor of the region of the Medes

B:B:2K:24

16. What did Nebuchadnezzar do to the temple after taking Jehoiakim prisoner (2 Kgs 24:13)?

- A. He burned it down
- B. He knocked down every stone and leveled it
- C. He removed all the treasures from the temple
- D. He appointed new priests to oversee the temple

C:B:2K:24

17. All of the following were carried into exile with Jehoiachin by Nebuchadnezzar EXCEPT (2 Kgs 24:14)?

- A. The fighting men
- B. Craftsmen
- C. The priests
- D. The artisans
- E. the king's officials

C:B:2K:24

18. Who did Nebuchadnezzar not take into exile in the days of Jehoiachin (2 Kgs 24:14)?

- A. The women and children
- B. The poor people of the land
- C. The officials of the king
- D. The gate keepers of the city

B:B:2K:24

19. How many did Nebuchadnezzar exile at the time when he took Jehoiachin to Babylon (2 Kgs 24:14)?

- A. 5,000
- B. 10,000
- C. 15,000
- D. 25,000

B:A:2K:24

20. How many fighting men fit for war did Nebuchadnezzar deport to Babylon in the days of Jehoiachin (2 Kgs 24:16)?

- A. 3,000
- B. 5,000
- C. 7,000
- D. 10,000

C:A:2K:24

21. Who did Nebuchadnezzar make king in place of Jehoiachin (2 Kgs 24:17)?

- A. Haggai
- B. Eliakim
- C. Hoshea
- D. Mattaniah

D:B:2K:24

22. Who was Mattaniah whom Nebuchadnezzar made king after Jehoiachin was deported to Babylon (2 Kgs 24:17)?

- A. Jehoiachin's uncle and brother of Jehoiakim
- B. Jehoiachin's brother son of Jehoiakim
- C. An son of an Edomite king
- D. The grandson of Josiah and cousin of Jehoiachin

A:B:2K:24

23. To what did Nebuchadnezzar change the name of Mattaniah his choice for king after Jehoiachin was made prisoner and deported (2 Kgs 24:17)?

- A. Sismai
- B. Pelet
- C. Zedekiah
- D. Shammaia

C:B:2K:24

24. How old was Zedekiah when he was made king by Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kgs 24:18)?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 24

C:A:2K:24

25. How many years did Zedekiah reign over Judah (2 Kgs 24:18)?

- A. 6 months
- B. 2 years
- C. 8 years
- D. 11 years

D:I:2K:24

26. What was the summary of Zedekiah's reign (2 Kgs 24:19)?

- A. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord as Jehoiakim had done
- B. He did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord as Ahab had done
- C. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord although he did not remove the high places
- D. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord but not as David his father

A:B:2K:24

27. How did the Lord's anger against Judah and Jerusalem manifest itself (2 Kgs 24:20)?

- A. He removed his cloud of glory from the temple
- B. He thrust them from his presence
- C. He drove them out of the land flowing with milk and honey
- D. He destroyed them as he had destroyed Sodom

B:B:2K:24

2 Kings 25

1. What happened in the ninth year of the tenth month of king Zedekiah's reign (2 Kgs 25:1)?

- A. He repaired the temple of the Lord
- B. He fought against Pharaoh at Gezer
- C. He put Jeremiah into a cistern
- D. Nechadnezzar marched against Jerusalem

D:B:2K:25

2. How long was the city of Jerusalem under siege by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon (2 Kgs 25:2)? [Pick the closest answer]

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 7 years

B:I:2K:25

3. What happened as a result of the siege (2 Kgs 25:3)?

- A. There was a famine with no food to eat
- B. There was sickness within the walls of Jerusalem
- C. The city was burned with fire
- D. Zedekiah sought the Lord

A:B:2K:25

4. What happened when the Babylonian army broke through the city wall (2 Kgs 25:4)?

- A. Zedekiah tried to flee out the whole the Babylonians broke in the wall
- B. Zedekiah opened the Lion's gate and fled
- C. The army fled at night through the gate between the two walls
- D. The army and Zedekiah went out the water shaft by Hezekiah's tunnel

C:B:2K:25

5. Near what did Zedekiah and his army seek to flee from Nebuchadnezzar at night (2 Kgs 25:4)?

- A. The upper pool
- B. The Corner Gate
- C. The Millo
- D. Near the king's garden

D:A:2K:25

6. Where did Zedekiah and his army flee at night hoping to escape Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kgs 25:4)?

- A. The Negev
- B. The Arabah
- C. The Shephelah
- D. The Maale Acrubim

B:B:2K:25

7. Where did the Babylonian army catch up and capture Zedekiah (2 Kgs 25:5)?

- A. In the plains of Jericho
- B. In the Valley of Jezreel
- C. In the desert of the Negev
- D. In the hill country of Hebron

A:B:2K:25

8. Where was Zedekiah taken to face Nebuchadnezzar after he was captured (2 Kgs 25:6)?

- A. Hamath
- B. Damascus
- C. Tyre
- D. Riblah

D:A:2K:25

9. What happened to Zedekiah after Nebuchadnezzar caught him (2 Kgs 25:7)?

- A. His sons were killed before him and he was blinded
- B. He was beheaded and his body hung on the wall of Jerusalem
- C. He was killed and left for the birds to devour
- D. He was taken to Babylon and allowed to rule as a governor there

A:B:2K:25

10. How was Zedekiah taken to Babylon (2 Kgs 25:7)?

- A. He was dragged behind a chariot
- B. He was bound in bronze shackles
- C. He rode in the chariot of Nebuchadnezzar's captain of the guard
- D. He was made to carry part of Nebuchadnezzar baggage as a slave

B:A:2K:25

11. Who was the Babylonian commander who had the oversight of destroying Jerusalem (2 Kgs 25:8)?

- A. Nergal-Sharezer
- B. Nebo-Sarsekim
- C. Nebuzaradan
- D. Nabopolassar

C:I:2K:25

12. Nebuzaradan destroyed the city of Jerusalem in all of the following ways EXCEPT (2 Kgs 25:9)?

- A. He put salt on it
- B. He burned down all the houses and palace
- C. He broke down the walls
- D. He burned down the temple

A:B:2K:25

13. Who did Nebuzaradan leave in the land (2 Kgs 25:12)?

- A. The poorest people
- B. The farmers
- C. The craftsmen
- D. The shepherds

A:B:2K:25

14. All of the following bronze items were taken from the temple area by Nebuzaradan EXCEPT (2 Kgs 25:13)?

- A. The bronze pillars
- B. The Sea
- C. The movable stands
- D. The wick trimmers

D:A:2K:25

15. How high were each of the bronze pillars (2 Kgs 25:17)?

- A. 15 feet
- B. 18 feet
- C. 23 feet
- D. 27 feet

D:A:2K:25

16. Who was the chief priest that Nebuzaradan took captive (2 Kgs 25:18)?

- A. Hilkiyah
- B. Zechariah
- C. Seraiah
- D. Zephaniah

C:A:2K:25

17. Who had made the bronze pillars and Sea for the temple (2 Kgs 25:16)?

- A. David
- B. Solomon
- C. Hezekiah
- D. Josiah

B:B:2K:25

18. What did with the people who remained in the city and the rest of the population (2 Kgs 25:11)?

- A. He carried them into exile
- B. He slaughtered them all in the Valley of Hinnom
- C. He enslaved them
- D. He put them under a new governor Gedaliah

A:B:2K:25

19. What happened to the leaders and officers that were found in the city of Jerusalem when the Babylonians took it (2 Kgs 25:20)?

- A. They were slaughtered and their bodies hung on the city wall
- B. He beheaded them in the Valley of Hinnom
- C. They were taken to Riblah where the king of Babylon executed them
- D. They were taken in shackles to Babylon

C:I:2K:25

20. Who did Nebuchadnezzar appoint to be over the people left in the land of Judah (2 Kgs 25:22)?

- A. Ahikam
- B. Gedaliah
- C. Seaiah
- D. Azariah

B:B:2K:25

21. What did Gedaliah, the governor appointed by Nebuchadnezzar, do at Mizpah (2 Kgs 25:24)?

- A. Took an oath to reassure Ishmael, Johanan and others
- B. Swore fealty to Nebuchadnezzar
- C. Orchestrated a revolt against the Babylonians
- D. Developed a plan to rebuild Jerusalem

A:I:2K:25

22. What role did Gedaliah have in the government established by Nebuchadnezzar after the destruction of Jerusalem (2 Kgs 25:23)?

- A. King of Judah
- B. Priest of the altar at Bethel
- C. Governor
- D. Prophet of the Lord

C:B:2K:25

23. Who rebelled at assassinated Gedaliah (2 Kgs 25:25)?

- A. Seraiah
- B. Jaazaniah
- C. Johanan
- D. Ishmael

D:B:2K:25

24. What did the people do after Gedaliah was assassinated (2 Kgs 25:26)?

- A. They fled to the desert
- B. They hid in the Negev
- C. They fled to Egypt
- D. They hid in the caves of Adullam

C:B:2K:25

25. Who released Jehoiachin when he became king (2 Kgs 25:27)?

- A. Nabopolassar
- B. Belshazzar
- C. Nabonitus
- D. Evil-Merodach

D:B:2K:25

26. How many years was Jehoiachin king of Judah imprisoned in Babylon before being released (2 Kgs 25:27)?

- A. 16 years
- B. 21 years
- C. 37 years
- D. 41 years

C:A:2K:25

27. What did Evil-Marodach allow Jehoiachin the former king of Judah (2 Kgs 25:29)?

- A. To eat at the king's table for the rest of his life
- B. To have copies of the Jewish scrolls
- C. To rule over the exiles of Judah in Babylon
- D. To give the king advice on the coming invasion of Cyrus

A:I:2K:25

28. What did Evil-Merodach give Jehoiachin as long as he lived (2 Kgs 25:30)?

- A. Part of the temple treasure
- B. An allowance
- C. The ark of the covenant
- D. His own house and a scribe

B:A:2K:25

Ezra Multiple Choice Questions

B= Beginning; I= Intermediate; A= Advanced

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Ezra 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In what year of Cyrus' reign was the decree made allowing the Jews to return to Jerusalem (Ezra 1:1)?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fifth

A:I:EZ:1

2. Who was the king who made a decree to allow the Jews to return to Jerusalem (Ezra 1:1)?

- A. Darius
- B. Xerxes
- C. Cyrus
- D. Artaxerxes

C:B:EZ:1

3. Cyrus was king of what empire (Ezra 1:1)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Assyria
- C. Sumer
- D. Persia

D:B:EZ:1

4. The proclamation made by Cyrus allowing the Jews to return to Jerusalem was in fulfillment of the word of the Lord spoken by which prophet (Ezra 1:1)?

- A. Isaiah
- B. Jeremiah
- C. Ezekiel
- D. Daniel

B:B:EZ:1

5. What or who moved the heart of the Cyrus, king of Persia (Ezra 1:1)?

- A. The Lord
- B. Justice
- C. Compassion
- D. The satraps

A:B:EZ:1

6. What did Cyrus say the Lord had appointed him to do (Ezra 1:1)?

- A. Free the people of Israel
- B. Stop taxing the Jews
- C. Rebuild the walls of Jerusalem
- D. Rebuild the temple at Jerusalem

D:B:EZ:1

7. How did Cyrus in his proclamation identify the Lord (Ezra 1:2)?

- A. As the God of heaven
- B. As El Shaddai
- C. As the Rider of the Clouds
- D. As the creator of heaven and earth

A:I:EZ:1

8. How did Cyrus in his proclamation identify the Lord (Ezra 1:3)?

- A. As the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- B. As rider of clouds
- C. As the God who is in Jerusalem
- D. As he who dwells between the cherubim

C:I:EZ:1

9. What did Cyrus credit God with giving him (Ezra 1:2)?

- A. All power in heaven and on earth
- B. All the kingdoms of the earth
- C. This mighty Babylon
- D. Wisdom and insight

B:B:EZ:1

10. Who was to supply the returning Jews with gold to rebuild the temple (Ezra 1:4)?

- A. The survivors
- B. The people of the provinces
- C. The Babylonians
- D. The family of Haman the Agagite

A:A:EZ:1

11. What kind of offering was to be given to support the rebuilding of the temple by the survivors (Ezra 1:4)?

- A. Grain offering
- B. Reparation offering
- C. Trespass offering
- D. Freewill offering

D:I:EZ:1

12. Cyrus in his proclamation listed all of the following as to be provided to the returning Jews EXCEPT (Ezra 1:4)

- A. Gold
- B. Cedars of Lebanon
- C. Livestock
- D. Silver

B:A:EZ:1

13. All of the following were specifically listed as having had their hearts moved by the Lord to rebuild the temple EXCEPT (Ezra 1:5)

- A. Family heads of Judah
- B. Priests
- C. Prophets
- D. Levites

C:B:EZ:1

14. Who provided the Jews with gold and silver to rebuild the temple (Ezra 1:6)?

- A. All their neighbors

- B. The priests and Levites
- C. The treasury of Cyrus
- D. The house of Ahiel

A:B:EZ:1

15. What did Cyrus personally give to the returning Jews for the rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem (Ezra 1:7)?

- A. The tribute that Zedekiah had paid to Nebuchadnezzar
- B. The articles which Nebuchadnezzar had carried away from the temple
- C. The cedars of Lebanon with which to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem
- D. The gold and silver of the temple treasury which Nebuchadnezzar had

stolen

B:B:EZ:1

16. Where had Nebuchadnezzar placed the articles from the temple of the Lord which he had confiscated (Ezra 1:7)?

- A. On the walls of Babylon
- B. In the gate of Babylon
- C. In the temple of his god
- D. In his royal palace

C:B:EZ:1

17. Who was Mithredath under Cyrus (Ezra 1:8)?

- A. The captain of guard
- B. His cup bearer
- C. His secretary and recorder of the royal annals
- D. The treasurer

D:A:EZ:1

18. To whom did Cyrus give the temple articles he wanted returned to Jerusalem (Ezra 1:8)?

- A. Elam the high priest
- B. Sheshbazar the prince of Judah
- C. Gibbar the priest of Gibeon
- D. Zerubbabel the prophet of Anathoth

B:A:EZ:1

19. Cyrus returned (specifically listed) all of the following articles to the temple in Jerusalem EXCEPT

- A. Gold dishes
- B. Silver pans
- C. Gold pomegranates
- D. Gold bowls

C:A:EZ:1

20. What was the total number of articles Cyrus returned to Sheshbazzar the prince of Judah (Ezra 1:11)?

- A. 3,600
- B. 5,400
- C. 6,200
- D. 8,500

B:A:EZ:1

Ezra 2

1. Who were the exiles taken into captivity by (Ezra 2:1)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Nebuchadnezzar
- C. Zimrilim
- D. Shalmaneser

B:B:EZ:2

2. The company of returning exiles traveled with all of the following EXCEPT (Ezra 2:2)?

- A. Zerubbabel
- B. Nehemiah
- C. Jeshua
- D. Azmaveth
- E. Mordecai

D:A:EZ:2

3. All of the following were descendants of Parosh who were returning EXCEPT (Ezra 2:3-20)

- A. Shephatiah
- B. Elam
- C. Ziha
- D. Bigvai
- E. Hashum

C:A:EZ:2

4. The returnees returned to all of the following towns EXCEPT (Ezra 2:21-35)

- A. Anathoth
- B. Shechem
- C. Kiriath Jearim
- D. Ramah
- E. Bethel

B:I:EZ:2

5. All of the following were priests among the returnees EXCEPT (Ezra 2:36-39)

- A. Azgad
- B. Jedaiah
- C. Immer
- D. Pashhur
- E. Harim

A:A:EZ:2

6. The Levites who returned were the descendants of _____ (Ezra 2:40)

- A. Azgad
- B. Jorah
- C. Pashhur
- D. Jeshua

D:I:EZ:2

7. The singers of those who returned were descendants of _____ (Ezra 2:41)

- A. Korah
- B. David

- C. Asaph
- D. Lemuel

C:B:EZ:2

8. In what role or duty did the descendants of Shallum and Talmon formerly function (Ezra 2:42f)?

- A. Singers
- B. Gatekeepers of the temple
- C. Priests
- D. Temple servants

B:A:EZ:2

9. In what role or duty did the descendants of Ziha, Keros and Lebanah formerly function (Ezra 2:43-54)?

- A. Singers
- B. Gatekeepers of the temple
- C. Priests
- D. Temple servants

D:A:EZ:2

10. In what role or duty did the descendants of Sotai, Peruda, and Darkon formerly function (Ezra 2:55-57)?

- A. Singers
- B. Gatekeepers of the temple
- C. Servants of Solomon
- D. Temple servants

C:A:EZ:2

11. Ezra lists all of the following formerly functioning groups among the returnees EXCEPT (Ezra 2:3-58)

- A. Guards of the palace
- B. Singers
- C. Priests
- D. Temple Servants
- E. Servants of Solomon

A:B:EZ:2

12. What could some who came up from Tel Melah and Tel Harsha not do (Ezra 2:59)?

- A. Show the towns they were from
- B. Show that their families were descended from Israel
- C. Show what tribe they had come from
- D. Show the vocation that their family had before the exile

B:B:EZ:2

13. The man Barzillai was named after was a _____ (Ezra 2:61)?

- A. Netophahite
- B. Galilean
- C. Gibeonite
- D. Gileadite

D:B:EZ:2

14. Why were some excluded from the priesthood as unclean (Ezra 2:62)?

- A. Because they had served as priests of Marduk in Babylon

- B. Because they had intermarried with the Midianites
- C. Because they could not find their family records
- D. Because they had defiled themselves

C:B:EZ:2

15. What were those “priests” who could not find their family records not allowed to do by the order of the governor (Ezra 2:63)?

- A. Not to eat the sacred food
- B. Not to offer sacrifices to the Lord
- C. Not to receive from tithes and offerings
- D. Not to enter the Temple Mount

A:B:EZ:2

16. Who ordered those who had not family records not to eat the sacred food (Ezra 2:63)?

- A. Ezra
- B. The king
- C. The head of the family
- D. The governor

D:I:EZ:2

17. What did the governor say was needed to determine whether some could function as priests once again (Ezra 2:63)?

- A. The priestly ephod
- B. A prophet arise in Israel
- C. The Urim and Thummim
- D. A sign from the Lord

C:B:EZ:2

18. Who large was the company of returnees (Ezra 2:64)?

- A. 33,459
- B. 42,360
- C. 58,624
- D. 64,692

B:A:EZ:2

19. How many menservants and maidservants did the returnees bring back (Ezra 2:64)?

- A. 7,337
- B. 11,793
- C. 15,684
- D. 18,322

A:A:EZ:2

20. All of the following were listed as animals the returnees brought with them EXCEPT (Ezra 2:66)

- A. Camels
- B. Horses
- C. Donkey
- D. Sheep

D:A:EZ:2

21. All of the following were given by the heads of the families of the returnees EXCEPT (Ezra 2:69)

- A. Gold

- B. Silver
- C. Cedar
- D. Priestly garments

C:B:EZ:2

22. All of the following settled in their own towns EXCEPT (Ezra 2:70)?

- A. Priests
- B. Prophets
- C. Levites
- D. Singers
- E. Gate keepers

B:I:EZ:2

Ezra 3

1. What did the people who returned do in the seventh month (Ezra 3:1)?

- A. They came to build the walls of Jerusalem
- B. They assembled in Jerusalem
- C. They sent messengers back to Cyrus reporting on their progress
- D. They built the Eastern Gate of the city of Jerusalem

B:B:EZ:3

2. In what month did the returnees assemble in Jerusalem as one person (Ezra 3:1)?

- A. First
- B. Fifth
- C. Sixth
- D. Seventh

D:A:EZ:3

3. What did Jeshua and Zerubbabel do in accordance with the Law of Moses (Ezra 3:2)?

- A. They built an altar and began to sacrifice on it
- B. They built the north wall of the city of Jerusalem
- C. They read the Law of Moses to the people
- D. They used the blood of a red heifer to cleanse the temple area

A:B:EZ:3

4. What two people rebuilt the altar of God (Ezra 3:2)?

- A. Nehemiah and Mordecai
- B. Asaph and Lemuel
- C. Jeshua and Zerubbabel
- D. Jozadak and Shealtiel

C:B:EZ:3

5. Jeshua was the son of _____ (Ezra 3:2)

- A. Shealtiel
- B. Barzillai
- C. Tobiah
- D. Jozadak

D:I:EZ:3

6. Zerubbabel was the son of _____ (Ezra 3:2)

- A. Shealtiel
- B. Barzillai
- C. Tobiah
- D. Jozadak

A:I:EZ:3

7. In accordance with what did Jeshua and Zerubbabel rebuilt the altar of the Lord (Ezra 3:2)?

- A. The words of Isaiah the prophet
- B. The commands of Joshua
- C. The Law of Moses
- D. The plans of Hezekiah king of Judah

C:B:EZ:3

8. When were the burnt offering sacrifices made on the rebuilt altar (Ezra 3:3)?

- A. The every Sabbath

- B. Every day at noon
- C. On the Feast of Hanukkah
- D. Every morning and evening

D:I:EZ:3

9. What type of offerings were first offered on the rebuilt altar (Ezra 3:3)?

- A. Burnt offerings
- B. Sin offerings
- C. Purification offerings
- D. Reparation offerings

A:B:EZ:3

10. What feast was celebrated with offerings right after they rebuilt the altar (Ezra 3:4)?

- A. Feast of Unleavened Bread
- B. Feast of Trumpets
- C. Feast of Tabernacles
- D. Day of Atonement

C:B:EZ:3

11. Why were the people afraid to rebuilt the altar of the Lord at Jerusalem (Ezra 3:3)?

- A. Because they did not have enough gold for the altar
- B. Because a high priest had not arisen to offer the sacrifice
- C. Cyrus had not told them to
- D. Because of the peoples around them

D:I:EZ:3

12. What offerings were brought to the Lord after the altar was rebuilt (Ezra 3:5)?

- A. Vow offerings
- B. Free will offerings
- C. Reparation offerings
- D. Tithes and offerings

B:A:EZ:3

13. Though they offered sacrifices on the first day of the seventh month what was noted with regret (Ezra 3:6)?

- A. The foundation of the Lord's temple had not be laid
- B. The walls of Jerusalem still lay in ruins
- C. The walls of the palace of the governor had not been completed
- D. The people did not know the Law of Moses

A:B:EZ:3

14. What had Cyrus king of Persia authorized be brought to Jerusalem (Ezra 3:7)?

- A. Cedar logs from Lebanon
- B. Goldsmiths from Susa
- C. Stone from Edom
- D. The Law of Moses

A:B:EZ:3

15. To what Israelite city were the cedar logs brought before they were delivered to Jerusalem (Ezra 3:7)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Samaria
- C. Jericho

D. Joppa

D:I:EZ:3

16. Who was given food and drink and oil to pay for the cedars of Lebanon (Ezra 3:7)?

- A. The people of Haran
- B. The people of Tyre and Sidon
- C. The people of Damascus
- D. The carpenters of Aleppo

B:B:EZ:3

17. Who authorized the purchase of the cedars from Lebanon (Ezra 3:7)?

- A. Cyrus king of Persia
- B. Jeshua son of Jozadak
- C. Zerubbabel son of Shealtiel
- D. Barzillai the Gileadite

A:B:EZ:3

18. How were the cedar logs of Lebanon transported down to Joppa (Ezra 3:7)?

- A. On horse drawn carts
- B. On donkeys
- C. By the sea
- D. Pulled by oxen

C:I:EZ:3

19. What did Jeshua and Zerubbabel start building in the second month of the second year after the return (Ezra 3:8)?

- A. Began to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem
- B. Laid the foundation of the gate of Jerusalem
- C. Laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord
- D. Rebuilt the palace of the governor

C:B:EZ:3

20. Who supervised the building of the house of the Lord (Ezra 3:8)?

- A. The Persian governors appointed by Cyrus
- B. The Levites over 20 years of age
- C. The tribe of Ephraim
- D. The priests descendants of Zadok

B:I:EZ:3

21. All of the following were individuals specifically mentioned as overseeing the work on rebuilding the house of God EXCEPT (Ezra 3:9)

- A. Jeshua
- B. Kadmiel
- C. Henadad
- D. Tabeel

D:A:EZ:3

22. When the temple foundation was laid who did the cymbals (Ezra 3:10)?

- A. The sons of Jeshua
- B. The sons of David
- C. The sons of Asaph
- D. The sons of Korah

C:I:EZ:3

23. When did the people take their places to praise the Lord (Ezra 3:10)?

- A. When the found of the temple of the Lord was laid
- B. When they laid the foundation of the gate of the city of Jerusalem
- C. When the priests marched around the city
- D. When the altar of the Lord was built

A:B:EZ:3

24. How did the people prepare to praise the Lord when the foundation of the temple was laid (Ezra 3:10)?

- A. As prescribed in the Law of Moses
- B. As prescribed by David king of Israel
- C. As prescribed by the sons of Aaron
- D. As prescribed by Josiah king of Judah

B:B:EZ:3

25. What was the praise that was sung when the foundation of the temple was laid (Ezra 3:11)?

- A. O Lord, our Lord, how majestic is your name in all the earth
- B. Sing praise to the Lord, praise his holy name
- C. He is good; his love to Israel endures forever
- D. Praise him all you people for our God is great

C:B:EZ:3

26. How did the people respond to the foundation of the temple being laid (Ezra 3:11)?

- A. They gave a shout of praise
- B. They were silent before the Lord
- C. They recited the Law of the Moses
- D. They raised their hands to the heavens

A:B:EZ:3

27. What was the response to the laying of the foundation by the older priests and Levites (Ezra 3:12)?

- A. They rejoiced before the Lord
- B. They wept
- C. They shouted to the Lord
- D. They were silent

B:B:EZ:3

28. Who wept when the foundation of the Lord's temple was laid (Ezra 3:12)?

- A. The older priests and Levites who had seen the former temple
- B. Those who had recently come back from Babylon
- C. The younger heads of the family as they saw their families worshipping
- D. Jeshua and Zerubbabel who had laid the foundation

A:B:EZ:3

29. When the temple foundation was laid what could not be distinguished (Ezra 3:13)?

- A. The cymbals from the trumpets
- B. The harps and the trumpets
- C. The shouts of praise from the shouts of joy
- D. The weeping from the shouts of joy

D:I:EZ:3

Ezra 4

1. The enemies were portrayed as against Judah and what other tribe (Ezra 4:1)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Asher
- C. Levi
- D. Benjamin

D:A:EZ:4

2. What did the enemies hear that the exiles were doing (Ezra 4:1)?

- A. Building a temple for the Lord
- B. Building the walls of Jerusalem
- C. Farming the land
- D. Digging the wells and allowing their flocks to multiply

A:B:EZ:4

3. Who did the enemies of Judah and Benjamin come to offer help (Ezra 4:2)?

- A. Jeshua
- B. Asaph
- C. Zerubbabel
- D. Cyrus

C:B:EZ:4

4. To whom did the enemies of Judah and Benjamin say they had been sacrificing (Ezra 4:2)?

- A. The god of the land
- B. Chemosh
- C. Moloch
- D. Your God

D:I:EZ:4

5. The enemies of Judah said they were sacrificing to their God since the time of what king (Ezra 4:2)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon
- B. Esarhaddon king of Assyria
- C. Zimrilim king of Mari
- D. Cyrus king of Persia

B:I:EZ:4

6. Who had brought the enemies of Judah and Benjamin to the land (Ezra 4:2)?

- A. Tiglathpileser
- B. Nebuchadnezzar
- C. Cyrus
- D. Esarhaddon

D:B:EZ:4

7. What was Zerubbabel's and Jeshua's response to the offer of help from their enemies to rebuild the temple (Ezra 4:3)?

- A. The Jews alone will build it for the Lord
- B. The Jews would only accept gifts of gold and silver
- C. They should send their skilled craftsmen to help
- D. They could be woodcutters and water bearers

A:B:EZ:4

8. After the enemies' offer was refused what did they set out to do (Ezra 4:4)?

- A. Destroy the temple
- B. Burn down their fields
- C. Discourage the people of Judah
- D. Attack the servants of the Lord

C:I:EZ:4

9. Who did the enemies hire to oppose the work of building the temple (Ezra 4:5)?

- A. Mercenaries from Aram
- B. Egyptians
- C. Counselors
- D. The Edomites

C:I:EZ:4

10. How long did the counselors seek to frustrate the plans of Zerubbabel (Ezra 4:5)?

From the reign of Cyrus to _____

- A. The reign of Darius
- B. The reign of Artaxerxes
- C. The reign of Xerxes
- D. The reign of Antiochus

A:B:EZ:4

11. In the beginning of whose reign did Zerubbabel's enemies lodge an accusation against the people of Judah and Jerusalem (Ezra 4:6)?

- A. The reign of Darius
- B. The reign of Artaxerxes
- C. The reign of Xerxes
- D. The reign of Antiochus

C:I:EZ:4

12. In what language was the letter written to Artaxerxes king of Persia (Ezra 4:7)?

- A. Akkadian
- B. Hebrew
- C. Aramaic
- D. Persian

C:I:EZ:4

13. To whom did Tabeel and the rest of his associates write a letter against Judah (Ezra 4:7)?

- A. The reign of Darius
- B. The reign of Artaxerxes
- C. The reign of Xerxes
- D. The reign of Antiochus

B:B:EZ:4

14. All of the following wrote a letter opposing Judah to Artaxerxes king of Persia EXCEPT (Ezra 4:7)

- A. Bishlam
- B. Memuchan
- C. Mithredath
- D. Tabeel

B:A:EZ:4

15. Who was the commanding officer who wrote the letter against Jerusalem to Artaxerxes (Ezra 4:8)?

- A. Bishlam
- B. Memuchan
- C. Rehum
- D. Tabeel

C:A:EZ:4

16. Who was the secretary who wrote the letter against Jerusalem to Artaxerxes (Ezra 4:8)?

- A. Shimshai
- B. Memuchan
- C. Mithredath
- D. Tabeel

A:A:EZ:4

17. Shimshai's letter said who had deported them to Samaria (Ezra 4:9)?

- A. Esarhaddon
- B. Ashurbanipal
- C. Tiglathpileser
- D. Shalmaneser

B:A:EZ:4

18. Shimshai's letter said they had be deported from Susa and elsewhere and resettled in what city in Israel (Ezra 4:10)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gilgal
- C. Samaria
- D. Jerusalem

C:B:EZ:4

19. Shimshai said that they had been deported from all of the following cities into Samaria EXCEPT (Ezra 4:9)

- A. Tripolis
- B. Erech
- C. Babylon
- D. Nineveh
- E. Susa

D:I:EZ:4

20. How did Shimshai identify himself in his letter to Artaxerxes (Ezra 4:11)?

- A. Men of the Tigris River
- B. Men of Persia
- C. Men of Trans-Euphrates
- D. Men of Aram

C:A:EZ:4

21. What did Rehum and Shimshai accuse the Jews of doing to Artaxerxes (Ezra 4:12)?

- A. Restoring the walls and repairing the foundations
- B. Rebuilding the temple and restoring the gates of the city
- C. Building an altar and serving gods other than those of the Persians
- D. Killing their enemies without a cause

A:B:EZ:4

22. How did Rehum and Shimshai label the city of Jerusalem in their letter to Artaxerxes (Ezra 4:12)?

- A. Rebellious and wicked
- B. Evil and hateful
- C. Treacherous and unfaithful
- D. Traitorous and disloyal

A:I:EZ:4

23. What did Rehum and Shimshai tell Artaxerxes would happen if Jerusalem was allowed to be rebuilt (Ezra 4:13)?

- A. They would demand freedom for Jerusalem
- B. They would go to war once again
- C. They would kill Rehum and Shimshai the allies of Artaxerxes
- D. The royal revenues will suffer

D:I:EZ:4

24. Why did Rehum and Shimshai allege that they were sending this letter (Ezra 4:14)?

- A. Because their land had been taken by the Jews
- B. Because the king was being dishonored
- C. Because they feared for their lives
- D. Because Zerubbabel was leading a revolt against the king

B:I:EZ:4

25. What did Rehum call for Artaxerxes to do in his letter (Ezra 4:15)?

- A. Send an army against Jerusalem
- B. Allow Rehum to attack Jerusalem
- C. Search the archives of his predecessors
- D. Double the taxes on those living in Judah and Jerusalem

C:B:EZ:4

26. What did Rehum warn Artaxerxes would happen if the walls of Jerusalem were restored (Ezra 4:16)?

- A. Artaxerxes would have nothing left in Trans-Euphrates
- B. Artaxerxes would lose his loyal friends
- C. Artaxerxes would have to go to war again to take Jerusalem
- D. Rehum, Artaxerxes' loyal servant would be killed

A:I:EZ:4

27. Where did Rehum and Shimshai live (Ezra 4:17)?

- A. In Bethel
- B. In Aram
- C. In Samaria
- D. In Jabesh Gilead

C:B:EZ:4

28. What did Artaxerxes tell Rehum and Shimshai was done with their letter (Ezra 4:18)?

- A. It was burned in the fire
- B. It was read and translated
- C. It was tore up
- D. It was recorded in the annals of the king

B:B:EZ:4

29. Artaxerxes told Rehum and Shimshai that Jerusalem was a place of _____ (Ezra 4:19)?

- A. Iniquity and wickedness
- B. Hatred and bitterness
- C. Rebellion and sedition
- D. Treachery and disloyalty

C:B:EZ:4

30. What did Artaxerxes find out about the former kings of Israel (Ezra 4:20)?

- A. They did not pay their taxes
- B. They slaughtered many in the Valley of Jezreel
- C. They ruled over the whole of Trans-Euphrates
- D. They came out of Egypt and had defeated Pharaoh

C:B:EZ:4

31. What did Artaxerxes order (Ezra 4:21)?

- A. Jerusalem be destroyed
- B. That the work of rebuilding the city stop
- C. That the Jews pay their tribute immediately
- D. That Rehum and Shimshai be given rule over Jerusalem

B:B:EZ:4

32. Whose letter did Rehum and Shimshai use to stop the work in Jerusalem (Ezra 4:23)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Darius
- C. Xerxes
- D. Artaxerxes

D:B:EZ:4

33. Until what time was the work on the temple halted as a result of Artaxerxes' command (Ezra 4:24)?

- A. Until the third year of Cyrus
- B. Until the first year of Alexander
- C. Until the second year of Darius
- D. Until the fifth year of Xerxes

C:A:EZ:4

34. What work was stopped until the second year of Darius as a result of Rehum's letter to Artaxerxes (Ezra 4:24)?

- A. Work on the house of God
- B. Work on the walls of Jerusalem
- C. Work on the gates of Jerusalem
- D. Work on laying the foundations of the temple

A:B:EZ:4

Ezra 5

1. Who was a descendant of Iddo (Ezra 5:1)?

- A. Haggai the prophet
- B. Zechariah the prophet
- C. Memucan the seer
- D. Phineas the priest

B:I:EZ:5

2. Who prophesied to the Jews in the post-exilic times of Zerubbabel (Ezra 5:1)?

- A. Nahum and Habakkuk
- B. Obadiah and Malachi
- C. Haggai and Zechariah
- D. Iddo and Huldah

C:B:EZ:5

3. Who helped Zerubbabel and Jeshua rebuild the temple (Ezra 5:2)?

- A. The prophets of God
- B. Ezekiel the prophet
- C. Shimshai the stone mason
- D. All the people of Israel

A:I:EZ:5

4. Who did the prophets help build the temple (Ezra 5:2)?

- A. Rehum and Shimshai
- B. Barzillai and Jorah
- C. Harsha and Sisera
- D. Zerubbabel and Jeshua

D:B:EZ:5

5. Who was the governor of Trans-Euphrates in the days of Darius (Ezra 5:3)?

- A. Sisera
- B. Rehum
- C. Tattenai
- D. Azmaveth

C:A:EZ:5

6. What did Tattenai and Shethar-Bozenai ask Zerubbabel (Ezra 5:4f)?

- A. Who authorized you to rebuild this temple?
- B. Why are you rebuilding this temple?
- C. Why are you rebuilding this rebellious city?
- D. Who is paying for the rebuilding of this wall?

A:I:EZ:5

7. What did the narrator conclude about the elders of the Jews not being stopped until a report could go to Darius (Ezra 5:5)?

- A. They were keeping the covenant of their God
- B. The eye of their God was watching over them
- C. The forces of evil could not stop them
- D. God gave them favor in the eyes of Darius

B:I:EZ:5

8. The Jews did not have to stop the rebuilding until what events transpired (Ezra 5:5)?

- A. Until the next Passover was completed

- B. Until Artaxerxes rescinded his law
- C. Until they received the cedars from Lebanon
- D. Until they received a written reply from Darius

D:B:EZ:5

9. To whom did Tattenai the governor of Trans-Euphrates send a report (Ezra 5:6)?

- A. Artaxerxes
- B. Cyrus
- C. Darius
- D. Xerxes

C:B:EZ:5

10. How did Tattenai identify the Israel's God to Darius in his report (Ezra 5:8)?

- A. The God of heaven and earth
- B. The great God
- C. Yahweh
- D. The God of the Jews in Jerusalem

B:I:EZ:5

11. What besides the large stones did Tattenai comment that the temple was being built of (Ezra 5:8)?

- A. Timbers
- B. Gold and silver
- C. Bronze pillars
- D. Carved stones

A:A:EZ:5

12. What two things did Tattenai comment that the temple was being built of to Darius (Ezra 5:8)?

- A. Carved stone and cedar
- B. Large bronze pillars and cut stone
- C. Large stones and timbers
- D. Gold and silver

C:I:EZ:5

13. What did Tattenai tell Darius he had asked the Jews in his report (Ezra 5:10)?

- A. The dimensions of the temple
- B. What was need for the temple
- C. When the temple would be completed
- D. The names of the leaders doing the rebuilding

D:B:EZ:5

14. How did the Jews responding to Tattenai's questions identify God (Ezra 5:11)?

- A. Yahweh the Lord
- B. God, the great king
- C. God of heaven and earth
- D. God most compassionate

C:B:EZ:5

15. How did the Jews in their report through Tattenai identify the king who originally built the first temple (Ezra 5:11)?

- A. Solomon
- B. David's son

- C. The third king of Israel
- D. The great king of Israel

D:I:EZ:5

16. In the report of Tattenai to Darius to whom did the Jews acknowledge had destroyed the first temple (Ezra 5:12)?

- A. Cyrus the king of Persia
- B. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon
- C. Shalmaneser king of Assyria
- D. Rezin king of Aram

B:B:EZ:5

17. Nebuchadnezzar was identified in the report to Darius as being from what group of people (Ezra 5:12)?

- A. The Persians
- B. The Medes
- C. The Chaldeans
- D. The Assyrians

C:B:EZ:5

18. Besides destroying the first temple what did the Jewish leaders report that Nebuchadnezzar had done (Ezra 5:12)?

- A. Deported the Jews to Babylon
- B. Destroyed the walls of Jerusalem
- C. Killed the king of Jerusalem
- D. Praised the God of heaven and earth

A:B:EZ:5

19. Why were the Jews handed over to Nebuchadnezzar and taken to Babylon according to the Jewish report to Darius (Ezra 5:12)?

- A. Because they had done evil in the sight of the Lord
- B. Because their fathers had angered the God of heaven
- C. Because they had worshipped idols made by human hands
- D. Because the Lord had taken no pleasure in their forefathers

B:I:EZ:5

20. In the Jews report to Darius who did they credit with ordering the temple to be rebuilt (Ezra 5:13)?

- A. Artaxerxes
- B. Xerxes
- C. Cyrus
- D. Nebuchadnezzar

C:B:EZ:5

21. What did Cyrus remove from Babylon and send back to Jerusalem (Ezra 5:14)?

- A. The sons of David and the prophets and priests of Israel
- B. The gold and silver articles of the house of God taken by Nebuchadnezzar
- C. The trumpets and golden shields that Solomon had built for the temple
- D. The bronze pillars and bronze sea that Nebuchadnezzar had taken

B:B:EZ:5

22. Who had taken the gold and silver items from the temple in Jerusalem (Ezra 5:14)?

- A. Cyrus

- B. Darius
- C. Shalmaneser
- D. Nebuchadnezzar

D:B:EZ:5

23. Who whom did Cyrus give the temple items to be returned to Jerusalem (Ezra 5:14)?

- A. Tattenai the governor
- B. Iddo the seer
- C. Shimshai the secretary
- D. Sheshbazzar the governor

D:I:EZ:5

24. Where had Nebuchadnezzar put the items from the temple in Jerusalem (Ezra 5:14)?

- A. In the temple in Babylon
- B. In the royal palace treasury in Babylon
- C. In the storage city of Susa
- D. He had them displayed in the gate of the city of Babylon

A:I:EZ:5

25. What was Sheshbazzar commissioned to do by Cyrus (Ezra 5:15)?

- A. Put down the rebellion in the land of Judea
- B. Rebuild the house of God and deposit the temple articles there
- C. Rebuild the walls of Jerusalem and restore its people
- D. Guarantee the tribute from the land of Judea and put down rebellion there

B:B:EZ:5

26. Who did Cyrus commission to rebuild the house of God and deposit the temple articles (Ezra 5:15)?

- A. Shimshai the secretary
- B. Tattenai the governor
- C. Sheshbazzar the governor
- D. Rezin the king's cupbearer

C:I:EZ:5

27. Who laid the foundations of the temple in Jerusalem in the days of Zerubbabel (Ezra 5:16)?

- A. Shimshai the secretary
- B. Tattenai the governor
- C. Sheshbazzar the governor
- D. Rezin the king's cupbearer

C:B:EZ:5

28. What did the Jews request of king Darius (Ezra 5:17)?

- A. Protection against their enemies who were trying to stop their building
- B. Search the royal archives for the decree of Cyrus
- C. Return the temple articles of gold and silver from Babylon
- D. Allow them to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem

B:B:EZ:5

Ezra 6

1. Where were the archives that Darius ordered searched kept (Ezra 6:1)?

- A. In the royal palace of Susa
- B. In the annals of Ecbatana
- C. In the residence of Shimshai the secretary
- D. In the treasury at Babylon

D:I:EZ:6

2. Who ordered that the archives stored in the treasury of Babylon be searched (Ezra 6:1)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Xerxes
- C. Darius
- D. Artaxerxes

C:B:EZ:6

3. In what town was the decree of Cyrus found and reported back to Darius (Ezra 6:2)?

- A. Nuzu
- B. Ecbatana
- C. Susa
- D. Mari

B:A:EZ:6

4. In what year of Cyrus' reign did he issue a decree concerning Jerusalem (Ezra 6:3)?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fifth

A:B:EZ:6

5. The Cyrus decree sites that the temple should be rebuilt in order to do what (Ezra 6:4)?

- A. To honor the name of the God of Israel
- B. As a place to present sacrifices
- C. So that the Israelites may have a home
- D. So that the law may go forth from Zion

B:I:EZ:6

6. What size did the Cyrus decree specify for the temple foundation to be (Ezra 6:4)?

- A. 40 feet high by 50 feet wide
- B. 60 feet high by 75 feet wide
- C. 75 feet high and 100 feet wide
- D. 90 feet high and 95 feet wide

D:A:EZ:6

7. How many courses did Cyrus specify large stones for the foundation of the temple (Ezra 6:4)?

- A. Five
- B. Four
- C. Three
- D. Two

C:A:EZ:6

8. What did Cyrus order be returned to the temple in Jerusalem (Ezra 6:5)?

- A. The silver and gold articles Nebuchadnezzar had taken to Babylon
- B. The bronze pillars and bronze sea be restored in front of the temple
- C. The Book of the Law
- D. The priests vestments along with the Urim and Thummim

A:B:EZ:6

9. Who had taken the temple articles of gold and silver to Babylon (Ezra 6:5)?

- A. Shalmaneser
- B. Evil-Merodach
- C. Tiglathpileser
- D. Nebuchadnezzar

D:B:EZ:6

10. What did Darius tell Tattenai and Shethar-Bozenai to do after finding the decree of Cyrus (Ezra 6:6)?

- A. Help the Jews rebuild the temple
- B. Transport the cedars of Lebanon from Joppa up to Jerusalem
- C. Guard and protect the Jews as they rebuild the temple
- D. Do not interfere with the work and stay away from there

D:I:EZ:6

11. Who was told to stay away and not to interfere with the Jewish rebuilding of the temple (Ezra 6:6)?

- A. Passhur and Shallum
- B. Tattenai and Shethar-Bozenai
- C. Rehum and Shimshai
- D. Memucan and Hegai

B:A:EZ:6

12. Darius ordered that who should be paid from the royal treasury in order to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem (Ezra 6:8)?

- A. The craftsmen and laborers
- B. The elders of the Jews
- C. Tattenai the governor of Trans-Euphrates
- D. Rehum and Shimshai

B:I:EZ:6

13. Darius ordered all of the following be provided to the elders of the Jews in their rebuilding of the temple EXCEPT (Ezra 6:8ff)

- A. Their expenses be fully paid
- B. Young bulls, rams and lambs be provided for burnt offerings
- C. Wheat, salt, wine and oil be given to the priests
- D. Purple vestments and royal wreaths be given to the high priest

D:I:EZ:6

13. Darius told Tattenai all of the following should be provided for sacrifices at Jerusalem EXCEPT (Ezra 6:9)

- A. Female goats
- B. Young bulls
- C. Rams
- D. Male lambs

A:I:EZ:6

14. Darius told Tattenai all of the following should be provided for the priests at Jerusalem EXCEPT (Ezra 6:9)

- A. Wheat
- B. Salt
- C. Figs
- D. Wine
- E. Olive oil

C:I:EZ:6

15. What did Darius expect in return for supplying the expenses of those building the temple at Jerusalem (Ezra 6:10)?

- A. They would offer sacrifices pleasing to the God of heaven
- B. They would remain loyal to Darius all the days of his reign
- C. They would not rebel against the rule of the Persians
- D. They would defend Darius from attack from Aram

A:B:EZ:6

15. What did Darius expect in return for supplying the expenses of those building the temple at Jerusalem (Ezra 6:10)?

- A. They would offer prayers for the well-being of the king and his sons
- B. They would remain loyal to Darius all the days of his reign
- C. They would not rebel against the rule of the Persians
- D. They would defend Darius from attack from Aram

A:B:EZ:6

16. Who did Darius order would be impaled (Ezra 6:11)?

- A. Anyone who opposed the Jews
- B. Anyone who stole the supplies provided to the Jews at Jerusalem
- C. Anyone who changed his decree
- D. Anyone who refused to sacrifice to the God at Jerusalem

C:B:EZ:6

17. What would happen to the one who changed Darius' decree (Ezra 6:11)?

- A. They would be blinded and brought to Susa to face judgment
- B. They would be impaled on a beam pulled from their own home
- C. They would be stoned to death
- D. They and their family would be burned to death

B:B:EZ:6

18. What would happen to the one who changed Darius' decree (Ezra 6:11)?

- A. They would be put in chains and brought to Susa
- B. They would be enslaved and made to help build the temple
- C. They would serve the Jews as woodcutters and water bearers
- D. Their house would be made a pile of rubble

D:B:EZ:6

19. How did Darius describe God's relationship to Jerusalem (Ezra 6:12)?

- A. God's law would go out from Jerusalem
- B. It was God's footstool
- C. God had caused his Name to dwell there
- D. God had chosen Zion for his dwelling

C:B:EZ:6

20. Who carried out Darius' decree (Ezra 6:13)?

- A. Rehum and Shimsai
- B. Tattenai and Shethar-Bozenai
- C. Memucan and Hegai
- D. Shallum-rekav and Eliezer

B:I:EZ:6

21. Who was a descendant of Iddo (Ezra 6:14)?

- A. Haggai
- B. Jeshua
- C. Zerubbabel
- D. Zechariah

D:B:EZ:6

22. Under whose preaching did the people build and prosper (Ezra 6:14)?

- A. Nathan
- B. Zerubbabel
- C. Haggai
- D. Jeshua

C:B:EZ:6

23. When the temple was completed it was acknowledged to be under the decrees of all of the following kings of Persia EXCEPT (Ezra 6:14)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Darius
- C. Xerxes
- D. Artaxerxes

C:B:EZ:6

24. When was the temple completed (Ezra 6:15)?

- A. In the fourth year of Artaxerxes
- B. In the tenth year of Artaxerxes
- C. In the first year of Darius
- D. In the sixth year of Darius

D:A:EZ:6

25. When was the temple completed (Ezra 6:15)?

- A. In the third day of the month of Adar
- B. In the sixth day of the month of Nisan
- C. In the twelfth day of the month of Sivan
- D. In the first day of the month of Evan

A:A:EZ:6

26. At the dedication of the temple what were twelve male goats offered up for (Ezra 6:17)?

- A. Each of the governors over the returnees
- B. Each of the tribes of Israel
- C. Each of the months it took to complete the temple
- D. In honor of the twelve delegates from Darius

B:B:EZ:6

27. All of the following were offered up when they dedicated the temple EXCEPT (Ezra 6:17)?

- A. 100 bulls
- B. 200 rams
- C. 200 female goats
- D. 400 male lambs

C:A:EZ:6

28. How were the priests installed at the dedication of the temple (Ezra 6:18)?

- A. According to their clans
- B. According to their divisions
- C. According to their groups
- D. According to their families

B:A:EZ:6

29. According to what were the Levites installed when the temple was dedicated (Ezra 6:18)?

- A. According to the directions of Zerubbabel
- B. According to what was recorded in the prophecy of Iddo the Seer
- C. According to what was written in the Book of Moses
- D. According to the directions of Darius the king and Tattenai the governor

C:B:EZ:6

30. What did the exiles celebrate on the fourteenth day of the first month (Ezra 6:19)?

- A. The Feast of Trumpets
- B. The Feast of Tabernacles
- C. The Day of Atonement
- D. The Passover

D:B:EZ:6

31. Who slaughtered the Passover lamb for the exiles (Ezra 6:20)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The elders of Israel
- D. The governor Tattenai

B:I:EZ:6

32. From what unclean practices did those who partook of the Passover separate themselves (Ezra 6:21)?

- A. The practices of their Gentile neighbors
- B. The eating of blood and fat
- C. The Canaanites who were in the land
- D. The eating with unwashed hands

A:I:EZ:6

33. What did the Jews celebrate for seven days with joy (Ezra 6:22)?

- A. The Feast of Trumpets
- B. The Feast of Unleavened Bread
- C. The Day of Atonement
- D. The Passover

B:B:EZ:6

34. The king of what territory was recognized and said to have changed his attitude in assisting them on the work of the house of God (Ezra 6:22)?

- A. The king of Persia

- B. The king of Babylon
- C. The king of Assyria
- D. The king of Aram

C:A:EZ:6

35. Who changed the king of Assyria's heart (Ezra 6:22)?

- A. Esther
- B. Zerubbabel
- C. Ezra
- D. The Lord

D:B:EZ:6

Ezra 7

1. Who was Ezra the son of (Ezra 7:1)?

- A. Immer
- B. Adonikam
- C. Rezin
- D. Seraiah

D:I:EZ:7

2. Which of the following were NOT major figures in the priestly line that Ezra was a descendant of (Ezra 7:1f)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Eleazar
- C. Phineas
- D. Passhur
- E. Zadok

D:B:EZ:7

3. Where did Ezra come from (Ezra 7:1)?

- A. Susa
- B. Mari
- C. Babylon
- D. Nineveh

C:B:EZ:7

4. What was Ezra well versed in (Ezra 7:6)?

- A. The Law of Moses
- B. The Book of Holiness
- C. The writings of Jeremiah
- D. The songs of David

A:B:EZ:7

5. Besides being a priest what was Ezra by trade (Ezra 7:6)?

- A. A prophet
- B. A teacher
- C. A judge
- D. The governor

B:B:EZ:7

6. Why does the text say the king granted Ezra everything he asked for (Ezra 7:6)?

- A. Because he was a commander in the king's army
- B. Because he was a prophet of God most high
- C. Because the hand of the Lord was on him
- D. Because he had won the favor of Artaxerxes

C:B:EZ:7

7. All of the following came with Ezra in the seventh year of Artaxerxes EXCEPT (Ezra 7:7)

- A. Singers
- B. Gatekeepers
- C. Temple servants
- D. Palace eunuchs
- E. Levites

D:I:EZ:7

8. In what year did Ezra and the priests and Levites with him come to Jerusalem (Ezra 7:7)?

- A. In the fifth year of Darius
- B. In the seventh year of Artaxerxes
- C. In the third year of Xerxes
- D. In the tenth year of Cyrus

B:A:EZ:7

9. In what month did Ezra arrive at Jerusalem (Ezra 7:8)?

- A. First
- B. Fifth
- C. Eighth
- D. Tenth

B:A:EZ:7

10. In what month had Ezra left Babylon for Jerusalem (Ezra 7:9)?

- A. The first month
- B. The third month
- C. The fifth month
- D. The seventh month

A:A:EZ:7

11. To what had Ezra devoted himself (Ezra 7:10)?

- A. The completion of the temple
- B. The rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem
- C. The observance of the Law of the Lord
- D. Helping the poor, fatherless and widows of Jerusalem

C:B:EZ:7

12. To what had Ezra devoted himself (Ezra 7:10)?

- A. The teaching the decrees and laws of the Lord to Israel
- B. The completion of the temple
- C. The rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem
- D. Helping the poor, fatherless and widows of Jerusalem

A:B:EZ:7

13. Who gave Ezra a letter (Ezra 7:12)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Xerxes
- C. Darius
- D. Artaxerxes

D:B:EZ:7

14. What did Artaxerxes letter grant Ezra (Ezra 7:13)?

- A. The temple items could be returned from Babylon
- B. Any of the Israelites who wanted to return could go with Ezra
- C. The children of those in Jerusalem could go with Ezra
- D. The walls of Jerusalem could be built

B:I:EZ:7

15. Who actually sent Ezra to Jerusalem besides the king (Ezra 7:14)?

- A. The eunuchs of the palace

- B. The governors over the kingdom
- C. The king's seven advisors
- D. Esther the queen

C:A:EZ:7

16. What did Artaxerxes and the advisers freely give to Ezra (Ezra 7:15)?

- A. Bulls and rams
- B. Silver and gold
- C. Cedars and cut stone
- D. Frankincense and myrrh

B:I:EZ:7

17. Artaxerxes instructed Ezra to buy with the gold and silver he provided all of the following EXCEPT (Ezra 7:17)?

- A. Bulls
- B. Rams
- C. Grain offerings
- D. Incense offerings
- E. Drink offerings

D:A:EZ:7

18. Beyond the sacrifices what did Artaxerxes instruct Ezra to do with the rest of the money provided by the Persian king (Ezra 7:18)?

- A. Whatever seems best to Ezra
- B. Give a third of it to Rehum of Samaria
- C. Build a gold statue of Artaxerxes
- D. Use it to pay for the rebuilding of the walls

A:I:EZ:7

19. How did Artaxerxes repeatedly identify Ezra's God in his letter to Ezra (Ezra 7:19)?

- A. The God of Israel
- B. The God in Jerusalem
- C. Yahweh the maker of heaven and earth
- D. The rider of the clouds

B:I:EZ:7

20. Who did Artaxerxes order to give Ezra whatever he asked for (Ezra 7:21)?

- A. The officials in each city
- B. The treasurers of Trans-Ephrates
- C. The keepers of the royal palace of Susa
- D. The ambassador to region of Aram

B:I:EZ:7

21. Up to how many talents of silver did Artaxerxes give Ezra access to (Ezra 7:22)?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 200
- D. 500

B:A:EZ:7

22. Artaxerxes gave Ezra access to all of the following at his discretion EXCEPT (Ezra 7:22)

- A. Wheat

- B. Olive oil
- C. Figs
- D. Salt
- E. Wine

C:I:EZ:7

23. What was the reason cited by Artaxerxes for providing Ezra with so many provisions (Ezra 7:23)?

- A. So that the wrath of the God of heaven be on the king and his sons
- B. Because Ezra was a teacher of the Law of God
- C. Because Ezra's God was the only God in heaven and on earth
- D. Because of all the evils the Jews had endured under the hands of the

Babylonians

A:B:EZ:7

24. All of the following were given tax free status under the Persians by Artaxerxes EXCEPT (Ezra 7:24)

- A. Priests and Levites
- B. Temple servants
- C. Singers
- D. Governors
- E. Gate keepers

D:B:EZ:7

25. Who did Artaxerxes tell Ezra to appoint (Ezra 7:25)?

- A. Treasurers
- B. Craftsmen
- C. Judges
- D. Recorders

C:B:EZ:7

26. What did Artaxerxes say Ezra possessed from God (Ezra 7:25)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Kindness
- D. Wisdom

D:I:EZ:7

27. What did Artaxerxes tell Ezra to teach (Ezra 7:25)?

- A. The laws of God
- B. The laws of the Medes and Persians
- C. The laws of all humankind
- D. The ways of righteousness and justice

A:B:EZ:7

28. Artaxerxes said anyone not obeying the law of God could be punished with any of the following EXCEPT (Ezra 7:26)?

- A. Death
- B. Banishment
- C. Flogging
- D. Confiscation of property
- E. Imprisonment

C:I:EZ:7

29. Why did Ezra say the king was so favorable to him (Ezra 7:28)?

- A. The Lord's mercy endures forever
- B. The hand of the Lord his God was on him
- C. The Lord has visited his people
- D. The king had turned to the ways of the Lord

B:B:EZ:7

Ezra 8

1. The descendants of Phinehas and Gershom returned from Babylon during the reign of what Persian king (Ezra 8:1f)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Darius
- C. Xerxes
- D. Artaxerxes

D:B:EZ:8

2. Where did Ezra and his people assemble and camp for three days (Ezra 8:15)?

- A. The Marduk Gate of Babylon
- B. The canal that flows toward Ahava
- C. Outside the citadel of Susa
- D. By the well outside the city of Haran

B:B:EZ:8

3. When the people assembled at the canal what did Ezra not find present (Ezra 8:15)?

- A. No Levites
- B. No priests
- C. No prophets
- D. No sons of Judah

A:B:EZ:8

4. Who were Joiarib and Elnathan known for whom Ezra summoned (Ezra 8:16)?

- A. They were prophets of God
- B. They were Levites
- C. They were men of learning
- D. They were elders in Israel

C:I:EZ:8

5. When Ezra found out there were no Levites he summoned all of the following leaders EXCEPT (Ezra 8:16)

- A. Elnathan
- B. Gershom
- C. Shemaiah
- D. Meshullam
- E. Zechariah

B:A:EZ:8

6. Who was the leader of the temple servants in Casiphia (Ezra 8:17)?

- A. Iddo
- B. Shelomith
- C. Johanan
- D. Joiarib

A:I:EZ:8

7. What role did Iddo and his kinsmen play or what was their vocation (Ezra 8:17)?

- A. They were priests
- B. They were part of the school of the prophets
- C. They were men of learning
- D. They were temple servants

8. Why did Ezra send to Iddo in Casiphia (Ezra 8:17)?

- A. So that they might take up an offering for Ezra's journey to Jerusalem
- B. So that they might bring attendants for the house of God
- C. So that they might purify themselves to minister at the temple
- D. So that he might pray for their journey

B:B:EZ:8

9. Who did Iddo send to go with Ezra from the Levites who was known to be a capable man (Ezra 8:18)?

- A. Elnathan
- B. Zaccur
- C. Sherebiah
- D. Merari

C:A:EZ:8

10. Hashabiah and Jeshaiiah were the descendants of what clan of Levites (Ezra 8:19)?

- A. Gershon
- B. Merari
- C. Kohath
- D. Ithamar

B:A:EZ:8

11. Who set up the temple servants to assist the Levites (Ezra 8:20)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Eleazar
- C. Moses
- D. David

D:B:EZ:8

12. What was true of all the 220 temple servants who accompanied Sherebiah (Ezra 8:20)?

- A. They were all warriors
- B. They were all priests of the Most High God
- C. They were all registered by name
- D. They all came with gifts of gold and silver

C:B:EZ:8

13. Where did Ezra proclaim a fast (Ezra 8:21)?

- A. By the gate of Baylon
- B. By the citadel of Susa
- C. By the Ahava Canal
- D. By the Gihon Spring

C:B:EZ:8

14. What did Ezra proclaim by the Ahava Canal (Ezra 8:21)?

- A. The Passover
- B. A fast
- C. Summoned the gathering of all Israel
- D. The decree of Cyrus

B:B:EZ:8

15. Why did Ezra call for a fast by the Ahava Canal (Ezra 8:21)?

- A. So they might ask God for a safe journey
- B. So that they might be released from their oppressors

- C. So that they might worship God freely in Susa
- D. So that they might find favor with King Artaxerxes

A:B:EZ:8

16. Of what was Ezra shamed to do (Ezra 8:22)?

- A. To ask the king for gold and silver for the temple
- B. To leave Persia and return to Israel
- C. To ask the king for soldiers to protect them
- D. To take with them all that they had acquired in Persia

C:I:EZ:8

17. What had Ezra told the king of Persia (Ezra 8:22)?

- A. God would protect those who turn to him from all harm
- B. There is no God but our God and Yahweh is his name
- C. The Lord will not abandon his children wherever they go
- D. The gracious hand of our God is on everyone who looks to him

D:B:EZ:8

18. Who did Ezra tell the king the anger of the Lord would be against (Ezra 8:22)?

- A. Those who do what is evil and unjust
- B. Those who harm the people of God
- C. Those who forsake him
- D. Those who go after idols

C:I:EZ:8

19. To whom by name did Ezra weigh out the offerings of silver and gold (Ezra 8:24)?

- A. Adonikam and Johanan
- B. Sherebiah and Hashabiah
- C. Shecaniah and Ebed
- D. Shelomith and Zechariah

B:A:EZ:8

20. What did Ezra do to the 12 leading priests along with Sherebiah (Ezra 8:24)?

- A. He anointed them with oil
- B. He sprinkled water on their heads
- C. He set them apart
- D. He promised them and their children homes in Israel

C:I:EZ:8

21. All of the following were listed as having donated articles of gold and silver to those returning with Ezra EXCEPT (Ezra 8:25)

- A. The king
- B. The keepers of the royal treasury
- C. The king's advisers
- D. The king's officials
- E. All Israel that was present

B:A:EZ:8

22. How many articles of silver and talents of gold did Ezra weigh out as donated to the house of God (Ezra 8:26)?

- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 300

D. 500

A:A:EZ:8

23. Why had the king and his officials donated gold and silver to Ezra (Ezra 8:26)?

- A. For the rebuilding of Jerusalem
- B. To give to the poor in Jerusalem
- C. For the house of God
- D. For the palace of the governor

C:B:EZ:8

24. What did Ezra consecrate to the Lord after receiving the gifts from the king of Persia (Ezra 8:28)?

- A. The bulls and rams for sacrifice in the house of God
- B. The articles and the priests and Levites
- C. The pilgrims who were making the journey
- D. The King of Persia and his advisers

B:B:EZ:8

25. What did Ezra call the gold and silver that was donated (Ezra 8:28)?

- A. A generous gift to the most High
- B. A tribute paid to God of heaven
- C. Sacrifice to the Lord
- D. A freewill offering

D:A:EZ:8

26. Who received the gold and silver to be taken to the house of God in Jerusalem (Ezra 8:30)?

- A. The priests and Levites
- B. The servants of the temple
- C. The gatekeepers
- D. The elders

A:B:EZ:8

27. From where did Ezra set out for Jerusalem (Ezra 8:31)?

- A. The Ahava Canal
- B. The citadel at Susa
- C. The gateway of Babylon
- D. By the River Euphrates

A:B:EZ:8

28. What does Ezra attribute the protection he received from his enemies on the journey to Jerusalem (Ezra 8:31)?

- A. The grace of the Lord
- B. The hand of our God was upon us
- C. God is a mighty warrior fighting for Israel
- D. God is our savior and help in times of trouble

B:B:EZ:8

29. When Ezra arrived in Jerusalem for how many days did he rest after arriving (Ezra 8:32)?

- A. One day
- B. Two days
- C. Three days

- D. Seven days

C:A:EZ:8

30. What was done on the fourth day after Ezra arrived in Jerusalem (Ezra 8:33)?

- A. The weighed out the silver and gold into the hands of the priests
- B. They started rebuilding the house of God
- C. They ordered that all the people be assembled and they read the Law of

Moses

- D. They presented themselves to the governor Tattenai

A:B:EZ:8

31. Who was the main priest to whom Ezra presented the sacred articles after arriving in Jerusalem (Ezra 8:33)?

- A. Immer
- B. Shemaiah
- C. Nethanel
- D. Meremoth

D:I:EZ:8

32. All of the following received the sacred articles from Ezra when he arrived at Jerusalem EXCEPT (Ezra 8:33)

- A. Meremoth son of Uriah
- B. Hanani son of Immer
- C. Eleazar son of Phinehas
- D. Jozabad son of Jeshua
- E. Noadiah son of Binnui

B:A:EZ:8

33. How was the gold, silver and sacred articles accounted for after Ezra arrived at Jerusalem (Ezra 8:34)?

- A. By weight and number
- B. By the recorder who counted it all
- C. By the high priest who weighed it
- D. By Ezra who presented each article

A:A:EZ:8

34. The exiles who had returned offered what two types of sacrifices to the Lord (Ezra 8:35)?

- A. Purification and reparation offerings
- B. Grain offering and guilt offerings
- C. Whole and sin offerings
- D. Praise and incense offerings

C:I:EZ:8

35. What was offered by the exiles who had returned with Ezra for a sin offering (Ezra 8:35)?

- A. Twelve bulls
- B. 96 rams
- C. 77 male lambs
- D. 12 male goats

D:A:EZ:8

36. How many bulls were offered as a burnt offering by the exile who returned with Ezra (Ezra 8:35)?

- A. Three
- B. Seven
- C. Twelve
- D. Twenty

C:A:EZ:8

37. To whom did Ezra deliver the king's orders after returning to Jerusalem (Ezra 8:36)?

- A. The royal satraps
- B. The royal recorder
- C. The captain of the guard
- D. The chief eunuch

A:B:EZ:8

38. What did the royal satraps and governors of Trans-Euphrates do for exiles (Ezra 8:36)?

- A. They turned over their authority to Ezra the scribe of God
- B. They gave assistance to the people and to the house of God
- C. They carried out the king's orders
- D. They fought against the enemies of Israel

B:B:EZ:8

39. What region was Jerusalem considered to be part of by the Persian governors and satraps (Ezra 8:36)?

- A. Aram
- B. Phoenicia
- C. Land of the Habiru
- D. Trans-Euphrates

D:B:EZ:8

Ezra 9

1. Besides the people who were explicitly identified as not keeping themselves separate from the neighboring peoples (Ezra 9:1)?

- A. Prophets and sages
- B. People of Judah
- C. Priests and Levites
- D. Nazirites and elders

C:B:EZ:9

2. Why were the people to keep separate from the neighboring peoples (Ezra 9:1)?

- A. Because of their detestable practices
- B. Because they were not Jewish
- C. Because they had rejected the Lord
- D. Because they had aided the Babylonians when Jerusalem was destroyed

A:B:EZ:9

3. Ezra 9:1 lists all of the following groups as participating in detestable practices EXCEPT

- A. Egyptians
- B. Jebusites
- C. Ammonites
- D. Philistines
- E. Moabites

D:A:EZ:9

4. When Ezra said the people had not kept themselves separate what specifically was he addressing (Ezra 9:2)?

- A. The participating in child sacrifices
- B. Intermarriage with the people around them
- C. Idol worship
- D. Doing violence and injustice against the poor

B:B:EZ:9

5. How did Ezra identify the exiles in comparison with the neighboring peoples like the Hittites (Ezra 9:2)?

- A. The holy race
- B. The people of God
- C. Those who are of the circumcision
- D. The righteousness ones

A:I:EZ:9

6. Who two groups led the Jews into intermarriage with the neighboring peoples (Ezra 9:2)?

- A. The Nazarites and elders
- B. The priests and Levites
- C. The leaders and officials
- D. The prophets and judges

C:I:EZ:9

7. When Ezra heard of the problem of intermarriage all of the following were his responses EXCEPT (Ezra 9:3)

- A. Threw dust and ashes on his head

- B. Tore his tunic and cloak
- C. Pulled his hair out
- D. Sat down appalled

A:A:EZ:9

8. Who gathered around Ezra when he sat appalled at the exiles unfaithfulness (Ezra 9:4)?

- A. The righteous ones
- B. Those who trembled at the words of God
- C. Those who followed the ways of the Lord
- D. Those who worshipped the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

B:I:EZ:9

9. Why did those who trembled at the words of God gather around Ezra (Ezra 9:4)?

- A. Because Israel had offered sacrifices to Baal
- B. Because the priests had served other gods
- C. Because of the unfaithfulness of the exiles
- D. Because of the enemies of the Lord were triumphing over Israel

C:B:EZ:9

10. How long did Ezra sit appalled after being told of the exiles unfaithfulness (Ezra 9:4)?

- A. Until the trumpets were blown
- B. Until the sunset
- C. Until the breaking of bread
- D. Until the evening sacrifice

D:I:EZ:9

11. How did Ezra pray to the Lord (Ezra 9:5)?

- A. On his knees with his hands spread out
- B. Standing before the exiles
- C. Standing before the altar of the Lord
- D. With his face in the dust before the Lord

A:B:EZ:9

12. When did Ezra pray to God because of the exiles unfaithfulness, sin and guilt (Ezra 9:5)?

- A. As the sun rose
- B. As the people gathered for Passover
- C. At the evening sacrifice
- D. During the reading of the Law

C:I:EZ:9

13. What did Ezra in his prayer say had reached to the heavens (Ezra 9:6)?

- A. Their wickedness
- B. Their guilt
- C. Their rebellion
- D. Their unfaithfulness

B:I:EZ:9

14. How high did Ezra portray the exiles' sins in his prayer to God (Ezra 9:6)?

- A. Higher than the mountains
- B. Higher than an eagle flies

- C. Higher than the heavens
- D. Higher than their heads

D:B:EZ:9

15. What was Ezra not able to do in his prayer of confession because of the exiles' sins (Ezra 9:6)?

- A. Lift his face to God
- B. Come before the Lord
- C. Pray to God
- D. Put on his holy robes

A:B:EZ:9

16. How long does Ezra in his prayer of confession link their current sins (Ezra 9:7)?

- A. From when Israel stood before the Lord at Mount Sinai
- B. From the days of our forefathers
- C. From the crossing of the Red Sea
- D. From the days of Cain and Abel

B:B:EZ:9

17. Who did Ezra list as having been subject to the sword and captivity (Ezra 9:7)?

- A. Their elders and children
- B. Their widows and orphans
- C. Warriors and people
- D. Their kings and priests

D:I:EZ:9

18. Who did Ezra in his prayer of confession identify as the ones subjecting the exiles to captivity and humiliation (Ezra 9:7)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar and the Babylonians
- B. Idols
- C. Foreign kings
- D. Generals from distant lands

C:B:EZ:9

19. Ezra in his prayer of confession says Israel had been subjected to all of the following by foreign kings EXCEPT (Ezra 9:7)

- A. Humiliation
- B. Persecution
- C. Captivity
- D. Pillage
- E. The sword

B:B:EZ:9

20. In Ezra's prayer of confession what does he cite as an indication of God's graciousness (Ezra 9:8)?

- A. God left a remnant
- B. God led them through the desert
- C. God provided manna as food from heaven
- D. God did not deal with them as their sin deserved

A:B:EZ:9

21. Where had God given the exiles a firm place (Ezra 9:8)?

- A. In the land of their forefathers

- B. In his strong arms
- C. In his sanctuary
- D. On Mount Zion

C:B:EZ:9

22. In Ezra's prayer of confession what did he say God had given them (Ezra 9:8)?

- A. A sacrifice for their sin
- B. Light to their eyes
- C. Forgiveness of their sins
- D. Redemption

B:A:EZ:9

23. In his prayer of confession how did Ezra identify the exiles whom God had not deserted (Ezra 9:9)?

- A. Slaves
- B. Servants of the Lord
- C. A people of God
- D. Holy ones

A:B:EZ:9

24. Through whom does Ezra say in his prayer of confession had God shown his kindness through (Ezra 9:9)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon
- B. The people of the land
- C. The kings of Persia
- D. The Egyptians

C:B:EZ:9

25. In Ezra's prayer of confession what did he say God had given them (Ezra 9:9)?

- A. Freedom against their enemies
- B. Forgiveness and mercy
- C. Swords and shields
- D. A wall of protection in Jerusalem

D:B:EZ:9

26. In Ezra's prayer of confession for what purpose does he say God had granted them new life (Ezra 9:9)?

- A. To build the walls of Jerusalem
- B. To rebuild the house of God
- C. To restore the altar of the Lord
- D. To offer sacrifices to the God of Jacob

B:B:EZ:9

27. In Ezra's prayer of confession what does he say the exiles have disregarded (Ezra 9:10)?

- A. God's commands
- B. The Law of Moses
- C. The Word of God
- D. The holy ark

A:B:EZ:9

28. Through whom does Ezra say God gave his commandments (Ezra 9:11)?

- A. Through the kings of Israel and Judah

- B. Through men of God who spoke to Israel
- C. Through his servants the prophets
- D. Through Moses and Aaron

C:B:EZ:9

29. Who did Ezra say were God's servants (Ezra 9:11)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The kings
- D. The prophets

D:B:EZ:9

30. What had the people of the land done to the land (Ezra 9:11)?

- A. Polluted
- B. Defiled
- C. Violated
- D. Defamed

A:A:EZ:9

31. How did the people of the land pollute the land (Ezra 9:11)?

- A. By building of Asherah poles
- B. By violating the widows and orphans
- C. By their detestable practices
- D. By their rejection of the God of Israel

C:B:EZ:9

32. With what had the inhabitants of the land filled the land from one end to the other (Ezra 9:11)?

- A. Their wickedness
- B. Their sin
- C. Their idolatry
- D. Their impurity

D:A:EZ:9

33. What had the servants the prophets commanded the Israelites not to do in the land they were entering to possess in Ezra's prayer of confession (Ezra 9:12)?

- A. Not give their children in marriage to the inhabitants of the land
- B. Not to worship other gods
- C. Not to multiply horses and chariots
- D. Not to turn from following the Lord their God

A:B:EZ:9

34. What would did Ezra say that they should leave to their children as an everlasting inheritance (Ezra 9:12)?

- A. The ways of the Lord
- B. The temple
- C. The throne of David
- D. The land

D:B:EZ:9

35. What were the exiles not to seek from the people of the land (Ezra 9:12)?

- A. Silver and gold
- B. Houses and land

- C. A treaty of friendship
- D. Wells and vineyards

C:I:EZ:9

36. In Ezra's prayer of confess what did he say the remnant was a sign of (Ezra 9:13)?

- A. God was long suffering and slow to anger
- B. God had punished them less than they deserved
- C. God had forgiven their iniquity
- D. God had promised the throne to David and his descendants forever

B:B:EZ:9

37. In Ezra's prayer of confession what did he fear the intermarriage would result in (Ezra 9:14)?

- A. No survivor or remnant would be left
- B. Their sacrifices would be meaningless
- C. Their children would be sent back into exile
- D. Famine and plague would strike them down

A:B:EZ:9

38. In Ezra's prayer what did he say God in his righteousness had done (Ezra 9:15)?

- A. Forgiven their iniquity
- B. Left a remnant
- C. Sent his servants the prophets
- D. Not rejected his people Israel

B:I:EZ:9

39. As a result of their guilt what were the exiles not able to do (Ezra 9:15)?

- A. To offer sacrifices to God
- B. Pray to the Lord
- C. To escape the judgment of God
- D. To stand in God's presence

D:B:EZ:9

Ezra 10

1. What did Ezra do while he was praying and confessing before the house of God (Ezra 10:1)?

- A. Threw himself down
- B. Threw dust on his head
- C. Washed his hands
- D. Fasted

A:B:EZ:10

2. What were the Israelites around Ezra doing while he was praying and confessing (Ezra 10:1)?

- A. Shouting
- B. Silent
- C. Weeping
- D. Rejoicing

C:B:EZ:10

3. Who confessed that they had been unfaithful to God by marrying foreign women (Ezra 10:2)?

- A. Jozabad son of Shimei
- B. Shecaniah son of Jehiel
- C. Mattaniah son of Eliashib
- D. Eliezer son of Gedaliah

B:A:EZ:10

4. What did Shecaniah say to Ezra (Ezra 10:2)?

- A. They had worshipped other gods
- B. They had violated the Sabbath
- C. They had broken the covenant by eating with unwashed hands
- D. They had been unfaithful by marrying foreign women

D:B:EZ:10

5. What did Shecaniah propose to Ezra should be done in the matter of foreign wives (Ezra 10:3)?

- A. To request that all the foreign women vow allegiance to the Lord
- B. To destroy all the foreign idols brought into Israel by the foreign wives
- C. To send the women and their children away
- D. To leave with their wives and return to the home of their wives

C:B:EZ:10

6. Shecaniah encouraged Ezra to make a _____ and send the foreign wives and children away (Ezra 10:3)?

- A. A bill of divorce
- B. A covenant
- C. New law
- D. Decree

B:I:EZ:10

7. What did Ezra have all the priests and Levites and all Israel do according to the word of Shecaniah (Ezra 10:5)?

- A. Take an oath about sending the foreign wives and children away
- B. Pray to the Lord for forgiveness

- C. Offer a sacrifice for the sins of Israel
- D. Fast and pray

A:I:EZ:10

8. Who was specifically listed besides all Israel took the oath to do what Shecaniah had suggested about sending the foreign wives and children away (Ezra 10:5)?

- A. The prophets and servants of the Lord
- B. The priests and Levites
- C. The leaders and elders of Israel
- D. The judges and gate keepers

B:I:EZ:10

9. Where did Ezra go to fast and drink no water (Ezra 10:6)?

- A. The house of the Lord
- B. The threshing floor of Araunah
- C. The room of Jehohanan son of Eliashib
- D. The roof of his house

C:A:EZ:10

10. Why did Ezra go to the room of Jehohanan son of Eliashib (Ezra 10:6)?

- A. To eat and drink with the priests and Levites of Israel
- B. To pray to the Lord his God
- C. To offer incense to God
- D. To mourn over the unfaithfulness of the exiles

D:B:EZ:10

11. What did Ezra do in the room of Jehohanan son of Eliashib (Ezra 10:6)?

- A. He ate no food and drank no water
- B. He offered a sacrifice to the Lord
- C. He tore his clothes and pulled out his hair
- D. He lead the elders of Israel in a prayer of confession

A:I:EZ:10

12. What proclamation was issued throughout Judah and Jerusalem (Ezra 10:7)?

- A. That the exiles return to the land of their families
- B. That the exiles assemble in Jerusalem
- C. That the exiles bring sacrifices to the Lord in Jerusalem for their sins
- D. That the exiles weep and fast for seven days

B:B:EZ:10

13. How many days did the proclamation give for all the exiles to assemble in Jerusalem (Ezra 10:8)?

- A. Seven days
- B. Five days
- C. Three days
- D. Two days

C:A:EZ:10

14. What would happen to anyone who did not assemble in Jerusalem in three days according to the proclamation (Ezra 10:8)?

- A. They would be forced to return to Babylon
- B. They would be captured and brought by force
- C. They would have to offer a bull and a lamb as a sacrifice

- D. They would forfeit all their property

D:B:EZ:10

15. What would happen to anyone who did not assemble in Jerusalem in three days according to the proclamation (Ezra 10:8)?

- A. They would be forced to return to Babylon
- B. They would be captured and brought by force
- C. They would be expelled from the assembly of the exiles
- D. They would have to offer a bull and a lamb as a sacrifice

C:B:EZ:10

16. Besides Judah what other tribe assembled in Jerusalem according to the proclamation (Ezra 10:9)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Levi
- C. Benjamin
- D. Dan

C:I:EZ:10

17. Besides the occasion, why were the people assembled in Jerusalem distressed (Ezra 10:9)?

- A. Because of the heat of the sun
- B. Because of the rain
- C. Because of the hail
- D. Because of the locusts

B:I:EZ:10

18. When were the people assembled in Jerusalem distressed over the rain (Ezra 10:9)?

- A. In the seventh month
- B. In the tenth month
- C. In the second month
- D. In the ninth month

D:A:EZ:10

19. Who announced that the exiles must separate from their foreign wives to the people assembled (Ezra 10:11)?

- A. Ezra
- B. Shecaniah
- C. Nehemiah
- D. Ramiah

A:B:EZ:10

20. What role did Ezra play in Israel (Ezra 10:11)?

- A. Prophet
- B. King
- C. Elder
- D. Priest

D:B:EZ:10

21. What did Ezra tell the exiles assembled in Jerusalem they must do after their unfaithfulness (Ezra 10:11)?

- A. Keep the law of the Lord
- B. Pray to God for forgiveness

- C. Separate from their foreign wives
- D. Repent in dust and ashes

C:B:EZ:10

22. Why did the assembled people say they could not stand outside (Ezra 10:13)?

- A. Because of the hail
- B. Because it was the rainy season
- C. Because the sun was so hot
- D. Because they had not eaten in a week

B:A:EZ:10

23. How did the whole assembly respond to Ezra after he told them to separate from their foreign wives (Ezra 10:12)?

- A. They acknowledged he was right
- B. They rebelled and returned to their homes
- C. They talked of stoning him
- D. They wept

A:B:EZ:10

24. All of the following opposed Ezra's "solution" of separating from their foreign wives EXCEPT (Ezra 10:15)

- A. Jonathan son of Asahel
- B. Jahzeiah son of Tikvah
- C. Shabbethai the Levite
- D. Shecaniah son of Jehiel

D:A:EZ:10

25. Who actually implemented Ezra's resolution concerning those who had married foreign women (Ezra 10:16)?

- A. One man from each tribe
- B. One head from each family division
- C. One judge from each city in Israel
- D. One priest from each administrative district

B:I:EZ:10

26. What did they do on the first day of the tenth month (Ezra 10:16)?

- A. They sent all the foreign women away
- B. They began to investigate the cases of the foreign wives
- C. They celebrated the Passover
- D. They confessed their sins before the Lord

B:I:EZ:10

27. Who was listed at the end of the book of Ezra (Ezra 10:18ff)?

- A. Those who refused to separate from their foreign wives
- B. The heads of families who had to investigate the issue of the foreign women
- C. The leaders of Israel whom Ezra appointed as judges over Israel
- D. The priests who had married foreign women

D:A:EZ:10

28. What did the priests do who had married foreign women (Ezra 10:19)?

- A. Offered a ram as a guilt offering
- B. Confessed their sins before the people

- C. Fasted and wept for seven days
- D. Sprinkled oil on the heads of the women who had to leave

A:I:EZ:10

29. What two roles of the Levites were cited in the list of those who had taken foreign wives (Ezra 10:24)?

- A. Water bearers and wood cutters
- B. Judges and prophets
- C. Singers and gatekeepers
- D. Vine dressers and shepherds

C:I:EZ:10

Nehemiah Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Nehemiah 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The book of Nehemiah was the words of Nehemiah who was the son of _____ (Neh 1:1)?

- A. Kislev
- B. Nisan
- C. Jozdak
- D. Hacaliah

D:A:NE:1

2. Where was Nehemiah when he was informed about the remnant of the exiles and Jerusalem (Neh 1:1)?

- A. On the wall of Babylon
- B. In the citadel of Susa
- C. In the palace of Nineveh
- D. At the spring outside Mari

B:B:NE:1

3. What month was it when Nehemiah was informed about the remnant of the exiles and Jerusalem (Neh 1:1)?

- A. Kislev
- B. Nisan
- C. Shevat
- D. Elul

A:A:NE:1

4. Who initially brought Nehemiah word about Jerusalem (Neh 1:2)?

- A. Shelemiah, the son of Jozadak the priest
- B. Mattaniah, one of his cousins
- C. Hanani, one of his brothers
- D. Shecaniah son of Jehiel

C:B:NE:1

5. Besides Jerusalem what did Hanani inform Nehemiah about (Neh 1:2)?

- A. The temple
- B. The Gihon spring had been stopped up
- C. The exiles had been attacked by their enemies
- D. The remnant who survived the exile

D:B:NE:1

6. Why were the exiles in great trouble and disgrace (Neh 1:3)?

- A. The walls of Jerusalem were broken down
- B. The temple had been burned to the ground
- C. The people were worshipping the gods of the land
- D. Moab ruled over Judah

A:B:NE:1

7. What did Hanani tell Nehemiah was destroyed in Jerusalem besides the walls (Neh 1:3)?

- A. The temple had been destroyed
- B. The trees where cut down
- C. The gates were burned
- D. The palace was demolished

C:I:NE:1

8. When Nehemiah heard that the walls of Jerusalem had been broken down his response was all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 1:4)?

- A. He wept
- B. He fasted
- C. He prayed
- D. He tore his robe

D:B:NE:1

9. In his initial prayer Nehemiah addressed God in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Neh 1:5)?

- A. God of our fathers
- B. God of heaven
- C. The great and awesome God
- D. O LORD

A:I:NE:1

10. In Nehemiah's initial prayer he says, what does God keep with those who obey his commands (Neh 1:5)?

- A. Justice and mercy
- B. His covenant of love
- C. His word
- D. His promises to Abraham

B:B:NE:1

11. With whom does God keep his covenant of love (Neh 1:5)?

- A. The children of Abraham
- B. Those who do not go after other gods
- C. Those who love him and keep his commands
- D. Those who believe in him

C:B:NE:1

12. In his initial prayer Nehemiah identifies the people of Israel as _____ (Neh 1:6)

- A. The children of Abraham
- B. The people of God
- C. People of the way
- D. God's servants

D:I:NE:1

13. What did Nehemiah pray would be open to hear his prayer (Neh 1:6)?

- A. God's eyes
- B. God's ears
- C. The heavens
- D. The doors of heaven

A:I:NE:1

14. Besides his own sins and the Israelites whose sins did Nehemiah confess (Neh 1:6)?

- A. The sins of the remnant of the exiles
- B. The sins of his father's house
- C. The sins of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- D. The sins of those dwelling in Susa

B:I:NE:1

15. In Nehemiah's initial prayer what did he confess (Neh 1:6)?

- A. The rebellion of the Israelites at Susa
- B. Sins of the kings of Israel and Judah
- C. His sins and the sins of his father's house
- D. He did not know what to do

C:B:NE:1

16. To whom does Nehemiah identify as the one to whom God gave his commands (Neh 1:7)?

- A. Your servants the prophets
- B. To David and his descendants
- C. To Samuel
- D. Your servant Moses

D:B:NE:1

17. In the instruction God gave to Moses what did it say would happen if Israel was unfaithful (Neh 1:8)?

- A. They would be scattered among the nations
- B. They would suffer the plagues of Egypt
- C. Their walls would be broken down and their cities burned
- D. Their children would be killed

A:B:NE:1

18. One what condition would God regather his exiled people (Neh 1:9)?

- A. If they confessed their sins
- B. If they rebuilt the temple and walls of Jerusalem
- C. If they returned to God and obeyed his commands
- D. If they put away their foreign gods and followed God alone

C:B:NE:1

19. What would God do if those exiled among the nations returned to God and obeyed his commands (Neh 1:9)?

- A. He would forgive their sin
- B. He would rebuild the walls of Jerusalem and fortify its gates
- C. He would never again drive them from the land of their fathers
- D. He would gather them to the place he chose as a dwelling for his Name

D:B:NE:1

20. Where would God regather his people if they returned to him and obeyed his commands (Neh 1:9)?

- A. To the temple where he dwells
- B. To the place he chose as a dwelling for his Name
- C. To the land he promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob
- D. To the land flowing with milk and honey

B:B:NE:1

21. What had God done for his people by his mighty strength and mighty hand (Neh 1:10)?

- A. Saved them from the hand of Pharaoh
- B. Restored Jerusalem
- C. Redeemed them
- D. Regathered them from among the nations

C:B:NE:1

22. To what did Nehemiah request God be attentive (Neh 1:10)?

- A. The prayer of his servants who reverence his name
- B. The confession of sin of his people who were in exile
- C. The tears of those who were seeking the Lord
- D. The plight of Jerusalem whose walls had been broken down

A:B:NE:1

23. In Nehemiah's initial prayer what did he say those servants of the Lord who prayed delighted in (Neh 1:11)?

- A. The Law of the Lord
- B. To do God's will
- C. To help the fatherless and widows
- D. Reverencing God's name

D:I:NE:1

Nehemiah 2

1. To which Persian king did Nehemiah present wine (Neh 2:1)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Xerxes
- C. Darius
- D. Artaxerxes
- E. Zimrilim

D:B:NE:2

2. What did Nehemiah take and give to the Persian King Artaxerxes (Neh 2:1)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Wine
- C. The books of the Law
- D. Frankincense and myrrh

B:B:NE:2

3. What did Artaxerxes ask Nehemiah about (Neh 2:2)?

- A. Why he was so sad
- B. How the exiles in Jerusalem were doing
- C. What group of people he belonged to
- D. Why Israel had not paid their tribute to him

A:B:NE:2

4. How did Nehemiah identify Jerusalem when Artaxerxes asked him why he was so sad (Neh 2:3)?

- A. As the city of David
- B. As the city of the Great King
- C. As the city where his fathers were buried
- D. As the mountain of the Most High

C:I:NE:2

5. What part of Jerusalem did Nehemiah mention to Artaxerxes when he asked him why he [Nehemiah] was so sad (Neh 2:3)?

- A. The temple was destroyed
- B. The walls were torn down
- C. The streets are filled with blood and violence
- D. The gates were destroyed by fire

D:I:NE:2

6. What did Nehemiah do just prior to telling Artaxerxes he wanted to go to the city where his fathers were buried (Neh 2:5)?

- A. He fasted
- B. He prayed
- C. He assembled the people
- D. He wrote his request on a tablet

B:A:NE:2

7. What did Nehemiah tell Artaxerxes he wanted to do (Neh 2:5)?

- A. Rebuild the city
- B. Restore the gates of the city
- C. Build the temple the the Most High
- D. Regather Israel

A:B:NE:2

8. What did Artaxerxes with his queen sitting beside him ask Nehemiah (Neh 2:6)?

- A. How much money he needed
- B. Why he wanted to make the journey
- C. How long his journey would take
- D. How many soldiers he would require to help him

C:I:NE:2

9. What did Nehemiah want from Artaxerxes to provide him with safe conduct until he arrived in Judah (Neh 2:7)?

- A. 100 Persian soldiers
- B. Food and water for the trip
- C. The king's seal
- D. Letters to the governors of Trans-Euphrates

D:B:NE:2

10. Nehemiah wanted letters to be written to what group in order to secure safe passage to Judah (Neh 2:7)?

- A. The kings of Haran and Ugarit
- B. The governors of Trans-Euphrates
- C. The satraps of Aram and Gilead
- D. The rulers of Syria and Lebanon

B:A:NE:2

11. Nehemiah requested Artaxerxes write a letter to _____ who was over the king's forest for timber for beams (Neh 2:8)?

- A. Asaph
- B. Korah
- C. Lemuel
- D. Abiram

A:A:NE:2

12. Nehemiah request timbers for all of the following as part of the rebuilding efforts EXCEPT (Neh 2:8)?

- A. Gates of the citadel
- B. The doors of the temple
- C. The city wall
- D. His own personal residence

B:B:NE:2

13. Nehemiah asked Artaxerxes the Persian king to send a letter to Asaph requesting what to aid in his rebuilding project (Neh 2:8)?

- A. Stone
- B. Workers
- C. Timber
- D. Singers

C:B:NE:2

14. Why did the king grant Nehemiah's requests (Neh 2:8)?

- A. Because the king looked with favor on Nehemiah
- B. Because the king was seeking the favor of the God of Israel
- C. Because the gracious hand of God was upon him

- D. Because God moved the heart of King Artaxerxes

C:A:NE:2

15. Who did the Persian King Artaxerxes send with Nehemiah (Neh 2:9)?

- A. Army officers and calvary
- B. His own royal horse
- C. 25 camels and 10 chariots
- D. 10 talents of gold and 50 talents of silver

A:I:NE:2

16. What two fellows were disturbed that Nehemiah was coming to promote the welfare of the Israelites (Neh 2:10)?

- A. Meshullam and Amraphel
- B. Sanballat and Tobiah
- C. Eliphaz and Jadon
- D. Uzziel and Hassenaah

B:B:NE:2

17. Tobiah, one who opposed Nehemiah was from what background (Neh 2:10)?

- A. Moabite
- B. Edomite
- C. Jebusite
- D. Ammonite

D:A:NE:2

18. When did Nehemiah initially survey the broken down walls of Jerusalem (Neh 2:13)?

- A. At noon
- B. At sunrise
- C. At night
- D. On Passover

C:B:NE:2

20. What had Nehemiah not told anyone (Neh 2:12)?

- A. What God had put in his heart to do for Jerusalem
- B. What Artaxerxes had given him permission to do in Jerusalem
- C. That he had orders from the Persian king
- D. How he planned to restore the temple

A:I:NE:2

21. How many days was Nehemiah in Jerusalem before he began to survey its walls (Neh 2:11)?

- A. One day
- B. Three days
- C. Seven days
- D. Twelve days

B:A:NE:2

22. Through what gate did Nehemiah exit Jerusalem at night in order to survey the broken down walls (Neh 2:13)?

- A. Lions' Gate
- B. Zion Gate
- C. Jaffa Gate
- D. The Valley Gate

D:A:NE:2

23. After exiting Jerusalem to survey the walls at night where did Nehemiah head to (Neh 2:13)?

- A. The Gihon Spring
- B. The spring of En Rogel
- C. The Jackal Well
- D. The Hinnom Valley

C:I:NE:2

24. After exiting Jerusalem to survey the walls at night where did Nehemiah head to (Neh 2:13)?

- A. The Gihon Spring
- B. Dung Gate
- C. The spring of En Rogel
- D. The Hinnom Valley

B:I:NE:2

25. At night what did Nehemiah survey around Jerusalem (Neh 2:13)?

- A. The water supplies around Jerusalem
- B. The temple of the Lord
- C. The palace of the governor
- D. The walls that had been broken down

D:B:NE:2

26. At night what did Nehemiah survey around Jerusalem (Neh 2:13)?

- A. The gates that had been burned
- B. The water supplies around Jerusalem
- C. The temple of the Lord
- D. The palace of the governor

A:B:NE:2

27. What happened when Nehemiah moved toward the Fountain Gate (Neh 2:14)?

- A. The gate could not be opened and had to be forced open
- B. His horse slipped and fell
- C. There was not enough room for his horse to get through
- D. The fountain had gone dry

C:I:NE:2

28. Where was there not enough room for Nehemiah's horse to get through (Neh 2:14)?

- A. At the Dung Gate and the Jackal Well
- B. Toward the Fountain Gate and the King's Pool
- C. Beside the Spring of En Rogel and Warren's Shaft
- D. Beside the walls of the Hinnom Valley and Zion Gate

B:I:NE:2

29. After his night survey of the wall of Jerusalem what gate did Nehemiah reenter the city (Neh 2:15)?

- A. Jaffa Gate
- B. Dung Gate
- C. Lions' Gate
- D. Valley Gate

D:A:NE:2

30. All of the following groups are pointed out as having no knowledge of what Nehemiah was doing after he surveyed the broken walls of Jerusalem at night EXCEPT (Neh 2:16)

- A. The Priests
- B. The Nobles
- C. Elders
- D. The officials

C:A:NE:2

31. What did Nehemiah propose in order to remove the disgrace the returned exiles were feeling (Neh 2:17)?

- A. Let us rebuild the walls of Jerusalem
- B. Let us return to the Lord
- C. Let us put away all idols and follow the Lord
- D. Let us rebuild the temple of the Lord

A:B:NE:2

32. Besides how the gracious hand of the Lord was upon him what else did Nehemiah tell the leaders about when he called them to rebuild the walls (Neh 2:18)?

- A. Exactly where the walls were broken down
- B. How he had secured timbers from the king's forest
- C. What the king had said to him
- D. What the prophet Iddo the seer had prophesied

C:I:NE:2

33. When all of the following people heard of what Nehemiah proposed to do they all mocked EXCEPT (Neh 2:19)

- A. Sanballat the Horonite
- B. Tobiah the Ammonite
- C. Geshem the Arab
- D. Uriah the Hittite

D:B:NE:2

34. What did Sanballat, Tobiah and Geshem do when they heard of what Nehemiah was planning on doing (Neh 2:19)?

- A. They began to tear down the walls further
- B. They mocked and ridiculed them
- C. They condemned their efforts
- D. They set up traps to halt the work

B:I:NE:2

35. Of what did Sanballat, Tobiah and Geshem accuse Nehemiah (Neh 2:19)?

- A. Rebelling against the king Artaxerxes
- B. Trying to kill them and their families
- C. Giving Jerusalem to Egyptian control
- D. Preparing for war

A:B:NE:2

36. How did Nehemiah answer Sanballat's ridiculing his efforts to rebuild Jerusalem (Neh 2:20)?

- A. You and your companions will be defeated
- B. God will show you a sign that he is for us

- C. In three days waters will flow in Jerusalem
 - D. The God of heaven will give us success
- D:B:NE:2

Nehemiah 3

1. Who was the high priest during the time Nehemiah was attempting to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem (Neh 3:1)?

- A. Sanballat
- B. Jeshanah
- C. Meshezabel
- D. Eliashib

D:I:NE:3

2. What gate did Eliashib the high priest and his fellow priests rebuild (Neh 3:1)?

- A. Lions' Gate
- B. Sheep Gate
- C. Dung Gate
- D. Zion Gate

B:A:NE:3

3. To what two towers did Eliashib the high priests and his fellow priests rebuild (Neh 3:1)?

- A. The Tower of the Hundred and the Tower of Hananel
- B. The Tower of Elishamah and the Corner Tower
- C. The Tower of the Priests and the Gihon Tower
- D. The Corner Tower and the Tower of Tekoa

A:A:NE:3

4. Who built next to Eliashib the high priest (Neh 3:2)?

- A. Zaccur son of Imri
- B. Meremoth son of Uriah
- C. The men of Jericho
- D. The men of Tekoa

C:A:NE:3

5. What did the sons of Hassenaah rebuild (Neh 3:3)?

- A. Lions' Gate
- B. Sheep Gate
- C. Dung Gate
- D. Fish Gate

D:A:NE:3

6. All of the following were listed as part of the rebuilding of the Fish Gate by the sons of Hassenaah EXCEPT (Neh 3:3)?

- A. Its beams
- B. Its stones
- C. Its doors
- D. Its bolts
- E. Its bars

B:I:NE:2

7. The nobles of what town in Judah would not put their shoulders to work under their supervisors (Neh 3:5)?

- A. The nobles of Tekoa
- B. The nobles of Hebron
- C. The nobles of Jericho

- D. The nobles of Bethlehem
- E. The nobles of Bethzur

A:I:NE:3

8. Joiada and Meshullam rebuilt what gate (Neh 3:6)?

- A. Lions' Gate
- B. Sheep Gate
- C. Jeshanah Gate
- D. Fish Gate

C:A:NE:3

9. What contributors to rebuilding were under the authority of the governor of Trans-Euphrates (Neh 3:7)?

- A. Jerash and Arnon
- B. Gibeon and Mizpah
- C. Hebron and Arad
- D. Beersheba and Lachish

B:A:NE:3

10. Uzziel son of Harhaiah was original a(n) _____ (Neh 3:8)?

- A. Blacksmith
- B. A scribe
- C. A carpenterx
- D. A goldsmith

D:A:NE:3

11. What was Hananiah prior to his work on the repairs of Jerusalem (Neh 3:8)?

- A. Blacksmith
- B. A perfume-maker
- C. A carpenterx
- D. A goldsmith

B:A:NE:3

12. Hananiah repaired Jerualem as far as the _____ wall (Neh 3:8)?

- A. Wailing wall
- B. Western wall
- C. Cardo Wall
- D. Broad Wall

D:I:NE:3

13. Rephiah played what function in Jerusalem (Neh 3:9)?

- A. Ruler of a half-district of Jerusalem
- B. Scribe of the governor
- C. Goldsmith
- D. Perfume-maker

A:A:NE:3

14. What repairs did Jedaiah son of Harumaph make (Neh 3:10)?

- A. The temple walls
- B. The Fish Gate
- C. Opposite his house
- D. The Broad Wall

C:A:NE:3

15. Hasshub son of Pahath-Moab repaired what tower (Neh 3:11)?

- A. Corner Tower
- B. Tower of the Hundred
- C. Tower of Hananel
- D. Tower of the Ovens

D:A:NE:3

16. Who helped Shallum ruler of a half-district of Jerusalem (Neh 3:12)?

- A. His sons
- B. His daughters
- C. All those in his district
- D. The priests of Anathoth

B:I:NE:3

17. Hanun and the residents of Zanoah repaired the Valley Gate and the wall as far as what other gate (Neh 3:13)?

- A. Lions' Gate
- B. Zion Gate
- C. Corner Gate
- D. Dung Gate

D:A:NE:3

18. The ruler of the district of Beth Hakkerem rebuilt what gate (Neh 3:14)?

- A. Lions' Gate
- B. Zion Gate
- C. Dung Gate
- D. Corner Gate

C:A:NE:3

19. Shallun the ruler of the district of Mizpah rebuilt what gate (Neh 3:15)?

- A. Fountain Gate
- B. Zion Gate
- C. Dung Gate
- D. Corner Gate

A:A:NE:3

20. Shallun the ruler of the district of Mizpah rebuilt the wall of what pool (Neh 3:15)?

- A. The Pool of Abiathar
- B. The Fountain Pool
- C. The Siloam Pool
- D. The En Rogel Pool

C:I:NE:3

21. The Pool of Siloam was near what other identified Jerusalem location (Neh 3:15)?

- A. The tomb of the kings
- B. The King's Garden
- C. Warren's Shaft
- D. The Gihon Spring

B:I:NE:3

22. Nehemiah from Beth Zur did the repairs opposite the tombs of David and what house (Neh 3:16)?

- A. The House of Solomon

- B. The House of the sons of Korah
- C. The House of the Lord
- D. The House of Heroes

D:B:NE:3

23. Nehemiah from Beth Zur did the repairs on the House of Heroes and also opposite _____ (Neh 3:16)?

- A. The tombs of David
- B. The pool of Siloam
- C. The Field of Blood
- D. The Millo

A:I:NE:3

24. What city had two representatives both rulers of half districts contribute to the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem (Neh 3:17f)?

- A. Mizpah
- B. Gibeon
- C. Keilah
- D. Lachish

C:A:NE:3

25. Baruch zealously repaired from the angle to _____ (Neh 3:20)?

- A. The tomb of the kings
- B. The house of Eliashib the high priest
- C. The house of the Lord
- D. The house of Nergal the Persian governor

B:A:NE:3

26. Binnui repaired from his house to the _____ and the corner (Neh 3:24)?

- A. The Hananiah Tower
- B. The Sheep Gate
- C. The house of the Lord
- D. The angle

D:A:NE:3

27. Palal worked opposite the angle and the _____ (Neh 3:25)

- A. Upper palace
- B. The tomb of the kings
- C. The Sheep Gate
- D. The pool of Siloam

A:A:NE:3

28. What was near the upper palace (Neh 3:25)?

- A. The house of Eliashib
- B. The Gihon Spring
- C. The Tower of Goliath
- D. The court of the guard

D:A:NE:3

29. On what hill did the temple servants live (Neh 3:26)?

- A. Mount of Olives
- B. Hill of Ophel
- C. Mount Zion

D. Hill of the Millo

B:I:NE:3

30. What gate was near the projecting tower (Neh 3:26)?

- A. The Water Gate
- B. The Sheep Gate
- C. The Zion Gate
- D. The Dung Gate

A:I:NE:3

31. The priests made repairs by their own homes of what gate (Neh 3:28)?

- A. The Water Gate
- B. The Horse Gate
- C. The Dung Gate
- D. The Jaffa Gate

B:I:NE:3

32. Shemiah son of Shecaniah was the guard of what gate (Neh 3:29)?

- A. The East Gate
- B. The Horse Gate
- C. The Dung Gate
- D. The Water Gate

A:A:NE:3

33. The house of the temple servants and merchants was opposite what gate (Neh 3:31)?

- A. The Water Gate
- B. The Horse Gate
- C. The Dung Gate
- D. The Inspection Gate

D:A:NE:3

34. Up to what gate did the goldsmiths and merchants make repairs (Neh 3:32)?

- A. The Water Gate
- B. The Horse Gate
- C. The Sheep Gate
- D. The Dung Gate

C:A:NE:3

Nehemiah 4

1. Who became angry and incensed when he heard the wall of Jerusalem was being rebuilt (Neh 4:1)?

- A. Geshem
- B. Eliashib
- C. Sanballat
- D. Uriah

C:B:NE:4

2. Sanballat ridiculed the Jews in front of what army (Neh 4:2)?

- A. Ammonite
- B. Jabesh Gilead
- C. Jezreel
- D. Samaria

D:I:NE:4

3. What part of the ruins of Jerusalem did Sanballat mock saying they would not be able to bring them back to life (Neh 4:2)?

- A. The stones
- B. The burned timbers
- C. The gates
- D. The broken down towers

A:B:NE:4

4. Tobiah the Ammonite mocked the Jews what kind of animal would easily break down the walls of stones the Jews were building (Neh 4:3)?

- A. A horse
- B. A lion
- C. A sparrow
- D. A fox

D:B:NE:4

5. What did Nehemiah pray would be turned back on the heads of Sanballat and Tobiah (Neh 4:4)?

- A. Their threats
- B. Their insults
- C. Their discouraging words
- D. Their broken promises

B:B:NE:4

6. What did Nehemiah pray would happen to Sanballat and Tobiah (Neh 4:4)?

- A. They would be given as plunder in a land of captivity
- B. They would become like dust swept out of a house as worthless
- C. They would become like chaff blown away by the wind
- D. They would become like dung despised by all

A:I:NE:4

7. What did Nehemiah pray God would not do for Sanballat and Tobiah (Neh 4:5)?

- A. Allow them to succeed
- B. Find water in the desert
- C. Blot out their sins
- D. Protect them from the armies of Artaxerxes

C:B:NE:4

8. What did Nehemiah pray God would not cover for Sanballat and Tobiah (Neh 4:5)?

- A. Their sins
- B. Their guilt
- C. Their wickedness
- D. Their rebellion

B:I:NE:4

9. Until the wall was half built how did Nehemiah describe how the people worked (Neh 4:6)?

- A. They put their shoulders to the harness
- B. They gave it all they had
- C. Served the Lord faithfully
- D. They worked with all their heart

D:I:NE:4

10. How high was the wall built by the people with all their heart (Neh 4:6)?

- A. The foundations were laid
- B. All the wall was half height
- C. The wall was completed from the Water Gate to the Sheep Gate
- D. The first course of stones were laid

B:B:NE:4

11. When did Sanballat and Tobiah plot to fight against Jerusalem (Neh 4:7)?

- A. When they heard the foundations of the walls were completed
- B. When they heard the gates had been rebuilt
- C. When they heard that the gaps were being closed
- D. When they heard the Water Gate was completed

C:B:NE:4

12. All of the following joined Sanballat in plotting to attack Jerusalem EXCEPT (Neh 4:7)

- A. The Arabs
- B. The Ammonites
- C. The Edomites
- D. The men of Ashdod

C:A:NE:4

13. When Sanballat heard the gaps in the walls of Jerusalem were being closed what did he do (Neh 4:8)?

- A. He and others plotted to attack Jerusalem
- B. He sent his men to discourage the Jews
- C. He brought his horses to tear it down and burn its gates
- D. He laughed in ridicule

A:B:NE:4

14. What was Nehemiah's response to the threats of attack by Sanballat and Tobiah (Neh 4:9)?

- A. He strengthened the wall
- B. He sealed the gates
- C. He sent word to King Artaxerxes
- D. He prayed and posted guards

D:B:NE:4

15. Why did the people in Judah say the wall could not be rebuilt (Neh 4:10)?

- A. They did not have enough people
- B. There was too much rubble
- C. They did not have time to farm their fields
- D. There was not enough water

B:I:NE:4

16. What did the people of Judah say was giving out when the wall was half built (Neh 4:10)?

- A. Their water
- B. The food
- C. The laborers strength
- D. The supplies of timber

C:I:NE:4

17. What did the Jews who lived by their enemies tell Nehemiah ten times over (Neh 4:12)?

- A. You must stop the work on the walls or they will burn it down
- B. They are too many for us
- C. They are going to attack us this very night
- D. Wherever you turn, they will attack you

D:B:NE:4

18. Where did Nehemiah station people to ward off the attacks from Sanballat and Tobiah (Neh 4:13)?

- A. At the lowest points of the wall
- B. At the gates of the city
- C. At the towers on the walls
- D. By the springs of the city

A:B:NE:4

19. Nehemiah stationed his people in defense of the exposed points of the city with all of the following weapons EXCEPT (Neh 4:13)?

- A. Swords
- B. Slingshots
- C. Bows
- D. Spear

B:A:NE:4

20. When encouraging his nobles, officials and the people what two adjectives did Nehemiah use in reference to God (Neh 4:14)?

- A. Strong and mighty
- B. Slow to anger and abounding in mercy
- C. Great and awesome
- D. Just and righteous

C:B:NE:4

21. Nehemiah told his people they were to fight for all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 4:14)

- A. Your brothers
- B. Your sons and daughters

- C. Your fathers and mothers
- D. Your wives and homes

C:A:NE:4

22. What happened to the plot to attack by Sanballat and Tobiah (Neh 4:15)?

- A. It was exposed by Eliashib
- B. King Artaxerxes sent troops to defend the workers
- C. Nehemiah defeated them
- D. God frustrated their plot

D:B:NE:4

23. After the plot of Sanballat was exposed how did Nehemiah organize his workers (Neh 4:16)?

- A. Half did the work and half were equipped with weapons
- B. The soldiers guarded those who were doing the work on the wall
- C. The people guarded the priests who were building the wall
- D. The men were on guard while the women and children built

A:B:NE:4

24. What did each worker on the wall have with him after the plot of Sanballat (Neh 4:18)?

- A. A sword
- B. A slingshot
- C. A bow
- D. A shield

A:B:NE:4

25. How did the workers carrying material respond the the plot of Sanballat (Neh 4:17)?

- A. They put the materials on cart to transport it to Jerusalem
- B. They used their spears to carry the materials
- C. They worked with one hand with the other on their weapon
- D. They worked in shifts some working and others on guard

C:B:NE:4

26. Who stayed with Nehemiah while the workers worked with their swords at their sides (Neh 4:18)?

- A. The elders and officials of Judah
- B. The priests and Levites
- C. The chief stone mason
- D. The man who sounded the trumpet

D:I:NE:4

27. Who did Nehemiah say would fight for them as they built the wall (Neh 4:20)?

- A. Artaxerxes
- B. Eliashib and the warriors of Benjamin
- C. God
- D. The men of Tekoa

C:B:NE:4

28. What problem did Nehemiah identify as far as defense when Nehemiah talked to the officials and nobles in relation to Sanballat's plot (Neh 4:19)?

- A. They were separated and spread out
- B. The towers had not yet been built

- C. The gates of the city had been destroyed
- D. There was no water source inside the city

A:I:NE:4

29. What were the people to do when they heard the sound of the trumpet (Neh 4:20)?

- A. Prepare for battle
- B. Surround their enemy
- C. Come join them there
- D. Pray to the Lord

C:B:NE:4

30. How long did the builders continue the work each day (Neh 4:21)?

- A. From sunrise to sunset
- B. From the first light of dawn until the stars came out
- C. They never quit but built day and night
- D. They worked from sunrise until noon and then again after the heat of the

day

B:A:NE:4

31. Where did Nehemiah order the workmen and their helpers to stay for the night (Neh 4:22)?

- A. In the palace of the guard
- B. In the gates of the city
- C. Inside the city
- D. In the temple courtyard

C:I:NE:4

32. What did the workmen do at night (Neh 4:22)?

- A. They became water bearers
- B. They became wood cutters
- C. They prepared the stones for the next day
- D. They became guards

D:I:NE:4

33. What did Nehemiah and his brothers and guards not do (Neh 4:23)?

- A. Take off their clothes
- B. Set up guard posts on Mount Zion
- C. Gathered stones for their slings
- D. Closed the gates of the city every night

A:I:NE:4

34. What did Nehemiah and his men have even when they went to water (Neh 4:23)?

- A. Their trumpets
- B. Their weapons
- C. Their hammers and chisels
- D. Their skins of water

B:B:NE:4

Nehemiah 5

1. Why did the men and their wives raise an outcry against their Jewish brothers (Neh 5:1f)?

- A. They needed more water for their fields
- B. They needed to get grain for food
- C. They needed land to farm
- D. They were put outside the city walls

B:B:NE:5

2. Why were the people mortgaging their fields (Neh 5:3)?

- A. Because the wealthy were buying them up
- B. Because they had no homes to live in
- C. Because they needed to purchase grain
- D. Because they were outside the walls of Jerusalem

C:B:NE:5

3. The poor people had to mortgage all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 5:3)

- A. Their wells
- B. Their fields
- C. Their vineyards
- D. Their Homes

A:I:NE:5

4. Why did the poor people not have grain (Neh 5:3)?

- A. Because their fields had been burned by Sanballat and Tobiah
- B. Because they could not farm outside the city walls
- C. Because there was a famine
- D. Because the Egyptian had stolen all their food

C:B:NE:5

5. What did some of the poor have to do in order to pay the king's tax (Neh 5:4f)?

- A. Cut down the trees on their land
- B. Sell all their grain to the king
- C. Give up the inheritance of their fathers
- D. Sell their children into slavery

D:B:NE:5

6. Why did the poor have to sell their children into slavery (Neh 5:4f)?

- A. In order to pay the king's tax
- B. To pay for guards to protect their fields
- C. Because they had no food to feed them
- D. To stop them from being killed by Sanballat

A:B:NE:5

7. Why were the poor people powerless to stop their children from being enslaved (Neh 5:5)?

- A. Because Tobiah had taken all their money
- B. Because all their money was spent rebuilding the walls
- C. Because their fields and vineyards belonged to others
- D. Because they had no spears and swords

C:I:NE:5

8. Why was Nehemiah angry at the nobles and officials (Neh 5:7)?

- A. Because they had no compassion and generosity toward the poor
- B. Because they were exacting usury from their own countrymen
- C. Because they failed to protect the poor
- D. Because they were robbing the lands of the poor

B:B:NE:5

9. What was Nehemiah's response to the outcry of the poor (Neh 5:6)?

- A. He wept
- B. He tore his clothes
- C. He was angry
- D. He set up courts to give them justice

C:I:NE:5

10. From whom did Nehemiah say the nobles had bought back their Jewish brothers (Neh 5:8)?

- A. Sanballat
- B. The Ammonites
- C. The Persians
- D. The Gentiles

D:I:NE:5

11. What was the nobles response to Nehemiah's accusations of their enslaving their brothers (Neh 5:8)?

- A. They were silent having nothing to say
- B. They walked out of Nehemiah's presence
- C. They shouted at Nehemiah in anger
- D. They tore their robes and put dust on their heads

A:B:NE:5

12. In what did Nehemiah say the nobles should walk (Neh 5:9)?

- A. The Law of the Lord
- B. Ways of righteousness
- C. In the fear of our God
- D. With compassion on the poor

C:A:NE:5

13. What did Nehemiah do to show the nobles an example of what they should have done (Neh 5:10)?

- A. Inviting them into his home and feeding them
- B. Lending them money and grain without usury
- C. Helping them build the walls
- D. Giving them homes and land

B:I:NE:5

14. What amount of usury were the nobles to return to the poor people that they had exacted from them (Neh 5:11)?

- A. A tenth
- B. Five percent
- C. One shekel for the temple tax
- D. One hundredth

D:A:NE:5

15. Nehemiah told the nobles to give back to the poor all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 5:11)

- A. Their fields
- B. Their vineyards
- C. Their wells
- D. Their olive groves
- E. Their homes

C:I:NE:5

16. What was the response of the nobles to Nehemiah's demand that they return the fields that they had taken/bought from the poor (Neh 5:12)?

- A. They agreed to his request
- B. They rejected his request
- C. They asked for a delay in implementing it
- D. They denied having taken the fields of the poor

A:B:NE:5

17. Who did Nehemiah summon in order for the nobles to take an oath (Neh 5:12)?

- A. The prophets
- B. The governor
- C. The king's representative
- D. The priests

D:I:NE:5

18. What did Nehemiah do as a curse sign when the nobles were taking their oath to help the poor (Neh 5:13)?

- A. He put dust on his head
- B. He broke a pot in front the nobles
- C. He dug a pit in the ground
- D. He shook out the folds of his robe

D:I:NE:5

19. What did Nehemiah shaking the folds out of his robe symbolize as a sign act (Neh 5:13)?

- A. God would shake the dust off his feet and reject them
- B. God would shake out the possessions of anyone not keeping his promise
- C. God would bring dust on the heads of anyone who harmed the poor
- D. The person breaking his promise would have no clothes left to shake

B:B:NE:5

20. After Nehemiah made the nobles make an oath about helping the poor how did the whole assembly respond (Neh 5:13)?

- A. As you have said so we will do
- B. They offered sacrifices to the Lord
- C. They said, "Amen"
- D. They cut their hair in a vow

C:I:NE:5

21. In what year of Artaxerxes what Nehemiah appointed governor of Judah (Neh 5:14)?

- A. Tenth
- B. Twelfth
- C. Fifteenth

D. Twentieth

D:A:NE:5

22. Who was the Persian king who made Nehemiah governor of the land of Judah (Neh 5:14)?

- A. Artaxerxes
- B. Cyrus
- C. Darius
- D. Xerxes

A:B:NE:5

23. What did Nehemiah and his brothers not do for twelve years (Neh 5:14)?

- A. Not request soldiers from the king
- B. Not drink wine or cut their hair
- C. Not eat the food allotted to the governor
- D. Not live in the palace of the governor

C:B:NE:5

24. The governors before Nehemiah took all of the following from the people EXCEPT (Neh 5:15)?

- A. 40 shekels of silver
- B. Enslaved their sons and daughters
- C. Food
- D. Wine

B:I:NE:4

25. Why did Nehemiah not take advantage of the people under him when he was governor (Neh 5:15)?

- A. Because there was a famine in the land
- B. Sanballat was attacking Jerusalem
- C. He followed the Law of Moses
- D. Out of reverence for God

26. What did Nehemiah not acquire for himself (Neh 5:16)?

- A. Any land
- B. A palace
- C. Slaves
- D. Gold and silver

A:B:NE:5

27. To what did Nehemiah devote himself and all his men instead of acquiring land (Neh 5:16)?

- A. The study of the Law
- B. Helping the poor of the land
- C. Fighting against Sanballat and Tobiah
- D. Work on the wall of Jerusalem

D:B:NE:5

28. Who ate at Nehemiah's table (Neh 5:17)?

- A. The fatherless and widows
- B. 150 Jews and officials
- C. His sons and daughters
- D. The priests and Levites

B:I:NE:5

29. All of the following were part of Nehemiah's daily food requirement EXCEPT (Neh 5:18)?

- A. One ox
- B. Six choice sheep
- C. Ten goats
- D. Some poultry

C:A:NE:5

30. Why did Nehemiah not demand the food allotment normally allotted to the governor (Neh 5:18)?

- A. Because the demands were heavy on the people
- B. Because he did not want Artaxerxes claiming he had built Jerusalem
- C. Because the Lord provided for his needs
- D. Because the Gibeonites and Horonites provided him with food

A:B:NE:5

31. Why did Nehemiah say God should remember him with favor (Neh 5:19)?

- A. For all the suffering he had been through
- B. Because he sought the face of the Lord his God
- C. Because of his unfailing love
- D. For all he had done for these people

D:B:NE:5

Nehemiah 6

1. Which of the following was identified as an Arab (Neh 6:1)?

- A. Geshem
- B. Tobiah
- C. Sanballat
- D. Eliashib

A:I:NE:6

2. When did Sanballat request a meeting with Nehemiah (Neh 6:2)?

- A. When the gates of Jerusalem had been completed
- B. When Nehemiah was sending word back to Artaxerxes
- C. When no gaps were left in the wall of Jerusalem
- D. When Artaxerxes sent more soldiers as reinforcements

C:B:NE:6

3. What had Nehemiah not yet completed when Sanballat requested a meeting (Neh 6:1)?

- A. Not finished the walls of the temple
- B. Not finished the walls by the Millo
- C. Not finished setting the doors in the gates
- D. Not finished building the palace and the citadel

C:I:NE:6

4. Where did Sanballat want to meet with Nehemiah (Neh 6:2)?

- A. At Aphek
- B. On the plain of Ono
- C. In the Sorek Valley
- D. In the Jezreel Valley

B:I:NE:6

5. Why was Sanballat wanting to meet with Nehemiah (Neh 6:2)?

- A. He wanted to harm Nehemiah
- B. He wanted Nehemiah to give a good report to Artaxerxes
- C. He wanted to make a covenant of peace with Nehemiah
- D. He wanted to purchase grain from Nehemiah

A:B:NE:6

6. What response did Nehemiah give to Sanballat when he requested a meeting on the plain of Ono (Neh 6:3)?

- A. I do not trust you
- B. How can I meet with those whom God has not approved of
- C. You are only seeking to harm me and not help
- D. I am carrying on a great project and cannot go down

D:B:NE:6

7. How many times did Sanballat request a meeting with Nehemiah (Neh 6:4)?

- A. Twice
- B. Three times
- C. Four times
- D. Five times

C:A:NE:6

8. Which of the following did not send to meet and harm Nehemiah opposing the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem (Neh 6:1)?

- A. Sanballat
- B. Tobiah
- C. Eliashib
- D. Geshem

C:B:NE:6

9. What did Sanballat's letter accuse Nehemiah of (Neh 6:6)?

- A. He was plotting a revolt and make himself king
- B. He had stolen articles out of the temple and sold them
- C. He was building a palace for himself at the people's expense
- D. He was refusing to pay taxes to the Persians

A:B:NE:6

10. Who did Sanballat claim in his letter that Nehemiah had appointed (Neh 6:7)?

- A. Priests and Levites to anoint him as king
- B. Prophets to proclaim "There is a king in Judah"
- C. Gate keepers to stop any Persians from entering Jerusalem
- D. Tax collectors to collect revenue for him rather than Artaxerxes

B:B:NE:6

11. What was Nehemiah's response to Sanballat's letter (Neh 6:8)?

- A. You are a thorn in my side
- B. You are lying
- C. You are afraid now that our wall has been completed
- D. You are just making this up in your head

D:I:NE:6

12. Why did Nehemiah suggest Sanballat had written the letter accusing him of revolt and wanting to be made king (Neh 6:9)?

- A. He was trying to get Artaxerxes to stop the rebuilding
- B. Sanballat was afraid of the Jews
- C. He was trying to frighten the people into stopping the rebuilding
- D. He was warning Nehemiah that if he didn't stop there would be trouble

C:I:NE:6

13. After receiving Sanballat's letter what did Nehemiah pray (Neh 6:9)?

- A. That God would strengthen his hands
- B. That God would be his rock and his fortress
- C. That God would not listen to Sanballat
- D. That God would forgive his sin

A:B:NE:6

14. What did Shemaiah who was shut in his house suggest (Neh 6:10)?

- A. He should purchase 100 swords and 50 shields for the workmen
- B. That he should take men and attack Sanballat on the plain of Ono
- C. That he should build a mote around the city outside the city walls
- D. That Nehemiah and he meet in the temple because men were coming to kill

him

D:B:NE:6

15. Who suggested that Nehemiah meet him in the temple and close himself off there (Neh 6:10)?

- A. Tobiah

- B. Shemaiah
- C. Eliashib
- D. Phineas

B:A:NE:6

16. How did Nehemiah react to Shemaiah's suggestion of entering the temple (Neh 6:11)?

- A. He said he would not go into the temple to save his life
- B. He said he would not go into the temple without offering a sacrifice
- C. He said he would go but only if the highpriest approved it
- D. He said he would not go until Sanballat breached the walls

A:B:NE:6

17. What did Nehemiah realize about Shemaiah (Neh 6:12)?

- A. He was a bad advisor and his advice was against the law
- B. He was a noble who cared only about himself
- C. He was prophesying because Sanballat had hired him
- D. He was a corrupt priest and had no respect for the ways of the Lord

C:B:NE:6

18. Why did Sanballat hire Shimaiah (Neh 6:12)?

- A. To kill Nehemiah and do it without having to defend themselves
- B. To trick Nehemiah into giving himself up on behalf of the people
- C. To stop Nehemiah from rebuilding the temple
- D. To intimidate Nehemiah into committing a sin and discredit him

D:B:NE:6

19. What group of people tried to intimidate Nehemiah (Neh 6:14)?

- A. The priests
- B. The prophets
- C. The nobles
- D. The nobles

B:I:NE:6

20. Who was Noadiah (Neh 6:14)?

- A. Prophetess
- B. A wife of a noble
- C. A priestess of Sanballat
- D. The queen of the Arabs

A:I:NE:6

21. In what month was the wall completed (Neh 6:15)?

- A. Nisan
- B. Tishrei
- C. Kislev
- D. Elul
- E. Adar

D:A:NE:6

22. How long did it take Nehemiah to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem (Neh 6:15)?

- A. 33 days
- B. 52 days
- C. 95 days

- D. One year

B:A:NE:6

23. Why did the surrounding nations lose their confidence (Neh 6:16)?

- A. Because they realized Nehemiah had the support of Artaxerxes
- B. Because they realized Nehemiah was a great leader among the people
- C. Because they realized that this work had been done with God's help
- D. Because they realized the strength of the people

C:B:NE:6

24. Which of Nehemiah's enemies had married into some of the families of the Jews (Neh 6:18)?

- A. Sanballat
- B. Geshem
- C. Amraphael
- D. Tobiah

D:B:NE:6

25. Who sent repeated letters trying to intimidate Nehemiah (Neh 6:17)?

- A. Sanballat
- B. Tobiah
- C. Geshem
- D. Amraphael

B:B:NE:6

26. Who reported the good deeds of Tobiah to Nehemiah (Neh 6:19)?

- A. The nobles
- B. The priests
- C. The people of Tekoa
- D. The prophets

A:I:NE:6

Nehemiah 7

1. Nehemiah appointed all of the following after the doors were set in place and the wall had been rebuilt EXCEPT (Neh 7:1)?

- A. The singers
- B. The Levites
- C. The Gate Keepers
- D. The priests

D:B:NE:7

2. Who did Nehemiah put in charge after he finished building the wall (Neh 7:2)?

- A. His father Elkanah
- B. His son Zaccai
- C. His brother Hanani
- D. His servant Passhur

C:B:NE:7

3. Why did Nehemiah pick Hananiah to be in charge of Jerusalem (Neh 7:2)?

- A. Because he feared God more than most men do
- B. Because he was faithful in all his house
- C. Because he was a man after God's own heart
- D. Because he was a righteous man who walked in the ways of the Lord

A:B:NE:7

4. Who was said to be a man of integrity (Neh 7:2)?

- A. Elkanah
- B. Hananiah
- C. Eliashib
- D. Passhur

B:I:NE:7

5. When did Nehemiah say that the gates of were not to be opened until _____ (Neh 7:3)?

- A. Sunrise
- B. The sun was hot
- C. Noon
- D. Just before the boys went to draw water in the morning

B:A:NE:7

6. What was to be done while the gatekeepers were still on duty (Neh 7:3)?

- A. The sheep were to be gathered into the city
- B. All those entering the city were to come in
- C. All foreigners must leave the city
- D. The gates were to be shut and barred

D:B:NE:7

7. Who were to be appointed as guards of Jerusalem (Neh 7:3)?

- A. The servants of the governor
- B. The clan of Arah
- C. Residents of the city
- D. The Levites

C:A:NE:7

8. Where were the guards to be stationed (Neh 7:3)?

- A. At their posts and near their own homes
- B. At the gates of the city
- C. On the walls of the city
- D. By the citadel and at the surrounding gates

A:I:NE:7

9. How did Nehemiah describe the city after the walls were completed (Neh 7:4)?

- A. Great and awesome
- B. Holy and righteous
- C. A fortress and unassailable
- D. Large and spacious

D:I:NE:7

10. What problem did Nehemiah note that the walled large and spacious city of Jerusalem faced in his days (Neh 7:4)?

- A. There were many still left in Babylon
- B. There were few people in it
- C. The enemies were strong
- D. The temple was still in disrepair

B:I:NE:7

11. After the walls were finished why did Nehemiah assemble the nobles and people (Neh 7:5)?

- A. For registration by families
- B. To count the number of fighting men
- C. For the first Passover in the rebuilt Jerusalem
- D. For the distribution of grain

A:B:NE:7

12. What did Nehemiah find (Neh 7:5)?

- A. The record of those who had been exiled to Babylon
- B. The Book of the Law in the temple
- C. The ark of the covenant that Moses had built
- D. A genealogical record of those who first returned

D:B:NE:7

13. Who had originally taken the exiles into captivity (Neh 7:6)?

- A. Cyrus king of Persia
- B. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon
- C. Shalmaneser king of Nineveh
- D. Alexander king of all nations

B:B:NE:7

14. Who were the first two names listed as being the leaders of the exiles who first returned to Jerusalem (Neh 7:7)?

- A. Zerubabel and Jeshua
- B. Zaccai and Nehemiah
- C. Mordecai and Passhur
- D. Elnathan and Nehum

A:A:NE:7

15. The list of the returnees that Nehemiah found had totals according to _____ (Neh 7:8ff)

- A. Their tribes
- B. According to when they were first taken to Babylon
- C. According to their towns
- D. According to their clans

C:B:NE:7

16. The list of the returnees that Nehemiah found had totals according to _____ (Neh 7:8ff)

- A. Their tribes
- B. According to when they were first taken to Babylon
- C. According to their towns
- D. According to their clans

C:B:NE:7

17. All of the following were specific groups that were listed in the geneological records that Nehemiah found EXCEPT (Neh 7:39ff)

- A. Priests
- B. Levites
- C. Singers
- D. Prophets
- E. Temple Servants

D:B:NE:7

18. What king of Israel's servants were specifically mentioned twice in the geneological records that Nehemiah found (Neh 7:57)?

- A. Saul
- B. David
- C. Solomon
- D. Hezekiah
- E. Josiah

C:B:NE:7

19. Of the singers that were listed in the geneological record found by Nehemiah whose descendants were listed (Neh 7:44)?

- A. The descendants of Asaph
- B. The descendants of Korah
- C. The descendants of Lemuel
- D. The descendants of Eliphaz

A:I:NE:7

20. What problem did some of the returnees have after Nehemiah found the geneological records (Neh 7:61)?

- A. They were from the tribe of Ephraim
- B. They were Samaritans who had intermarried with the people of the land
- C. They could not show that their families were from Israel
- D. Their families were from the sons of the prophets

C:B:NE:7

21. What happened to the priests whose families could not be found in the geneological records (Neh 7:65)?

- A. They were put outside the city
- B. They were excluded as unclean

- C. They were not allowed on the temple mount
- D. They could not wear the priestly garments

B:I:NE:7

22. The priests whose families could not be found in the genealogical records were excluded until what time (Neh 7:65)?

- A. A prophet would arise
- B. The Messiah would come and declare a decision on the matter
- C. Until the records were found
- D. There was a priest ministering with the Urim and Thummim

D:B:NE:7

23. What was the number of returnees found on the genealogical list found by Nehemiah (Neh 7:66)?

- A. 34,538
- B. 42,360
- C. 98,732
- D. 103,593

B:I:NE:7

24. All of the following animals were listed in the list found by Nehemiah EXCEPT (Neh 7:69)

- A. Camels
- B. Horses
- C. Sheep
- D. Mules
- E. Donkeys

C:A:NE:7

25. All of the following gave gold to the treasury for the work EXCEPT (Neh 7:71f)

- A. The governor
- B. Heads of the families
- C. The people
- D. The nobles and officials

26. In what units of measure were the gifts of gold given by the people measured (Neh 7:72)?

- A. Drachmas
- B. Shekels
- C. Talents
- D. Minas

A:A:NE:7

27. In what units of measure were the gifts of silver given by the people measured (Neh 7:72)?

- A. Drachmas
- B. Shekels
- C. Talents
- D. Minas

D:A:NE:7

28. Where did the priests, Levites, gatekeepers, singers and the temple servants settle (Neh 7:78)?

- A. In Jerusalem
- B. In their own towns
- C. In the hill country of Judea
- D. In the plains of Ono

B:B:NE:7

29. In what month had the Israelites settled in their towns (Neh 7:73)

- A. First
- B. Third
- C. Fifth
- D. Seventh

D:A:NE:7

Nehemiah 8

1. In what square did the people assemble for Ezra to read the Book of Moses to them (Neh 8:1)?

- A. By the southern wall of the city
- B. By the Gihon Spring
- C. By the Water Gate
- D. By the Citadel

C:A:NE:8

2. Who did the assembled people tell to bring out the Law of Moses (Neh 8:1)?

- A. Nehemiah
- B. The sons of Asaph
- C. Zerubbabel the governor
- D. Ezra the scribe

D:B:NE:8

3. What did the assembled people request that Ezra the scribe bring out (Neh 8:1)?

- A. The ark of the covenant
- B. The Book of the Law of Moses
- C. The decree of Cyrus
- D. The Book of the Annals of the Kings
- E. The book of Iddo the seer

B:B:NE:8

4. Ezra the scribe also functioned as a _____ (Neh 8:2)?

- A. Priest
- B. Prophet
- C. Judge
- D. Servant of the temple

A:B:NE:8

5. How does the text designate those who gathered before Ezra's reading of the Law (Neh 8:2)?

- A. All who were of the tribe of Judah
- B. All the returnees who had returned from the exile
- C. All the tribes of Israel
- D. All who could understand

D:I:NE:8

6. For how long did Ezra read the Book of the Law in the square before the Water Gate (Neh 8:3)?

- A. From dawn until dusk
- B. From daybreak till noon
- C. From noon until the evening sacrifice
- D. From noon until sunset

B:A:NE:8

7. From where did Ezra read the Book of the Law to the assembled people by the Water Gate (Neh 8:4)?

- A. On the platform in front of the temple
- B. From the wall of the city
- C. From a high wooden platform

D. From the roof of the Water Gate

C:I:NE:8

8. As Ezra opened the Book of the Law to read it what did the people do (Neh 8:5)?

- A. They shouted "Hallelujah"
- B. They sounded the trumpets
- C. They sat down
- D. They stood

D:B:NE:8

9. When Ezra praised the Lord how did the people respond (Neh 8:6)?

- A. They sounded the cymbals and played the stringed instruments
- B. They raised their hands and said "Amen! Amen!"
- C. They sang the song of Moses and the Lamb
- D. They were silent before Ezra

B:B:NE:8

10. After saying "Amen" what did the people do before Ezra (Neh 8:6)?

- A. They shouted "Hallelujah"
- B. They shouted for joy before the Lord that the wall was completed
- C. They bowed down and worshipped with their faces to the ground
- D. They turned their faces toward heaven

C:B:NE:8

11. Who actually instructed the people reading it and giving it meaning for the people (Neh 8:8)?

- A. The Levites
- B. The priests
- C. The prophets
- D. Iddo the seer

A:B:NE:8

12. What did the Levites do in regard to the reading of the Book of the Law of God (Neh 8:8)?

- A. They led the people in worship
- B. They chanted "for his love is forever" after each chapter
- C. They made it clear so the people could understand it
- D. They raised their hands and prayed for the people

C:B:NE:8

13. What had the people been doing while the Law was being read (Neh 8:9)?

- A. Standing in silence
- B. Weeping
- C. Rejoicing
- D. Shouting

B:B:NE:8

14. All of the following told the people that the day when the Law was read was sacred EXCEPT (Neh 8:9)

- A. Ezra the priest and scribe
- B. The Levites who were instructing
- C. Nehemiah the governor
- D. Eliashib the high priest

D:B:NE:8

15. What did Nehemiah tell the people to do on the sacred day the Law was read (Neh 8:10)?

- A. Enjoy choice food and sweet drinks
- B. Go to their homes in silence
- C. Choose this day whom they would serve
- D. Rejoice that the wall had been completed

A:I:NE:8

15. What did Nehemiah tell the people to do on the sacred day the Law was read (Neh 8:10)?

- A. Go to their homes in silence
- B. Choose this day whom they would serve
- C. Send some food and drinks to those who had nothing
- D. Rejoice that the wall had been completed

C:B:NE:8

16. What did Nehemiah on the sacred day the Law was read tell the people what their strength was (Neh 8:10)?

- A. The fear of the Lord
- B. The joy of the Lord
- C. The arm of the Lord
- D. The love of the Lord

B:B:NE:8

17. Who calmed the people encouraging them not to grieve (Neh 8:11)?

- A. The priests
- B. The prophets
- C. The nobles
- D. The Levites

D:I:NE:8

18. Why did the people go away to celebrate with great joy after the Book of the Law was read (Neh 8:12)?

- A. Because they now understood the words
- B. Because they trusted in the Lord God of heaven
- C. Because they feared God and Nehemiah his servant
- D. Because they remembered how God had delivered Israel out of Egypt

A:B:NE:8

19. The second day of the month all of the following gathered around Ezra to give attention to the words of the Law EXCEPT (Neh 8:13)

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The Heads of the families
- D. The servants of the temple

D:I:NE:8

20. Why did the priests and Levites gather around Ezra on the second day of the month (Neh 8:13)?

- A. To hear the word of the Lord read
- B. To give attention to the words of the Law

- C. To ask questions about the Book of the Law
- D. To read sections of the Law

B:B:NE:8

21. What did the priests and Levites find written in the Law in the seventh month as a feast (Neh 8:14)?

- A. The Feast of Passover
- B. The Day of Atonement
- C. The Feast of Booths
- D. The Feast of Weeks

C:B:NE:8

22. After reading the Law and finding out there was supposed to be a feast in the seventh month what were the people instructed to do (Neh 8:15)?

- A. Go gather branches to make booths
- B. Go offer sacrifices of the first fruits
- C. Present two goats to the Lord
- D. Offer up a Passover lamb

A:B:NE:8

23. The people built booths in all of the following places EXCEPT (Neh 8:16)

- A. The roof of their homes
- B. In the Kidron Valley
- C. Their courtyards
- D. In the courts of the house of God

B:I:NE:8

24. By what two gates were booths built to celebrate the Feast of Booths in the seventh month (Neh 8:16)?

- A. Sheep and Jaffa gates
- B. Zion and Damascus gates
- C. Lions' and Dung gates
- D. Water and Ephraim gates

D:A:NE:8

25. The people were instructed to gather branches for the Feast of Booths from all of the following trees EXCEPT (Neh 8:15)

- A. Olive trees
- B. Myrtles
- C. Fig trees
- D. Palm trees

C:A:NE:8

26. The Feast of Booths the returned exiles celebrated had not been celebrated since the days of _____ like that (Neh 8:17)?

- A. Joshua
- B. David
- C. Solomon
- D. Hezekiah

A:B:NE:8

27. What was done on all seven days of the Feast of Booths that the returned exiles celebrated (Neh 8:18)?

- A. They sang hymns and praised the Lord
- B. Nehemiah gave food to the people who came from far away
- C. Ezra read the Book of the Law of God
- D. They offered sacrifices to the Lord

C:B:NE:8

28. What happened on the eighth day after the Feast of Booths (Neh 8:18)?

- A. They returned to their homes
- B. The people assembled
- C. They shouted in celebration
- D. They returned the Book of the Law to the temple

B:I:NE:8

Nehemiah 9

1. When the Israelites gathered together confessing their sins they did all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 9:1)

- A. Put dust on their heads
- B. Wore sackcloth
- C. Tore their robes
- D. Fasted

C:B:NE:9

2. On what day of the seventh month did the Israelites confess their sins (Neh 9:1)?

- A. Fifth day
- B. Eighth day
- C. Sixteenth day
- D. Twenty-fourth day

D:A:NE:9

3. What was noted that the Israelites did just before they confessed their sins (Neh 9:2)?

- A. Separated themselves from all foreigners
- B. Gave grain to the poor
- C. Put away all their pagan idols
- D. Shut the gates of the city and posted guards there

A:B:NE:9

4. The Israelites confessed their own sins and _____ (Neh 9:2)?

- A. The sins of those around them
- B. The wickedness of their fathers
- C. The rebellion of the kings of Israel
- D. Humbled themselves before the Lord

B:B:NE:9

5. How did the confessing exiles spend the first quarter of their day (Neh 9:3)?

- A. Standing and reading from the Book of the Law
- B. Bowing with their heads to the ground
- C. Confession and worshipping God
- D. Guarding the gates and walls of Jerusalem

A:B:NE:9

6. How did the exiles who were assembled on the 24th day spend the second quarter of their day (Neh 9:30)?

- A. Standing and reading from the Book of the Law
- B. Bowing with their heads to the ground
- C. Confession and worshipping God
- D. Guarding the gates and walls of Jerusalem

C:B:NE:9

7. What did the Levites standing on the stairs do (Neh 9:4)?

- A. Tore their robes and confessed their sins
- B. Called with loud voices to the Lord their God
- C. Opened the gates of the temple for all to enter
- D. They bowed their heads and led Israel in prayer to God

B:B:NE:9

8. Who said "Stand up and praise the Lord your God" (Neh 9:5)?

- A. Nehemiah
- B. Ezra
- C. The priests
- D. The Levites

D:I:NE:9

9. In the Levites prayer to God they praised God for creating all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 9:6)

- A. The heavens
- B. The earth
- C. The mountains
- D. The seas

C:I:NE:9

10. Whom did the Levites in their prayer note as worshippers of God (Neh 9:6)?

- A. All of Israel
- B. The nations of the earth
- C. The righteous
- D. The multitudes of heaven

D:I:NE:9

11. Whom did the Levites in their prayer say God chose (Neh 9:7)?

- A. Noah
- B. Abram
- C. Israel
- D. David

B:B:NE:9

12. Where did the prayer of the Levites say Abram was from (Neh 9:7)?

- A. Haran on the Euphrates
- B. The land of the Amorites
- C. Ur of the Chaldeans
- D. Aram-Naharim

C:B:NE:9

13. What aspect of the Abrahamic covenant did the Levites mention in their prayer (Neh 9:8)?

- A. That God would give him the land of the Canaanites
- B. That God would multiply his seed
- C. That God would make him a blessing to all the nations
- D. That God would give him a son to sit on the throne forever

A:B:NE:9

14. Whose heart did the Levites in their prayer say God found faithful (Neh 9:8)?

- A. Joseph's
- B. Daniel's
- C. Abraham's
- D. Nehemiah's

C:B:NE:9

15. All of the following were peoples of the land God said he would give to Abraham's descendants EXCEPT (Neh 9:8)

- A. Canaanites

- B. Hittites
- C. Jebusites
- D. Ammonites

D:I:NE:9

16. In the prayer of the Levites where did God hear the cry of his people (Neh 9:9)?

- A. By the Nile River
- B. At the Red Sea
- C. In Pithom and Rameses
- D. In the desert

B:I:NE:9

17. In the prayer of the Levites what did God see in Egypt (Neh 9:9)?

- A. The suffering of their forefathers
- B. The power and might of Pharaoh
- C. The idols of Egypt
- D. The cities built by the Israelites

A:B:NE:9

18. In the prayer of the Levites what did God send against Pharaoh (Neh 9:10)?

- A. Hail and fire
- B. Frogs and darkness
- C. Signs and wonders
- D. His angelic hosts

C:B:NE:9

19. In the prayer of the Levites they mention what did God make for himself in Egypt (Neh 9:10)?

- A. A people
- B. A covenant
- C. A promise
- D. A name

D:B:NE:9

20. In the prayer of the Levites who was compared to a stone in mighty waters (Neh 9:11)?

- A. The pursuers of the Israelites at the Red Sea
- B. The arm strong arm of the Lord
- C. Moses and the people of Israel
- D. Joshua at the Jordan River

A:B:NE:9

21. In the prayer of the Levites how did God lead Israel (Neh 9:12)?

- A. By a shining star
- B. By the hand of Moses
- C. By a pillar of cloud
- D. From Mount Sinai

C:B:NE:9

22. In the prayer of the Levites where did God speak to Israel from (Neh 9:13)?

- A. Mount Zion
- B. Heaven
- C. The mouth of his prophets

D. In the desert

B:I:NE:9

23. In the prayer of the Levites where did God come down (Neh 9:13)?

- A. At the Red Sea
- B. At Kadesh in the desert
- C. At Mount Zion
- D. At Mount Sinai

D:B:NE:9

24. In the prayer of the Levites what did God give Israel (Neh 9:13)?

- A. Regulations and laws that are just
- B. A tabernacle that was holy
- C. A covenant to the descendants of David
- D. Prosperity, health and blessing

A:I:NE:9

25. In the prayer of the Levites what did God make known at Mount Sinai (Neh 9:14)?

- A. The mind of the Lord
- B. His holiness
- C. His holy Sabbath
- D. His ten commands

C:B:NE:9

26. In the prayer of the Levites Moses was identified as _____ (Neh 9:14)?

- A. God's prophet
- B. God's servant
- C. God's leader
- D. God's hand

B:B:NE:9

27. In the prayer of the Levites what did God give the Israelites from heaven (Neh 9:15)?

- A. His will
- B. The Book of the Law
- C. Rain
- D. Bread

D:B:NE:9

28. In the prayer of the Levites where did God get water for them (Neh 9:15)?

- A. From a rock
- B. From the rain
- C. From heaven
- D. From springs in the desert

A:B:NE:9

29. In the prayer of the Levites how did God swear to give Israel possession of the land (Neh 9:15)?

- A. By shaking hands
- B. By walking between the pieces of the sacrifice
- C. By an uplifted hand
- D. He swore by his own name

C:I:NE:9

30. In the prayer of the Levites what did they say was the response of the forefathers to God's commands (Neh 9:16)?

- A. They were contrite
- B. They were arrogant
- C. They were rebellious
- D. They were faithful

B:B:NE:9

31. In the prayer of the Levites what did Israel faith to remember (Neh 9:17)?

- A. The Law of the Lord
- B. The covenant God made with them at Mount Sinai
- C. The faithful love of the Lord
- D. The miracles God performed among them

D:B:NE:9

32. In the prayer of the Levites what did the Israelites do in their stiff-neck rebellion (Neh 9:17)?

- A. They appointed a leader to return to their slavery
- B. They disobeyed his commands
- C. They built golden calves and worshipped idols
- D. They longed for the food of Egypt

A:B:NE:9

33. In the prayer of the Levites they praise God for being _____ (Neh 9:17)

- A. Great and awesome
- B. Just and true
- C. Slow to anger
- D. Faithful in all his ways

C:B:NE:9

34. In the prayer of the Levites they praise God for _____ (Neh 9:17)

- A. Being great and awesome
- B. Being just and true
- C. Being Faithful in all his ways
- D. Abounding in love

D:B:NE:9

35. In the prayer of the Levites they praise God for being _____ (Neh 9:17)

- A. Great and awesome
- B. Gracious and compassionate
- C. Just and true
- D. Faithful in all his ways

B:B:NE:9

36. In the prayer of the Levites what was linked to the Israelites committing awful blasphemies (Neh 9:18)?

- A. Their casting an image of a calf
- B. Their going after the Midianite gods
- C. Their wanting to return to Egypt
- D. Their complaining about not having any water

A:B:NE:9

37. In the prayer of the Levites how did God direct Israel in the way they were to go at night (Neh 9:19)?

- A. In a pillar of cloud
- B. In a pillar of fire
- C. By the hand of Moses
- D. By the tabernacle of God

B:B:NE:9

38. In the prayer of the Levites what did God not do in the desert (Neh 9:19)?

- A. Strike them down
- B. Stop his tender care
- C. Break his covenant
- D. Abandon Israel

D:B:NE:9

39. In the prayer of the Levites how did God instruct them in the desert (Neh 9:20)?

- A. He wrote his law on their hearts
- B. Through the words of Moses
- C. He gave them his Spirit
- D. He taught them his law

C:B:NE:9

40. In the prayer of the Levites how long did God sustain them in the desert (Neh 9:21)?

- A. 10 years
- B. 20 years
- C. 40 years
- D. 50 years

C:B:NE:9

41. In the prayer of the Levites what did not happen to the Israelites in the desert (Neh 9:21)?

- A. Their clothes did not wear out
- B. They had all the water then wanted
- C. They got food from a rock
- D. Their children did not perish

A:I:NE:9

42. In the prayer of the Levites what two kings were cited as defeated (Neh 9:22)?

- A. Hiram king of Tyre and Sisera king of nations
- B. Og king of Bashan and Sihon king of Heshbon
- C. Balak king of Moab and Hazael king of Aram
- D. Achish king of Gath and Jabin king of Hazor

B:B:NE:9

43. In the prayer of the Levites it said God made Israel as numerous as _____ (Neh 9:22)/

- A. The sand of the seashore
- B. The great nations of the earth
- C. The stars
- D. The dust of the earth

C:B:NE:9

44. In the prayer of the Levites who is identified as the group that Israel subdued when they took over the land along with their kings (Neh 9:24)?

- A. The Jebusites
- B. The Hittites
- C. The Amorites
- D. The Canaanites

D:B:NE:9

45. In the prayer of the Levites all of the following are listed as the good things of the land God gave them EXCEPT (Neh 9:25)

- A. Wells already dug
- B. Vineyards
- C. Sheep
- D. Olive groves
- E. Fruit trees

C:B:NE:9

46. In the prayer of the Levites what did Israel do with the Law once they were in the land (Neh 9:26)?

- A. They burned it
- B. They put it behind their back
- C. They forgot it
- D. They rebelled against it

B:A:NE:9

47. In the prayer of the Levites who did the Israelites kill when they got into the promised land (Neh 9:26)?

- A. Their children
- B. Their neighbors
- C. The priests
- D. The prophets

D:B:NE:9

48. In the prayer of the Levites what role of the prophets was cited (Neh 9:26)?

- A. To admonish the people to turn back to God
- B. To prepare the people to meet God
- C. To speak the word of God
- D. To lead the people in the ways of God

A:B:NE:9

49. In the prayer of the Levites what did God do when the Israelites rebelled against the Lord (Neh 9:27)?

- A. He sent locusts as his messengers
- B. He handed them over to their enemies
- C. He stopped the rains from watering the earth
- D. He gave them evil rulers

B:B:NE:9

50. In the prayer of the Levites what did the Israelites do when they were oppressed by their enemies (Neh 9:27)?

- A. They rebelled once again against the Lord
- B. They forgot the Lord their maker

- C. They cried out to God
- D. They served the Baals

C:B:NE:9

51. In the prayer of the Levites when the Israelites cried out to the Lord what did he do (Neh 9:27)?

- A. He sent them rain
- B. He gave them the desires of their hearts
- C. He gave them prophets after their own hearts
- D. He sent them deliverers

D:B:NE:9

52. In the prayer of the Levites what did God do time after time (Neh 9:28)?

- A. Gave them bread from heaven
- B. Guided them with a pillar of cloud
- C. Delivered them
- D. Pardoned their sin

C:B:NE:9

53. In the prayer of the Levites how did they say a person would live (Neh 9:29)?

- A. If he obeyed God's law
- B. If he walked in the ways of the Lord
- C. If they returned to the Lord
- D. If they remembered the Lord their God

A:B:NE:9

54. In the prayer of the Levites they said how did God admonished the Israelites (Neh 9:30)?

- A. By Moses and Aaron
- B. By his Spirit through the prophets
- C. By his priests and holy men
- D. By his covenant

B:B:NE:9

55. In the prayer of the Levites to whom did God hand the Israelites over to after they paid no attention to his prophets (Neh 9:30)?

- A. To the Egyptians
- B. To the Babylonians
- C. To their neighbors
- D. To the Assyrians

C:I:NE:9

56. In the prayer of the Levites they ask God to not look on their hardships as trifling from what days until today (Neh 9:32)?

- A. From the days they were exiled in Babylon
- B. From the days they came out of Egypt
- C. From the days of the kings of Assyria
- D. From the days of the judges of Israel

C:A:NE:9

57. In the prayer of the Levites they identify God as the one who keeps _____ (Neh 9:32)?

- A. His covenant of love

- B. His promise to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- C. His covenant to David
- D. His holiness and righteousness

A:B:NE:9

58. In the prayer of the Levites they claim that in all that had happened to them God was _____ (Neh 9:33)

- A. Compassionate
- B. Holy
- C. Just
- D. Their deliverer

C:I:NE:9

59. In the prayer of the Levites all of the following are listed as having done wrong EXCEPT (Neh 9:34)

- A. Our kings
- B. Our prophets
- C. Our priests
- D. Our fathers

B:B:NE:9

60. In the prayer of the Levites they said even though they were in their kingdom the people still _____ (Neh 9:35)

- A. Rebelled against the Lord
- B. Would not listen to God's prophets
- C. Did not obey God's law
- D. Did not turn from their evil ways

D:B:NE:9

61. In the prayer of the Levites they call on God to see that they were _____ in the land he had given their forefathers (Neh 9:36)

- A. Slaves
- B. Faithful
- C. Oppressed
- D. Insecure

A:B:NE:9

62. In the prayer of the Levites they express to God that they are in great _____ (Neh 9:37)

- A. Need
- B. Contrition
- C. Distress
- D. Sorrow

C:I:NE:9

63. After the prayer of the Levites what did the people decide to do (Neh 9:38)?

- A. Repent
- B. Seek the Lord with all their hearts
- C. Return to the Lord
- D. Make a binding agreement

D:I:NE:9

64. What was done to the written agreement that was made after the Levitical prayer (Neh 9:38)?

- A. All the leaders put their seal on it
- B. It was signed by Nehemiah and the high priest
- C. All the people present raised their hands in an oath
- D. The agreement was put in a sealed container and buried

A:B:NE:9

Nehemiah 10

1. Nehemiah was the son of _____ (Neh 210:1)

- A. Pashhur
- B. Baruch
- C. Maaziah
- D. Hacaliah

D:A:NE:10

2. Nehemiah was one of the member who sealed the binding agreement and was given the title _____ (Neh 10:1)

- A. Prince
- B. Governor
- C. Official
- D. Priest

B:B:NE:10

3. All of the following groups sealed the bindnig agreement EXCEPT (Neh 10:1-28)

- A. Levites
- B. Priests
- C. Temple servants
- D. Leaders of the people

C:I:NE:10

4. The temple servants and singers were said to have bound themselves to the agreement by doing what (Neh 10:28)?

- A. Separating themselves from the neighboring peoples
- B. Paying their tithes to the temple
- C. Supplying Nehemiah with stones for the walls of Jerusalem
- D. Circumcising their sons on the fifth day of the month

A:B:NE:9

5. Why did the temple servants and singers separate themselves from the neighboring peoples (Neh 10:29)?

- A. Because of the command of Ezra the priest
- B. For the sake of the Law of God
- C. In order not to worship other gods
- D. Because they were holy unto the Lord

B:I:NE:10

6. Through whom did God give the Law of God (Neh 10:29)?

- A. Through the mouths of the prophets
- B. From God written on tablets of stone
- C. Through Moses the servant of God
- D. Through Baruch the scribe

C:B:NE:10

7. Who was called the “servant of God” (Neh 10:29)?

- A. Nehemiah
- B. Ezra
- C. Moses
- D. Abraham

C:B:NE:9

8. How did the people and the nobles bind themselves to the agreement (Neh 10:29)?

- A. By shouting "Amen"
- B. By signing Nehemiah's scroll
- C. With a curse and oath
- D. By offering up a sacrifice

C:B:NE:10

9. What did the people promise not to do (Neh 10:30)?

- A. Go after other gods and so violate the Law of God
- B. Return to Babylon
- C. Withhold their tithes and offerings to support the governor
- D. Give their daughters in marriage to the peoples around them

D:B:NE:10

10. What goods did the people say they would refuse to buy or sell (Neh 10:31)?

- A. Chariots and horses from Egypt
- B. Grain on the Sabbath
- C. Wine grown by foreigners on their land
- D. Meat offered to idols

B:B:NE:10

11. Every seventh year the people promised they would not work the land and _____ (Neh 10:31)?

- A. Cancel all debts
- B. Bring a third of their produce to the temple
- C. Set their slaves free
- D. Return the land to its original owners

A:B:NE:10

12. What did the people say they would give a third of a shekel for each year (Neh 10:32)?

- A. For food for the priests to eat
- B. For the support of the governor
- C. For the service of the house of God
- D. For the gatekeepers and singers

C:I:NE:10

13. The third of a shekel was given each year to support all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 10:33)

- A. Bread set out on the table
- B. Grain and burn offerings
- C. Offerings for the New Moon and Sabbaths
- D. Support for the repairing the temple

D:B:NE:10

14. What was the listed function of the sin offerings for Israel (Neh 10:33)?

- A. Forgiveness
- B. Atonement
- C. Redemption
- D. Reconciliation

B:A:NE:10

15. What did they cast lots to determine (Neh 10:34)?

- A. Who would serve as high priest that year
- B. Who was responsible to be the gate keepers each month
- C. To determine which family would bring wood for the altar
- D. To determine which district should supply the daily burnt offering

C:B:NE:10

16. How did they determine who would bring the wood for the altar (Neh 10:34)?

- A. They cast lots
- B. They used the Urim and Thummim
- C. A prophet spoke
- D. The high priest determined it

A:I:NE:10

17. What was brought to the house of the Lord each year (Neh 10:35)?

- A. Tithes and offerings
- B. Burnt offerings
- C. Firstfruits
- D. Taxes to support the governor

C:A:NE:10

18. All of the following were listed as firstfruits that were presented to the ministering priests EXCEPT (Neh 10:36)?

- A. Firstborn sons
- B. Silver
- C. Cattle
- D. Herds
- E. Flocks

B:B:NE:10

19. All of the following were listed as firstfruits to the Levites who collected the tithes EXCEPT (Neh 10:37)

- A. Spices
- B. Ground meal
- C. Fruit of all our trees
- D. New wine
- E. Olive oil

A:B:NE:10

20. To whom were the tithes paid (Neh 10:37)?

- A. The priests
- B. The governor
- C. The officials
- D. The Levites

D:I:NE:10

21. Where the tithes paid (Neh 10:37)?

- A. At the house of the Lord
- B. At the entrance to Jerusalem
- C. In all the towns
- D. In the governor Nehemiah's palace

C:I:NE:10

22. The priests were descendants of _____ (Neh 10:38)

- A. Moses
- B. David
- C. Aaron
- D. Zadok

C:B:NE:10

23. How much of the tithes that were paid to the Levites was to be brought to the house of God (Neh 10:38)?

- A. A fifth
- B. A third
- C. A quarter
- D. A tenth

D:B:NE:10

24. Besides the tithes what were in the storerooms of the sanctuary (Neh 10:39)?

- A. The Urim and Thumim
- B. The crown of David
- C. The articles for the sanctuary
- D. The Book of the Law

C:I:NE:10

25. All of the following stay in the storerooms of the treasury EXCEPT (Neh 10:39)

- A. Ministering priests
- B. Wall guards
- C. Singers
- D. Gatekeepers

B:I:NE:10

26. What did Nehemiah say should not be neglected (Neh 10:39)?

- A. The house of God
- B. The priests and Levites
- C. Those who minister before the Lord
- D. The widows and orphans

A:B:NE:10

Nehemiah 11

1. Who settled in Jerusalem (Neh 11:1)?

- A. The Levites
- B. The poor
- C. The leaders of the people
- D. Sanballat and Tobiah

C:B:NE:11

2. How did the people determine who would live in Jerusalem (Neh 11:1)?

- A. They cast lots
- B. Only certain families were allowed to live there
- C. One had to be of the tribe of Judah
- D. A prophet designated them

A:B:NE:11

3. How does Nehemiah label Jerusalem (Neh 11:1)?

- A. The city of God
- B. The city of peace
- C. The holy city
- D. The New Jerusalem

C:B:NE:11

4. All of the following are listed as living in the towns of Judah each on his own property EXCEPT (Neh 11:3)

- A. Temple servants
- B. Singers
- C. Servants and descendants of Solomon's servants
- D. Levites

B:A:NE:11

5. Over what district of the city was Judah from the tribe of Benjamin (Neh 11:9)?

- A. The Second district
- B. The Maale district
- C. Mount Zion
- D. The City of David

A:A:NE:11

6. Seraiah the priest was said to be the supervisor over the _____ (Neh 11:11)?

- A. The sacrifices and offerings
- B. The gates of the city
- C. The
- D. The house of God

D:A:NE:11

7. Seraiah was a descendant of what famous priestly family (Neh 11:11)?

- A. Zadok and Hilkiah
- B. Phineas and Aaron
- C. Abiathar and Abner
- D. Perez and Zerah

A:I:NE:11

8. The Levites Shabbethai and Jozabad were heads who had charge of _____ (Neh 11:16)

- A. The ark of the covenant and the table of shewbread
- B. The altar of burnt offering
- C. The sacrifices and offerings
- D. The outside work of the house of God

D:A:NE:11

9. Mattaniah was a Levite in Jerusalem who was said to be director who led _____
(Neh 11:17)?

- A. The sacrifices and offerings
- B. In the thanskgiving and prayer
- C. In the singing
- D. In the reading of the Law

B:A:NE:11

10. All of the following groups were listed and their leaders as living in Jerusalem EXCEPT (Neh 11:4ff)

- A. Descendants of Judah
- B. Descendants of Benjamin
- C. Descendants of David
- D. Priests
- E. Levites

C:B:NE:11

11. How lived on the hill of Ophel in Jerusalem (Neh 11:21)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The singers
- D. The temple servants

D:A:NE:11

12. Whose descendants were the singers responsbile for the service of the house of God (Neh 11:23)?

- A. Asaph
- B. Korah
- C. David
- D. Jonathan

A:B:NE:11

13. Who were under the kings orders which regulated their daily activity (Neh 11:23)?

- A. The temple servants
- B. The governor
- C. The nobles
- D. The singers

D:I:NE:11

14. All the the towns were listed as occupied by the returnees EXCEPT (Neh 11:25ff)

- A. Kiriath Arba
- B. Azekah
- C. Lachish
- D. Gibeon
- E. Ziklag

D:A:NE:11

15. It says the people were living from ____ to ____ (Neh 11:30)

- A. Gath to Socoh
- B. Beersheba to the Valley of Hinnom
- C. Lachish to the Kidron Valley
- D. Ziklag to Wadi Qelt

B:B:NE:11

16. Who lived in Micmash, Ai and Bethel (Neh 11:31)?

- A. The descendants of King Saul
- B. The families of the Amalekites
- C. The descendants of the Benjamites
- D. The clans of Amraphael the goldsmith

C:I:NE:11

17. Where did some of the divisions of Levites of Judah settle (Neh 11:36)?

- A. In Benjamin
- B. In Ephraim
- C. In the other side of the Jordan
- D. In the Jezreel Valley

A:I:NE:11

Nehemiah 12

1. Nehemiah 12 lists the priests and Levites who returned with _____ (Neh 12:1)

- A. Nehemiah
- B. Ezekiel
- C. Zerubbabel
- D. Ezra

C:B:NE:12

2. Nehemiah 12 lists the priests and Levites who returned with _____ (Neh 12:1)

- A. Nehemiah
- B. Jeshua
- C. Ezekiel
- D. Ezra

B:I:NE:12

3. The leaders of the priests were listed as returning in the days of _____ (Neh 12:7)

- A. Jeshua
- B. Nehemiah
- C. Zerubbabel
- D. Ezra

A:A:NE:12

4. What were the Levites with Jeshua in charge of (Neh 12:8)?

- A. The sacrifices and offerings
- B. The articles for the temple
- C. The distribution of food
- D. The songs of thanksgiving

D:B:NE:12

5. Whose son was Joiakim (Neh 12:10)?

- A. Jeshua
- B. Zerubbabel
- C. Ezra
- D. Nehemiah

A:A:NE:12

6. The heads of the priestly families were listed in whose days (Neh 12:12)?

- A. Zerubbabel
- B. Ezra
- C. Joiakim
- D. Nehemiah

C:A:NE:12

7. In whose reign were the family heads of the Levites in the days of Eliashib recorded (Neh 12:22)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Darius
- C. Xerxes
- D. Artaxerxes

B:I:NE:12

8. Where were the family heads of Levi up to the time of Johanan son of Eliashib recorded (Neh 12:23)?

- A. In the Book of the Law
- B. In the Book of Life
- C. In the Book of Iddo the seer
- D. In the Book of the Annals

D:B:NE:12

9. Who prescribed that one section of Levites respond to the other while giving praise (Neh 12:24)?

- A. Moses
- B. David
- C. Solomon
- D. Hezekiah

B:B:NE:12

10. David was identified by the label (Neh 12:24)?

- A. The man of God
- B. The servant of the Lord
- C. The man after God's own heart
- D. The son of God

A:I:NE:12

11. Talmon was a gatekeeper. What did he guard at the gates (Neh 12:25)?

- A. The Book of the Law
- B. The elders of the city
- C. Poor who came to the gates
- D. The storerooms

D:A:NE:12

12. What title was Nehemiah called by (Neh 12:26)?

- A. The priest
- B. The governor
- C. The king's official
- D. The king of Judea

B:B:NE:12

13. By what title besides priest was Ezra identified with (Neh 12:26)?

- A. The prophet
- B. The man of God
- C. The scribe
- D. The governor

C:B:NE:12

14. Who were sought out for the music when the wall of Jerusalem was dedicated (Neh 12:27)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The servants of the temple
- D. The officials

B:B:NE:12

15. All of the following instruments were mentioned in regard to the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem EXCEPT (Neh 12:27)

- A. Flutes

- B. Cymbals
- C. Harps
- D. Lyres
- E. Trumpets

A:A:NE:12

16. Where had the singers settled in the land of Israel (Neh 12:28)?

- A. Scattered throughout the tribes of Israel
- B. In all the Levitical cities
- C. In villages around Jerusalem
- D. In Bethlehem

C:I:NE:12

17. At the dedication of the walls of Jerusalem all of the following were mentioned as purified EXCEPT (Neh 12:30)

- A. The priests
- B. The temple
- C. The Levites
- D. The people
- E. The gates

B:I:NE:12

18. Where did Nehemiah have the leaders go when the walls were dedicated (Neh 12:31)?

- A. On top of the wall
- B. Inside the wall
- C. At the entrance of the city gates
- D. Outside the wall

A:B:NE:12

19. How many choirs did Nehemiah assign to go on the walls of Jerusalem (Neh 12:31)?

- A. Five
- B. Four
- C. Three
- D. Two

D:I:NE:20

20. What two groups did Nehemiah assign to go in opposite directions on top of the wall of Jerusalem (Neh 12:31)?

- A. Priests
- B. Temple servants
- C. Choirs
- D. Wall builders

C:B:NE:12

21. The first choir was to go in the direction of what gate on the wall of Jerusalem to the right (Neh 12:31)?

- A. The Dung Gate
- B. The Water Gate
- C. The Sheep Gate
- D. The Lions' Gate

A:A:NE:12

22. Who prescribed the musical instruments that were played as they walked on the wall of Jerusalem to dedicate it (Neh 12:36)?

- A. The sons of Asaph
- B. Solomon
- C. David
- D. The choirmaster

C:B:NE:12

23. Who led the procession on the wall to the right toward Dung Gate (Neh 12:36)?

- A. Nehemiah
- B. Hanani
- C. Eliashib the high priest
- D. Ezra the scribe

D:B:NE:12

24. At what gate did the leaders walking on the wall continue up the steps into the City of David (Neh 12:37)?

- A. The Dung Gate
- B. The Water Gate
- C. The Sheep Gate
- D. The Fountain Gate

D:A:NE:12

25. At the Fountain Gate the leaders on the wall went up the steps of _____ (Neh 12:37)?

- A. The City of David
- B. The spring of Gihon
- C. The Ophel
- D. The temple

A:A:NE:12

26. From the Fountain Gate the leaders walking on the wall passed what gate next (Neh 12:37)?

- A. The Dung Gate
- B. The Water Gate
- C. The Sheep Gate
- D. The Lions' Gate

B:A:NE:12

27. Whose house did the leaders traveling on the wall on the east go by (Neh 12:37)?

- A. Solmon's
- B. Nehemiah's
- C. Ezra's
- D. David's

D:I:NE:12

28. With which choir on the wall did Nehemiah himself go (Neh 12:38)?

- A. The first one that went by the Fountain Gate
- B. The second one that went to the Ephraim Gate
- C. The third one that went to the Fish Gate
- D. The fourth one that went to the temple

B:B:NE:12

29. To what wall did the second choir go (Neh 12:38)?

- A. The Tall Wall
- B. The Stepped Wall
- C. The Broad Wall
- D. The south wall

C:B:NE:12

30. The second choir traveling on the wall when to which tower (Neh 12:38)?

- A. The Tower of Goliath
- B. The Tower of the Essenes
- C. The Corner Tower
- D. The Tower of the Ovens

D:A:NE:12

31. All of the following gates were traversed by the second choir EXCEPT (Neh 12:39)

- A. The Gate of Ephraim
- B. The Water Gate
- C. The Gate of Jeshanah
- D. The Fish Gate
- E. The Sheep Gate

B:A:NE:12

32. What two towers did the second choir pass while traversing the wall (Neh 12:39)?

- A. The Tower of Hananel and the Tower of the Hundred
- B. The Tower of Asaph and the Tower of the Three Hundred
- C. The Tower of Goliath and the Tower of David
- D. The Tower of Ephraim and the Tower of the Citadel

A:A:NE:12

33. At what gate did the second choir stop (Neh 12:39)?

- A. The Gate of Ephraim
- B. The Gate of the Guard
- C. The Gate of Jeshanah
- D. The Fish Gate
- E. The Sheep Gate

B:A:NE:12

34. On the day the walls were dedicated what did Nehemiah say God had given them (Neh 12:43)?

- A. Blessings
- B. Protection
- C. Great joy
- D. Satisfaction

C:I:NE:12

35. After traversing on the top of the wall where did the choirs take their places (Neh 12:40)?

- A. At the gates of the temple
- B. In the house of God
- C. By the Sheep Gate
- D. In front of the governor's palace

B:B:NE:12

36. At the dedication of the walls of Jerusalem what could be heard far away (Neh 12:43)?

- A. The rejoicing
- B. The sounds of wailing
- C. The trumpets
- D. The singing

A:I:NE:12

37. The storerooms held all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 12:44)

- A. Contributions
- B. Sacrifices
- C. Firstfruits
- D. Tithes

B:A:NE:12

38. For whom were the people to bring into the storerooms from the fields around the towns (Neh 12:44)?

- A. The governors and leaders of the people
- B. The temple singers
- C. The servants of the Lord
- D. The priests and Levites

D:B:NE:12

39. Whose commands did the gatekeepers and singers follow (Neh 12:45)?

- A. The commands of Moses
- B. The commands of Solomon
- C. The commands of Nehemiah
- D. The commands of David

D:I:NE:12

40. Who was listed with David as organizing the singers and songs of praise long ago (Neh 12:46)?

- A. Korah
- B. Joab
- C. Asaph
- D. Zadok

C:B:NE:12

41. Who was listed with Nehemiah as being in their days people contributed daily portions for the singers (Neh 12:47)?

- A. Zerubbabel
- B. Jeshua
- C. Ezra
- D. Artaxerxes

A:B:NE:12

42. In the days of Nehemiah all Israel contributed daily portion to _____ (Neh 12:47)

- A. The servants of the temple and guards
- B. The singers and gatekeepers
- C. The wall builders and nobles
- D. The priests and Nazirites

B:I:NE:12

43. For whom did the Levites set aside portions for (Neh 12:47)?

- A. The singers
- B. The gatekeepers
- C. The scribes
- D. The priests

D:B:NE:12

Nehemiah 13

1. What two groups were never to be admitted into the assembly of God (Neh 13:1)?

- A. The Edomites and Moabites
- B. The Moabites and Ammonites
- C. The Ammonites and the Amalekites
- D. The Amaelites and Amorites

B:B:NE:13

2. Who was hired to call down a curse on Israel (Neh 13:2)?

- A. Balak
- B. Rezin
- C. Hazael
- D. Balaam

D:B:NE:13

3. What did God turn into a blessing (Neh 13:2)?

- A. The curse
- B. The land
- C. The Red Sea
- D. The Law of Moses

A:I:NE:13

4. Where did it say the Moabites and Ammonites were not to be accepted into the assembly of God (Neh 13:1)?

- A. In the Holiness Code
- B. In the Book of the Covenant
- C. In the Book of Moses
- D. In the Book of the Law

C:B:NE:13

5. Whom did the people exclude from Israel (Neh 13:3) [Pick what the text actually said]?

- A. All the Philistines
- B. All of foreign descent
- C. All the wives of the Moabites
- D. All the Egyptians

B:B:NE:13

6. What was Eliashib the priest in charge of (Neh 13:4)?

- A. The altar
- B. The reading of the law
- C. The servants of the temple of God
- D. The storerooms of the house of God

D:I:NE:13

7. Who was Eliashib closely associated with (Neh 13:4)?

- A. Nehemiah the governor
- B. Ezra
- C. Tobiah
- D. Zerubbabel

C:B:NE:13

8. All of the following were listed as in the storeroom of the house of God EXCEPT (Neh 13:5)

- A. Honey
- B. Grain offerings
- C. New wine
- D. Oil
- E. Temple articles

A:B:NE:13

9. The storeroom of the house of God held the supplies for all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 13:5)

- A. Servants of the temple
- B. Contributions for the priests
- C. Levites
- D. Singers
- E. Gate keepers

A:B:NE:13

10. What evil thing did Eliashib do while Nehemiah was gone (Neh 13:6)?

- A. Spent the tithes and offerings on himself
- B. Gave Tobiah a room in the courts of the house of God
- C. Opened the gates and allowed foreigners to enter Jerusalem
- D. Would not distribute the food supplies to the Levites

B:B:NE:13

11. In what year of Artaxerxes did Nehemiah return to the king (Neh 13:6)?

- A. 15th
- B. 23rd
- C. 30th
- D. 32nd

D:A:NE:13

13. Nehemiah says Artaxerxes was king of _____ when he returned after rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem (Neh 13:6)

- A. Persia
- B. Susa
- C. Nineveh
- D. Babylon

D:I:NE:13

14. What did Nehemiah do when he returned from being with Artaxerxes after he had rebuilt the walls (Neh 13:8)?

- A. He threw all Tobiah's household goods out of the storeroom
- B. He built defenses against Tobiah and Sanballat
- C. He built a palace for himself
- D. He gave supplies from Artaxerxes to the fatherless and widows

A:B:NE:13

15. To whom had the assigned portions not been given when Nehemiah was away (Neh 13:10)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites

- C. The gatekeepers
- D. The guards

B:I:NE:13

16. When the Levites were not given their allotted portions how did they respond (Neh 13:10)?

- A. They wrote a letter to Nehemiah
- B. They refused to do the work of the temple
- C. They protested to Ezra the scribe
- D. They went back to their own fields

D:I:NE:13

17. When Nehemiah found out the Levites were not receiving their allotments what did he ask the officials (Neh 13:10)?

- A. Why is the house of God neglected?
- B. Why have you neglected the Levites who serve God?
- C. What have you done with the tithes and offerings?
- D. How could you defy the Lord your God?

A:B:NE:13

18. After Nehemiah came back all Judah brought tithes of all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 13:11)

- A. Honey
- B. New wine
- C. Grain
- D. Oil

A:B:NE:13

19. Nehemiah after he returned put over the storerooms all of the following EXCEPT (Neh 13:13)

- A. Shelemiah the priest
- B. Zadok the scribe
- C. Eliphaz the gatekeeper
- D. Pedaiah the Levite

C:A:NE:13

20. Why did Nehemiah put Zadok the scribe over the storerooms (Neh 13:13)?

- A. Because he was considered trustworthy
- B. Because he was the chief officer
- C. Because he feared the Lord
- D. Because he knew the Book of the Law

A:B:NE:13

21. What request did Nehemiah make to the Lord besides that God remember him for what he did (Neh 13:14)?

- A. That God bless his people Israel
- B. That God forgive the sins of Israel
- C. That God condemn Tobiah and Sanballat
- D. That God not blot out what he had so faithfully done

D:B:NE:13

22. What did Nehemiah warn the men of Judah of (Neh 13:15)?

- A. To close the gates of Jerusalem every night

- B. Selling food on the Sabbath
- C. Caring for the Levites and the priests
- D. Drinking wine when they were in the temple

B:B:NE:13

23. What did Nehemiah see the men of Judah doing on the Sabbath (Neh 13:15)?

- A. Plowing their fields
- B. Winnowing the wheat
- C. Treading winepresses
- D. Cutting the grain

C:B:NE:13

24. What were the men of Tyre doing in Jerusalem (Neh 13:16)?

- A. Buying the men of Judah as slaves
- B. Selling fish on the Sabbath
- C. Cutting the cedars of Lebanon on the Sabbath
- D. Offering sacrifices to Baal

B:A:NE:13

25. Who did Nehemiah say “What is this wicked thing you are doing—desecrating the Sabbath day?” to (Neh 13:17)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The nobles
- D. The foreigners

C:I:NE:13

26. To what did Nehemiah attribute all the calamity coming on Jerusalem (Neh 13:18)?

- A. Violating the Sabbath
- B. Worshipping other gods
- C. Not keeping the feasts of Israel
- D. Not keeping the temple pure

A:I:NE:13

27. What did Nehemiah order to be done on the Sabbath (Neh 13:19)?

- A. The people all appear at the temple
- B. The gates to be shut until the Sabbath was over
- C. The guards on the walls to not let anyone enter Jerusalem
- D. The fields be abandoned on the Sabbath

B:B:NE:13

28. Who spent the night by the walls of Jerusalem (Neh 13:20)?

- A. The priests and Levites
- B. The singers and temple servants
- C. The merchants and sellers
- D. The enemies of Israel

C:I:NE:13

29. How did Nehemiah threatened the merchants that spent the night outside of the walls (Neh 13:21)?

- A. He would send his guards out after them
- B. He would burn their goods
- C. He would put them in prison

- D. He would lay his hands on them

D:A:NE:13

30. Who did Nehemiah order to purify themselves and guard the gates on the Sabbath (Neh 13:22)?

- A. The priests
- B. The Levites
- C. The temple servants
- D. The gatekeepers

B:A:NE:13

31. What did Nehemiah ask God to show him (Neh 13:22)?

- A. His mighty power
- B. His mercy
- C. His forgiveness
- D. His faithfulness

B:B:NE:13

32. What did the children of those who had intermarried not know (Neh 13:24)?

- A. The ways of the Lord
- B. The God's mighty acts
- C. The language of Judah
- D. The law of Moses

C:B:NE:13

33. Nehemiah lists all of the following places where the men he saw took wives from EXCEPT (Neh 13:23)

- A. Ashdod
- B. Ammon
- C. Moab
- D. Edom

D:A:NE:13

34. What language did the children of mixed marriages know how to speak (Neh 13:24)?

- A. The language of Aram
- B. The language of Ashdod
- C. The language of Egypt
- D. The Persian language

B:A:NE:13

35. Nehemiah did all of the following to those who had intermarried EXCEPT (Neh 13:25)

- A. Drove them out of the city
- B. Pulled out their hair
- C. Called down curses on them
- D. Beat them

A:A:NE:13

36. What oath did Nehemiah make the people take (Neh 13:25)?

- A. They would follow in the ways of the Lord
- B. They would not give their daughters to the foreigners' sons
- C. They would not violate the Sabbath
- D. They would not harvest grain on the Sabbath

B:B:NE:13

37. What king of Israel does Nehemiah focus on as sinning (Neh 13:26)?

- A. Saul
- B. David
- C. Solomon
- D. Ahab

C:B:NE:13

38. How does Nehemiah characterize Solomon's relationship to God (Neh 13:26)?

- A. He was loved by God
- B. He was a man after God's own heart
- C. He turned away from the Lord his God
- D. God made him the wisest of men

A:I:NE:13

39. What does Nehemiah say led Solomon into sin (Neh 13:26)?

- A. Pride
- B. He forgot the Lord
- C. He violated the temple
- D. Foreign wives

D:B:NE:13

40. Who was the high priest during Nehemiah's days (Neh 13:28)?

- A. Eliashib
- B. Zadok
- C. Pashhur
- D. Hilkiah

A:B:NE:13

41. Eliashib the high priest's grandson was who's son-in-law (Neh 13:28)?

- A. Ezra the scribe's
- B. Zerubbabel
- C. Sanballat
- D. Geshem the Arab

C:B:NE:13

42. Who did Nehemiah drive away from himself (Neh 13:28)?

- A. The nephew of Sanballat the Horonite
- B. One of the grandsons of Eliashib the high priest
- C. The son-in-law of Zerubbabel who had led Israel
- D. The sons of Asaph

B:A:NE:13

43. Who did Nehemiah purify of everything foreign (Neh 13:30)?

- A. The priests and Levites
- B. The temple servants and singers
- C. All the tribe of Judah
- D. All the returnees

A:A:NE:13

44. What did Nehemiah make provision for contributions of _____ (Neh 13:31)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver

- C. Olive oil
- D. Wood

D:A:NE:13

45. Nehemiah's final prayer in the book is that God remember him _____ (Neh 13:31)?

- A. Forever
- B. With forgiveness
- C. With favor
- D. In mercy

Esther Multiple Choice Questions.

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Esther 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The book of Esther takes place during the reign of what Persian king (Est 1:1)?

- A. Artaxerxes
- B. Darius
- C. Cyrus
- D. Xerxes

D:B:ES:1

2. How many provinces did Xerxes rule over (Est 1:1)?

- A. 78
- B. 127
- C. 155
- D. 204

B:A:ES:1

3. What were the two outer boundaries of the Persian empire during the reign of Xerxes (Est 1:1)?

- A. From India to Cush
- B. From Babylon to Memphis
- C. From Susa to Asia Minor
- D. From Pakistan to Gaza

A:I:ES:1

4. In the citadel of what city did Xerxes reign (Est 1:2)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Nuzu
- C. Susa
- D. Nineveh

C:B:ES:1

5. All of the following groups were present at Xerxes banquet EXCEPT (Est 1:3)

- A. The military leaders
- B. The princes of the provinces
- C. The priests and prophets
- D. His officials

C:I:ES:1

6. In what year of Xerxes' reign did he give a banquet for all his officials and military leaders (Est 1:3)?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

C:A:ES:1

7. What did Xerxes do for 180 days (Est 1:4)?

- A. He displayed the vast wealth of his kingdom

- B. He gave banquet after banquet
- C. He fought against the Greeks
- D. He imported horses and chariots for his military

A:B:ES:1

8. How long was the banquet Xerxes gave in the garden in the citadel of Susa (Est 1:5)?

- A. Three days
- B. Seven days
- C. Ten days
- D. Twelve days

B:A:ES:1

9. Where did Xerxes' banquet take place (Est 1:5)?

- A. By the Tigris River at Nineveh
- B. In the gate of the city of Susa
- C. In the palace at Babylon
- D. In the garden of the king's palace

D:I:ES:1

10. The mosaic pavement of the citadel of Susa contained all of the following precious stones were listed EXCEPT (Est 1:6)

- A. Rubies
- B. Mother-of-pearl
- C. Marble
- D. Porphyry

A:I:ES:1

11. What were the pillars of the citadel at Susa made (Est 1:6)?

- A. Cedar from Lebanon
- B. Basalt
- C. Marble
- D. Bronze

C:I:ES:1

12. What colors were the linen hangings in the citadel of Susa (Est 1:6)?

- A. Crimson and black
- B. White and blue
- C. Gold and silver
- D. Purple and green

B:I:ES:1

13. Of what were the rings that held the linens to the marble pillars made (Est 1:6)?

- A. Silver
- B. Ivory
- C. Gold
- D. Burnished bronze

A:A:ES:1

14. Of what were the couches on the mosaic pavement made out of (Est 1:6)?

- A. Ivory
- B. Silver and gold
- C. Cedar inlaid with rubies
- D. Basalt covered with linen from India

B:I:ES:1

15. In what was the wine for Xerxes' banquet served (Est 1:7)?

- A. Silver goblets
- B. Diamond studded goblets
- C. Crystal goblets
- D. Gold goblets

D:I:ES:1

16. Who gave a banquet for the women in the palace of Xerxes (Est 1:9)?

- A. Queen Esther
- B. Queen Vashti
- C. Queen Nerfertiti
- D. The servants of Xerxes

B:B:ES:1

17. What did Xerxes command on the seventh day of the banquet (Est 1:10)?

- A. To bring Queen Vashti before him wearing her royal crown
- B. To have the servant girls dance before him while he drank wine
- C. To give all the guests gold and silver from the treasury
- D. To have Queen Vashti dance before the guests of the palace

A:B:ES:1

18. Who did Xerxes order to bring Queen Vashti before him wearing the royal crown (Est 1:10)?

- A. Five of his most trusted general
- B. Seven eunuchs who served him
- C. Twelve of the women of the palace
- D. Three of his personal advisers

B:B:ES:1

19. All of the following were listed as eunuchs who served Xerxes EXCEPT (Est 1:10)

- A. Bigtha
- B. Mehuman
- C. Zimrilim
- D. Harbona

C:A:ES:1

20. What did Xerxes order Vashti to wear when she appeared before him at the banquet (Est 1:11)?

- A. Her royal crown
- B. A purple tiara in her hair
- C. Her royal robe
- D. Only her royal necklace

A:B:ES:1

21. Who was Xerxes' queen that he ordered to present herself at his banquet (Est 1:11)?

- A. Esther
- B. Vashti
- C. Seraiah
- D. Talmonah

B:B:ES:1

22. What was Xerxes' reaction when Vashti refused to present herself wearing just her crown at his banquet (Est 1:12)?

- A. He was sad
- B. He was furious
- C. He was ashamed
- D. He was drunk

B:B:ES:1

23. Xerxes will consult with his wise men who were said to understand what (Est 1:13)?

- A. The times
- B. Women
- C. Court etiquette
- D. How to solve problems

A:I:E:1

24. It was customary for the king to consult experts in what two matters (Est 1:13)?

- A. Court protocols
- B. Implications for the kingdom
- C. Rebellion and punishment
- D. Law and justice

D:I:ES:1

25. All of the following were listed as Xerxes' wise men EXCEPT (Est 1:14)

- A. Carshena
- B. Memucan
- C. Tarshish
- D. Bigtha

D:A:ES:1

26. What did Xerxes ask his wise men about after Vashti did not display herself at his banquet (Est 1:15)?

- A. Why had Queen Vashti not agreed to come to the king's banquet
- B. According to the law, what must be done to Queen Vashti?
- C. How could he convince Queen Vashti to come to the banquet
- D. To what country should Queen Vashti be banished

B:B:ES:1

27. What did Memucan fear would happen as a result of Vashti's refuse to obey the king's command (Est 1:17)?

- A. The king would be considered weak and neighbors might attack
- B. Women would despise and refuse to obey their husbands
- C. Women would celebrate Queen Vashti's victory over the king
- D. The laws of the Medes and Persians would be broken

B:B:ES:1

28. Who was afraid that the noble Persian women would disrespect their husbands as a result of Queen Vashti's refusal of the king's command (Est 1:16)?

- A. Marsena
- B. Shethar
- C. Memucan
- D. Bigtha

C:A:ES:1

29. What penalty did Memucan suggest for Queen Vashti's refusal (Est 1:19)?

- A. She be banished into the desert
- B. She never again be allowed to enter the gates of Susa
- C. She be burned at the stake as an example
- D. She never again be able to enter the king's presence
- E. That she never again would be able to wear the royal crown

D:B:ES:1

30. Who was Memucan afraid would hear of Queen Vashti's refusal to obey the king's command to come to the banquet (Est 1:18)?

- A. The servant girls who carry the water
- B. The wives of every man in the kingdom of Persia
- C. The Persian women of nobility
- D. The women of foreign lands

C:I:ES:1

31. What suggestion did Memuchan make in regard to Queen Vashti's refusal to come to the king's banquet (Est 1:19)?

- A. That her royal position be given to someone better than she
- B. That her crown be placed on the head of one more beautiful than she
- C. That her royal throne be given to another who would obey the king
- D. That her royal robes be worn by another

A:B:ES:1

32. What dispatch was sent to every province after Queen Vashti's refusal to come to the king's banquet (Est 1:22)?

- A. That every man should submit his wife to royal inspection
- B. That every man should slay any wife who was disobedient
- C. That every man should be ruler over his own household
- D. That every woman must obey her husband

C:I:ES:1

33. What was specifically mentioned about the dispatches that went out throughout the kingdom that every man should rule his own household (Est 1:22)?

- A. It was sealed by King Xerxes and could not be changed
- B. It was to be read in every city in the empire
- C. It was to be carved in stone and installed in the gate of every city
- D. It was sent to each people in their own language

D:A:ES:1

Esther 2

1. What did the king's personal attendants propose (Est 2:2)?

- A. Beautiful young virgins from the provinces be brought to Susa into the harem
 - B. That each city send its most beautiful woman to join the king's harem
 - C. That all the women of the empire try out to be judged by the king's advisors to be accepted into the king's harem
 - D. That all men of the kingdom send their most beautiful daughters to Susa
- A:B:ES:2

2. What were the commissioners in every province appointed to do (Est 2:3)?

- A. To run beauty contests in every province to determine the most beautiful woman
- B. Provide taxes and pay the expenses of the women sent to the king
- C. Bring all the beautiful girls into the harem of the citadel of Susa
- D. To order that all the men of the kingdom to provide their daughters to the king

C:B:ES:2

3. Where were the beautiful women from the provinces to be brought (Est 2:3)?

- A. To the gate of Persepolis
- B. To the meeting of the two rivers
- C. To the palace of the king in Nuzu
- D. To the citadel in Susa

D:I:ES:2

4. Who was to be in charge of the women brought to Susa into the king's harem (Est 2:3)?

- A. Bigtha
- B. Hegai
- C. Memuchan
- D. Heman

B:A:ES:2

5. What role did Hegai play in the king's palace (Est 2:3)?

- A. He was an advisor to the king
- B. He was a military general
- C. He was the king's eunuch
- D. He was the one over the forced labor

C:B:ES:2

6. What was to be given to the women brought to the citadel of Susa under Hegai's care (Est 2:3)?

- A. Beauty treatments
- B. Vegetables and water
- C. Royal robes and jewels
- D. Five days of fasting

A:B:ES:2

7. Who was a Jew in the citadel of the Susa (Est 2:5)?

- A. Heman

- B. Eliab
- C. Mordecai
- D. Tebeth

C:B:ES:2

8. What tribe was Mordecai from (Es 2:5)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Levi
- D. Benjamin

D:A:ES:2

9. Who was the most ancient ancestor of Mordecai listed from the tribe of Benjamin (Est 2:5)?

- A. Saul
- B. Shimei
- C. Kish
- D. Eliab

C:A:ES:2

10. Who had carried Mordecai off into exile from Jerusalem (Est 2:6)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Nabopolassar
- C. Tiglath-pileser
- D. Shalmaneser

A:B:ES:2

11. During the reign of what king of Judah was Mordecai carried off to Babylon along with Ezekiel (Est 2:6)?

- A. Jehoiakim
- B. Jehoiachin
- C. Zedekiah
- D. Gedaliah

B:I:ES:2

12. What was Esther's other name (Est 2:7)?

- A. Elishamah
- B. Seraiah
- C. Hadassah
- D. Deborah

C:B:ES:2

13. What was Mordecai's relationship to Esther (Est 2:7)?

- A. Father
- B. Brother
- C. Uncle
- D. Cousin

D:B:ES:2

14. Why did Mordecai take care of Esther (Est 2:7)?

- A. She had neither father or mother
- B. She had been carried off into exile with him
- C. She had been abandoned in Susa

D. Her husband had died

A:B:ES:2

15. The text says Mordecai treated Esther like his own _____ (Est 2:7)?

- A. A wife
- B. A daughter
- C. A sister
- D. A niece

B:I:ES:2

16. Over what did Hegai have charge in Xerxes' kingdom (Est 2:8)?

- A. The labor force
- B. The palace
- C. The city gate
- D. The harem

D:B:ES:2

17. Besides beauty treatments what did Hegai provide for Esther (Est 2:9)?

- A. Special food and seven maids
- B. A crown and special bed
- C. Royal robes and special wine
- D. Special perfumes and ointments

A:A:ES:2

18. How many maids did Hegai give Esther (Est 2:9)?

- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Seven
- D. Ten

C:A:ES:2

19. Initially why did Esther not reveal her nationality and family background (Est 2:10)?

- A. Because if she had she would have been disqualified
- B. Because Mordecai had forbidden her to do so
- C. Because she was afraid she would be killed
- D. Because she attempted to appear like she was a Persian

B:I:ES:2

20. What did Mordecai do every day to find out how Esther was doing (Est 2:11)?

- A. He received messages from Esther from the hands of Hegai
- B. He watched from the roof of his house as she walked by
- C. He sent messages to her through the hands of one of the king's eunuchs
- D. He walked back and forth near the courtyard harem

D:I:ES:2

21. How long were the beauty treatments for the women before they could present themselves to the king (Est 2:12)?

- A. 3 month
- B. 6 months
- C. Nine months
- D. Twelve months

D:I:ES:2

22. What treatments did the women receive for the first six months (Est 2:12)?

- A. Oil of myrrh
- B. Frankincense message
- C. Perfumes and cosmetics
- D. Nail painting and hair treatments

A:A:ES:2

23. How did the girls go to the king (Est 2:13)?

- A. They would be carried in on a couch
- B. They could take anything they wanted with them
- C. They carried a gold crown
- D. They wore purple robes

B:A:ES:2

24. When would the women be brought to the king and return (Est 2:14)?

- A. In the morning and then return in the evening
- B. At noon and then return in the evening
- C. In the evening and then return the next morning
- D. At sun down and then return as sun rise

C:I:ES:2

25. What role did Shaashgaz play in the king's court (Est 2:14)?

- A. He was over the harem
- B. He was an assistant to Hegai
- C. He was over the food that the women ate
- D. He was in charge of the concubines

D:I:ES:2

26. Who was Esther's father (Est 2:15)?

- A. Abihail
- B. Mordecai
- C. Bigthana
- D. Elkanah

A:A:ES:2

27. Abihail, Esther's father, was Mordecai's _____ (Est 2:15)

- A. Brother
- B. Uncle
- C. Father
- D. Cousin

B:I:ES:2

28. What did Esther take with her when she went to meet Xerxes (Est 2:15)?

- A. A crown of gold and a handful of fragrant flowers
- B. Only what Mordecai had directed her to take
- C. Only what Hegai suggested
- D. A royal scepter and a flasket of wine

C:I:ES:2

29. When was Esther taken to the royal residence (Est 2:16)?

- A. In Xerxes' fourth year
- B. In Xerxes' fifth year
- C. In Xerxes' sixth year
- D. In Xerxes' seventh year

D:A:ES:2

30. In what month was Esther taken to the royal residence (Est 2:16)?

- A. The tenth month
- B. The eighth month
- C. The sixth month
- D. The third month

A:A:ES:2

31. What was the Persian tenth month called (Est 2:16)?

- A. Shavuot
- B. Kislev
- C. Tebeth
- D. Nissan

C:A:ES:2

32. What did the king do showing his favor of Esther over all of the other women (Est 2:17)?

- A. He held out his hand to her
- B. He gave her a purple robe
- C. He put a royal crown on her head
- D. He anointed her with myrrh

C:B:ES:2

33. Besides a banquet in Esther's honor what did the king also do indicating his selection of Esther (Est 2:18)?

- A. He proclaimed a holiday and gave gifts
- B. He gave each city a holiday from taxes for three months
- C. He sent messengers throughout the kingdom announcing it
- D. He declared seven days of celebration throughout the kingdom

A:B:ES:2

34. Where was Mordecai when he heard of the plot to assassinate Xerxes (Est 2:21)?

- A. In the citadel of Susa
- B. In the king's gate
- C. In storehouse
- D. On the roof of his house

B:I:ES:2

35. Who were the two fellows who plotted to kill Xerxes that Mordecai found out about (Est 2:21)?

- A. Bigthana and Teresh
- B. Abagatha and Carcas
- C. Carshena and Shethar
- D. Marsena and Tarshish

A:A:ES:2

36. What did Mordecai find out about as he sat in the king's gate (Est 2:21)?

- A. That Esther was to be chosen as queen
- B. That Heman was plotting to kill Esther
- C. That there was about to be a famine in the land
- D. That there was a plot to kill Xerxes

D:B:ES:2

37. Who told the king of the plot to kill him (Est 2:22)?

- A. Bigthana
- B. Hegai
- C. Esther
- D. Mordecai

C:B:ES:2

38. What happened to the two men who plotted to kill King Xerxes (Est 2:23)?

- A. They escaped into the desert
- B. They were dragged to death behind the king's chariot
- C. They were beheaded in the king's presence
- D. They were hanged on gallows

D:B:ES:2

39. What was recorded in the annals of the king (Est 2:23)?

- A. The plot against Xerxes that Mordecai had exposed
- B. The record of all the virgins brought into the king's palace
- C. The victories of Heman
- D. The family background of all the virgins in the king's harem

A:B:ES:2

Esther 3

1. Who did Xerxes honor more than all his other nobles (Est 3:1)?

- A. Haman
- B. Mordecai
- C. Memucan
- D. Hegai
- E. Cyrus

A:B:ES:3

2. Where did the royal officials kneel before Haman (Est 3:2)?

- A. At the king's palace
- B. In the citadel at Susa
- C. At the king's gate
- D. By the king's throne

C:B:ES:3

3. Who asked Mordecai why he disobeyed the king's command (Est 3:3)?

- A. Haman
- B. The palace eunuchs
- C. The captain of the guard
- D. The royal officials

D:A:ES:3

4. What enraged Haman (Est 3:5)?

- A. That Mordecai would not move out of the way when Haman passed by
- B. That Mordecai would not kneel down or pay him honor
- C. That Mordecai was related to Queen Esther
- D. That he was a Jew in a Persian court

B:B:ES:3

5. What did Haman want to do (Est 3:6)?

- A. Kill Queen Esther
- B. Exile Mordecai and his family
- C. Kill all of the Jews in the whole kingdom of Xerxes
- D. Enslave all the Jews who would not bow before him

C:B:ES:3

6. What was the first month called (Est 3:7)?

- A. Tishlev
- B. Shavuot
- C. Tebeth
- D. Nissan

A:A:ES:3

7. What month did the lot that was cast for destroying the Jews fall (Est 3:7)?

- A. Tishlev
- B. Shavuot
- C. Tebeth
- D. Adar

D:A:ES:3

8. How did they determine what month the Jews would be destroyed (Est 3:7)?

- A. A prophet of told them

- B. They consulted with the wise men of Xerxes palace
- C. They cast lots
- D. Consulted with their gods

C:B:ES:3

9. What is the casting of lots called (Est 3:7)?

- A. Urim
- B. Sheker
- C. Pasach
- D. Pur

D:B:ES:3

10. What month did the lot that was cast for destroying the Jews fall (Est 3:7)?

- A. First
- B. Fifth
- C. Ninth
- D. Twelfth

D:I:ES:3

11. How did Haman described the Jews to the king (Est 3:8)?

- A. Their customs are different and they do not obey the king's laws
- B. They do not pay tribute to the king or honor him
- C. They do not pay homage to the gods of Persia
- D. They do not allow their children to intermarry with the Persians

A:B:ES:3

12. What decree did Haman request from King Xerxes (Est 3:9)?

- A. To exile all the Jews out of the Persian empire
- B. To destroy all the Jews
- C. To drown all the Jews in the river
- D. To burn all the homes of the Jews

B:B:ES:3

13. What did Haman say he would do to facilitate the destruction of the Jews (Est 3:9)?

- A. Order his men to carry out the king's command
- B. Head the army that would carry out the king's command
- C. Give the king his vineyard that was adjacent to the palace
- D. Put ten thousand talents of silver into the royal treasury

D:I:ES:3

14. Haman was from what tribal family (Est 3:10)?

- A. Ammonite
- B. Jebusite
- C. Agagite
- D. Edomite

C:B:ES:3

15. What title was given to Haman (Est 3:10)?

- A. The enemy of the Jews
- B. The destroyer of God's people
- C. The Queen's adversary
- D. The slayer of the exiles

A:I:ES:3

16. Haman was the son of _____ (Est 3:10)

- A. Bighai
- B. Memucan
- C. Hammedatha
- D. Darius

C:A:ES:3

17. What did the king give to Haman to carry out his destruction of the Jews (Est 3:10)?

- A. His chariot
- B. His signet ring
- C. His scepter
- D. Access to the captain of the guard

B:I:ES:3

18. What did the king refuse from Haman (Est 3:11)?

- A. His offer to use his own men to kill the Jews
- B. His building of gallows to hang the Jews
- C. His offer to seal the gates so the Jews of Susa could not escape
- D. His offer of money in order to fund the killing of the Jews

D:I:ES:3

19. Who wrote out the script of the decree to kill the Jews to every province (Est 3:12)?

- A. Haman
- B. The royal secretaries
- C. The scribes of Eruk
- D. The palace eunuchs

B:B:ES:3

20. On what day and month was the edict against the Jews written out (Est 3:12)?

- A. The thirteenth day of the first month
- B. The tenth day of the seventh month
- C. The first day of the fifth month
- D. The last day of the twelfth month

A:A:ES:3

21. How was the decree ordering the death of the Jews completed (Est 3:12)?

- A. It was sealed with the king's ring
- B. Wax was melted sealing the edge of the decree
- C. Haman marked each one with his own blood
- D. An imprint of it was inscribed in stone

A:B:ES:3

22. The decree explicitly ordered the destruction of all of the following EXCEPT (Est 3:13)

- A. The women
- B. The children
- C. The old
- D. The priests

D:I:ES:3

23. On what day and month were all the Jews to be destroyed (Est 3:13)?

- A. The first day of the first month
- B. The thirteenth day of the twelfth month

- C. The tenth day of the tenth month
- D. The seventh day of the seventh month

B:A:ES:3

24. The twelfth month when the Jews were to be destroyed was called _____ (Est 3:13)?

- A. Tishlev
- B. Shavuot
- C. Tebeth
- D. Adar

D:A:ES:3

25. What did Haman's decree allow for beyond the killing of the Jews (Est 3:14)?

- A. The destruction of all the Jewish altars
- B. The destruction of their holy books
- C. The plundering of their goods
- D. The taking of their land

C:I:ES:3

26. The decree of Haman against the Jews was to go out to what extent (Est 3:14)?

- A. Throughout all the provinces and all nationalities
- B. Throughout the whole city of Susa
- C. From Susa to Memphis
- D. From the Tigris to the Euphrates

A:I:ES:3

27. What was the response of the city of Susa after hearing the edict of Haman (Est 3:15)?

- A. They were overjoyed
- B. They were bewildered
- C. They were appalled
- D. They were surprised

B:I:ES:3

28. After the edict was issued what did the king and Haman do (Est 3:15)?

- A. Sat down to drink
- B. They each went to their own homes
- C. They ordered a celebration for the next day
- D. They went to the temple of Enduk to worship the gods of Persia

A:I:ES:3

Esther 4

1. Mordecai did all of the following when he found out about Haman's plot and the decree EXCEPT (Est 4:1)

- A. He tore his clothes
- B. He put on sackcloth and ashes
- C. He went into the city wailing
- D. He sent a message to Esther

D:B:ES:4

2. Who was not allowed inside the king's gate (Est 4:2)?

- A. No one who was grieving
- B. No one wearing sackcloth
- C. No one with torn robes
- D. No one who was not Persian

B:B:ES:4

3. Where was one wearing sackcloth not able to enter (Est 4:2)?

- A. The citadel of Susa
- B. The palace of the king
- C. The king's gate
- D. The city of Susa

C:B:ES:4

4. When the decree went out to the provinces what did many lay in (Est 4:3)?

- A. Sackcloth and ashes
- B. The dirt
- C. The dust
- D. Their beds

A:I:ES:4

5. When the decree went out to the provinces what accompanied the Jews weeping (Est 4:4)?

- A. Psalms of lament
- B. Sacrifices and prayers to God
- C. Selling of their goods
- D. Fasting

D:B:ES:4

6. Who told Esther of the decree to kill the Jews (Est 4:4)?

- A. The temple guards
- B. The eunuchs
- C. Her palace friends
- D. Hegai the head of the harem

B:B:ES:4

7. What did Esther initially send to Mordecai when she found out about the decree (Est 4:4)?

- A. Clothes to put on instead of sackcloth
- B. Food and wine
- C. A note telling what she was planning on doing
- D. A horse and chariot for him to flee

A:I:ES:4

8. What was Mordecai's response to Esther's gift of clothes to replace his sackcloth (Est 4:4)?

- A. He accepted them gladly
- B. He would not accept them
- C. He gave the clothes to some of his family
- D. He sold the clothes

B:B:ES:4

9. What did Esther send Hathach to find out from Mordecai (Est 4:5)?

- A. What she should do
- B. Who was behind the decree
- C. What was troubling him
- D. Why the king had given that order

C:B:ES:4

10. Who was Hathach (Est 4:5)?

- A. One of Esther's eunuch's
- B. One of Esther's handmaidens
- C. Esther's cousin
- D. The daughter of King Xerxes

A:A:ES:4

11. What detail did Mordecai tell Hathach the Queen's eunuch (Est 4:6)?

- A. The reason why Haman had ordered the decree
- B. How many servants Haman had who were ready to kill Jews
- C. How many chariots Haman had to kill Jews
- D. The exact amount of money Haman had promised to pay the treasury

D:I:ES:4

12. What did Mordecai send to Queen Esther by the hand of Hathach (Est 4:8)?

- A. A copy of the decree
- B. A golden rose
- C. A copy of the Law of Moses
- D. A request for the king

A:B:ES:4

13. What did Mordecai urge Esther to do (Est 4:8)?

- A. Flee from the palace before she was discovered
- B. Enter the king's presence and plead for her people
- C. Remind the king how faithful Mordecai had been
- D. Expose Haman's plot

B:B:ES:4

14. What hesitation did Esther have when she sent a note back to Mordecai by the hand of Hathach (Est 4:11)?

- A. The fact that she was a Jew was known throughout the kingdom
- B. Haman had poisoned the king's thinking
- C. No one could approach the king in the inner court without being summoned
- D. It was the time of the festival when the king was drunk and could be easily angered

C:B:ES:4

15. What was the only exception that one could approach the king without being summoned (Est 4:11)?

- A. If the king took off his crown in the presence of the person entering
- B. If the king raised his hand as the person was entering
- C. If the king unbuckled his sword as the person entered the king's presence
- D. If the king extended the gold scepter to the person entering

D:B:ES:4

16. How long had Esther not been summoned by the king as Esther contemplated entering his presence to plead for her people (Est 4:11)?

- A. Ten days
- B. Twenty days
- C. Thirty days
- D. Fifty days

C:A:ES:4

17. What would happen to the person who entered the king's presence uninvited (Est 4:11)?

- A. The person would be exiled from the kingdom
- B. The person would be killed
- C. The person would be put in prison
- D. The person would be beaten

B:B:ES:4

18. What did Mordecai response when Esther expressed her hesitation about approaching the king (Est 4:14)?

- A. Deliverance for the Jews would arise from another place
- B. She would be responsible for the death of her family
- C. God would judge between her and Mordecai
- D. God would slay the king's firstborn

A:B:ES:4

19. Under what condition did Mordecai tell Esther God would raise up deliverance from another place (Est 4:14)?

- A. If she could not speak to the king
- B. If the king decided she should die
- C. If she fled
- D. If she kept silent

D:B:ES:4

20. What classic line did Mordecai tell Esther as he was asking her to plead for the Jews to the king (Est 4:14)?

- A. Who knows that you have come to royal position for such a time as this
- B. May the Lord bless you and keep you and be gracious unto you
- C. Those who wait on the Lord will renew their strength and fly like eagles
- D. All those who trust in the Lord will not be disappointed

A:B:ES:4

21. What request did Esther send back to Mordecai (Est 4:15)?

- A. That he and the Jews of the kingdom pray for God's help
- B. That he and the Jews of Susa fast for three days
- C. That the Jews prepare to flee to the mountains

- D. That he pray for her day and night

B:B:ES:4

22. For how many days did Esther ask Mordecai and the Jews of Susa to fast (Est 4:15)?

- A. Three days
- B. Five days
- C. Seven days
- D. Forty days and nights

A:A:ES:4

23. What attitude did Esther have about going in to plead with the king (Est 4:16)?

- A. God will deliver me
- B. The king will spare my people
- C. If I perish, I perish
- D. How can I not stand up for my people

C:B:ES:4

Esther 5

1. What did Esther wear to meet the king after the decree was given (Est 5:1)?

- A. Her golden crown
- B. Her royal robes
- C. Sackcloth and ashes
- D. A necklace that Xerxes had given her

B:A:ES:5

2. Where was the king when Esther went to meet him after the decree was given (Est 5:1)?

- A. Looking out over the city of Susa
- B. Preparing for battle
- C. Sitting at a banquet
- D. Sitting on his royal throne

D:I:ES:5

3. What did King Xerxes do to signal Esther could approach him (Est 5:2)?

- A. He rose as she entered the king's hall
- B. He told his eunuch's to bring her in
- C. He held out his gold scepter
- D. He motioned that she should take her place on the queen's throne

C:B:ES:5

4. What did Esther do when she approached the king after the decree was given (Est 5:2)?

- A. She touched the tip of the scepter
- B. She presented the king with some of his favorite food
- C. She bowed her face to the ground
- D. She sent the king a message by the hand of Shaashgaz

A:B:ES:5

5. What did the king offer Esther as she approached him after the decree was given (Est 5:3)?

- A. Some food and wine from his banquet
- B. Anything up to half of the kingdom
- C. A new throne inlaid with ivory
- D. A gold scepter of her own

B:B:ES:5

6. What did Esther initially request of the king after she first met him after the decree was given (Est 5:4)?

- A. She offered him herself if he would just listen to her
- B. She requested that on the next day the king set up a court to judge between Esther and Haman
- C. She requested that the king study his annals about Mordecai saving his life
- D. She invited the king and Haman to a banquet she had prepared

D:B:ES:5

7. At the first banquet with Haman and the king what petition did Esther make (Est 5:7)?

- A. That Haman be made to put on sackcloth and weep for the Jews
- B. That Mordecai be honored for protecting the king
- C. That the king and Haman come to a second banquet she would prepare

- D. That the king realize Haman's deceit and hatred of her people

C:I:ES:5

8. What was Haman's response to his first dinner meeting with the king and Esther (Est 5:9)?

- A. He was afraid because he did not know what the king wanted
- B. He was happy and in high spirits
- C. He was proud of himself
- D. He was thoughtful trying to figure out what the king wanted

B:I:ES:5

9. Who did Haman observe as he left the first banquet with Esther and the king (Est 5:9)?

- A. Hegai who was in charge of the harem
- B. Memucan the king's advisor
- C. Queen Vashti who was in prison
- D. Mordecai at the king's gate who refused to rise

D:B:ES:5

10. Haman as he left the first banquet with the king and Esther noted that Mordecai failed to show _____ in his presence (Est 5:9)?

- A. Fear
- B. Humility
- C. Loyalty
- D. Joy

A:I:ES:5

11. Who was Haman's wife (Est 5:10)?

- A. Abagtha
- B. Biztha
- C. Zeresh
- D. Vashti

C:A:ES:5

12. Haman summoned his friends and boasted about all of the following EXCEPT (Est 5:11)

- A. His many sons
- B. His vast wealth
- C. His many wives
- D. The way the king elevated him above the other nobles

C:I:ES:5

13. Why did Haman have no satisfaction in all his wealth and that the Queen had personally invited him to a banquet (Est 5:13)?

- A. Because of Mordecai sitting at the king's gate
- B. Because the Jews were still living in the land
- C. Because he was not king himself
- D. Because he could not have Esther

A:B:ES:5

14. Who suggested to Haman that he build gallows to hang or a pole to impale Mordecai on (Est 5:14)?

- A. His sons
- B. His wife Zeresh

- C. His servants
- D. The guard at the king's gate

B:I:ES:5

15. What did Zeresh suggest to Haman that he do in order to put Mordecai to death (Est 5:14)?

- A. Prepare the stones for stoning him
- B. Prepare his sword for beheading him
- C. Prepare the furnace to burn him alive
- D. Prepare a gallows to hang him or pole to impale him

D:B:ES:5

16. How high did Zeresh and Haman's friends suggest the gallows or pole upon which to hang or impale Mordecai be built (Est 5:14)?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 60 feet
- C. 75 feet
- D. 100 feet

C:A:ES:5

17. What did Haman's friends suggest he ask the king in the morning as he went to the second banquet (Est 5:14)?

- A. To have Mordecai hanged or impaled
- B. To hang all the Jews on his gallows
- C. To force Mordecai to bow before him
- D. To burn Mordecai's house with fire

A:B:ES:5

Esther 6

1. When did Xerxes read the chronicles of the record of his reign (Est 6:1)?

- A. Before he addressed his advisers
- B. When he couldn't sleep
- C. As a response to Esther's suggestion
- D. When he was considering building a temple

B:I:ES:6

2. What did the king do when he couldn't sleep (Est 6:1)?

- A. He called for the head of his harem
- B. He ordered Esther be brought to him
- C. He had the chronicles read to him
- D. He walled on the wall of the city

C:B:ES:6

3. What role did conspiring Bigthana and Teresh play in Xerxes' kingdom (Est 6:2)?

- A. They guarded the doorway
- B. They were his most trusted advisers
- C. They were eunuchs over his harem
- D. They were the captains of his personal guard

A:I:ES:6

4. Who were the two fellows Mordecai exposed as conspiring to assassinate King Xerxes (Est 6:2)?

- A. Karshena and Admatha
- B. Harbona and Abagtha
- C. Bigthana and Teresh
- D. Memuken and Biztha

C:A:ES:6

5. What had Bigthana and Teresh conspired to do (Est 6:2)?

- A. Assassinate King Xerxes
- B. Attack the city of Susa
- C. Hand King Xerxes over to the Spartans
- D. Kill the sons of Xerxes when he died

A:B:ES:6

6. After reading the chronicles what question did the king ask (Est 6:3)?

- A. What ever happened to Bigthana and Teresh?
- B. Is Mordecai related to Esther?
- C. What honor has Mordecai received?
- D. Why was Mordecai not given a post in the palace of the king?

C:B:ES:6

7. What was Haman about to ask the king about when he entered the outer court of the palace (Est 6:4)?

- A. About the banquet with Esther
- B. About whether he could have Mordecai hanged or impaled
- C. About whether he could plunder the Jews
- D. About the king's chariot and horses

B:B:ES:6

8. After reading the chronicles what question did Xerxes ask Haman (Est 6:6)?

- A. What should the king do for the man that saved his life?
- B. What should be done with the traitors that plotted to assassinate the king?
- C. Why had Haman plotted against the Jews?
- D. What should be done for the man the king delights to honor?

D:B:ES:6

9. When the king asked Haman what should be done for the person the king delights in what did Haman think (Est 6:6)?

- A. He was the person
- B. He could finally get what was coming to him
- C. He would use this as an opportunity to hurt Mordecai
- D. He was thinking the king was talking about Esther

A:B:ES:6

10. Haman said all of the following should be done for the man in whom the king delighted EXCEPT (Est 6:7f)

- A. Bring a royal robe the king had worn
- B. Have him ride on the king's horse
- C. Give him the royal signet ring
- D. Place a royal crest on his head

C:B:ES:6

11. Who was to take the "man the king delights to honor" through the streets (Est 6:9)?

- A. The king's friend and most trusted adviser
- B. One of the king's most noble princes
- C. The person's enemy
- D. The high priest of Susa

B:B:ES:6

12. What did Haman propose one of the king's most noble princes say going before the person who the king was favoring (Est 6:11)?

- A. This is the man most highly blessed by the king
- B. This is the one who spoke up on behalf of the king
- C. This is what is done for the man the king delights to honor
- D. May all in this kingdom be like this man whom the king favors

C:I:ES:6

13. Who did the king tell Haman he should robe and honor Mordecai because he had saved the king from being assassinated (Est 6:11)?

- A. Mordecai
- B. Esther
- C. Bigtha
- D. Memucan

A:B:ES:6

14. How did the king identify Mordecai to Haman as the one who was to be honored (Est 6:10)?

- A. Mordecai the sage
- B. Mordecai the king's friend
- C. Mordecai the uncle of Esther
- D. Mordecai the Jew

D:B:ES:6

15. Where did Haman go after honoring Mordecai throughout the city (Est 6:12)?

- A. Out into the wilderness
- B. Up on the city wall
- C. To the temple of his god
- D. Home to his wife and friends

D:I:ES:6

16. Who told Haman that because Mordecai was Jewish he would surely come to ruin (Est 6:13)?

- A. His wife Zeresh
- B. His sons
- C. His advisers
- D. The king's eunuchs

C:A:ES:6

17. Who brought Haman to the second and final banquet with Esther (Est 6:14)?

- A. The king's eunuch's
- B. The captain of the king's guard
- C. The king's messenger
- D. A commander of the chariots

A:I:ES:6

Esther 7

1. What did the king ask Esther on the second banquet day (Est 7:1)?

- A. What is your petition?
- B. Who are you afraid of?
- C. Who is trying to hurt you?
- D. What is your desire?

A:I:ES:7

2. What was Esther's petition on the second banquet day (Est 7:3)?

- A. Forgive my people
- B. Protect my people
- C. Spare my people
- D. Destroy the destroyer of my people

C:B:ES:7

3. What was Esther's petition on the second banquet day (Est 7:3)?

- A. Forgive my uncle Mordecai
- B. Grant me my life
- C. Protect my uncle Mordecai
- D. Destroy the destroyer of my people

B:B:ES:7

4. For what did Esther say she would not have disturbed the king (Est 7:4)?

- Ax. If Modecai was the only one to be killed
- Bx. If her people had been allowed to flee
- C. If her people had been allowed to defend themselves
- D. If her people would have been sold as slaves

D:B:ES:7

7. What did Esther tell the king she and her people were sold for (Est 7:4)?\

- A. Destruction, slaughter and annihilation
- B. Greed, money, and power
- C. Spite, hatred and injustice
- D. Vengeance and intolerance

A:I:ES:7

8. After Esther told Xerxes that she and her people were under threat of annihilation what did the king ask her (Est 7:5)?

- A. When is this to transpire?
- B. Why is one seeking your life?
- C. Who is it who would do this?
- D. Why haven't you told me earlier?

C:B:ES:7

9. What did the Xerxes do after Esther told him that Haman was trying to destroy her (Est 7:7)?

- A. In a rage he clapped his hands summoning the palace eunuchs
- B. In a rage he went out into the palace garden
- C. In a rage he went up to the top of the city wall
- D. In a rage he threw his wine on Haman

B:I:ES:7

10. How did Esther identify Haman as the man who was trying to destroy her and her people (Est 7:6)?

- A. Treacherous and traitorous
- B. Unfaithful and hateful
- C. Adversary and enemy
- D. Evil and hurtful

C:A:ES:7

11. Why did Haman stay behind with Queen Esther after she had identified him as the destroy of her people (Est 7:7)?

- A. To beg for his life
- B. To try to persuade her for forgive him
- C. To vent his rage on her
- D. To kill her

A:B:ES:7

12. When the king returned and saw Haman on Esther's couch what did he conclude (Est 7:8)?

- A. Haman was confessing his guilt
- B. Haman was trying to kill Esther
- C. Haman was pleading for his life
- D. Haman was trying to molest Esther

D:B:ES:7

13. Of what did Harbona one of the eunuchs inform Xerxes (Est 7:9)?

- A. Haman had planned to kill the king and molest the king
- B. Haman had built a gallows or an impaling poll for Mordecai
- C. Haman had plotted this over the period of a year
- D. Haman hatred Mordecai because he would not bow before Haman at the

gate

B:B:ES:7

14. Who informed Xerxes that Haman had built a gallows or impaling pole for Mordecai (Est 7:9)?

- A. Bigtha
- B. Memucan
- C. Harbona
- D. Hegai

C:A:ES:7

15. What did Harbona note in his defense of Mordecai against Haman (Est 7:9)?

- A. Mordecai had spoken up to help the king
- B. Mordecai had refused to bow before Haman
- C. Haman had his men ready to kill all the Jews
- D. Mordecai was Esther's cousin

A:B:ES:7

16. What did the king order be done with Haman after finding out of his planned attack on Esther and the Jews (Est 7:9f)?

- A. To kill with the sword Haman and his entire family
- B. To hang or impale Haman on his own gallows
- C. To throw Haman off the wall of the city

- D. To present Esther with the head of Haman on a platter

B:B:ES:7

17. What happened after the impaling or hanging of Haman on his own gallows or pole (Est 7:10)?

- A. Esther rejoiced
- B. Xerxes called for Esther
- C. Xerxes' fury subsided
- D. Mordecai praised the Lord

C:I:ES:7

Esther 8

1. What did Esther receive after Haman was hung or impaled (Est 8:1)?

- A. Haman's head on a platter
- B. A special throne next to the king
- C. The estate of Haman
- D. Freedom to return to her people

C:B:ES:8

2. After Haman was killed what was the title he was labeled with (Est 8:1)?

- A. The wicked one
- B. The enemy of the Jews
- C. The destroyer of Israel
- D. God's opponent

B:I:ES:8

3. What did Esther tell the king after the death of Haman (Est 8:1)?

- A. That she was Jewish
- B. That she did not want Haman's estate
- C. That she wanted to return to Israel
- D. That she was related to Mordecai

D:B:ES:8

4. What did Mordecai receive from Xerxes after the death of Haman (Est 8:2)?

- A. Xerxes' signet ring
- B. A royal wreath from the king
- C. The royal robes taken from Haman
- D. A plot of land among the king's vineyards

A:I:ES:8

5. Who did Esther appoint over Haman's estate (Est 8:2)?

- A. Memucan
- B. Hegai who had shown Esther favor
- C. Bigthana one of the king's officials
- D. Mordecai

D:B:ES:8

6. After the death of Haman why did Esther fall at Xerxes' feet weeping (Est 8:3)?

- A. To spare Mordecai and put him over the officials at the king's gate
- B. To burn down the gallows that Haman had built
- C. To put an end of the plan Haman devised against the Jews
- D. To let her go free and return to Israel

C:B:ES:8

7. How did the King Xerxes signal that Esther could arise and stand before him (Est 8:4)?

- A. He ordered everyone out of the room
- B. He extended his gold scepter to her
- C. He motioned his eunuchs to have her seated on the throne next to his
- D. He arose and took her by the hand

B:I:ES:8

8. What did Esther request from King Xerxes after Haman was killed (Est 8:5)?

- A. An order overruling the former dispatches against the Jews
- B. A burning of all the former king's edicts for the killing of the Jews

- C. A order that no Jew should be killed in any of the king's provinces
- D. An order that all those of the household of Haman should be slain

A:B:ES:8

9. What did King Xerxes commission Esther and Mordecai to do after the death of Haman (Est 8:8)?

- A. To invite all the Jews of the kingdom to a royal banquet
- B. To pursue the house of Haman as Haman had plotted against the Jews
- C. Write another decree on behalf of the Jews in the king's name
- D. Setting all the Jews free to return to the land of Israel

C:B:ES:8

10. What was the third month called when the secretaries were summoned to write a new decree directed by Mordecai (Est 8:9)?

- A. Shavuot
- B. Kislev
- C. Nissan
- D. Sivan

D:A:ES:8

11. How many Persian provinces stretched from India to Cush (Est 8:9)?

- A. 55
- B. 98
- C. 113
- D. 127

D:A:ES:8

12. Who was summoned to help Mordecai write the new decree to save the Jews (Est 8:9)?

- A. All the head officials of the provinces
- B. The royal secretaries
- C. The royal wise men
- D. The king's scribes

B:I:ES:8

13. The 127 provinces of Persia stretched from India all the way to _____ (Est 9:9)?

- A. Aram
- B. Egypt
- C. Cush
- D. Greece

C:A:ES:8

14. Mordecai's new decree was to be sent out to the provinces to all of the following EXCEPT (Est 8:9)

- A. Satraps
- B. Governors
- C. Nobles
- D. Magoi

D:I:ES:8

15. Mordecai's new decree was to be written in all the languages of the provinces but what one language and script was the decree to be written in (Est 8:9)?

- A. Babylonian

- B. Persian
- C. The Jews
- D. The Greeks

C:B:ES:8

16. How did Mordecai seal his dispatch overcoming Haman's former edict (Est 8:10)?

- A. With the king's signet ring
- B. With the royal insignia in wax
- C. With clay from the royal garden
- D. With the signature of the king

A:I:ES:8

17. Xerxes' second edict granted the Jews all of the following rights EXCEPT (Est 8:11)

- A. Right to assemble
- B. Right to buy and store arms
- C. Right to protect themselves
- D. To annihilate any armed force that might attack them
- E. Plundering the property of their enemies

B:B:ES:8

18. On what day could the Jews defend themselves and plunder their enemies (Est 8:12)?

- A. The thirteenth day of the twelfth month
- B. The ten day of the sixth month
- C. The fifth day of the third month
- D. The seventh day of the seventh month

A:A:ES:8

19. What is the Persian twelfth month called (Est 8:12)?

- A. Adar
- B. Kislev
- C. Nissan
- D. Sivan

A:A:ES:8

20. Where was King Xerxes' second decree to be issued (Est 8:13)?

- A. In every nation on earth
- B. In every city in the kingdom
- C. In all the provinces
- D. In all the capitals the Persians had captured

C:I:ES:8

21. Xerxes' second decree all the Jew to _____ (Est 8:13)?

- A. Purchase swords and bows
- B. Avenge themselves on their enemies
- C. Save their women and children
- D. Build walls around their houses

B:B:ES:8

22. Who took the edict out to the provinces (Est 8:14)?

- A. Couriers
- B. Best youths of the Jews
- C. Mordecai and his family
- D. The king's eunuchs

A:I:ES:8

23. How did the second edict get out to the provinces (Est 8:14)?

- A. With the royal chariots
- B. On foot by the king's runners
- C. Riding the royal horses
- D. Carried via the king's messengers from one city to the next

C:I:ES:8

24. What place was specifically mentioned as a place where the second edict was issued (Est 8:14)?

- A. In Jerusalem
- B. The fortress at Nineveh
- C. The walls of Babylon
- D. The citadel at Susa

D:I:ES:8

25. What were the colors of Mordecai's royal garments (Est 8:15)?

- A. Red and white
- B. Blue and white
- C. Yellow and blue
- D. Green and yellow

B:A:ES:8

26. What color was Mordecai's fine line garment (Est 8:15)?

- A. Blue
- B. White
- C. Purple
- D. Green

C:I:ES:8

27. When the second edict was sent out how did the city of Susa respond (Est 8:15)?

- A. Silence
- B. Fasting
- C. Sackcloth and ashes
- D. Celebration

D:B:ES:8

28. What did many of the other nationalities do because of the fear of the Jews (Est 8:17)?

- A. Trimmed their beards
- B. Wore sackcloth and ashes
- C. Became Jews
- D. Cursed Haman

C:B:ES:8

Esther 9

1. On what day was King Xerxes edict where could the Jews defend themselves carried out (Est 9:1)?

- A. The thirteenth day of the twelfth month
- B. The ten day of the sixth month
- C. The fifth day of the third month
- D. The seventh day of the seventh month

A:A:ES:8

2. What is the Persian twelfth month called (Est 9:1)?

- A. Adar
- B. Kislev
- C. Nissan
- D. Sivan

A:A:ES:8

3. Through Xerxes edict the Jews were able to gain the upper hand over _____ (Est 9:1)?

- A. Their enemies who hated them
- B. The Persians
- C. The residents of Susa who had plotted their demise
- D. The satraps throughout the kingdom

A:B:ES:9

4. Why did the satraps and governors help the Jews (Est 9:3)?

- A. For fear of the Lord
- B. For fear of Mordecai
- C. For fear of Queen Esther
- D. For fear of Xerxes

B:B:ES:9

5. Where did Mordecai become prominent (Est 9:4)?

- A. In Susa
- B. In the citadel at Susa
- C. In the palace
- D. In the region of Israel

C:I:ES:9

6. Once the edict was enacted what did the Jews do (Est 9:5)?

- A. They forgave all their enemies
- B. They ran over their enemies with chariots
- C. They burned the homes of their enemies
- D. They struck down their enemies with the sword

D:B:ES:9

7. How many people in the citadel of Susa did the Jews kill (Est 9:6)?

- A. 100
- B. 300
- C. 500
- D. 1000

C:A:ES:9

8. Which of the following was NOT one of the ten sons of Haman (Est 9:7)?

- A. Aspatha

- B. Parmashta
- C. Arisai
- D. Hegai Vaizatha
- E. Vaizatha

D:A:ES:9

9. How many sons did Haman have who were killed by the Jews (Est 9:10)?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 14

B:A:ES:9

10. Haman was the son of _____ (Est 9:10)?

- A. Hammedatha
- B. Poratha
- C. Bigtha
- D. Adalia
- E. Shalmaneser

A:I:ES:9

11. While the Jews killed Haman sons what did they not do (Est 9:10)?

- A. Kill his wives
- B. Bury his body
- C. Lay their hands on the plunder
- D. Burn down his house

12. Who heard of the number that died in the citadel of Susa as a result of the edict (Est 9:11)?

- A. King Xerxes
- B. Mordecai
- C. Memucan
- D. King Darius

A:B:ES:9

13. What did the king ask Esther after finding out the number of those who had died in the citadel of Susa (Est 9:12)?

- A. When will the bloodshed stop?
- B. Now what is your petition?
- C. How can we stop the violence?
- D. Why did the Jews seek vengeance in the king's palace?

B:I:ES:9

14. After the edict was implement and enemies of the Jews died what was her request to Xerxes (Est 9:13)?

- A. To extend the edict for another day
- B. To declare a solemn day of fasting
- C. To have the people wear sackcloth
- D. To sound the trumpets throughout the land that the killing should stop

A:B:ES:9

15. What did Esther request be done with Haman's sons (Est 9:13)?

- A. Their bodies be thrown into an unmarked tomb

- B. Their bodies be hung or impaled
- C. Their bodies be burned
- D. Their bodies be buried with their father

B:B:ES:9

16. How many more were killed on the second day that Esther had extended in the citadel of Susa (Est 9:25)?

- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 300
- D. 500

C:A:ES:9

17. What did the Jews not lay their hands on (Est 9:15)?

- A. The plunder of those they killed
- B. The wives and children of those they killed
- C. The idols of those they killed
- D. The food dedicated to their gods

A:B:ES:9

18. How many were killed as a result of the edict in the provinces (Est 9:16)?

- A. 55,000
- B. 75,000
- C. 100,000
- D. 125,000

B:A:ES:9

19. What did the Jews make the 14th day of the month of Adar (Est 9:17)?

- A. A day of mourning
- B. A day of feasting and joy
- C. A day of remembrance
- D. A day of thanksgiving to God

B:B:ES:9

20. On what day did the Jews in Susa finish and rest and feast (Est 9:18)?

- A. The thirteenth day
- B. The fourteenth day
- C. The fifteenth day
- D. The seventh day

C:A:ES:9

21. Why did the Jews in the rural areas celebrate on a different day (Est 9:18)?

- A. Because Esther had been granted a one day extension in Susa
- B. Because the messengers took one day to return to tell the king
- C. Because the rural Jews did not execute the edict until a day later
- D. The Jews in Susa did not start until a day later

A:B:ES:9

22. Who celebrated and rested a day earlier than the Jews of Susa (Est 9:19)?

- A. The Jews in Jerusalem
- B. The Jews in the cities of Cush
- C. The Jews who had been exiled outside the kingdom
- D. The Jews in the rural regions

D:I:ES:9

23. Why did Mordecai write letters to all the Jews throughout the provinces of King Xerxes (Est 9:21)?

- A. To get them not to bury the bodies on the Sabbath
- B. To get them to not take the plunder of those they killed
- C. To celebrate annually on the fourteenth and fifteenth of Adar
- D. To celebrate and return to the land of Israel

C:B:ES:9

24. What was to be done on the day of celebration as ordered by Mordecai (Est 9:22)?

- A. Eat a special bread and wine on that day
- B. Give presents of food to one another and gift to the poor
- C. Walk around the walls of the city they inhabit to celebrate their freedom
- D. Sound the trumpet and raise their glasses of wine

B:B:ES:9

25. The feast of Purim was to remember _____ (Est 9:22)

- A. The slaying of Haman and his sons
- B. When God delivered his people once again
- C. When the Jews got relief from their enemies
- D. Esther's courage and determination

C:B:ES:9

26. Why is the feast called the feast of Purim (Est 9:24)?

- A. Because Purim means "defend yourself"
- B. Because Pur highlights that "the Lord has provided"
- C. Because Pur refers to Haman "casting the lot"
- D. Because Purim means "sound the trumpet" of deliverance

C:B:ES:9

27. How long is the feast of Purim (Est 9:26)?

- A. One day
- B. Two days
- C. Three days
- D. Seven days

B:I:ES:9

29. Who founded the days and celebration of Purim (Est 9:27)?

- A. King Xerxes
- B. Memucan and Hegai
- C. The Jews themselves
- D. God

C:I:ES:9

30. Queen Esther was the daughter of _____ (Est 9:29)

- A. Ahijam
- B. Passhur
- C. Reaiah
- D. Abihail

D:A:ES:9

31. How was the feast of Purim established (Est 9:29)?

- A. Mordecai and Esther sent a letter to all the Jews in the provinces

- B. King Xerxes ordered it throughout his kingdom
 - C. The elders of the Jews in the citadel of Susa ordered it so
 - D. Xerxes sealed it with his signet ring declaring it to be instituted in his kingdom
- A:B:ES:9

Esther 10

1. What did King Xerxes impose throughout the empire (Est 10:1)?
- A. The feast of Purim be kept as a memorial forever
 - B. The protection of the Jews throughout his kingdom
 - C. An oath of loyalty
 - D. Tribute

D:I:ES:10

2. What was recorded in the annals of the kings of Media and Persia (Est 10:2)?
- A. The account of Queen Esther
 - B. The account of the greatness of Mordecai
 - C. The faithfulness of the Lord
 - D. King Xerxes' deliverance of the Jews
 - E. The death of Haman

B:I:ES:10

3. Where was the account of the greatness of Mordecai recorded (Est 10:2)?
- A. In the annals of the kings of Media and Persia
 - B. In the annals of the kings of Babylon
 - C. In the annals of the kings of Israel and Judah
 - D. In the book of Iddo the seer

A:B:ES:10

4. Why was Mordecai held in esteem by the Jews (Est 10:3)?
- A. Because he was recognized by King Xerxes
 - B. Because he told Esther about the plot to kill the Jews
 - C. Because he worked for the good of his people
 - D. Because he destroyed Haman the enemy of the Jews

C:B:ES:10

5. Why was Mordecai held in esteem by the Jews (Est 10:3)?
- A. Because he was recognized by King Xerxes
 - B. Because he told Esther about the plot to kill the Jews
 - C. Because he destroyed Haman the enemy of the Jews
 - D. Because he spoke up for the welfare of all the Jews

D:B:ES:10

18. Job Multiple Choice Questions [Based on NIV]

By Ted Hildebrandt

biblicalelearning.org [BeL]

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Chapter 1

1. What land was Job from (Job 1:1)?

- A. The land of Moab
- B. The land of Kikar
- C. The land of Uz
- D. The land of Gomer

C:B:Jb:1

2. All of the following are said of Job EXCEPT (Job 1:1)

- A. Upright
- B. Blameless
- C. Shunned evil
- D. Righteous

D:B:Jb:1

3. All of the following are said of Job EXCEPT (Job 1:1)

- A. Upright
- B. Feared God
- C. Wise
- D. Shunned evil

C:B:Jb:1

4. How many sons did Job originally have (Job 1:2)?

- A. Five
- B. Seven
- C. Ten
- D. Twelve

B:I:Jb:1

5. How many daughters did Job originally have (Job 1:2)?

- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Seven
- D. Twelve

A:I:Jb:1

6. How many sheep did Job originally have (Job 1:3)?

- A. One thousand
- B. Seven thousand

- C. Ten thousand
- D. Twelve thousand

B:A:Jb:1

7. How many camels did Job originally have (Job 1:3)?

- A. One thousand
- B. Two thousand
- C. Three thousand
- D. Seven thousand

C:A:Jb:1

8. How many yoke of oxen did Job originally have (Job 1:3)?

- A. One hundred
- B. Three hundred
- C. Four hundred
- D. Five hundred

D:A:Jb:1

9. How many donkeys did Job originally have (Job 1:3)?

- A. One hundred
- B. Three hundred
- C. Five hundred
- D. One thousand

C:A:Jb:1

10. Of what people was Job said to be the greatest (Job 1:3)?

- A. The people of the North
- B. The people of the East
- C. The people of the South
- D. The people of the West

B:B:Jb:1

11. Who would Job's sons invite to each and drink with them on their birthdays (Job 1:4)?

- A. Their sisters
- B. The whole town
- C. Job's whole household
- D. The whole region of Uz

A:I:Jb:1

12. When did Job's sons hold feasts (Job 1:4)?

- A. On Job's birthday
- B. On their birthdays
- C. On their sisters' birthdays
- D. At the time of harvest

B:B:Jb:1

13. What arrangements would Job make for his children after their feasting had ended (Job 1:5)?

- A. For them to pray

- B. For them to fast
- C. For them to be purified
- D. For them to sacrifice

C:B:Jb:1

14. What kind of offering would Job sacrifice for his children (Job 1:5)?

- A. A sin offering
- B. A cereal offering
- C. A trespass offering
- D. A burnt offering

D:A:Jb:1

15. What would Job do early in the morning (Job 1:5)?

- A. Pray to God
- B. Wash his hands and feet
- C. Offering a burnt offering for his children
- D. Offering a sin offering for his friends

C:B:Jb:1

16. Why did Job offer a burnt offering for his children (Job 1:5)?

- A. Because the Lord had commanded it
- B. In case they had sinned
- C. To cleanse them before the Lord
- D. To purify their hearts

B:B:Jb:1

17. In the heavenly scene, who presented themselves before the Lord (Job 1:6)?

- A. The angels
- B. The heavenly hosts
- C. The cherubim
- D. The seraphim

A:B:Jb:1

18. Who came along with the angels to present themselves before the Lord (Job 1:6)?

- A. Job
- B. Satan
- C. The sons of men
- D. Gabriel

B:B:Jb:1

19. What did God ask Satan/the challenger when he presented himself before the Lord (Job 1:7)?

- A. Why have you come here?
- B. How long must I allow you to come here?
- C. Where have you come from?
- D. How did you get in here?

C:B:Jb:1

20. Where had Satan/the challenger come from (Job 1:7)?

- A. From the shades of Sheol
- B. From the land of darkness
- C. From the stars of heaven
- D. From roaming throughout the earth

D:B:Jb:1

21. Who did the Lord ask Satan/the challenger if he had considered (Job 1:8)?

- A. My king Job
- B. My spokesman Job
- C. My servant Job
- D. My friend Job

C:B:Jb:1

22. The Lord described Job as all of the following EXCEPT (Job 1:8)?

- A. Blameless
- B. Righteous
- C. One who fears God
- D. One who shuns evil

B:B:Jb:1

23. How does Satan/the challenger respond to the Lord's comments about Job (Job 1:9)?

- A. Does Job fear God for nothing?
- B. Is Job truly righteous?
- C. Is Job as blameless as many think?
- D. Is Job more godly than his friends?

A:B:Jb:1

24. What does Satan/the challenger say God has done for Job (Job 1:10)?

- A. Given him prosperity
- B. Put a hedge around him
- C. Trusted him above all the others
- D. Taught Job wisdom

B:I:Jb:1

25. What does Satan/the challenger say God has done for Job (Job 1:10)?

- A. Given him prosperity
- B. Trusted him above all the others
- C. Blessed the work of his hands
- D. Taught Job wisdom

C:I:Jb:1

26. What are spread out throughout the land (Job 1:10)?

- A. Job's camels and donkeys
- B. Job's children
- C. Job's houses and crops
- D. Job's flocks and herds

D:A:Jb:1

27. What does Satan/the challenger say Job will do if God strikes everything he has (Job 1:11)?

- A. He will become wicked
- B. He will give up this integrity
- C. He will curse God to his face
- D. He will prefer darkness over light

C:B:Jb:1

28. Initially what did Satan/the challenger say would get Job to curse God to his face (Job 1:11)?

- A. Destroy him by disease, famine and plague
- B. Strike everything he has
- C. Destroy his family
- D. Take away all God's blessings

B:B:Jb:1

29. What initial boundary did God put on Satan/the challenger's attack on Job (Job 1:12)?

- A. Not to lay a finger on Job himself
- B. Not to touch Job's wife
- C. Not to take away his integrity
- D. Not to harm his children

A:B:Jb:1

30. After being given power over everything Job had what did Satan/the challenger do (Job 1:12)?

- A. He rejoiced before the Lord
- B. He went out from the presence of the Lord
- C. He rode the clouds to the land of Uz
- D. He gathered his forces to attack Job

B:B:Jb:1

31. What were Job's children doing at the oldest brother's house (Job 1:13)?

- A. Cursing God
- B. Mocking the heavens
- C. Feasting and drinking wine
- D. Dancing and reveling

C:B:Jb:1

32. Where were Job's sons and daughters when the disasters began to strike (Job 1:13)?

- A. In the land of Uz
- B. At Teman
- C. At Job's home
- D. At the oldest brother's house

D:I:Jb:1

33. What was the first disaster announced to Job (Job 1:14)?

- A. The death of his children

- B. The Chaldeans making off with his camels
- C. The Sabeans attacking Job's oxen and donkeys
- D. The fire of God fell burning up his sheep and servants

C:A:Jb:1

34. Who attacked Job's oxen and donkeys (Job 1:15)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Sabeans
- C. The Philistines
- D. The Chaldeans

B:A:Jb:1

35. Who attacked Job's camels (Job 1:17)?

- A. The Chaldeans
- B. The Edomites
- C. The Sabeans
- D. The Philistines

A:A:Jb:1

36. How do the messengers of doom end their telling Job of the disasters (Job 1:15)?

- A. They destroyed all you have
- B. I am the only one who has escaped to tell you
- C. They had no mercy
- D. I escaped by the skin of my teeth

B:B:Jb:1

37. Besides the animals who/what also perished with each disastrous blow against Job (Job 1:15-17)?

- A. His servants were scattered
- B. His fields were burned
- C. His servants died
- D. One of his children died

C:I:Jb:1

38. How did Job's sheep perish (Job 1:16)?

- A. The Sabeans ran off with them
- B. The Chaldeans put them to the sword
- C. The shepherds were killed and they ran off a cliff
- D. Fire of God fell heaven and burned them

D:I:Jb:1

39. What did both the Sabeans and Chaldeans do that was similar against Job (Job 1:15, 17)?

- A. They offered up sacrifices from Job's animals
- B. They carried off Job's children
- C. They put Job's servants to the sword
- D. They burned down Job's houses

C:I:Jb:1

40. How are each of the disasters on Job begun (Job 1:16, 17, 18)?

- A. While the fires were still burning
- B. While the messenger was still speaking
- C. Once upon a time
- D. When he began to weep

B:B:Jb:1

41. What killed Job's children (Job 1:18)?

- A. A mighty wind from the desert
- B. Lightning from heaven
- C. The fire of God fell from heaven on them
- D. The Chaldeans attacked them

A:I:Jb:1

42. What actually killed Job's children (Job 1:18)?

- A. They were burned with fire
- B. The house collapsed on them
- C. The swords of the Chaldeans
- D. The fire of God

B:B:Jb:1

43. After hearing of all four initial disasters how did Job respond (Job 1:20)?

- A. He cursed God
- B. He cursed the day of his birth
- C. He tore his robe and shaved his head
- D. He put dust on his head

C:B:Jb:1

44. After hearing of all four initial disasters how did Job respond (Job 1:20)?

- A. He cursed God
- B. He cursed the day of his birth
- C. He put dust on his head
- D. He fell to the ground in worship

D:B:Jb:1

45. What did Job say about the Lord after the first four initial disasters (Job 1:22)?

- A. The Lord is great, the Lord is good
- B. Who has known the mind of the Lord
- C. The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away
- D. For the Lord's love endures forever

C:B:Jb:1

46. What did Job say about the Lord after the first four initial disasters (Job 1:22)?

- A. The Lord is great, the Lord is good
- B. May the name of the Lord be praised
- C. Who has known the mind of the Lord
- D. For the Lord's love endures forever

B:B:Jb:1

47. What did Job say about himself after the first four initial disasters (Job 1:22)?

- A. Naked I came from my mother's womb
- B. In sin my mother conceived me
- C. There is no one righteous no not one
- D. How can a man be pure in the sight of God

A:B:Jb:1

48. What did Job say about himself after the first four initial disasters (Job 1:22)?

- A. In sin my mother conceived me
- B. Naked I will depart
- C. There is no one righteous no not one
- D. How can a man be pure in the sight of God

B:B:Jb:1

49. What did Job not do after the first four disasters struck (Job 1:23)?

- A. Curse God and wish to die
- B. Defend himself to the face of the Lord
- C. Sin by charging God with wrongdoing
- D. Turn his back on the Lord who made him

C:B:Jb:1

Chapter 2

1. Who came with the angels to be presented before the Lord (Job 2:1)?

- A. Gabriel
- B. Satan
- C. Leviathan
- D. The kings of the earth

B:B:Jb:2

2. What opening question does the Lord ask Satan/the challenger in his second appearance in the heavenly council (Job 2:2)?

- A. Where have you come from?
- B. Where are you going?
- C. Why have you come here?
- D. What have you been doing on the earth?

A:B:Jb:2

3. How did Satan/the challenger respond to the Lord's question asking him where he came from (Job 2:2)?

- A. The region of Uz
- B. Roaming throughout the earth
- C. The mountains of the holy land
- D. The heights and depths of the earth

B:B:Jb:2

4. What does the Lord ask Satan/the challenger if he has considered (Job 2:3)?

- A. Who is the most righteous on the earth
- B. The wisest of all
- C. His servant Job
- D. The greatest upon the earth

C:B:Jb:2

5. After Satan's initial attacks, the Lord describes Job to Satan/the challenger in all of the following ways EXCEPT

- A. Blameless
- B. Upright
- C. One who fears God
- D. Righteous

D:B:Jb:2

6. With what does the Lord couple that Job "fears God" (Job 2:3)?

- A. That he strives for righteousness
- B. That he is wise
- C. That he shuns evil
- D. That he is faithful

C:B:Jb:2

7. What did the Lord say Job maintained after Satan takes all that he has (Job 2:3)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His integrity

- C. His faithfulness
- D. His wisdom

B:B:Jb:2

8. The Lord says that Satan had incited him to ruin Job in what manner (Job 2:3)?

- A. Without any reason
- B. Completely
- C. With no compassion
- D. With his family

A:B:Jb:2

9. What does the Lord say that Satan/the challenger had influenced God (Job 2:3)?

- A. To curse Job
- B. To incite him against Job
- C. To harm Job
- D. To bring judgment on Job

B:B:Jb:2

10. What does Satan/the challenger say a man will give everything he has for (Job 2:4)?

- A. His family
- B. His pride
- C. His life
- D. His integrity

C:B:Jb:2

11. What does Satan/the challenger say will happen if Job's flesh and bones are struck (Job 2:5)?

- A. He will forsake his faithfulness
- B. He will renounce righteousness
- C. He will deny the fear of God
- D. He will curse God to his face

D:B:Jb:2

12. What does Satan/the challenger say will get Job to curse God to his face in the second round of attacks (Job 2:5)?

- A. Take his wife and children
- B. Destroy this prosperity
- C. Strike his flesh and bones
- D. Sickness and disease

C:B:Jb:2

13. What does Satan say a man will give for his own life (Job 2:4)?

- A. The hair on his head
- B. Skin for skin
- C. Blamelessness and uprightness
- D. His righteousness

B:B:Jb:2

14. What boundary did the Lord set on Satan's second attack of Job (Job 2:6)?

- A. He must not take his life
- B. He must not take his wife
- C. He must not destroy his comforters
- D. He must not force him to reject God

A:B:Jb:2

15. What did Satan leave after being allowed to harm Job (Job 2:7)?

- A. He left the courts of heaven
- B. He went out from the presence of the Lord
- C. He returned down to earth and the land of Uz
- D. He left the clouds and descended to the earth

B:B:Jb:2

16. How did Satan/the challenger afflict Job (Job 2:7)?

- A. With headaches
- B. With pain
- C. With sores
- D. With disease

C:B:Jb:2

17. To what extent are the sores Job was struck with described (Job 2:7)?

- A. From head to toe
- B. From his left hand to his right hand
- C. From morning until night
- D. From the sole of his feet to the crown of his head

D:I:Jb:2

18. When Job was covered with sores where did he end up going (Job 2:8)?

- A. Walked aimlessly in the desert
- B. To seek his friends
- C. Sat on among the ashes
- D. Rolled in the dust

C:B:Jb:2

19. What did Job do after he was struck with sores (Job 2:8)?

- A. He scraped himself with the bark of a tree
- B. He scraped himself with broken pottery
- C. He scraped himself with a sharp flint stone
- D. He rubbed himself with sackcloth

B:B:Jb:2

20. Where was Job sitting after Satan/the challenger struck him with sores (Job 2:8)?

- A. Among the ashes
- B. In the dust
- C. Among the trees
- D. On the ground

A:I:Jb:2

21. What did Job's wife accuse him of maintaining (Job 2:9)?

- A. His uprightness
- B. His integrity
- C. His blamelessness
- D. His sanity

B:B:Jb:2

22. What does Job's wife advise him to do (Job 2:9)?

- A. Praise God
- B. Sit in silence
- C. Curse God
- D. Lament before the Lord

C:B:Jb:2

23. What does Job accuse his wife of talking like (Job 2:10)?

- A. A worthless counsellor
- B. A wicked woman
- C. A evil woman
- D. A foolish woman

D:B:Jb:2

24. How does Job respond to his wife's encouragement to curse God and die (Job 2:10)?

- A. Naked I came from my mother's womb and naked I will depart
- B. The Lord has given and the Lord has taken away
- C. Shall we accept good from God and not trouble?
- D. Who can understand the ways of the Lord?

C:B:Jb:2

25. After Job addresses his wife's "counsel" what does the narrator conclude about Job (Job 2:10)?

- A. He was blameless and upright
- B. He did not sin in what he said
- C. He feared God and shunned evil
- D. He was righteous and holy

B:B:Jb:2

26. Which one of the following was not one of Job's three friends (Job 2:11)?

- A. Elihu the Buzite
- B. Eliphaz the Temanite
- C. Bildad the Shuhite
- D. Zophar the Naamathite

A:B:Jb:2

27. From what tribal background was Eliphaz (Job 2:11)?

- A. Shuhite
- B. Temanite
- C. Naamathite
- D. Buzite

B:A:Jb:2

28. Bildad was from what tribal background (Job 2:11)?

- A. Temanite
- B. Naamathite
- C. Shuhite
- D. Buzite

C:A:Jb:2

29. Zophar was from what tribal background (Job 2:11)?

- A. Shuhite
- B. Temanite
- C. Buzite
- D. Naamathite

D:A:Jb:2

30. Why did Job's three friends come to him (Job 2:11)?

- A. To see his great suffering
- B. To encourage him in his suffering
- C. To sympathize with him
- D. To discuss his plight with him

C:B:Jb:2

31. What did Job's three friends do before they came to Job (Job 2:11)?

- A. They confessed their sins and offered sacrifices
- B. They heard of all the troubles that had come upon Job
- C. They prayed and offered sacrifices to God
- D. They sought the Lord and purified themselves

B:I:Jb:2

32. What is noted by the narrator when the three friends first saw Job from a distance (Job 2:12)?

- A. They could hardly recognize him
- B. They remembered his former prosperity
- C. They saw a cloud of dust
- D. They could not believe their eyes

A:I:Jb:2

33. When Job's friends first met him they did all of the following EXCEPT (Job 2:13)?

- A. They wept aloud
- B. They put on sackcloth
- C. They tore their robes
- D. They sprinkled dust on their heads

B:B:Jb:2

34. What did Job's friends do with him for seven days and nights (Job 2:13)?

- A. Offered sacrifices on Job's behalf
- B. Threw dust in the air and wept
- C. Sat on the ground in silence
- D. Observed his plight and offered counsel

C:B:Jb:2

35. Why did Job's friends sit on the ground in silence for seven days (Job 2:13)?

- A. Because they did not know what to say
- B. Because they feared God and his judgment on Job
- C. Because they realized that Job had committed a great sin
- D. Because they saw how great his suffering was

D:B:Jb:2

Chapter 3

1. What did Job do when he opened his mouth after the two attacks from Satan/the challenger (Job 3:1)?

- A. He cursed God
- B. He cursed his wife
- C. He cursed the day of his birth
- D. He cursed the day of his death

C:B:Jb:3

2. What did Job request would perish (Job 3:3)?

- A. The sun and moon
- B. The day of his birth
- C. The day when his life was destroyed
- D. The day when God created the world

B:B:Jb:3

3. What was said at night that Job wished would perish (Job 3:3)?

- A. A boy is conceived
- B. Unto us a child is born
- C. We wish for a child
- D. Let us have a child

A:A:Jb:3

4. Job wanted all of the following for the day of his birth EXCEPT (Job 3:4)

- A. May it turn to darkness
- B. May it never see the rain
- C. May God not care for it
- D. May no light shine on it

B:A:Jb:3

5. Job wanted all of the following for the day of his birth EXCEPT (Job 3:5)

- A. May utter darkness claim it
- B. May a cloud settle over it
- C. May the sun not be seen by it
- D. May blackness overwhelm it

C:A:Jb:3

6. What did Job want for the day of his birth (Job 3:6)?

- A. That it perish from the earth
- B. That it be counted as a day for cursing
- C. That it be swept away into the depths of the sea
- D. That it not be included in the days of the year

D:A:Jb:3

7. What did Job not want to happen on the day of his birth (Job 3:7)?

- A. A celebration
- B. A time of wine and song
- C. A shout for joy
- D. A song of praise

C:I:Jb:3

8. Who did Job want to curse the day of his birth (Job 3:8)?

- A. Those who chase wild donkeys
- B. Those who rouse Leviathan
- C. Those who wrestle with Behemoth
- D. Those who know where the eagle rests

B:B:Jb:3

9. Who did Job want to curse the day of his birth (Job 3:8)?

- A. Those who curse days
- B. The magicians of the court
- C. His father and mother
- D. The sages of the palace

A:B:Jb:3

10. What did Job not want the day of his birth to see (Job 3:9)?

- A. The ends of the earth
- B. The first rays of dawn
- C. The sun and moon
- D. The flowing green grass

B:B:Jb:3

11. What did Job want the day of his birth to hide from his eyes (Job 3:10)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Suffering
- C. Trouble
- D. Death and destruction

C:I:Jb:3

12. What did the day of Job's birth not shut (Job 3:10)?

- A. The windows of heaven
- B. The doors of the womb
- C. The gates of the city
- D. The door of the sheep pen

B:B:Jb:3

13. When does Job wish that he had died (Job 3:11)?

- A. When he came from the womb
- B. When he was conceived
- C. When he took his first breath
- D. When he took his first steps

A:B:Jb:3

14. How does Job see what would be his state had he died at birth (Job 3:13)?

- A. He would be covered by the darkness
- B. He would be lying down in peace
- C. He would be resting in heaven
- D. He would be forever happy

B:B:Jb:3

15. With whom does Job see himself if he had died at birth (Job 3:14)?

- A. The innocents of the land
- B. The righteous and blameless
- C. The kings and rulers of the earth
- D. Those who forever enjoy their resting place

C:B:Jb:3

16. How does Job typify the kings of the earth (Job 3:14)?

- A. As those who sat on ivory thrones
- B. As those who rewarded the blameless
- C. As those who ruled in righteousness
- D. As those who built palaces now in ruins

D:B:Jb:3

17. With what does Job say the princes filled their houses (Job 3:15)?

- A. Gold
- B. Diamonds
- C. Silver
- D. Ivory

C:A:Jb:3

18. Like what did Job want to be hidden in the ground (Job 3:16)?

- A. A seed sown in the spring
- B. A still born baby
- C. A root of a tree
- D. A buried treasure

B:B:Jb:3

19. Like what kind of infant does Job desire to be (Job 3:16)?

- A. One who never saw the light of day
- B. One who never cried out
- C. One who never knew right from wrong
- D. One who slipped away

A:B:Jb:3

20. What do the wicked cease from at death (Job 3:17)?

- A. Plotting
- B. Turmoil
- C. Violence
- D. Deceit

B:A:Jb:3

21. Who find rest in death (Job 3:17)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright
- C. The weary
- D. The sufferer

C:I:Jb:3

22. What to captives no longer hear upon their death (Job 3:18)?

- A. The cries of their children
- B. The prayers of the helpless
- C. The songs of lament
- D. The slave driver's shout

D:I:Jb:3

23. What happens to slaves upon their death (Job 3:19)?

- A. They are laid next to their masters
- B. They never again hear the sound of the whip
- C. They are freed from their owners
- D. They are at rest forever

C:I:Jb:3

24. Who does Job ask why they are given light (Job 3:20)?

- A. To those in despair
- B. To those in misery
- C. To those in distress
- D. To those in pain

B:I:Jb:3

25. Who does Job ask why they were given life (Job 3:20)?

- A. Those bitter of soul
- B. Those who face the death of their children
- C. Those who are racked with pain
- D. Those suffering

A:I:Jb:3

26. What does Job say some people search for as for hidden treasure (Job 3:21)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Death
- C. Rest
- D. Forgiveness

B:B:Jb:3

27. When are some filled with gladness and rejoice (Job 3:22)?

- A. When they see justice done
- B. When they are blessed by God
- C. When they reach the grave
- D. When their misery is over

C:B:Jb:3

28. What does Job say about a person's way (Job 3:23)?

- A. It is full of pain and sorrow
- B. It is crooked
- C. It is full of thorns
- D. It is hidden

D:B:Jb:3

29. What does Job say his sighing has become like (Job 3:24)?

- A. A slave's final breath

- B. A bitter spice
- C. His daily food
- D. His life song

C:B:Jb:3

30. To what does Job liken his groans (Job 3:24)?

- A. Like the growl of a hungry lion
- B. Like pouring out water
- C. Like withered grass
- D. Like a sighing dove

B:I:Jb:3

31. What does Job lament has come upon him (Job 3:25)?

- A. What he feared
- B. The punishment of the wicked
- C. What he could never have imagined
- D. Pain and suffering

A:B:Jb:3

32. What does Job lament has happened to him (Job 3:25)?

- A. The punishment of the wicked
- B. What he dreaded
- C. What he could never have imagined
- D. Pain and suffering

B:I:Jb:3

33. While Job claims he has no rest, what does he claim that he does have (Job 3:26)?

- A. Sorrow
- B. Pain
- C. Turmoil
- D. Hopelessness

C:I:Jb:3

34. Job laments that he does not have all of the following EXCEPT (Job 3:26)?

- A. Rest
- B. Peace
- C. Quietness
- D. Serenity

D:I:Jb:3

Job 4

1. Who was the first of the friends to respond to Job (Job 4:1)?

- A. Bildad the Shuhite
- B. Zophar the Naamathite
- C. Eliphaz the Temanite
- D. Elihu the Buzite

C:B:Jb:4

2. Eliphaz ventures a word with Job and asks him if he will be _____ (Job 4:2)

- A. Offended
- B. Hurt
- C. Receptive
- D. Impatient

D:I:Jb:4

3. Eliphaz asks Job to think about what he had Job done to many (Job 4:3)

- A. Lifted up
- B. Donated
- C. Instructed
- D. Benefitted

C:I:Jb:4

4. Eliphaz notes, what had Job strengthened (Job 4:3)?

- A. Weak legs
- B. Feeble hands
- C. Poor mouths
- D. Empty stomachs

B:I:Jb:4

5. Eliphaz notes, what had Job supported (Job 4:4)?

- A. Those who stumbled
- B. Those who were in need
- C. The fatherless
- D. Victims of violence

A:B:Jb:4

6. Eliphaz says, what was Job's response when trouble comes up him (Job 4:5)?

- A. He is proud
- B. He is discouraged
- C. He is stubborn
- D. He is unrepentant

B:B:Jb:4

7. Eliphaz says, what had made Job dismayed (Job 4:5)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. A curse
- C. Trouble
- D. Disease

C:B:Jb:4

8. What does Eliphaz say should be Job's confidence (Job 4:6)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. The fear of God
- C. His uprightness
- D. His piety

D:B:Jb:4

9. What does Eliphaz say should be Job's hope (Job 4:6)?

- A. His righteous paths
- B. His loyalty to God
- C. His blameless ways
- D. His faithfulness

C:B:Jb:4

10. What does Eliphaz ask Job (Job 4:7)?

- A. Are not the righteous rewarded?
- B. Who being innocent has ever perished?
- C. Will not the God of all the earth do right?
- D. Who suffers under God's almighty hand?

B:B:Jb:4

11. Who does Eliphaz ask were they ever destroyed (Job 4:7)?

- A. The upright
- B. The righteous
- C. The blameless
- D. The pious

A:B:Jb:4

12. Who does Eliphaz say reap trouble (Job 4:8)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Those who sow trouble
- C. Those who plot evil
- D. Those who ignore the poor

B:B:Jb:4

13. Who does Eliphaz say reap trouble (Job 4:8)?

- A. The wicked farmers
- B. Those who uproot the poor
- C. Those who plow evil
- D. Those who plant violence

C:B:Jb:4

14. On what basis does Eliphaz say that those who sow trouble reap it (Job 4:8)?

- A. A spirit told him
- B. It is a proverb full of wisdom
- C. He has experienced it
- D. He has observed it

D:B:Jb:4

15. Eliphaz says how do those who sow trouble perish (Job 4:9)?

- A. By starving from a famine
- B. By their own evil
- C. By the breath of God
- D. By the command of God

C:B:Jb:4

16. Eliphaz says how are those who plow evil are no more (Job 4:9)?

- A. By the sword of the Lord
- B. By the blast of God's anger
- C. By the angels of God
- D. By death and disease

B:B:Jb:4

17. What, according to Eliphaz, get broken (Job 4:10)?

- A. The teeth of great lions
- B. The backs of the wild donkey
- C. The walls of the wicked
- D. The doors of evildoers

A:I:Jb:4

18. According to Eliphaz, why does the lion perish (Job 4:11)?

- A. In a drought
- B. For lack of prey
- C. When hunted by the righteous
- D. At God's command

B:B:Jb:4

19. What was brought to Eliphaz in secret (Job 4:12)?

- A. Strength
- B. An answer
- C. A word
- D. A reward

C:B:Jb:4

20. How was a word brought to Eliphaz (Job 4:12)?

- A. In uprightness
- B. By the mouth of God
- C. Silently
- D. Secretly

D:B:Jb:4

21. How was a word brought to Eliphaz (Job 4:13)?

- A. By the mouth of God
- B. In the thunder of God
- C. In a disquieting dream
- D. In a vision at sunrise

C:B:Jb:4

22. What was Eliphaz's response to the revelatory dream in the night (Job 4:14)?

- A. Enlightenment and understanding

- B. Fear and trembling
- C. Silence
- D. Joy and rejoicing

B:B:Jb:4

23. What does Eliphaz went past his face (Job 4:15)?

- A. A spirit
- B. A fiery cloud
- C. A divine arrow
- D. A bright light

A:B:Jb:4

24. What was Eliphaz's response to the revelatory dream in the night (Job 4:15)?

- A. His teeth chattered
- B. His hair stood on end
- C. His legs shook
- D. He fell to the ground

B:B:Jb:4

25. What did Eliphaz hear from the spirit that glided past his face (Job 4:16)?

- A. Silence
- B. The clash of thunder
- C. A hushed voice
- D. A still small voice

C:B:Jb:4

26. What question did Eliphaz hear from the spirit that glided past his face (Job 4:17)?

- A. Can you bind the chains of Pleiades?
- B. Can you raise your voice to the clouds?
- C. Can you trust the wild ox to haul your grain?
- D. Can a mortal be more righteous than God?

D:B:Jb:4

27. What question did Eliphaz hear from the spirit that glided past his face (Job 4:17)?

- A. Can you bind the chains of Pleiades?
- B. Can you raise your voice to the clouds?
- C. Can a strong man be more pure than his Maker?
- D. Can you trust the wild ox to haul your grain?

C:B:Jb:4

28. What did the spirit say to Eliphaz that God does with his angels (Job 4:18)?

- A. Sits on his throne before them
- B. Charges them with error
- C. Leads them as their king
- D. Sends them on their missions

B:I:Jb:4

29. Who did the spirit say to Eliphaz does God not trust (Job 4:18)?

- A. His servants
- B. His people
- C. The righteous
- D. The upright

A:I:Jb:4

30. How did the spirit that talked to Eliphaz portray humans (Job 4:19)?

- A. As those whose breath is in their mouths
- B. As those who dwell in houses of clay
- C. As those who cannot maintain their lives
- D. As those are proud and arrogant

B:B:Jb:4

31. How did the spirit that talked to Eliphaz portray humans (Job 4:19)?

- A. As those whose breath is in their mouths
- B. As those who cannot maintain their lives
- C. As those whose foundations are in the dust
- D. As those are proud and arrogant

B:I:Jb:4

32. How did the spirit that talked to Eliphaz portray humans (Job 4:19)?

- A. As those whose breath is in their mouths
- B. As those who cannot maintain their lives
- C. As those are proud and arrogant
- D. As those crushed more easily than a moth

D:B:Jb:4

33. How did the spirit tell Eliphaz people perish forever (Job 4:20)?

- A. In the dust
- B. Without justice
- C. Unnoticed
- D. Like a flame in a pot

C:B:Jb:4

34. How did the spirit tell Eliphaz people die (Job 4:21)?

- A. Without understanding
- B. Without wisdom
- C. Without justice
- D. Without knowing why

B:B:Jb:4

35. How does the spirit describe to Eliphaz how a person dies (Job 4:21)?

- A. The cords of his tent are pulled up
- B. The breath of his mouth expires
- C. The eyes that see, see no longer
- D. Like the grass he quickly withers away

A:B:Jb:4

Job 5

1. What kills a fool (Job 5:2)?

- A. Foolishness
- B. Folly
- C. Resentment
- D. Arrogance

C:I:Jb:5

2. What slays the simple (Job 5:2)?

- A. Folly
- B. Gossip
- C. Lack of understanding
- D. Envy

D:I:Jb:5

3. What has Eliphaz seen concerning a fool (Job 5:3)?

- A. Him displaying his folly
- B. Him wandering astray
- C. Him taking root
- D. Him hurting the innocent

C:B:Jb:5

4. What happens to the house of the fool (Job 5:3)?

- A. It comes to nothing
- B. Suddenly it was cursed
- C. It falls into the dust
- D. It is burned to the ground

B:B:Jb:5

5. What are the children of a fool (Job 5:4)?

- A. Far from safety
- B. Cursed all their lives
- C. Destined to failure
- D. Without wisdom and guidance

A:B:Jb:5

6. What happens to the children of a fool (Job 5:4)?

- A. They are abandoned to folly
- B. They are crushed in court
- C. They are left to destruction
- D. They will never stand before kings

B:B:Jb:5

7. What do the children of the fool not have (Job 5:4)?

- A. An adviser
- B. A redeemer
- C. A defender
- D. A friend

C:B:Jb:5

8. What do the hungry consume (Job 5:5)?

- A. The wicked's house
- B. The field of the sluggard
- C. The widow's garden
- D. The fool's harvest

D:I:Jb:5

9. For what do the thirsty pant (Job 5:5)?

- A. The wine of the righteous
- B. The water of the just
- C. The wealth of the fool
- D. Springs of living water

C:B:Jb:5

10. What does not spring from the soil (Job 5:6)?

- A. Folly
- B. Hardship
- C. Evil
- D. A harvest

B:B:Jb:5

11. What does not sprout from the ground (Job 5:6)?

- A. Trouble
- B. Wickedness
- C. Folly
- D. Deception

A:B:Jb:5

12. To what is a man born (Job 5:7)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Trouble
- C. Folly
- D. Deception

B:B:Jb:5

13. Like what is a person born to trouble (Job 5:7)?

- A. As grass withers in a single day
- B. As the wind blows away chaff
- C. As surely as sparks fly upward
- D. As surely as a fool is consumed by his folly

C:B:Jb:5

14. What would Eliphaz do if he were Job (Job 5:8)?

- A. Repent in dust and ashes
- B. Confess his sins to God
- C. Maintain his integrity
- D. Appeal to God

D:B:Jb:5

15. What would Eliphaz do if he were Job (Job 5:8)?

- A. Repent in dust and ashes
- B. Confess his sins to God
- C. Lay his cause before God
- D. Maintain his integrity

C:B:Jb:5

16. What does Eliphaz say God does (Job 5:9)?

- A. Sets the boundaries of the sea
- B. Wonders that cannot be fathomed
- C. Orders the stars of the heavens
- D. Maintains justice in the land

B:B:Jb:5

17. Eliphaz observes that God provides what for the earth (Job 5:10)?

- A. Rain
- B. Order
- C. Righteousness
- D. Justice

A:B:Jb:5

18. According to Eliphaz, who does God set on high (Job 5:11)?

- A. The poor
- B. The lowly
- C. The blameless
- D. The fatherless

B:B:Jb:5

19. According to Eliphaz, what does God do for those who mourn (Job 5:11)?

- A. He listens to their prayers
- B. He blesses them
- C. He lifts them to safety
- D. He comforts them in their affliction

C:B:Jb:5

20. Whose plans does God thwart according to Eliphaz (Job 5:12)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. The proud
- D. The crafty

D:B:Jb:5

21. According to Eliphaz, who is caught in their craftiness by God (Job 5:13)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. The wise
- D. The proud

C:B:Jb:5

22. According to Eliphaz, what happens to the schemes of the wily (Job 5:13)?

- A. They come to naught

- B. They are swept away
- C. They are foiled
- D. They come back on themselves

B:I:Jb:5

23. According to Eliphaz, what comes upon the wily (Job 5:14)?

- A. Darkness
- B. Calamity
- C. Disaster
- D. Famine

A:A:Jb:5

24. According to Eliphaz, what happens to the wily (Job 5:14)?

- A. They seek for bread crumbs
- B. They grope as in the night
- C. They harvest thorns
- D. They reap the whirlwind

B:B:Jb:5

25. According to Eliphaz, who does God save from the sword of the wily (Job 5:15)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. Widows
- C. The needy
- D. Those who fear the Lord

C:I:Jb:5

26. According to Eliphaz, from what does God save the needy (Job 5:15)?

- A. The arrows of the wicked
- B. The plots of evildoers
- C. The devastation that comes on the wicked
- D. The sword of the wily

D:B:Jb:5

27. According to Eliphaz, from what does God save the needy (Job 5:15)?

- A. The plots of the wicked
- B. The arrows of evildoers
- C. The clutches of the powerful
- D. The yoke of slavery

C:I:Jb:5

28. According to Eliphaz, what results when God saves the needy from the clutches of the powerful (Job 5:16)?

- A. The righteous are vindicated
- B. The poor have hope
- C. The blameless are encouraged
- D. The upright rejoice

B:B:Jb:5

29. According to Eliphaz, what happens when God saves the needy from the clutches of the powerful (Job 5:16)?

- A. Injustice shuts its mouth
- B. Wickedness is blown away like chaff
- C. Righteousness shines like the sun
- D. The upright rejoice

A:B:Jb:5

30. According to Eliphaz, who is blessed (Job 5:17)?

- A. The one who fears the Lord
- B. The one whom God corrects
- C. The one who is blameless
- D. The one who God shelters under his wings

B:B:Jb:5

31. What does Eliphaz tell Job not to despise (Job 5:17)?

- A. The correction of the Lord
- B. God's judgment
- C. The discipline of the Almighty
- D. The rebuke of God

C:B:Jb:5

32. Eliphaz observes that God injures but what also does he do (Job 5:18)?

- A. He rewards
- B. His hands heal
- C. His mouth blesses
- D. His kindness endures forever

B:B:Jb:5

33. Eliphaz says God will do what six times (Job 5:19)?

- A. Rescue you
- B. Forgive you
- C. Discipline you
- D. Guide you

A:B:Jb:5

34. What does Eliphaz say will not happen seven times (Job 5:19)?

- A. Satan will not smite you
- B. No harm will touch you
- C. The wicked not triumph over you
- D. The arrows of your enemy will not find their mark

B:B:Jb:5

35. According to Eliphaz, how many times will the Almighty rescue you (Job 5:19)?

- A. Three times
- B. Five times
- C. Six times
- D. Ten times

C:A:Jb:5

36. According to Eliphaz, when will the Almighty deliver you from death (Job 5:20)?

- A. In sickness
- B. In plagues
- C. In war
- D. In famine

D:B:Jb:5

37. According to Eliphaz, in battle what will the Almighty deliver you (Job 5:20)?

- A. The strength of the wicked
- B. The javelin of the enemy
- C. The stroke of the sword
- D. The arrow that flies by day

C:I:Jb:5

38. What does Eliphaz say the Almighty will protect you from (Job 5:21)?

- A. The scorn of fools
- B. The lash of the tongue
- C. The arrows of the wicked
- D. The plots of the treacherous

B:A:Jb:5

39. What does Eliphaz say will be your reaction when destruction and famine comes (Job 5:22)?

- A. You will laugh
- B. You will be spared
- C. You will pray
- D. You will be silent

A:I:Jb:5

40. What does Eliphaz say the one protected by the Almighty will not need to fear (Job 5:22)?

- A. Disease
- B. Wild animals
- C. Evildoers
- D. The wicked

B:I:Jb:5

41. With what does Eliphaz say the one protected by the Almighty will have a covenant (Job 5:23)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The city gates
- C. The stones of the field
- D. Behemoth and Leviathan

C:B:Jb:5

42. According to Eliphaz who will be at peace with the one protected by the Almighty (Job 5:23)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The kings of the earth
- C. The wild animals
- D. The wise

C:B:Jb:5

43. According to Eliphaz, what will the one protected by the Almighty know is secure (Job 5:24)?

- A. His family
- B. His flocks and herds
- C. His ways
- D. His tent

D:A:Jb:5

44. According to Eliphaz, what will happen when the one protected by the Almighty takes stock of his property (Job 5:24)?

- A. Everything will be in its place
- B. The boundary markers will not be moved
- C. Nothing will be missing
- D. It will be safe

C:I:Jb:5

45. According to Eliphaz, what will the descendants of the one protected by the Almighty be like (Job 5:25)?

- A. The sand of the seashore
- B. The grass
- C. The stars
- D. A swarm of locusts

B:I:Jb:5

46. According to Eliphaz, like what will the one protected by the Almighty come to the grave (Job 5:26)?

- A. Like sheaves gathered in season
- B. Like olives at the harvest
- C. Like ripe figs
- D. Like grapes ready for gathering

A:A:Jb:5

47. What final admonition does Eliphaz make at the end of his first speech (Job 5:27)?

- A. Do not forget what I have said
- B. Hear it and apply it to yourself
- C. Listen to my words and warnings
- D. Confess your sins to the Almighty

B:B:Jb:5

48. What final claim does Eliphaz make at the end of his first speech (Job 5:27)?

- A. That his instruction is faithful
- B. That his words answer Job's questions

- C. That his words are truth
 - D. That his teachings are wise
- C:B:Jb:5

Job 6

1. What does Job wish could be weighed (Job 6:2)?

- A. His suffering
- B. His anguish
- C. His grief
- D. His sorrow

B:B:Jb:6

2. Where does Job wish his misery could be placed (Job 6:2)?

- A. In the depths of the sea
- B. On the city wall
- C. On the scales
- D. On the mountain top

C:B:Jb:6

3. If Job's misery were placed on the scales how much would it outweigh (Job 6:3)?

- A. The mountains of the earth
- B. All the desert rocks
- C. The cedars of Lebanon
- D. The sand of the sea

D:B:Jb:6

4. What does Job claim are in him (Job 6:4)?

- A. The plagues of God
- B. The judgment of the Almighty
- C. The arrows of the Almighty
- D. The wounds of God's sword

C:B:Jb:6

5. What does Job's spirit drink (Job 6:4)?

- A. The fruit of bitterness from God
- B. The poison of the Almighty's arrows
- C. The gall of sorrow and shame
- D. The bitter vinegar of the Almighty

B:B:Jb:6

6. What does Job say are marshalled against him (Job 6:4)?

- A. God's terrors
- B. The heavenly hosts
- C. The chariots of the Almighty
- D. The judgments of the Shaddai

A:B:Jb:6

7. When does a donkey not bray (Job 6:5)?

- A. When it has water
- B. When it has grass
- C. When it has no load to carry
- D. When it has straw

B:B:Jb:6

8. When does the ox not bellow (Job 6:5)?

- A. When it has grass
- B. When it has water
- C. When it has fodder
- D. When it is not pulling the plow

C:B:Jb:6

9. What is added to tasteless food (Job 6:6)?

- A. Cumin
- B. Syrup
- C. Sugar
- D. Salt

D:B:Jb:6

10. What makes Job ill (Job 6:7)?

- A. The richest wine
- B. Scraps from under the table
- C. Tasteless food
- D. Rotten food

C:B:Jb:6

11. What is it that Job hopes for (Job 6:10)?

- A. That God would turn his back on him
- B. That God would crush him
- C. That God would lift his heavy hand from him
- D. That God would defend him

B:B:Jb:6

12. What is it that Job wishes God's hand would do (Job 6:10)?

- A. Cut off his life
- B. Be lifted off of him
- C. Help him
- D. Not continue to strike him

A:B:Jb:6

13. What is Job's joy in the midst of unrelenting pain (Job 6:10)?

- A. That he had maintained his integrity
- B. That he had not denied the words of the Holy One
- C. That he had not betrayed the Almighty
- D. That God was still his hope in the midst of suffering

B:B:Jb:6

14. What had Job not denied (Job 6:10)?

- A. God's justice and goodness
- B. Almighty's mercy
- C. The Holy One's words
- D. The Lord's wisdom

C:B:Jb:6

15. What does Job question whether his strength can give him (Job 6:11)?

- A. Justice
- B. Peace
- C. Vindication
- D. Hope

D:B:Jb:6

16. What does Job question whether prospects would result in for him (Job 6:121)?

- A. Trust
- B. Joy
- C. Patience
- D. Justice

C:B:Jb:6

17. Job rhetorically asks if he has what kind of strength (Job 6:12)?

- A. Of an ox
- B. Of stone
- C. Of iron
- D. Of a tree

B:I:Jb:6

18. What does Job rhetorically ask if his flesh is made of (Job 6:12)?

- A. Bronze
- B. Stone
- C. Leather
- D. Ashes

A:B:Jb:6

19. What does Job say has been driven from him (Job 6:13)?

- A. Joy
- B. Success
- C. Victory
- D. Prosperity

B:B:Jb:6

20. Because success has been driven from Job, what does he realize (Job 6:13)?

- A. He is desolate without hope to get him beyond his suffering
- B. God will not rescue him from trouble
- C. He doesn't have the power to help himself
- D. He has no friends left to aid him

C:B:Jb:6

21. According to Job, what is an example of one who forsakes the fear of the Almighty (Job 6:14)?

- A. Anyone who moves the ancient boundary stone
- B. Anyone who murders his friend
- C. Anyone who mocks the needy
- D. Anyone who withholds kindness from a friend

D:B:Jb:6

22. To what does Job compares his "brothers" (Job 6:15)?

- A. Broken cisterns with no water
- B. Empty as cracked wine skins
- C. Undependable as intermittent streams
- D. The wicked who pour scorn on the needy

C:B:Jb:6

23. From what are intermittent streams swollen (Job 6:16)?

- A. A torrent of rain
- B. Melting snow
- C. The early rains
- D. The thunder storm of the Almighty

B:I:Jb:6

24. When do the intermittent streams stop flowing (Job 6:17)?

- A. In the dry season
- B. In the summer
- C. In the fall
- D. In a drought

A:I:Jb:6

25. What happens to an intermittent stream in the heat (Job 6:17)?

- A. It returns to the dry earth
- B. It vanishes from their channels
- C. It disappears forever
- D. It flows into empty cisterns

B:B:Jb:6

26. What turn aside from their routes only to perish (Job 6:18)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. Merchants of the desert
- C. Caravans
- D. Camels

C:B:Jb:6

27. What caravans look for water only to be disappointed (Job 6:19-20)?

- A. From Edom
- B. From Uz
- C. From Bozrah
- D. From Tema

D:B:Jb:6

28. Who look in hope for water only to be disappointed (Job 6:19-20)?

- A. The merchants of Venice
- B. The traders of Bozrah
- C. The merchants of Sheba
- D. The wisemen of the East

C:B:Jb:6

29. What is the response of Job's friends when they see something dreadful (Job 6:21)?

- A. They condemn the blameless
- B. They are afraid
- C. They run and hide
- D. They throw stones

B:B:Jb:6

30. What had Job never said to his friends (Job 6:22)?

- A. Pay a ransom for me from your wealth
- B. Give me comfort before I descend into the dust
- C. Offer sacrifices and prayers on my behalf to the Almighty
- D. Repent of the evil you are doing against me

A:B:Jb:6

31. What had Job never asked from his friends (Job 6:23)?

- A. Help care for his wife and children
- B. Deliver him from the hand of the enemy
- C. Save him from the hand of the Almighty
- D. Redeem his soul from death

B:B:Jb:6

32. From whose clutches had Job never asked his friends to rescue him (Job 6:23)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The evildoers
- C. The ruthless
- D. The mighty

C:B:Jb:6

33. What does Job ask his friends to show him (Job 6:24)?

- A. His sins against any of them
- B. His wickedness
- C. His impiety against God
- D. Where he has been wrong

D:B:Jb:6

34. What does Job say are painful (Job 6:25)?

- A. Rebukes of friends
- B. Attacks of the wicked
- C. Honest words
- D. Lies

C:B:Jb:6

35. Of what does Job accuse his friends of treating his desperate words (Job 6:26)?

- A. As chaff
- B. As wind
- C. As trash
- D. As empty

B:B:Jb:6

36. For whom would Job's friends cast lots, according to Job (Job 6:27)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. Widows
- C. The needy
- D. The helpless

A:B:Jb:6

37. What does Job accuse his friends of being willing to barter away (Job 6:27)?

- A. Their words
- B. Their friend
- C. Their integrity
- D. Their useless wealth

B:B:Jb:6

38. What does Job say he would not do to his friends (Job 6:28)?

- A. Betray them
- B. Mock them
- C. Lie to them
- D. Accuse them

C:B:Jb:6

39. What does Job say is at stake for him when he calls on his friends to relent (Job 6:29)?

- A. His uprightness
- B. His dignity
- C. His righteousness
- D. His integrity

D:B:Jb:6

40. What does Job claim is not on his lips (Job 6:30)?

- A. Any falsehood
- B. Any gossip
- C. Any wickedness
- D. Any injustice

C:B:Jb:6

41. What does Job claim his mouth can discern (Job 6:30)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Malice
- C. Betrayal
- D. Wickedness

B:B:Jb:6

Job 7

1. What does Job note as having hard service on earth (Job 7:1)?

- A. Humans
- B. Mortals
- C. Those who fear God
- D. The wicked

B:B:Jb:7

2. What are the days of mortals on earth like (Job 7:1)?

- A. Slaves in the mines
- B. A falling leaf
- C. Hired laborers
- D. Sheep and goats

C:B:Jb:7

3. For what does the slave long (Job 7:2)?

- A. Sleep in the night
- B. Freedom from his labor
- C. His release
- D. The evening shadows

D:B:Jb:7

4. For what does a hired laborer wait (Job 7:2)?

- A. The sunset
- B. Warm clothes
- C. To be paid
- D. A ransom

C:B:Jb:7

5. What kind of months have been allotted to Job (Job 7:3)?

- A. Suffering
- B. Futility
- C. Hard
- D. Foolish

B:B:Jb:7

6. What have been assigned to Job (Job 7:3)?

- A. Nights of misery
- B. Sleepless nights
- C. Nights of restlessness
- D. Terrified dreams

A:B:Jb:7

7. What does Job think when he lies down (Job 7:4)?

- A. What have I done wrong?
- B. How long before I get up?
- C. Will God crush me tomorrow?
- D. How long will the night be?

B:B:Jb:7

8. What does Job do until dawn (Job 7:4)?

- A. Rolls over
- B. Wishes for death
- C. Tosses and turns
- D. Prays for mercy

C:B:Jb:7

9. With what is Job's body clothed (Job 7:5)?

- A. Sackcloth
- B. Rags
- C. Thorns and thistles
- D. Worms and scabs

D:B:Jb:7

10. What is Job's skin like (Job 7:5)?

- A. Blisters and boils
- B. Blackened and filled with sores
- C. Broken and festering
- D. Bleeding and painful

C:B:Jb:7

11. What does Job say his days are swifter than (Job 7:6)?

- A. A swooping eagle
- B. A weaver's shuttle
- C. An attacking lion
- D. An arrow

B:B:Jb:7

12. How do the end do Job's days come (Job 7:7)?

- A. Without hope
- B. With death
- C. With grief
- D. Without joy

A:B:Jb:7

13. Job asks God to remember that his life is but a _____ (Job 7:7)?

- A. A shadow
- B. A breath
- C. A whimper
- D. Passing breeze

B:B:Jb:7

14. What does Job say his eyes will never see again (Job 7:7)?

- A. Life
- B. Justice
- C. Happiness
- D. Joy

C:B:Jb:7

15. What is one who goes down to the grave like (Job 7:9)?

- A. A fading shadow
- B. The wind gone by
- C. A day passing
- D. A vanishing cloud

D:B:Jb:7

16. Where will one going down to the grave never come to again (Job 7:10)?

- A. His table
- B. The court of justice
- C. His house
- D. The city gate

C:B:Jb:7

17. Out of what will Job speak (Job 7:11)?

- A. A need for vindication
- B. The anguish of his spirit
- C. A demand for justice
- D. A desire for revenge

B:B:Jb:7

18. Out of what will Job complain (Job 7:11)?

- A. Bitterness of his soul
- B. Anguish of heart
- C. A sense of injustice
- D. A demand for vindication

A:B:Jb:7

19. Job asks if he what from the sea (Job 7:12)?

- A. Leviathan
- B. A monster
- C. Whale
- D. Behemoth

B:B:Jb:7

20. What does Job falsely hope would comfort him (Job 7:13)?

- A. His friends
- B. His wife
- C. His bed
- D. His town

C:B:Jb:7

21. On his bed, what frightens Job (Job 7:14)?

- A. His ceaseless pain
- B. His memories
- C. His death
- D. His dreams

D:B:Jb:7

22. With what is Job terrified on his bed (Job 7:14)?

- A. His ceaseless pain

- B. His memories
- C. His visions
- D. His death

C:B:Jb:7

23. What does Job prefer to frightening dreams and terrifying visions (Job 7:15)?

- A. Being crushed
- B. Being strangled
- C. Drowning
- D. Being burned alive

B:B:Jb:7

24. What does Job prefer strangling and death to (Job 7:15)?

- A. His body
- B. Giving up his integrity
- C. The anguish of his heart
- D. His agony

A:B:Jb:7

25. Why does Job despise his life and not want to live (Job 7:16)?

- A. His agony
- B. His days have no meaning
- C. He may betray his integrity
- D. His loss of family and friends

B:B:Jb:7

26. Why does Job complain about God (Job 7:17)?

- A. That the wicked know only pleasure
- B. That he abandons those who serve him
- C. That he makes so much of mankind
- D. That he does not rescue the needy

C:B:Jb:7

27. What does God do to humankind every morning (Job 7:18)?

- A. Pursue them
- B. Judges them
- C. Persecute them
- D. Examine them

D:B:Jb:7

28. What does God do at every moment for mankind (Job 7:17)?

- A. Judges them
- B. Vindicates them
- C. Tests them
- D. Forgives them

C:B:Jb:7

29. What does God never do to Job (Job 7:18)?

- A. Answer his questions
- B. Look away from him

- C. Rescue him from his enemy
- D. Come and deliver him

B:B:Jb:7

30. What does Job ask God (Job 7:19)?

- A. What he has done to him
- B. Why he has abandoned him
- C. When he will rescue him
- D. What sacrifice does he require

A:B:Jb:7

31. What does Job say God has made him (Job 7:20)?

- A. A doormat
- B. A target
- C. A corpse
- D. A laughingstock

B:B:Jb:7

32. Job asks God if he had become what to God (Job 7:20)?

- A. An enemy
- B. An embarrassment
- C. A burden
- D. A sore

C:B:Jb:7

33. Job asks God why he does not do what (Job 7:21)?

- A. Allow him a measure of peace
- B. Ease his pain
- C. Deliver him
- D. Pardon his offenses

D:B:Jb:7

34. What does Job say will soon happen to him (Job 7:21)?

- A. He will leave God's presence
- B. He will be vindicated
- C. He will lie in the dust
- D. He will breathe his last

C:B:Jb:7

35. What does Job say God will not soon be able to do successfully (Job 7:21)?

- A. Harm him anymore
- B. Search for him
- C. Defend him
- D. Deliver him

B:B:Jb:7

Job 8

1. What does Bildad the Shuhite call Job's words (Job 8:1)?

- A. Empty wineskins
- B. A blustering wind
- C. Worthless chaff
- D. Hollow complaints

B:B:Jb:8

2. What does Bildad the Shuhite rhetorically ask Job (Job 8:2)?

- A. Will God vindicate Job?
- B. Does God prosper the wicked
- C. Does God pervert justice?
- D. Will God have to teach Job wisdom?

C:B:Jb:8

3. What particular disaster of Job's does Bildad begin with (Job 8:4)?

- A. The loss of Job's wealth
- B. Job's bodily maladies
- C. Job's loss of hope
- D. The destruction of Job's children

D:B:Jb:8

4. What explanation does Bildad offer for why Job's children were died (Job 8:4)?

- A. As a result of Job's sin
- B. Because they were wicked
- C. As a result of their own sin
- D. Because they did not fear the Lord

C:B:Jb:8

5. What does Bildad say Job must do to enjoy God's favor (Job 8:5)?

- A. Offer him sacrifices
- B. Earnestly seek God
- C. Walk in righteousness
- D. Ask for forgiveness

B:B:Jb:8

6. Bildad says what will happen if Job is pure and upright (Job 8:6)?

- A. God will restore Job to his prosperous state
- B. God will forgive his sins and those of his family
- C. God will rescue him from the hand of his persecutor
- D. God will give him the desires of his heart

A:B:Jb:8

7. What kind of future does Bildad seem to offer Job if Job seeks is pure and upright (Job 8:5-6)?

- A. Successful
- B. Prosperous
- C. Happy
- D. Victorious

B:B:Jb:8

8. Why does Bildad say "we know nothing" (Job 8:9)?

- A. Because they are sinful
- B. Because they have followed wicked paths
- C. Because they born only yesterday
- D. Because they have not seen God's handiwork

C:B:Jb:8

9. Who does Bildad say Job should ask for words of understanding (Job 8:8)?

- A. The sages
- B. The priests of God
- C. The blameless and upright
- D. The former generation

D:B:Jb:8

10. What will the former generation and ancestors bring forth (Job 8:10)?

- A. The answer Job is looking for
- B. Wise sayings and proverbs
- C. Words from their understanding
- D. True wisdom

C:B:Jb:8

11. What metaphor does Bildad use for our days on this earth (Job 8:9)?

- A. Chaff
- B. A shadow
- C. A breath
- D. Water gone by

B:B:Jb:8

12. What can only grow tall in a marsh according to Bildad (Job 8:11)?

- A. Papyrus
- B. A willow tree
- C. The cedar of Lebanon
- D. A mustard seed

A:B:Jb:8

13. What do reeds need to grow according to Bildad (Job 8:11)?

- A. Fertile soil
- B. Water
- C. Rain
- D. Dew

B:B:Jb:8

14. Bildad says, what to marsh reeds wither more quickly than (Job 8:12)

- A. Desert flowers
- B. Thorn bush
- C. Grass
- D. Fig trees

C:B:Jb:8

15. According to Bildad, who withers like a marsh reed (Job 8:13)?

- A. Those who do not fear God
- B. Those who opposed God
- C. Those who turn away from God
- D. Those who forget God

D:B:Jb:8

16. Bildad says what perishes like a marsh reed (Job 8:13)?

- A. The success of the ungodly
- B. The house of the fool
- C. The hope of the godless
- D. The prosperity of the wicked

C:B:Jb:8

17. What does Bildad say the godless rely on (Job 8:14)?

- A. Cracked cisterns
- B. A spider's web
- C. Waves of the sea
- D. A passing breeze

B:B:Jb:8

18. What happens when the godless lean on the web (Job 8:15)?

- A. It gives way
- B. It gives them bad information
- C. It traps them
- D. It poisons them

A:B:Jb:8

19. To what does Bildad liken the godless (Job 8:17)?

- A. The cedars of Lebanon
- B. Well-watered plant in the sunshine
- C. A fig tree providing sweet figs
- D. An olive tree without fruit

B:B:Jb:8

20. Where does Bildad's well-watered plant put down roots (Job 8:17)?

- A. Among the thorns
- B. In shallow soil
- C. Among a pile of rocks
- D. In the intermittent stream bed

C:B:Jb:8

21. What happens when Bildad's well-watered plant is torn from its spot (Job 8:18)?

- A. Its roots shrivel up with no water
- B. It produces no fruit
- C. Its garden laughs at its plight
- D. Its place says, I never saw you

D:B:Jb:8

22. According to Bildad what does God not strengthen (Job 8:20)?

- A. The hope of the godless
- B. The walls of the unjust
- C. The hands of evildoers
- D. The wicked warriors

C:B:Jb:8

23. According to Bildad, who does God not reject (Job 8:20)?

- A. The upright
- B. The blameless
- C. The righteous
- D. Those who fear God

B:B:Jb:8

24. What does Bildad say God will fill Job's mouth with (Job 8:21)?

- A. Laughter
- B. Bitterness
- C. Repentance
- D. Silence

A:B:Jb:8

24. What does Bildad say God will fill Job's lips with (Job 8:21)?

- A. Smiles
- B. Shouts of joy
- C. Cries of sorrow
- D. Silence

B:B:Jb:8

25. What does Bildad say Job's enemies will be clothed with (Job 8:22)?

- A. Sorrow
- B. Sackcloth
- C. Shame
- D. Guilt

C:B:Jb:8

26. According to Bildad, what will be no more (Job 8:22)?

- A. The plots of evildoers
- B. The prosperity of the wicked
- C. The wine of the wicked
- D. The tents of the wicked

D:B:Jb:8

Job 9

1. What does Job suggest mortals cannot prove before God (Job 9:2)?

- A. Their righteousness
- B. Their blamelessness
- C. Their innocence
- D. Their justice

C:B:Jb:9

2. One can a person not able to do one time out of a thousand (Job 9:3)?

- A. Be found righteous before God
- B. Give an answer to God
- C. Defend themselves against God
- D. Be justified before God

B:B:Jb:9

3. How does Job see God's wisdom (Job 9:4)?

- A. Profound
- B. Insightful
- C. Righteous
- D. Just

A:B:Jb:9

4. What does God do without their knowing it (Job 9:5)?

- A. Justifies the righteous
- B. Moves mountains
- C. Sets sinners free
- D. Overpowers the wicked

B:B:Jb:9

5. What does God make tremble (Job 9:6)?

- A. The depths of the sea
- B. The wicked
- C. The pillars of the earth
- D. Mountains

C:B:Jb:9

6. What does God seal off from shining (Job 9:7)?

- A. A fire
- B. The sun
- C. The moon
- D. The stars

D:A:Jb:9

7. When God speaks what happens (Job 9:7)?

- A. The moon is turned to blood
- B. The clouds pour down rain
- C. The sun does not shine
- D. The deep is frozen

C:I:Jb:9

8. What does God alone stretch out (Job 9:8)?

- A. The kingdoms of the earth
- B. The heavens
- C. The waters of the earth
- D. The land

B:B:Jb:9

9. Upon what does God tread (Job 9:8)?

- A. The waves of the sea
- B. The necks of the wicked
- C. The paths of the earth
- D. The stars of the heaven

A:B:Jb:9

10. Job says God is maker of all of the following EXCEPT (Job 9:9)

- A. Orion
- B. Andromeda
- C. The Bear
- D. Pleiades

B:A:Jb:9

11. What does Job say cannot be counted (Job 9:10)?

- A. The sand of the sea
- B. The stars of the heaven
- C. The miracles of God
- D. The waves of the sea

C:B:Jb:9

12. What does Job say cannot be fathomed (Job 9:10)?

- A. God's justice
- B. God's handiwork
- C. God's ways
- D. God's wonders

D:B:Jb:9

13. What happens when God passes Job (Job 9:11)?

- A. Job trembles
- B. Job asks him a question
- C. Job cannot see him
- D. Job looks the other way

C:B:Jb:9

14. What activity of God can a person not stop (Job 9:12)?

- A. When he judges
- B. When he snatches away
- C. When he does miracles
- D. When he unleashes a storm

B:A:Jb:9

15. What does Job say a person cannot say to God (Job 9:12)?

- A. What are you doing?
- B. Stop this
- C. Is this really fair?
- D. What about the wicked?

A:B:Jb:9

16. Who cowers at God's feet (Job 9:13)?

- A. The descendants of Leviathan
- B. The cohorts of Rahab
- C. The enemies of Behemoth
- D. The children of the Nephalim

B:B:Jb:9

17. What does Job say God does not restrain (Job 9:13)?

- A. His jealousy
- B. His justice
- C. His anger
- D. His mercy

C:B:Jb:9

18. What can Job not find to argue with God (Job 9:14)?

- A. Justification
- B. Arguments
- C. Ways
- D. Words

D:I:Jb:9

19. Even though Job is innocent what can he not do to God (Job 9:15)?

- A. Justify him
- B. Question him
- C. Answer him
- D. Restrain him

C:B:Jb:9

20. What is the only thing Job says he could do with his Judge (Job 9:15)?

- A. Be silent
- B. Plead for mercy
- C. Justify himself
- D. Claim he is innocent

B:B:Jb:9

21. What does Job not believe God would give him even if Job could summon God (Job 9:16)?

- A. A hearing
- B. A justification
- C. A defense
- D. The truth

A:I:Jb:9

22. With what does Job believe God would crush him (Job 9:17)?

- A. Surging waves
- B. A storm
- C. A rock
- D. A threshing wheel

B:B:Jb:9

23. Why does Job think God would multiply his wounds (Job 9:17)?

- A. Because he is wicked
- B. For his own pleasure
- C. For no reason
- D. For punishment

C:B:Jb:9

24. With what would God overwhelm Job if Job could summon him (Job 9:18)?

- A. Joy
- B. Pain
- C. Grief
- D. Misery

D:I:Jb:9

25. What would God not let Job do if Job could summon God (Job 9:18)?

- A. Escape his pain
- B. Vindicate himself
- C. Catch his breath
- D. Rejoice

C:I:Jb:9

26. In the matter of God's justice what is Job's objection (Job 9:19)?

- A. God has all the answers
- B. No one can challenge him
- C. No one can be righteous before him
- D. No one can stand before him

B:B:Jb:9

27. Job thinks that what would happen before God if he were innocent (Job 9:20)?

- A. He would not be able to speak
- B. His mouth would condemn him
- C. He would only listen
- D. He would cry out for vindication

A:B:Jb:9

28. When does Job say his mouth would pronounce him guilty (Job 9:20)?

- A. If he were righteous
- B. If he were blameless
- C. If he were innocent
- D. If he were vindicated

B:I:Jb:9

29. For what does Job not have concern (Job 9:21)?

- A. His wealth

- B. His family
- C. Himself
- D. His friends

C:B:Jb:9

30. While Job says he despises his life yet what does he claim for himself (Job 9:21)?

- A. That he is innocent
- B. That he is righteous
- C. That he is faithful
- D. That he is blameless

D:B:Jb:9

31. What is all the same to God in Job's understanding (Job 9:22)?

- A. God kills humans and animals
- B. God sees all people as sinful
- C. God destroys the blameless and the wicked
- D. God shows mercy to the innocent and evildoers

C:B:Jb:9

32. What does Job say God mocks when a scourge brings sudden death (Job 9:23)?

- A. The cries of the widow
- B. The despair of the innocent
- C. The vindication of the righteous
- D. The way of the wicked

B:B:Jb:9

33. According to Job, what does God do when the land falls into the hands of the wicked (Job 9:24)?

- A. He blindfolds its judges
- B. He sends a storm upon the land
- C. He crushes the wicked
- D. He turns away

A:B:Jb:9

34. Without what does Job say his days fly away (Job 9:25)?

- A. An ounce of meaning
- B. A glimpse of joy
- C. Vindication
- D. Reason

B:I:Jb:9

35. How does Job see the passing of his days (Job 9:25)?

- A. A darting bird
- B. As empty as an east wind
- C. Swifter than a runner
- D. Longer than year

C:B:Jb:9

36. Like what do Job's day skim past (Job 9:26)?

- A. Darting sparrow
- B. Windblown dust
- C. Bronze arrows
- D. Papyrus boats

D:B:Jb:9

37. Like what do Job's day skim past (Job 9:26)?

- A. Darting sparrow
- B. Windblown dust
- C. A swooping eagle
- D. Bronze arrows

C:B:Jb:9

38. What does Job say God will not do even if he forgets his complaint (Job 9:27-28)

- A. Vindicate him
- B. Hold him innocent
- C. Acknowledge he is blameless
- D. Forgive his sin

B:B:Jb:9

39. Even if Job forgets his complaint what will he still do (Job 9:28)?

- A. Dread all his sufferings
- B. Cry out for his redeemer
- C. Claim he is blameless
- D. Fear the Lord

A:B:Jb:9

40. What does Job acknowledge that has happened to him already (Job 9:29)?

- A. He has been found innocent
- B. He has been found guilty
- C. He has been found blameless
- D. He has been vindicated

B:B:Jb:9

41. What does Job say would happen even if he washed himself with soap (Job 9:31)?

- A. He would be avoided by his friends
- B. He would still be unclean
- C. He would be plunged into a slime pit
- D. He would be dragged through the dust

C:B:Jb:9

42. What/who does Job say would detest him even if he washed with soap and being cast into a slime pit (Job 9:31)?

- A. His house
- B. His dogs
- C. His servants

D. His clothes

D:B:Jb:9

43. What does Job say God is not a mortal that they might do together (Job 9:32)?

- A. Wrestle
- B. Plan the way forward
- C. Confront each other in court
- D. Reason through the issue

C:B:Jb:9

44. Why does Job he could not answer God (Job 9:32)?

- A. He is perfect
- B. He is not a mortal
- C. He vanishes in an instant
- D. He is the judge of all the earth

B:B:Jb:9

45. What does Job want someone to do (Job 9:33)?

- A. Mediate between himself and God
- B. Make God stop his arrows
- C. Vindicate him before his friends
- D. Proclaim his innocence

A:B:Jb:9

46. What does Job want the mediator to remove from him (Job 9:34)?

- A. God's arrows
- B. God's rod
- C. God's judgment
- D. God's anger

B:B:Jb:9

47. Why does Job want the mediator to remove God's rod from him (Job 9:34)?

- A. So that God's anger would be quenched
- B. So that he could defend himself
- C. So that God's terror would not frighten him
- D. So that God's judgment would be explained

C:B:Jb:9

48. What does Job say he would do if God's terror would not frighten him (Job 9:35)?

- A. He would declare his innocence
- B. He would ask for a reason for all this trouble
- C. He would remain silent
- D. He would speak up without the fear of God

D:B:Jb:9

49. What does Job claim that he cannot currently do (Job 9:35)?

- A. See a way out of his suffering
- B. Walk in the way of the righteous
- C. Speak without the fear of God

D. Defend his integrity
C:B:Jb:9

Job 10

1. What does Job loathe (Job 10:1)?

- A. His sufferings
- B. His life
- C. His clothes
- D. His food

B:B:Jb:10

2. What is Job's response since he loathes his own life (Job 10:1)?

- A. He sits in silence among the ashes
- B. He has no use for the advice of his friends
- C. He gives free rein to his complaint
- D. He raises his fist to the heavens

C:B:Jb:10

3. Out of what does Job speak (Job 10:1)?

- A. His sorrow
- B. The loss of his family
- C. His own integrity
- D. The bitterness of his soul

D:B:Jb:10

4. What does Job say God should not do (Job 10:2)?

- A. Reject his plea
- B. Terrorize him in his sleep
- C. Declare him guilty
- D. Turn away from him

C:B:Jb:10

5. What does Job ask God to tell him (Job 10:2)?

- A. Why this is happening
- B. What are the charges he has against him
- C. How long this misery will persist
- D. Why he has done this for nothing

B:B:Jb:10

6. What does Job ask what pleases him (Job 10:3)?

- A. To oppress Job
- B. To condemn Job
- C. To judge Job
- D. To terrorize Job

A:B:Jb:9

7. What does Job suggest God spurns (Job 10:3)?

- A. All mankind
- B. The work of his hands
- C. The souls of the righteous
- D. The cries of the helpless

B:B:Jb:10

8. What does Job say God smiles on (Job 10:3)?

- A. The agony of the blameless
- B. The suffering of his anointed one
- C. The plans of the wicked
- D. The ways of evildoers

C:B:Jb:10

9. What does Job rhetorically ask God if he has (Job 10:4)?

- A. An arm of bronze
- B. Ears of stone
- C. A mute mouth
- D. Eyes of flesh

D:B:Jb:10

10. Job rhetorically asks whether God sees like a _____ (Job 10:4)?

- A. An eagle
- B. An angel
- C. A mortal
- D. A lion

C:B:Jb:10

11. Job rhetorically asks God if his years are like _____ (Job 10:5)?

- A. Those of a tree
- B. Those of a strong man
- C. Those of bronze
- D. Those of a phoenix

B:B:Jb:10

12. For what does Job accuse God of probing for (Job 10:6)?

- A. His sin
- B. His breaking point
- C. His integrity
- D. His wickedness

A:B:Jb:10

13. What does Job claim God is searching out (Job 10:6)?

- A. His integrity
- B. His faults
- C. His wickedness
- D. His pride

B:B:Jb:10

14. What does Job say God already knows (Job 10:7)?

- A. He is righteous
- B. He is blameless
- C. He is not guilty
- D. He fears God

C:B:Jb:10

15. What does Job say no one can do (Job 10:7)?

- A. Defend him before the divine court
- B. Mediate between him and God
- C. Understand his sorrow
- D. Rescue him from God's hand

D:B:Jb:10

16. What does Job acknowledge God has done in making him (Job 10:8)?

- A. Destined him for pain and sorrow
- B. Gave him life in his mother's womb
- C. Shaped him with his hands
- D. Called him into being

C:B:Jb:10

17. After acknowledging that God made him, what does Job ask God (Job 10:8)?

- A. Whether he will now cast him out
- B. Whether he will now destroy him
- C. Whether he will not forgive him
- D. Whether he will now abandon him

B:B:Jb:10

18. How does Job describe the process by which God made him (Job 10:9)?

- A. He molded him like clay
- B. He purified him like gold
- C. He made him with fire
- D. He made him an object of horror

A:B:Jb:10

19. How does Job say God has treated him after making him (Job 10:10)?

- A. He shaped him into a vessel of wrath
- B. He poured him out like milk
- C. He spilled him like wine in the dust
- D. He spit him from his mouth

B:B:Jb:10

20. Like what does Job say God curdled him (Job 10:10)?

- A. Like spoiled figs
- B. Like poison leaves
- C. Like cheese
- D. Like yogurt

C:B:Jb:10

21. With what does Job say God clothed him (Job 10:11)?

- A. Sackcloth and ashes
- B. Rags and worn-out sandals
- C. Darkness
- D. Skin and flesh

D:B:Jb:10

22. With what does Job say God knit him together (Job 10:11)?

- A. Water and clay

- B. Dust and ashes
- C. Bones and sinews
- D. Pain and sorrow

C:B:Jb:10

23. What does Job say God did in his providence (Job 10:12)?

- A. Sent the accuser to destroy him
- B. Watched over his spirit
- C. Stole his breath away
- D. Left him in the dust

B:B:Jb:10

24. What did Job say God showed him after giving him life (Job 10:12)?

- A. Kindness
- B. Justice
- C. Sorrow
- D. Wrath

A:B:Jb:10

25. Why did Job say he knew God was watching him (Job 10:14)?

- A. If he strayed from the way
- B. If he sinned
- C. If he stumbled
- D. If he turned aside

B:B:Jb:10

26. What did Job say God would not do to his offense (Job 10:14)?

- A. Pardon it
- B. Hide it from his accuser
- C. Let it go unpunished
- D. Forgive him

C:B:Jb:10

27. What does Job say God would not do to his offense (Job 10:14)?

- A. Overlook it
- B. Have mercy upon him
- C. Let it be forgiven
- D. Let it go unpunished

D:B:Jb:10

28. What cannot Job do even if he is innocent (Job 10:15)?

- A. Be counted among the righteous
- B. Rejoice
- C. Lift his head
- D. Put on a purple robe

C:B:Jb:10

29. What is Job full of (Job 10:15)?

- A. Guilt
- B. Shame

- C. Sorrow
- D. Pain

B:B:Jb:10

30. In what is Job drowned (Job 10:15)?

- A. His affliction
- B. His tears
- C. The waves of sorrow
- D. His innocence

A:B:Jb:10

31. What does God do if Job holds his head high (Job 10:16)?

- A. Devours him wild animal
- B. Stalks him like a lion
- C. Pursues him like a vulture
- D. Humbles him

B:B:Jb:10

32. How does Job portray God's bringing forces against him (Job 10:17)?

- A. Like an east wind
- B. Like the raging sea
- C. Like wave upon wave
- D. Like a locust plague

C:B:Jb:10

33. When does Job wish he had died (Job 10:18)?

- A. After his children were taken
- B. While he was in his prime
- C. Before he had seen such sorrow
- D. Before any eye had seen him

D:B:Jb:10

34. From where did Job want to be carried to the grave (Job 10:19)?

- A. From his bed
- B. From his ash heap
- C. From the womb
- D. From a court of justice

C:B:Jb:10

35. What did Job wish had never happened (Job 10:19)?

- A. That he had become a byword
- B. That he had come into being
- C. That God's wrath had targeted him
- D. That he had suffered such loss

B:B:Jb:10

36. Why does Job ask God to turn away from him (Job 10:20)?

- A. So that he can have a moments joy
- B. So that he can be vindicated
- C. So that he can die

- D. So that he can defend himself

A:B:Jb:10

37. How does Job describe death (Job 10:21)?

- A. A place of nothingness
- B. A land of gloom and utter darkness
- C. A pit into the center of the earth
- D. A place of bliss and happiness

B:B:Jb:10

38. Job describes death in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Job 10:21-22)

- A. A land of deepest night
- B. Utter darkness
- C. A land of remorse
- D. Disorder

C:B:Jb:10

39. In death what is like darkness (Job 10:22)?

- A. Memories of the past
- B. Joy
- C. Sorrow
- D. Light

D:B:Jb:10

Job 11

1. Zophar was from what tribal group (Job 11:1)?

- A. Shuhite
- B. Temanite
- C. Naamathite
- D. Edomite

C:B:Jb:11

2. What does Zophar label Job as (Job 11:2)?

- A. A wicked person
- B. A talker
- C. A sluggard
- D. A deceiver

B:B:Jb:11

3. What is Zophar's problems with Job's words (Job 11:2)?

- A. His words are going unanswered
- B. His words justify himself
- C. His words are wicked
- D. His words defend only himself

A:B:Jb:11

4. What effect of Job's words does Zophar object to (Job 11:3)?

- A. It has not spoken lies
- B. They have silenced others
- C. They have been foolish
- D. They have ignored his friends

B:B:Jb:11

5. What did Job do and no one rebuked him according to Zophar (Job 11:3)?

- A. He refused to listen
- B. He complained
- C. He mocked
- D. He justified himself

C:B:Jb:11

6. What did Zophar accuse Job of saying to God (Job 11:4)?

- A. Why do you treat me like this
- B. I am innocent of wrongdoing
- C. My ways are righteous
- D. My beliefs are flawless

D:B:Jb:11

7. What did Zophar accuse Job of saying to God (Job 11:4)?

- A. Why do you treat me like this
- B. I am innocent of wrongdoing
- C. I am pure in your sight
- D. My ways are righteous

C:B:Jb:11

8. What does Zophar wish God would do (Job 11:5)?

- A. Judge
- B. Speak
- C. Expose
- D. Act

B:B:Jb:11

9. What does Zophar want God to disclose to Job (Job 11:6)?

- A. The secrets of wisdom
- B. The way of righteousness
- C. What Job had done wrong
- D. Why he had humbled Job

A:B:Jb:11

10. What does Zophar say wisdom has (Job 11:6)?

- A. Humility
- B. Two sides
- C. Patience
- D. Understanding

B:I:Jb:11

11. What does Zophar claim God has forgotten (Job 11:6)?

- A. Job's righteousness
- B. Some of Job's rebellion
- C. Some of Job's sin
- D. Some of Job's blasphemies

C:B:Jb:11

12. What does Zophar say Job cannot fathom (Job 11:7)?

- A. The wisdom of God
- B. The ways of God
- C. The justice of God
- D. The mysteries of God

D:B:Jb:11

13. What does Zophar say Job cannot fathom (Job 11:7)?

- A. The bounds of the sea
- B. The greatness of God's mercy
- C. The limits of the Almighty
- D. The holiness of God

C:B:Jb:11

14. What does Zophar say the limits of the Almighty are higher than (Job 11:8)?

- A. The stars
- B. The heavens
- C. The sky
- D. The sun and moon

B:B:Jb:11

15. What does Zophar say the limits of the Almighty are longer than (Job 11:9)?

- A. The earth
- B. The sea
- C. The winding road
- D. The stars

A:B:Jb:11

16. What does Zophar say the limits of the Almighty are wider than (Job 11:9)?

- A. The earth
- B. The sea
- C. The winding road
- D. The stars

B:B:Jb:11

17. What two acts does Zophar say no one can oppose God if he does them (Job 11:10)?

- A. Kills or makes alive
- B. Ignores Job and brings judgment upon him
- C. Confines Job in a prison and convenes a court
- D. Sends a mighty storm against Job and humbles him

C:B:Jb:11

18. Of what, does Zophar say, God takes note (Job 11:11)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Violence
- C. Impurity
- D. Evil

D:B:Jb:11

19. What does Zophar say God recognizes (Job 11:11)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. Deceivers
- D. The foolish

C:B:Jb:11

20. What does Zophar say can the witless not become (Job 11:12)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Wise
- C. Diligent
- D. Just

B:B:Jb:11

21. What does Zophar say can not be born human (Job 11:12)?

- A. A wild donkey's colt
- B. A wild ox's young
- C. An ostrich's egg
- D. Behemoth's offspring

A:B:Jb:11

22. What does Zophar suggest Job should devote to God (Job 11:13)?

- A. His words
- B. His heart
- C. His thoughts
- D. His ways

B:B:Jb:11

23. What does Zophar suggest Job's hands should do (Job 11:13)?

- A. Be folded in prayer to God
- B. Help the needy
- C. Stretch out to God
- D. Plead for mercy

C:B:Jb:11

24. Where does Zophar say Job should not let evil do (Job 11:14)?

- A. Cause him to stumble on his way
- B. Go out from his mouth
- C. Deceive him
- D. Dwell in his tent

D:B:Jb:11

25. What did Zophar say was in Job's hand (Job 11:14)?

- A. Deceit
- B. Injustice
- C. Sin
- D. Evil

C:B:Jb:11

26. What does Zophar say Job will do if he allows no evil to dwell in his tent (Job 11:15)?

- A. He will shout for joy
- B. He will lift up his face
- C. He will throw off his sackcloth
- D. He will be restored

B:B:Jb:11

27. What does Zophar say Job will do if he allows no evil to dwell in his tent (Job 11:15)?

- A. He will stand firm without fear
- B. He will shout for joy
- C. He will throw off his sackcloth
- D. He will be restored

A:B:Jb:11

28. What does Zophar say Job will forget if he does not let evil dwell in his tent (Job 11:16)?

- A. Disaster
- B. Trouble
- C. Grief
- D. Sorrow

B:B:Jb:11

29. How does Zophar say Job will forget his trouble if he does not let evil dwell in his tent (Job 11:16)?

- A. Like a day gone by
- B. Like melted snow that disappears
- C. Like water gone by
- D. Like a breeze that blows by

C:B:Jb:11

30. What will darkness become for Job if he does not let evil dwell in his tent, according to Zophar (Job 11:17)?

- A. Like the noon
- B. Like sunlight
- C. Like the sunset
- D. Like the morning

D:B:Jb:11

31. Why does Zophar say Job will be secure (Job 11:18)?

- A. Because there is a rock
- B. Because there is forgiveness
- C. Because there is hope
- D. Because there is justice

C:B:Jb:11

32. What does Zophar say Job will do as he looks around (Job 11:18)?

- A. He will rejoice and be glad
- B. He will rest in safety
- C. He will find relief
- D. He will be sheltered from the storm

B:B:Jb:11

33. What does Zophar say Job will not happen when Job lies down (Job 11:19)?

- A. No one will make him afraid
- B. No one will announce disaster
- C. No one will harm him
- D. No one will oppose him

A:B:Jb:11

34. What does Zophar say many will do for Job if once he is restored (Job 11:19)?

- A. They will vindicate him
- B. They will court his favor
- C. They will lift up his head
- D. They will kneel before him

B:B:Jb:11

35. According to Zophar what will fail (Job 11:20)?

- A. The plots of the enemy
- B. The traps of sinners
- C. The eyes of the wicked

D. The hands of evildoers

C:B:Jb:11

36. According to Zophar what will the hope of the wicked become (Job 11:20)?

A. A dusty rag

B. A dying gasp

C. A shattered pot

D. Burnt ashes

B:B:Jb:11

Job 12

1. What does Job say will die with his friends (Job 12:1)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Truth
- C. Wisdom
- D. Insight

C:B:Jb:12

2. How does Job critique or mock his friends (Job 12:1)?

- A. They are full of bluster and words without end
- B. They are the only people who matter
- C. They are the only people who have understanding
- D. They are the only righteous ones

B:B:Jb:12

3. What does Job say he has as well as the friends (Job 12:2)?

- A. A mind
- B. Understanding
- C. A mouth
- D. A heart

A:B:Jb:12

4. What has Job become to his friends (Job 12:3)?

- A. A byword
- B. A laughingstock
- C. A shame
- D. An object of pity

B:B:Jb:12

5. While Job says he is a laughingstock what does he claim to be (Job 12:4)?

- A. Holy and upright
- B. Faithful and true
- C. Righteous and blameless
- D. Wise and intelligent

C:B:Jb:12

6. What does Job say do those who are at ease have contempt for (Job 12:5)?

- A. Insight
- B. Wisdom
- C. Truth
- D. Misfortune

D:B:Jb:12

7. How does Job describe the fate of the feet of those who experience misfortune (Job 12:5)?

- A. Stumbling
- B. Running
- C. Slipping
- D. Limping

C:B:Jb:12

8. Whose tents does Job complain are undisturbed (Job 12:6)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The marauders
- C. The unfaithful
- D. The evildoers

B:B:Jb:12

9. Who does Job complain as being secure (Job 12:6)?

- A. Those who provoke God
- B. Those who turn away from God
- C. Those who rebel against God
- D. Those who are wicked

A:B:Jb:12

10. How does Job describe the marauders and those who provoke God (Job 12:6)?

- A. As those God has turned from
- B. As those God has in his hand
- C. As those God is about to judge
- D. As those God is about to crush

B:B:Jb:12

11. Who does Job suggest that ask to be taught by (Job 12:7)?

- A. The sages
- B. The children
- C. The animals
- D. The former generations

C:B:Jb:12

12. Who does Job say will tell them (Job 12:7)

- A. The cattle
- B. Leviathan
- C. The wild donkey
- D. The birds

D:B:Jb:12

13. Who does Job suggest that ask to be taught by (Job 12:8)?

- A. The seas
- B. The sky
- C. The earth
- D. The land

C:B:Jb:12

14. What do the animals and the earth know (Job 12:9)?

- A. That the Lord is just
- B. That the Lord has done this
- C. That the Lord is gracious
- D. That the Lord provides for all

B:B:Jb:12

15. What does Job say is in the hand of the Lord (Job 12:10)?

- A. The life of every creature
- B. The ways of all humankind
- C. The destiny of all mankind
- D. The breath of everything living

A:B:Jb:12

16. What does Job say is in the hand of the Lord (Job 12:10)?

- A. The food for every creature
- B. The breath of all mankind
- C. The ways of all humankind
- D. The destiny of all mankind

B:B:Jb:12

17. What is tests words as the tongue tastes food (Job 12:11)?

- A. The heart
- B. The lips
- C. The ear
- D. The mind

C:B:Jb:12

18. Like what does the ear test words (Job 12:11)?

- A. As the mind evaluates thoughts
- B. As the hand shows its strength
- C. As the eyes discern colors
- D. As the tongue tastes food

D:B:Jb:12

19. What does Job suggest the friends to look to be informed by (Job 12:8)?

- A. The beasts of the field
- B. The stars in the sky
- C. The fish in the sea
- D. The ox in the field

C:B:Jb:12

20. Where does Job suggest wisdom is to be found (Job 12:12)?

- A. Among the sages
- B. Among the aged
- C. Among kings
- D. Among the children

B:B:Jb:12

21. What does Job say long life brings (Job 12:12)?

- A. Understanding
- B. Discernment
- C. Righteousness
- D. Holiness

A:B:Jb:12

22. Job says all of the following belong to God EXCEPT (Job 12:13)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Discernment
- C. Power
- D. Counsel

B:B:Jb:12

23. What does Job say cannot be released (Job 12:14)?

- A. What God binds
- B. What God turns away from
- C. What God imprisons
- D. What God enslaves

C:B:Jb:12

24. What does Job say cannot be rebuilt (Job 12:14)?

- A. What God crushes
- B. What God uproots
- C. What God dismantles
- D. What God tears down

D:B:Jb:12

25. What does Job say happens when God holds back the water (Job 12:15)?

- A. The flower fades
- B. The olives shrivel
- C. There is a drought
- D. The grass withers

C:B:Jb:12

26. What does Job say happens if God lets loose the water (Job 12:15)?

- A. The land produces crops
- B. The land is devastated
- C. The land is nourished
- D. The land brings forth grain

B:B:Jb:12

27. What does Job say are both God's (Job 12:16)?

- A. The deceived and the deceiver
- B. The righteous and unrighteous
- C. The blameless and wicked
- D. The sinner and the one who shuns evil

A:B:Jb:12

28. What does Job say belongs to God (Job 12:16)?

- A. Wisdom and might
- B. Strength and insight
- C. Justice and mercy
- D. Understanding and holiness

B:A:Jb:12

29. What does Job say God does to rulers (Job 12:17)?

- A. He teaches them wisdom

- B. He examines their heart
- C. He leads them away stripped
- D. He judges their deeds and ways

C:B:Jb:12

30. Whom does God make fools according to Job (Job 12:17)?

- A. The wise
- B. Kings
- C. The wicked
- D. Judges

D:B:Jb:12

31. What does Job say God takes off (Job 12:18)?

- A. Sackcloth
- B. Bonds
- C. Shackles
- D. Chains

C:B:Jb:12

32. What does Job say God ties around their waist (Job 12:18)?

- A. A belt
- B. A loincloth
- C. A covering
- D. Sackcloth

B:B:Jb:12

33. Who does Job say God leads away stripped (Job 12:19)?

- A. Priests
- B. The wicked
- C. The rich
- D. Kings

A:B:Jb:12

34. Who does Job say God overthrows (Job 12:19)?

- A. The strong and warriors
- B. Officials long established
- C. Kings of the realm
- D. Those who think themselves wise

B:B:Jb:12

35. Whose lips does Job say God silences (Job 12:20)?

- A. Job's friends
- B. The wicked
- C. The trusted advisers
- D. Kings

C:B:Jb:12

36. Whose discernment does Job say God takes away (Job 12:20)?

- A. Job's friends
- B. The priests

- C. The wise
- D. The elders

D:B:Jb:12

37. What does Job say God does to the nobles (Job 12:21)?

- A. Shatters their power
- B. Guides their decisions
- C. Pours contempt on them
- D. Judges their deeds

C:B:Jb:12

38. What does Job say God does to the mighty (Job 12:21)?

- A. Defeats them
- B. Disarms them
- C. Crushes them
- D. Weakens them

B:B:Jb:12

39. What does Job say God reveals (Job 12:22)?

- A. The deep things of darkness
- B. The hidden things
- C. The wisdom of the worlds he has made
- D. His deeds of old

A:B:Jb:12

40. What does Job say God brings into the light (Job 12:22)?

- A. The hidden things
- B. Utter darkness
- C. The depths
- D. The grave

B:B:Jb:12

41. What does Job say God does to the nations (Job 12:23)?

- A. Sends them into exile from which they cannot return
- B. Judges them before all the earth
- C. Makes them great and destroys them
- D. Teaches them his ways

C:B:Jb:12

42. What does Job say God does to the nations (Job 12:23)?

- A. Sends them into exile from which they cannot return
- B. Enlarges them and disperses them
- C. Judges them before all the earth
- D. Teaches them his ways

B:B:Jb:12

43. Of what, does Job say, does God deprive the leaders of the earth (Job 12:24)?

- A. Their reason
- B. Their wisdom
- C. Their understanding

D. Their power

A:B:Jb:12

44. What does God do to the leaders of the earth, according to Job (Job 12:24)?

- A. Makes them give righteous judgments
- B. Makes them wander in a trackless waste
- C. Makes them bow before his feet
- D. Makes them fools before all the people

B:B:Jb:12

45. What does God do to the leaders of the earth, according to Job (Job 12:24)?

- A. Makes them give righteous judgments
- B. Makes them bow before his feet
- C. Makes them stagger like drunkards
- D. Makes them fools before all the people

C:B:Jb:12

Job 13

1. What does Job say has understood all this (Job 13:1)?

- A. His mind
- B. His heart
- C. His ears
- D. His eyes

C:B:Jb:13

2. To whom does Job say he wants to speak (Job 13:2)?

- A. The Holy One
- B. The Almighty
- C. God Most High
- D. The Lord

B:B:Jb:13

3. Why does Job want to speak to God (Job 13:2)?

- A. To argue his case
- B. To ask him why
- C. To question his works
- D. To see what he would say

A:B:Jb:13

4. What does Job accuse his friends of (Job 13:3)?

- A. Abandoning him in his suffering
- B. Smearing him with lies
- C. Accusing him falsely
- D. No understanding

B:B:Jb:13

5. What does Job call his friends (Job 13:3)?

- A. Babbling fools
- B. Abusive counsellors
- C. Worthless physicians
- D. Unfaithful friends

C:B:Jb:13

6. What advice does Job give to his friends in order for them to have wisdom (Job 13:5)?

- A. To listen to Job's voice
- B. To understand the way of suffering
- C. To enter the dark night of the soul
- D. To be altogether silent

D:B:Jb:13

7. What do Job's lips offer to his friends (Job 13:6)?

- A. His complaint
- B. His insight
- C. His pleas
- D. Wisdom

C:B:Jb:13

8. What does Job ask his friends to hear (Job 13:6)?

- A. His cry for help
- B. His argument
- C. His wisdom
- D. His lament

B:B:Jb:13

9. In claiming to speak for God what does Job accuse them of (Job 13:7)?

- A. Speaking wickedly on God's behalf
- B. Speaking folly
- C. Offering no hope to those in despair
- D. Speaking only half of the truth

A:B:Jb:13

10. In claiming to speak for God what does Job accuse them of (Job 13:7)?

- A. Speaking folly
- B. Speaking deceitfully for God
- C. Offering no hope to those in despair
- D. Speaking only half of the truth

B:B:Jb:13

11. Job accuses his friends about doing what in regard to God (Job 13:8)?

- A. Speaking about things they do not know
- B. Attacking Job like God
- C. Showing him partiality
- D. Refusing to acknowledge God's holiness

C:B:Jb:13

12. What does Job ask his friends (Job 13:8)?

- A. Whether they will sit in God's judgment seat
- B. Whether they have listened to a word of what he had said
- C. Whether they will argue the case for God
- D. Whether they will instruct the Almighty

D:B:Jb:13

13. For what does Job say God would call his friends to account (Job 13:10)?

- A. If they had taken advantage of the poor
- B. If they attempted to deceive their neighbor
- C. If they secretly showed partiality
- D. If they cursed God in their heart

C:B:Jb:13

14. What does Job say would terrify his friends (Job 13:11)?

- A. God's face
- B. God's splendor
- C. God's holiness
- D. God's justice

B:B:Jb:13

15. How does Job portray the maxims of his friends (Job 13:12)?

- A. Proverbs of ashes
- B. Proverbs of accusation
- C. Aphorisms of injustice
- D. Aphorisms of folly

A:B:Jb:13

16. How does Job portray the defenses of his friends (Job 13:12)?

- A. Defenses of injustice
- B. Defenses of clay
- C. Defenses of chaff
- D. Defenses of dust

B:B:Jb:13

17. What does Job say he will do even though God slay him (Job 13:15)?

- A. Trust in him
- B. Believe in him
- C. Hope in him
- D. Rest in him

C:B:Jb:13

18. What does Job say he will do to God's face (Job 13:15)?

- A. Sing praises
- B. Ask him why
- C. Proclaim his innocence
- D. Defend his ways

D:B:Jb:13

19. What does Job hope his defending himself will turn out for (Job 13:16)?

- A. His reinstatement
- B. His vindication
- C. His deliverance
- D. His resurrection

C:B:Jb:13

20. What does Job say no godless person would do (Job 13:16)?

- A. Stand in God's presence
- B. Come before God
- C. Take God to court
- D. Seek God's face

B:B:Jb:13

21. Who does Job say would not dare to come before God (Job 13:16)?

- A. A godless person
- B. A wicked person
- C. A foolish person
- D. An evil person

A:B:Jb:13

22. What does Job say his words should do to his friends (Job 13:17)?

- A. Silence their words
- B. Ring in their ears
- C. Expose their folly
- D. Teach them

B:B:Jb:13

23. What does Job say he knows after preparing his case (Job 13:18)?

- A. He will be pleased
- B. His friends will be proven wrong
- C. He will be vindicated
- D. He will find rest

C:B:Jb:13

24. In what case does Job say he would be silent and die (Job 13:19)?

- A. If his sorrow is not lifted from him
- B. If he is made to see his own evil
- C. If he can not defend himself to God
- D. If anyone can bring charges against him

D:B:Jb:13

25. What does Job say will be his response if someone can bring charges against him (Job 13:19)?

- A. He will repent in dust and ashes
- B. He will listen
- C. He will be silent and die
- D. He will defend himself against them

C:B:Jb:13

26. Job requests two things from God that God would stop frightening him and what was the other one (Job 13:20)?

- A. To offer Job a fair trial before his peers
- B. To summon Job and he will answer
- C. To call his friends to account for their accusations
- D. To forgive his sins

B:B:Jb:13

27. Job requests two things from God that God would stop frightening him and what was the other one (Job 13:20)?

- A. To let Job speak and God to reply
- B. To offer Job a fair trial before his peers
- C. To call his friends to account for their accusations
- D. To forgive his sins

A:B:Jb:13

28. How many things does Job ask that God grant him (Job 13:20)?

- A. Seven things
- B. Two things
- C. Three things

D. Four things

B:B:Jb:13

29. What does Job ask God to withdraw from him (Job 13:21)?

- A. God's wrath
- B. God's justice
- C. God's hand
- D. God's gaze

C:B:Jb:13

30. What does Job ask God to show him (Job 13:23)?

- A. His justice
- B. His reason
- C. His face
- D. His sin

D:B:Jb:13

31. What does Job ask God (Job 13:23)?

- A. How long God will not show Job mercy and grace
- B. Why God will not deal with him in justice
- C. How many offenses and sins he has committed
- D. How long will God abandon him

C:B:Jb:13

32. How does Job say that God considers Job (Job 13:24)?

- A. Like chaff
- B. Like an enemy
- C. Like the wicked
- D. Like dung for the fire

B:B:Jb:13

33. What does Job ask why to God about (Job 13:24)?

- A. Why he has hidden his face from Job
- B. Why he has abandoned Job
- C. Why he has caused Job such suffering
- D. Why he has given Job no answer

A:B:Jb:13

34. How does Job portray himself in the face of God's "torment" (Job 13:25)?

- A. Withered grass
- B. A windblown leaf
- C. A faded flower
- D. Dust blown in the wind

B:B:Jb:13

35. What does Job ask God if he will chase him as (Job 13:25)?

- A. Withered grass
- B. A faded flower
- C. Dry chaff
- D. Dust blown in the wind

C:B:Jb:13

36. What does Job say God does with bitter things against him (Job 13:26)?

- A. He brings them to the heavenly court
- B. He remembers them
- C. He uses them to judge Job
- D. He writes them down

D:B:Jb:13

37. What does Job say God makes him reap (Job 13:26)?

- A. The sins of his children
- B. His ignoring the cries of the helpless
- C. The sins of his youth
- D. His pride and arrogance

C:B:Jb:13

38. What does Job say God fasts in shackles (Job 13:27)?

- A. His hands
- B. His feet
- C. His neck
- D. His shoulders

B:B:Jb:13

39. On what does Job claim God keeps close watch (Job 13:27)?

- A. All his paths
- B. All his sins
- C. All his offenses
- D. All his sorrow

A:B:Jb:13

40. Where does Job say God puts a mark on him (Job 13:27)?

- A. On his hands
- B. On his feet
- C. On his forehead
- D. On his back

B:B:Jb:13

41. What does Job say is like something rotten (Job 13:28)?

- A. Man's dying breath
- B. Man's flesh and bones
- C. Man's wasting away
- D. Man's righteousness

C:B:Jb:13

42. What metaphor does Job use to describe how man wastes away (Job 13:28)?

- A. Like a flower that fades away
- B. Like chaff burned in the fire
- C. Like dust blown in the wind
- D. Like a garment eaten by moths

D:B:Jb:13

Job 14

1. What does Job say mortals few days are full of (Job 14:1)?

- A. Grief
- B. Sorrow
- C. Trouble
- D. Darkness

C:B:Jb:14

2. Who does Job say are of few days and full of trouble (Job 14:1)?

- A. All humankind
- B. Mortals, born of woman
- C. People of the earth
- D. The righteous and unrighteous

B:B:Jb:14

3. How does Job describe mortals springing up and withering away (Job 14:2)?

- A. Flowers
- B. Grass
- C. Weeds
- D. Thorns

A:B:Jb:14

4. How does Job describe humans as flowers (Job 14:2)?

- A. Beautiful yet fading away
- B. Springing up and withering away
- C. Pedals ripe for the picking until nothing is left
- D. Blown in the wind until they drop into the dust

B:B:Jb:14

5. How does Job describe mortals as not enduring (Job 14:2)?

- A. Like a rainbow disappearing
- B. Like water disappearing into dry soil
- C. Like a fleeting shadow
- D. Like a breezing passing by

C:B:Jb:14

6. What does Job say no one can do (Job 14:4)?

- A. Escape the scrutiny of God's eyes
- B. Bring back those who have descended into the pit
- C. Turn back the hands of time
- D. Bring what is pure from what is impure

D:B:Jb:14

7. What does Job say are determined (Job 14:5)?

- A. A person's years
- B. A person's destiny
- C. A person's days
- D. A person's path

C:B:Jb:14

8. What does Job say God has decreed (Job 14:5)?

- A. The number of a person's years
- B. The number of a person's months
- C. The destiny of each person
- D. The number of a person's days

B:B:Jb:14

9. What does Job say cannot be exceeded by a mortal (Job 14:5)?

- A. The set limits
- B. The ends of the earth
- C. The grave
- D. Pain and suffering

A:B:Jb:14

10. Since mortals' days are numbered what does Job want God to do (Job 14:6)?

- A. Redeem humankind and be reconciled
- B. Look away and let him alone
- C. Have mercy and forgive him
- D. Hear his cry and answer him

B:B:Jb:14

11. Job wants God to look away until a person puts his time in like _____ (Job 14:6)?

- A. A yoked oxen
- B. A olive tree
- C. A hired laborer
- D. A flower of the field

C:B:Jb:14

12. What does Job say has hope of sprouting after being cut down (Job 14:7)?

- A. Grass
- B. A flower
- C. Thorns
- D. A tree

D:B:Jb:14

13. Why does Job say a tree has hope after being cut down (Job 14:7)?

- A. Its seeds will bring new life
- B. It will have provided shade
- C. It will sprout again
- D. It will last more than a mortal

C:B:Jb:14

14. What does Job say a tree has that mortals do not (Job 14:7)?

- A. Strength
- B. Hope
- C. Integrity
- D. Shade

B:B:Jb:14

15. What does Job say will die in the soil (Job 14:8)?

- A. A tree stump
- B. A flower
- C. The grass
- D. The beasts

A:B:Jb:14

16. What will the scent of water do for a cut tree (Job 14:9)?

- A. It will live again
- B. It will put forth shoots
- C. It will become green
- D. It will be refreshed

B:B:Jb:14

17. How does Job describe human death (Job 14:10)?

- A. He rests from all his suffering
- B. He comes to his home no more
- C. He breathes his last and is no more
- D. He lies in the dust never to rise again

C:B:Jb:14

18. How is a mortal like the water of a lake, according to Job (Job 14:11)?

- A. Its waves surge up and down
- B. Its waters revive the soul
- C. It sweeps one away never to return
- D. Its water dries up

D:B:Jb:14

19. What does Job say become parched and dry (Job 14:11)?

- A. The land
- B. A desert
- C. A riverbed
- D. His mouth

C:B:Jb:14

20. When does Job say people will not awake until (Job 14:12)?

- A. The earth is renewed
- B. The heavens are no more
- C. The lake becomes dry
- D. That day when the end comes

B:B:Jb:14

21. Job describes death like _____ (Job 14:12)?

- A. Sleep
- B. Fading away
- C. Crossing over
- D. Beyond the veil

A:B:Jb:14

22. Where does Job say he wishes he could hide until God's anger passes (Job 14:13)?

- A. In his home
- B. In the grave
- C. In a desert cave
- D. In a dark valley

B:B:Jb:14

23. Job says he wishes he could hide in the grave until what passes (Job 14:13)?

- A. God's vengeance
- B. God's justice
- C. God's anger
- D. God's scrutiny

C:B:Jb:14

24. What does Job want God after a set time (Job 14:13)?

- A. To forgive him
- B. To turn away from him
- C. To answer him
- D. To remember him

D:B:Jb:14

25. What is Job waiting for (Job 14:14)?

- A. His time in court
- B. God's answer
- C. His renewal
- D. His vindication

C:B:Jb:14

26. How does Job see all his days (Job 14:14)?

- A. As a fleeting moment
- B. As hard service
- C. As vanity
- D. As filled with sorrow

B:B:Jb:14

27. What does Job say God will long for (Job 14:15)?

- A. The creature his hands had made
- B. The righteous upon the earth
- C. The end of all things
- D. The reconciliation of all things

A:B:Jb:14

28. How does Job picture his future relationship with God (Job 14:15)?

- A. He will seek the Lord and he will be found
- B. He will call and Job will answer
- C. He will look on Job with satisfaction
- D. They will be reunited as friends

B:B:Jb:14

29. What does Job say God will one day count while not keeping track of his sin (Job 14:16)?

- A. The hairs on his head
- B. The clouds
- C. His steps
- D. His works

C:B:Jb:14

30. Job pictures a day when God will count his steps but what will God not keep track of then (Job 14:16)?

- A. His rebellion
- B. His flaws
- C. When he stumbled
- D. His sin

D:B:Jb:14

31. What does Job say will happen to his offenses (Job 14:17)?

- A. They will be cast into the depths of the sea
- B. They will be buried
- C. They will be sealed in a bag
- D. They will be made white as snow

C:B:Jb:14

32. What does Job say God will someday do to his sin (Job 14:17)?

- A. Look away from it
- B. Cover over it
- C. Wash it
- D. Redeem it

B:B:Jb:14

33. Job compares all of the following to the way God erodes hope EXCEPT (Job 14:18-19)

- A. As desert storms carve valleys
- B. As a mountain erodes
- C. As water wears away stones
- D. As torrent wash away the soil

A:B:Jb:14

34. What does Job say is like a as water wearing away a stone (Job 14:19)?

- A. God erodes a person's innocence
- B. God destroys a person's hope
- C. God destroys a person's will to live
- D. God wears down a person's resistance

B:B:Jb:14

35. What does Job say God does resulting in a person being gone (Job 14:20)?

- A. He condemns them
- B. He judges them
- C. He overpowers them

- D. He turns away from them

C:B:Jb:14

36. What does Job say God does before sending a person away (Job 14:20)?

- A. Judges them
- B. He covers them with darkness
- C. He bruises them with sores
- D. He changes their countenance

D:B:Jb:14

37. What does Job say those who have been sent away by God not know (Job 14:21)?

- A. If they have done right or wrong
- B. If they are pleasing to God or not
- C. If their children are honored
- D. If they will rest in peace or terror

C:B:Jb:14

38. What does Job say those who have been sent away by God will not see (Job 14:21)?

- A. The land of the living
- B. If their children are brought low
- C. If they will see their children again
- D. If they will be vindicated

B:B:Jb:14

39. What does Job say will those whom God has overpowered feel (Job 14:22)?

- A. Pain of their own bodies
- B. Eyes full of grief and sorrow
- C. Hope for tomorrow
- D. Distress and despair in their hearts

A:B:Jb:14

40. For whom does Job say those overpowered by God will mourn (Job 14:22)?

- A. For their children
- B. Only for themselves
- C. For all mankind
- D. For those coming after them

B:B:Jb:14

Job 15

1. Eliphaz was from what tribe group (Job 15:1)?

- A. Shuhite
- B. Temanite
- C. Naamathite
- D. Buzite

B:A:Jb:2

2. What does Eliphaz say a wise person would not fill their belly (Job 15:2)?

- A. Rocks fallen from a mountain
- B. Bitterness and sorrow
- C. The hot east wind
- D. Dust and ashes

C:B:Jb:15

3. With what does Eliphaz think a wise person would not answer (Job 15:2)?

- A. Complaints
- B. Long winded laments
- C. Accusations against the Almighty
- D. Empty notions

D:B:Jb:15

4. How does Eliphaz think a wise person would not argue (Job 15:3)?

- A. With needless repetitions
- B. With complaints
- C. With useless words
- D. With accusations

C:B:Jb:15

5. With what kind of speeches does Eliphaz think the wise would not use (Job 15:3)?

- A. Those that never end
- B. Those of no value
- C. Complaints
- D. Declarations of innocence

B:B:Jb:15

6. What does Eliphaz accuse Job of doing (Job 15:4)?

- A. Undermining piety
- B. Turning away the fatherless
- C. Not feeding widows
- D. Questioning God

A:B:Jb:15

7. Whose tongue does Eliphaz accuse Job of adopting (Job 15:5)?

- A. The rebellious
- B. The crafty
- C. The wicked
- D. The deceitful

B:B:Jb:15

8. What does Eliphaz accuse Job's sin as doing (Job 15:5)?

- A. Driving him to disaster
- B. Blinding his eyes
- C. Prompting his mouth
- D. Leading him into rebellion

C:B:Jb:15

9. What does Eliphaz allege testifies against Job (Job 15:6)?

- A. Job's eyes
- B. Job's hands
- C. Job's deeds
- D. Job's lips

D:B:Jb:15

10. What does Eliphaz condemns Job (Job 15:6)?

- A. His resistance to instruction
- B. His accusations against God
- C. His own mouth
- D. His deeds

C:B:Jb:15

11. What does Eliphaz say Job was not born before (Job 15:7)?

- A. The sea
- B. The hills
- C. The heavens
- D. The earth

B:B:Jb:15

12. What does Eliphaz ask Job (Job 15:7)?

- A. Were you the first man ever born
- B. Were you innocent from birth
- C. Are you totally without blemish
- D. Are you the first man to ever suffer

A:B:Jb:15

13. What does Eliphaz ask Job whether he listens to (Job 15:8)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's council
- C. The voice of God
- D. The directions of the Almighty

B:B:Jb:15

14. On what does Eliphaz ask Job if he has a monopoly (Job 15:8)?

- A. Truth
- B. Purity
- C. Wisdom
- D. Insight

C:B:Jb:15

15. What does Eliphaz claim that Job does not have over his friends (Job 15:9)?

- A. Truth
- B. Purity
- C. Wisdom
- D. Insights

D:B:Jb:15

16. Who does Eliphaz say is on the friends' side (Job 15:10)?

- A. The wise
- B. The majority
- C. The aged
- D. The faithful

C:B:Jb:15

17. Who does Eliphaz say is on the friends' side (Job 15:10)?

- A. The wise
- B. The grey haired
- C. The majority
- D. The faithful

B:B:Jb:15

18. What does Eliphaz say has carried Job away (Job 15:12)?

- A. His heart
- B. His pain
- C. His grief
- D. His eyes

A:B:Jb:15

19. What does Eliphaz accuse Job of doing against God (Job 15:13)?

- A. Forgetting his mercy
- B. Venting his rage
- C. Ignoring his law
- D. Rebelling against his rebuke

B:B:Jb:15

20. What does Eliphaz say mortals cannot be (Job 15:14)?

- A. Just
- B. Blameless
- C. Pure
- D. Upright

C:B:Jb:15

21. What does Eliphaz say one born of a woman cannot be (Job 15:14)?

- A. Just
- B. Blameless
- C. Upright
- D. Righteous

D:B:Jb:15

22. In whom does Eliphaz say God does not place trust (Job 15:15)?

- A. His angels
- B. His servants
- C. His holy ones
- D. His faithful ones

C:B:Jb:15

23. What does Eliphaz say God does not do even for his holy ones (Job 15:15)?

- A. Spare them from suffering
- B. Put his trust in them
- C. Consult with them
- D. Put his hope in them

B:B:Jb:15

24. What does Eliphaz say are not pure in God's sight (Job 15:15)?

- A. The heavens
- B. His holy ones
- C. The steams of water
- D. His holy land

A:B:Jb:15

25. How does Eliphaz portray mortals (Job 15:16)?

- A. Blameless and upright
- B. Vile and corrupt
- C. Meaningless and empty
- D. Rebellious and unrighteous

B:B:Jb:15

26. How does Eliphaz describe human corruption (Job 15:16)?

- A. They are corrupt from birth
- B. They eat violence
- C. They drink up evil like water
- D. They breath in wickedness like air

C:B:Jb:15

27. What does Eliphaz say he will tell Job (Job 15:17)?

- A. What he knows
- B. What the Almighty has shown him
- C. The words of truth
- D. What he has seen

D:B:Jb:15

28. What does Eliphaz say he will tell Job (Job 15:18)?

- A. The truth of the ages
- B. What is right, just and fair
- C. What the wise have declared
- D. The way that he should go

C:B:Jb:15

29. What does Eliphaz say the wise have not hidden (Job 15:18)?

- A. The truth their age has revealed to them
- B. What they have received from their ancestors
- C. What they have seen by the fear of the Lord
- D. What they know from ages past

B:B:Jb:15

30. What, according to Eliphaz, was given to the wise alone (Job 15:19)?

- A. The land
- B. Prosperity
- C. Length of life
- D. Insight

A:B:Jb:15

31. When, does Eliphaz say, the wise were given the land (Job 15:19)?

- A. When they were faithful to the Almighty
- B. When no foreigners moved among them
- C. When there was chaos on the face of the land
- D. When the enemies were overthrown

B:B:Jb:15

32. What does Eliphaz say the wicked man suffer all his life (Job 15:20)?

- A. Poverty
- B. Death
- C. Torment
- D. Disease

C:B:Jb:15

33. What does Eliphaz say fills the ears of the wicked (Job 15:21)?

- A. Sinful whispers
- B. Gossip
- C. Folly and ignorance
- D. Terrifying sounds

D:B:Jb:15

34. When, does Eliphaz say, do marauders attack the wicked (Job 15:21)?

- A. While they sleep
- B. When they feel secure
- C. When all seems well
- D. When they are already devastated

C:B:Jb:15

35. For what, does Eliphaz say, the wicked are marked (Job 15:22)?

- A. Death
- B. The sword
- C. Arrows of the Almighty
- D. The rod

B:B:Jb:15

36. According to Eliphaz, what do the wicked despair of escaping (Job 15:22)?

- A. The realm of darkness

- B. The grave
- C. The punishment due them
- D. Violence and strife

A:B:Jb:15

37. According to Eliphaz, what is the wicked like as he wanders about for food (Job 15:23)?

- A. A wild donkey
- B. A vulture
- C. An eagle
- D. A jackal

B:B:Jb:15

38. What, does Eliphaz say, the wicked knows (Job 15:23)?

- A. The day of darkness is at hand
- B. The day of judgment is upon him
- C. That he cannot escape the Almighty's wrath
- D. That he is doomed for destruction

A:B:Jb:15

39. What, according to Eliphaz, fills the wicked with terror (Job 15:24)?

- A. Violence and the sword
- B. Distress and anguish
- C. Fear and dread
- D. Darkness and stumbling

B:B:Jb:15

40. What overwhelm the wicked, according to Eliphaz (Job 15:24)?

- A. Violence
- B. Sorrow
- C. Trouble
- D. Death

C:B:Jb:15

41. What, according to Eliphaz, is the wicked's relationship with God (Job 15:25)?

- A. He refuses to follow God's way
- B. He ignores God's instruction
- C. He says there is no God
- D. He shakes his fist at God

D:B:Jb:15

42. What, according to Eliphaz, is the wicked's relationship with God (Job 15:25)?

- A. He refuses to follow God's way
- B. He ignores God's instruction
- C. He vaunts himself against God
- D. He says there is no God

C:B:Jb:15

43. With what, according to Eliphaz, do the wicked charge at God (Job 15:26)?

- A. With an outstretched hand
- B. With a thick, strong shield
- C. With a drawn sword
- D. With flaming arrows

B:B:Jb:15

44. With what does Eliphaz say the wicked's face is covered (Job 15:27)?

- A. Fat
- B. Mud
- C. Dung
- D. Scars

A:B:Jb:15

45. What part of the wicked does Eliphaz say bulges with flesh (Job 15:27)?

- A. His eyes
- B. His waist
- C. His back
- D. His arms

B:B:Jb:15

46. Where does Eliphaz say the wicked will inhabit (Job 15:28)?

- A. The empty wastelands
- B. The desert
- C. Ruined towns
- D. Dark caves

C:B:Jb:15

47. What kind of houses does Eliphaz say the wicked have (Job 15:28)?

- A. Strong fortresses
- B. Stone foundations
- C. Charred with fire
- D. Crumbling to rubble

D:B:Jb:15

48. What of the wicked does Eliphaz say will not endure (Job 15:29)?

- A. His family
- B. His strength
- C. His wealth
- D. His life

C:B:Jb:15

49. What does Eliphaz say will carry the wicked away (Job 15:30)?

- A. A devastating storm
- B. The breath of God's mouth
- C. A vulture's wings
- D. The enemy

B:B:Jb:15

50. From what does Eliphaz say the wicked will not escape (Job 15:30)?

- A. The darkness

- B. Being plundered
- C. God's fire
- D. Death

A:B:Jb:15

51. In what does Eliphaz warn the wicked not to trust (Job 15:31)?

- A. Wealth
- B. What is worthless
- C. Lies and deception
- D. Violence

B:B:Jb:15

52. How does Eliphaz say the wicked should not deceive himself (Job 15:31)?

- A. By having hope that God does not know
- B. By overpowering the needy
- C. By trusting what is worthless
- D. By putting his confidence in his wealth

C:B:Jb:15

53. What does Eliphaz say the wicked will do before his time (Job 15:32)?

- A. Be carried away
- B. Come to the grave
- C. Suffer
- D. Wither

D:B:Jb:15

54. What does Eliphaz say will not flourish for the wicked (Job 15:32)?

- A. His fruit
- B. His flower
- C. His branches
- D. His crops

C:B:Jb:15

55. What does Eliphaz say the wicked will be like (Job 15:33)?

- A. A burned field of wheat at harvest
- B. An olive tree shedding its blossoms
- C. A fig tree with no figs
- D. A rotten pomegranate

B:B:Jb:15

56. What does Eliphaz say the wicked will be like (Job 15:33)?

- A. A vine stripped of its unripe grapes
- B. A sycamore tree shedding its leaves
- C. A fig tree with no figs
- D. A wheat field burned at the time of the harvest

A:B:Jb:15

57. Whose tents does Eliphaz say will be consumed by fire (Job 15:34)?

- A. Those who pursue money
- B. Those who love bribes

- C. Those who seek violence
- D. The evildoers

B:B:Jb:15

58. What does Eliphaz say the wicked give birth to (Job 15:35)?

- A. Violence
- B. Wrath
- C. Evil
- D. Rebellion

C:B:Jb:15

59. What does Eliphaz say the wicked conceive (Job 15:35)?

- A. Violence
- B. Strife
- C. Bribes
- D. Trouble

D:B:Jb:15

160. What does Eliphaz say the womb of the wicked fashion (Job 15:35)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Violence
- C. Deceit
- D. Evil

C:B:Jb:15

Job 16

1. What does Job call his friends (Job 16:2)?

- A. Unhelpful counsellors
- B. Miserable comforters
- C. Disloyal friends
- D. Worthless helpers

B:B:Jb:16

2. What does Job complain will never end (Job 16:3)?

- A. Their unhelpful blindness
- B. Their faulty argumentation
- C. Their long-winded speeches
- D. Their damaging advice

C:B:Jb:16

3. What does Job say he could do if they were in his place (Job 16:4)?

- A. Offer worthless advice to them
- B. Comfort them with insults
- C. Tell them lies as they had done
- D. He could shake his head at them

D:B:Jb:16

4. What does Job say he could do if they were in his place (Job 16:4)?

- A. Offer worthless advice to them
- B. Comfort them with insults
- C. Make fine speeches against them
- D. Accuse and expose their sins

C:B:Jb:16

5. If Job were in their shoes what would his mouth do (Job 16:5)?

- A. Remain silent
- B. Encourage them
- C. Point them to the right way
- D. Be a mediator for them

B:B:Jb:16

6. If Job were in the friends' position what would bring them relief (Job 16:5)?

- A. Comfort from his lips
- B. Silence from his mouth
- C. A helping hand
- D. Grace and forgiveness

A:B:Jb:16

7. If Job does not speak what happens (Job 16:6)?

- A. He still wonders why
- B. His pain is not relieved
- C. He still hears no answer
- D. His sorrow still remains

B:B:Jb:16

8. What does Job say God has done to him (Job 16:7)?

- A. God has abandoned him
- B. God has turned his back on him
- C. God has worn him out
- D. God has struck him down

C:B:Jb:16

9. What does Job accuse God of doing (Job 16:7)?

- A. Rejecting his cry
- B. Failing to answer his plea
- C. Destroying his flesh and bones
- D. Devastating his household

D:B:Jb:16

10. What does Job say rises to testify against him (Job 16:8)?

- A. His friends
- B. His hands and feet
- C. His gauntness
- D. His own mouth

C:B:Jb:16

11. What does Job accuse God of doing to him (Job 16:9)?

- A. Smiting him with his hand of discipline
- B. Assails him and tears him in his anger
- C. Strikes him with the sword of his wrath
- D. Crushes him with a rock of despair

B:B:Jb:16

12. What does Job accuse God of fastening on him (Job 16:9)?

- A. His eyes
- B. His judgment
- C. Chains
- D. Hopelessness

A:B:Jb:16

13. What does Job say God does at him (Job 16:9)?

- A. Stares at him
- B. Gnashes his teeth at him
- C. Raises his hand at him
- D. Shoots his arrows at him

B:B:Jb:16

14. What do the people do in scorn at Job (Job 16:10)?

- A. They mock him
- B. They throw dust at him
- C. They strike his cheek
- D. They point their fingers

C:B:Jb:16

15. What do people when they open their mouth do to Job (Job 16:10)?

- A. They shame him
- B. They mock him
- C. They shout at him
- D. They jeer at him

D:B:Jb:16

16. To whom does Job say God has turned him over to (Job 16:11)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The deceitful
- C. The ungodly
- D. Evildoers

C:B:Jb:16

17. Into whose clutches has God thrown Job (Job 16:11)?

- A. The deceitful
- B. The wicked
- C. The ungodly
- D. Evildoers

B:B:Jb:16

18. What did God do to Job after all was well with him (Job 16:12)?

- A. Shattered him
- B. Ripped his flesh
- C. Pierced him
- D. Beat him

A:B:Jb:16

19. By what did Job say God seized him (Job 16:12)?

- A. By his arm
- B. By his neck
- C. By his head
- D. By his hand

B:B:Jb:16

20. Who did Job say surround him (Job 16:13)?

- A. God's messengers
- B. God's accusers
- C. God's archers
- D. God's chariots

C:B:Jb:16

21. What did Job say God made him (Job 16:13)?

- A. A punching bag
- B. A laughingstock
- C. A beggar
- D. A target

D:B:Jb:16

22. What does Job say God does without pity (Job 16:13)?

- A. Strikes him down

- B. Cuts his throat
- C. Pierces his kidneys
- D. Breaks his heart

C:B:Jb:16

23. What does Job say God spills on the ground (Job 16:13)?

- A. His blood
- B. His gall
- C. His spit
- D. His life

B:B:Jb:16

24. How does Job say God approaches him (Job 16:14)?

- A. Like a warrior
- B. Like a king
- C. Like a judge
- D. Like an executioner

A:B:Jb:16

25. What has Job sowed over his skin (Job 16:15)?

- A. Leaves
- B. Sackcloth
- C. Skins
- D. Linen

B:B:Jb:16

26. What has Job buried in the dust (Job 16:15)?

- A. His feet
- B. His hands
- C. His brow
- D. His head

C:B:Jb:16

27. What ring Job's eyes (Job 16:16)?

- A. Worms
- B. Blindness
- C. Needles
- D. Dark shadows

D:B:Jb:16

28. Why is Job's face red (Job 16:16)?

- A. From the sun
- B. From shame
- C. From weeping
- D. From being slapped

C:B:Jb:16

29. How does Job describe his prayer (Job 16:17)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Pure

- C. True
- D. A plea

B:B:Jb:16

30. What did Job say about his hands (Job 16:17)?

- A. They were free from violence
- B. They were not raised against God
- C. They helped the widow and fatherless
- D. They are weak

A:B:Jb:16

31. What/who does Job tell to not cover his blood (Job 16:18)?

- A. The sea
- B. The earth
- C. The heavens
- D. The dust

B:B:Jb:16

32. What does Job want to happen to his cry (Job 16:18)?

- A. That it be heard by the Almighty
- B. That God would answer it
- C. That it would never be laid to rest
- D. That it would be echoed for eternity

C:B:Jb:16

33. Who does Job say even now is in heaven (Job 16:19)?

- A. The Almighty
- B. The holy ones
- C. His children
- D. His witness

D:B:Jb:16

34. Who does Job say is on high (Job 16:19)?

- A. His enemy
- B. His counsellor
- C. His advocate
- D. His judge

C:B:Jb:16

35. Who does Job say is his friend (Job 16:20)?

- A. His counsellor
- B. His intercessor
- C. His judge
- D. His redeemer

B:B:Jb:16

36. What does Job say his intercessor does (Job 16:21)?

- A. He pleads with God
- B. He presents his questions to God
- C. He listens to his cry

D. He comes to his side

A:B:Jb:16

37. How does the intercessor plead with God (Job 16:21)?

- A. As one pleads for a brother
- B. As one pleads for his friend
- C. As one pleads for the blameless
- D. As one pleads for mercy

B:B:Jb:16

38. What will Job do in a few years (Job 16:22)?

- A. Fly away
- B. See his accuser face to face
- C. Take the path of no return
- D. Speak to God face to face

C:B:Jb:16

Job 17

1. What does Job say is broken (Job 17:1)?

- A. The scales of justice
- B. His spirit
- C. His hope
- D. His confidence

B:B:Jb:17

2. What does Job say awaits him (Job 17:1)?

- A. Shame and disgrace
- B. Hopelessness
- C. The grave
- D. Darkness

C:B:Jb:17

3. Who does Job say surrounds him (Job 17:2)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The godless
- C. Evildoers
- D. Mockers

D:B:Jb:17

4. What does Job say his eyes dwell on (Job 17:2)?

- A. The mocking of evildoers
- B. The blessedness of his friends
- C. The hostility of mockers
- D. The plots of the wicked

C:B:Jb:17

5. What does Job ask from God (Job 17:3)?

- A. The end of his life
- B. The pledge he demands
- C. The promise he has made
- D. Respite from his heavy hand

B:B;Jb:17

6. What does Job say God has closed on the mockers (Job 17:4)?

- A. Their minds to understanding
- B. Their mouths to instruction
- C. Their ears to wisdom
- D. Their hearts to compassion

A:B:Jb:17

7. What does Job say God will not let the mockers do (Job 17:4)?

- A. Escape
- B. Triumph
- C. Overcome
- D. Laugh

B:B:Jb:17

8. Who does Job say will have the eyes of their children fail (Job 17:5)?

- A. Those who show no mercy to those in distress
- B. Those who do not help the widow and fatherless
- C. Those who denounce their friends for a reward
- D. Those who take a bribe to destroy the needy

C:B:Jb:17

9. What will happen to those who denounce their friends for a reward (Job 17:5)?

- A. Their children will go about fatherless
- B. Their children will mock them
- C. The ears of their children will be deaf to wisdom
- D. The eyes of their children will fail

D:B:Jb:17

10. What does Job claim God had made him to everyone (Job 17:6)?

- A. A disgrace
- B. A horror
- C. A byword
- D. A mockery

C:B:Jb:17

11. What does Job claim God has made him (Job 17:6)?

- A. A man in who suffers the rewards of the wicked
- B. A man in whose face people spit
- C. A man who is lost in darkness
- D. A man who bears pain and suffering for no reason

B:B:Jb:17

12. What does Job say his frame has become (Job 17:7)?

- A. A shadow
- B. A twig
- C. Broken
- D. Bent over

A:B:Jb:17

13. What has happened to Job's eyes (Job 17:7)?

- A. They have been shut because of trouble
- B. They have grown dim with grief
- C. They have wept inconsolable tears
- D. They are blind from sorrow

B:B:Jb:17

14. Who does Job say are appalled at what has happened to him (Job 17:8)?

- A. The wise
- B. The righteous
- C. The upright
- D. The blameless

C:B:Jb:17

15. Because of Job's situation who are aroused against the ungodly (Job 17:8)?

- A. The wise
- B. The righteous
- C. The upright
- D. The innocent

D:B:Jb:17

16. Nevertheless, what does Job say the righteous will do (Job 17:9)?

- A. Wander away
- B. Loose hope
- C. Hold to their ways
- D. Turn aside to wickedness

C:B:Jb:17

17. Who does Job say will grow stronger having become aware of his situation (Job 17:9)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. Those with clean hands
- C. Those with a pure heart
- D. Those who are faithful

B:B:Jb:17

18. Who does Job say he will not be able to find among all his friends (Job 17:10)?

- A. A wise person
- B. An upright person
- C. An understanding person
- D. A compassionate person

A:B:Jb:17

19. What does Job say has happened to his plans (Job 17:11)?

- A. They have faded away
- B. They have been shattered
- C. They have withered and died
- D. They have been crushed by the Almighty

B:B:Jb:17

20. What does Job say turns his night into day (Job 17:11)?

- A. His hope for deliverance
- B. His confidence in his intercessor
- C. The desires of his heart
- D. His righteousness of his ways

C:B:Jb:17

21. What does Job say is near in the face of darkness (Job 17:12)?

- A. Despair
- B. Hope
- C. Stumbling
- D. Light

D:B:Jb:17

22. How does Job view the grave (Job 17:13)?

- A. The only reprieve he can find
- B. A place of reunion with his family
- C. The only home he hopes for
- D. The only place he can find rest

C:B:Jb:17

23. What does Job say he may do in the realm of darkness (Job 17:13)?

- A. Sit among the ashes
- B. Spread out his bed
- C. Find peace and rest
- D. Have hope

B:B:Jb:17

24. What does Job picture himself saying to corruption (Job 17:14)?

- A. You are my father
- B. You are my mother
- C. You are my friend
- D. You are my final rest

A:B:Jb:17

25. To what does Job say "my mother" or "my sister" (Job 17:14)?

- A. The ashes
- B. The worm
- C. Death
- D. His sores

B:B:Jb:17

26. What does Job say no one can see for him (Job 17:15)?

- A. Any defense
- B. Any solution
- C. Any hope
- D. Any deliverance

C:B:Jb:17

27. Where does Job see any thought of hope going to (Job 17:16)?

- A. Into the darkness
- B. Melting into despair
- C. The wind
- D. To the gates of death

D:B:Jb:17

28. Into what does Job see he and his hope descending (Job 17:16)?

- A. Into the grave
- B. Into the pit
- C. Into the dust
- D. Into the jaws of death

C:B:Jb:17

Job 18

1. Bildad was from what tribal background (Job 18:2)?

- A. Temanite
- B. Naamathite
- C. Shuhite
- D. Buzite

C:A:Jb:18

2. What does Bildad tell Job to do before they can talk (Job 18:2)?

- A. Wise up
- B. Be sensible
- C. Think about it
- D. Repent

B:B:Jb:18

3. What does Bildad complain about to wanting from Job (Job 18:2)?

- A. The end of these speeches
- B. For him to listen to what was said
- C. The end of all these complaints
- D. No more talk about his innocence

A:B:Jb:18

4. What does Bildad complain that Job sees them as (Job 18:3)?

- A. Sheep
- B. Cattle
- C. Donkeys
- D. Vultures

B:B:Jb:18

5. What does Bildad complain that Job sees them as (Job 18:3)?

- A. Enemies
- B. Naïve
- C. Stupid
- D. Unwise

C:B:Jb:18

6. What does Bildad say Job does to himself (Job 18:4)?

- A. Beats himself up
- B. Runs himself into the dust
- C. Abandons all reason
- D. Tears himself to pieces

D:B:Jb:18

7. What does Bildad ask Job if it is to be abandoned for his sake (Job 18:4)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The seas
- C. The earth
- D. Their homes

C:B:Jb:18

8. What does Bildad say is snuffed out (Job 18:5)?

- A. The candle of the foolish
- B. The lamp of the wicked
- C. The light of the evildoer
- D. The stars of the unfaithful

B:B:Jb:18

9. What does Bildad say stops burning (Job 18:5)?

- A. The fire of the wicked
- B. The house of the righteous
- C. The desire of the evildoer
- D. The heart of the fool

A:B:Jb:18

10. What does Bildad say becomes dark (Job 18:6)?

- A. The candle of folly
- B. The light in the tent of the wicked
- C. The lamp of king in the city
- D. The stars of the evildoer in the heavens

B:B:Jb:18

11. What lamp does Bildad say goes out (Job 18:6)?

- A. Hanging in the street of the evildoer
- B. The one on the way of treacherous
- C. Beside the wicked
- D. In the hand of the fool

C:B:Jb:18

12. What does Bildad say of the wicked is weakened (Job 18:7)?

- A. His back
- B. The strength of his arm
- C. The keenness of his mind
- D. The vigor of his step

D:B:Jb:18

13. What does Bildad say throws the wicked down (Job 18:7)?

- A. His own horse
- B. His friends
- C. His own schemes
- D. His own sin

C:B:Jb:18

14. What does Bildad say do the feet of the wicked do (Job 18:8)?

- A. They put him in shackles
- B. They are thrust him into a net
- C. They lead him astray
- D. They cause him to stumble and fall

B:B:Jb:18

15. Into what does Bildad say the wicked wander (Job 18:8)?

- A. A mesh
- B. A dark path
- C. A trap
- D. A pit

A:B:Jb:18

16. By what does Bildad say a trap seizes the wicked (Job 18:9)?

- A. By his feet
- B. By his heel
- C. By his hand
- D. By his plotting

B:B:Jb:18

17. What does Bildad say holds the wicked fast (Job 18:9)?

- A. Shackles
- B. A rope
- C. A snare
- D. Stocks

C:B:Jb:18

18. What does Bildad say is hidden on the ground for the wicked (Job 18:10)?

- A. A pit
- B. A rock of stumbling
- C. A knife
- D. A noose

D:B:Jb:18

19. What does Bildad say lies in the path of the wicked (Job 18:10)?

- A. Danger
- B. Death
- C. A trap
- D. A rock of stumbling

C:B:Jb:18

20. What does Bildad say startles the wicked on every side (Job 18:11)?

- A. Death
- B. Terror
- C. Calamity
- D. Disaster

B:B:Jb:18

21. What does Bildad say terror does to the wicked (Job 18:11)?

- A. Dogs his every step
- B. Haunts him like a ghost
- C. Causes him to live in fear
- D. Traps him

A:B:Jb:18

22. What does Bildad say is hungry for the wicked (Job 18:12)?

- A. Destruction

- B. Calamity
- C. Death
- D. The grave

B:B:Jb:18

23. When does Bildad say disaster is ready for the wicked (Job 18:12)?

- A. When he is prosperous
- B. When he dies
- C. When he falls
- D. When he succeeds

C:B:Jb:18

24. What does Bildad say calamity eats away of the wicked (Job 18:13)?

- A. His heart
- B. His hands
- C. His plans
- D. His skin

D:B:Jb:18

25. What does Bildad say devours the limbs of the wicked (Job 18:13)?

- A. A vulture
- B. Worms of the ground
- C. Death's firstborn
- D. The grave

C:B:Jb:18

26. From what does Bildad say the wicked are torn from (Job 18:14)?

- A. The prosperity of their fields
- B. The security of his tent
- C. His bed
- D. Their family and friends

B:B:Jb:18

27. To whom does Bildad say the wicked are marched off to (Job 18:14)?

- A. The king of terrors
- B. The land of his enemies
- C. The darkness of the grave
- D. The land of no return

A:B:Jb:18

28. What does Bildad say resides in the tent of the wicked (Job 18:15)?

- A. Evil
- B. Fire
- C. Disease
- D. Plague

B:B:Jb:18

29. What does Bildad say is scattered over the dwelling of the wicked (Job 18:15)?

- A. Salt
- B. His children's blood

- C. Burning sulfur
- D. Dust

C:B:Jb:18

30. What does Bildad say dries up of the wicked (Job 18:16)?

- A. His leaves
- B. Spring
- C. Cistern
- D. His roots

D:B:Jb:18

31. What does Bildad say withers of the wicked (Job 18:16)?

- A. His grass
- B. His flowers
- C. His branches
- D. His vines

C:B:Jb:18

32. What does Bildad say perishes of the wicked (Job 18:17)?

- A. The home
- B. The memory of him
- C. His prosperity
- D. All that he was plotting

B:B:Jb:18

33. What does Bildad say the wicked do not have in the land (Job 18:17)?

- A. A name
- B. Security
- C. A home
- D. Children

A:B:Jb:18

34. What does Bildad say the wicked are driven from (Job 18:18)?

- A. The congregation of the righteous
- B. The light
- C. The way of the righteous
- D. The land of the living

B:B:Jb:18

35. From what does Bildad say the wicked are banished (Job 18:18)?

- A. The gates of life
- B. The land
- C. The world
- D. The congregation of the righteous

C:B:Jb:18

36. What does Bildad say the wicked does not have among his people (Job 18:19)?

- A. Respect
- B. Honor
- C. Friends

D. Descendants

D:B:Jb:18

37. What does Bildad say the wicked does not have where he once lived (Job 18:19)?

- A. A friend
- B. Prosperity
- C. A survivor
- D. A servant

C:B:Jb:18

38. Who does Bildad say are appalled at the fate of the wicked (Job 18:20)?

- A. The people of the east
- B. The distant tribes
- C. The kings and the wise
- D. The people of the west

D:B:Jb:18

39. At what does Bildad say the people of the west are appalled (Job 18:20)?

- A. The destruction of the wicked
- B. The fall of the wicked
- C. The fate of the wicked
- D. The demise of the wicked

C:B:Jb:18

40. What does Bildad say is the response of the people of the east regarding the fate of the wicked (Job 18:20)?

- A. They pull back in silence
- B. They are seized with horror
- C. They are overcome with joy
- D. They consider the way of the righteous

B:B:Jb:18

41. Bildad comments such is the place of what type of man (Job 18:21)?

- A. The one who does not know God
- B. The one who does not fear the Lord
- C. The one who scoffs at the upright
- D. The one who turns away from God

A:B:Jb:18

Job 19

1. With what does Job accuse his friends of crushing him (Job 19:2)?

- A. With accusations
- B. With words
- C. With advice
- D. With counsel

B:B:Jb:19

2. How many times does Job say his friends have reproached him (Job 19:3)?

- A. Three times
- B. Seven times
- C. Ten times
- D. Twelve times

C:B:Jb:19

3. What does Job say his friends have done shamelessly (Job 19:3)?

- A. Ignored him
- B. Accused him
- C. Not listened to him
- D. Attacked him

D:B:Jb:19

4. What does Job say is true if he had gone astray (Job 19:4)?

- A. It would confirm what his friends were saying
- B. It would still not answer his problem
- C. It would be his concern alone
- D. It would answer the problem

C:B:Jb:19

5. What does Job say his friends have used against him (Job 19:5)?

- A. His uprightness
- B. His humiliation
- C. His suffering
- D. His grief

B:B:Jb:19

6. What does Job say his friends have done (Job 19:5)?

- A. Exalted themselves against him
- B. Accused him of wickedness
- C. Spoken for God against him
- D. Shamed him

A:B:Jb:19

7. What does Job accuse God of doing (Job 19:6)?

- A. Seeking to destroy him
- B. Wronging him
- C. Abandoning him
- D. Smiting him

B:B:Jb:19

8. What does Job say God has drawn around him (Job 19:6)?

- A. Thorns and thistles
- B. His chains
- C. His net
- D. His chariots

C:B:Jb:19

9. What does Job say he cries out (Job 19:7)?

- A. Be merciful to me
- B. How long
- C. Why have you forsaken me
- D. Violence

D:B:Jb:19

10. What does Job claim he has gotten when he called for help (Job 19:7)?

- A. Only pain and suffering
- B. No relief
- C. No justice
- D. Only silence

C:B:Jb:19

11. What does Job claim God has done (Job 19:8)?

- A. Cast stones at him
- B. Blocked his way
- C. Laid a trap for him
- D. Filled his way with thorns

B:B:Jb:19

12. With what does Job say God has shrouded his path (Job 19:8)?

- A. Darkness
- B. Ashes
- C. Rocks
- D. Fog

A:B:Jb:19

13. What does Job say God has stripped from him (Job 19:9)?

- A. His sanity
- B. His honor
- C. His innocence
- D. His justice

B:B:Jb:19

14. What does Job say God has removed from him (Job 19:9)?

- A. His purple robes
- B. His linen belt
- C. His crown
- D. His sandals

C:B:Jb:19

15. What does Job say God does on every side of him (Job 19:10)?

- A. Places a hedge of thorns
- B. Shoots his arrows
- C. Attacks him
- D. Tears him down

D:B:Jb:19

16. What does Job say God does to his hope (Job 19:10)?

- A. Crushes it with a stone
- B. Cuts it off like a branch
- C. Uproots it like a tree
- D. Beats it down with a hammer

C:B:Jb:19

17. What does Job say burns against him (Job 19:11)?

- A. God's justice
- B. God's anger
- C. God's judgment
- D. God's silence

B:B:Jb:19

18. How does Job say God sees his relationship with Job (Job 19:11)?

- A. As an enemy
- B. As a friend
- C. As an evildoer
- D. As a fool

A:B:Jb:19

19. What does Job say God's troops do to him (Job 19:12)?

- A. Attack him with their swords
- B. Build a siege ramp against him
- C. Shoot their arrows at him
- D. Crush him with stones

B:B:Jb:19

20. What does Job say God's troops do to him (Job 19:12)?

- A. Gather around him
- B. Pour down disaster from the heavens
- C. Encamp round his tent
- D. Ride their chariots over him

C:B:Jb:19

21. From whom does Job say God has been alienated (Job 19:13)?

- A. His animals
- B. All human beings
- C. His servants
- D. His family

D:B:Jb:19

22. Who does Job say have left and gone away (Job 19:14)?

- A. His wife

- B. Best friend
- C. His relatives
- D. His children

C:B:Jb:19

23. What does Job say his closest friends have done (Job 19:14)?

- A. Condemned him
- B. Forgotten him
- C. Abandoned him
- D. Accused him

B:B:Jb:19

24. Who counts Job as a foreigner (Job 19:15)?

- A. His guests
- B. His friends
- C. His family
- D. His children

A:B:Jb:19

25. How do Job's female servants look at him (Job 19:15)?

- A. As a servant
- B. As a stranger
- C. As a fool
- D. As a wicked man

B:B:Jb:19

26. What happens when Job summons his servant (Job 19:16)?

- A. He does not come
- B. He mocks Job
- C. He does not answer
- D. He turns away

C:B:Jb:19

27. To whom is Job's breath offensive (Job 19:17)?

- A. His servants
- B. His friends
- C. His animals
- D. His wife

D:B:Jb:19

28. What do the little boys do to Job (Job 19:18)?

- A. Flee from him
- B. Point at him
- C. Scorn him
- D. Rebuke him

C:B:Jb:19

29. What do the little boys do when Job appears (Job 19:18)?

- A. Flee from him
- B. Ridicule him

- C. Point at him
- D. Rebuke him

B:B:Jb:19

30. Who does Job say detests him (Job 19:19)?

- A. His family
- B. His intimate friends
- C. His brothers
- D. His servants

B:B:Jb:19

31. Who have turned against Job (Job 19:19)?

- A. Those he loves
- B. His intimate friends
- C. His wife
- D. His servants

A:B:Jb:19

32. How does Job say he has escaped (Job 19:20)?

- A. By hiding in his ashes
- B. By the skin of his teeth
- C. In the nick of time
- D. By seeking the help of beggars

B:B:Jb:19

33. How does Job describe himself (Job 19:20)?

- A. Nothing but a bag of wind
- B. An empty shell of a man
- C. Nothing but skin and bones
- D. Nothing but sores and bruises

C:B:Jb:19

34. What does Job request from his friends (Job 19:21)?

- A. Grace
- B. Advice
- C. Mercy
- D. Pity

D:B:Jb:19

35. Who does Job claim has struck him (Job 19:21)?

- A. Satan
- B. His friends
- C. God
- D. The enemy

C:B:Jb:19

36. What does Job accuse his friends of doing (Job 19:22)?

- A. Showing him no mercy
- B. Pursuing him as God does
- C. Standing at a distance

- D. Telling him what he already knows

B:B:Jb:19

37. Of what does Job say his friends will never get enough (Job 19:22)?

- A. His flesh
- B. His sorrow
- C. His grief
- D. His plight

A:B:Jb:19

38. What does Job wish for (Job 19:23)?

- A. That he could prove his innocence
- B. That his words would be recorded
- C. That God would answer him
- D. That his sorrow would never be forgotten

B:B:Jb:19

39. On what does Job wish his words were written (Job 19:23)?

- A. In a book
- B. On an iron tablet
- C. On a scroll
- D. On the sky

C:B:Jb:19

40. With what does Job wish his words would be inscribed (Job 19:24)?

- A. With a bronze tool
- B. With a flint knife
- C. With indelible ink
- D. With an iron tool

D:B:Jb:19

41. On what does Job wish his words were written (Job 19:23)?

- A. In a book
- B. On an iron tablet
- C. On a stone
- D. On the sky

C:B:Jb:19

42. Who does Job say he knows lives (Job 19:25)?

- A. His deliverer
- B. His redeemer
- C. His defender
- D. His God

B:B:Jb:19

43. Where does Job place his redeemer in the end (Job 19:25)?

- A. Standing on the earth
- B. Seated in heaven
- C. Over the chaotic waters
- D. In the city gate

A:B:Jb:19

44. What does Job hope he will see after his skin is destroyed (Job 19:26)?

- A. His defender
- B. God
- C. His accuser
- D. His Judge

B:B:Jb:19

45. When does Job say he will see God (Job 19:26)?

- A. After his trouble is over
- B. After he has been vindicated
- C. After his skin has been destroyed
- D. After he has been pronounced righteous

C:B:Jb:19

46. In what state does Job say he will see God (Job 19:26)?

- A. Without his body
- B. In a new body
- C. In his spirit
- D. In his flesh

D:B:Jb:19

47. What did Job's friends say lies in Job (Job 19:27)?

- A. The injustice that has resulted in his trouble
- B. The sin which has caused him trouble
- C. The root of his trouble
- D. The blame for his trouble

C:B:Jb:19

48. What does Job say his friends should fear (Job 19:28)?

- A. The arrows of the Almighty
- B. The sword
- C. Their own demise
- D. The Almighty

B:B:Jb:19

49. What will bring punishment by the sword (Job 19:28)?

- A. Wrath
- B. Justice
- C. Judgment
- D. Righteousness

A:B:Jb:19

Job 20

1. Zophar was from what tribal background (Job 20:1)?

- A. Shuhite
- B. Temanite
- C. Buzite
- D. Naamathite

D:A:Jb:2

2. What prompts Zohpar to answer (Job 20:2)?

- A. His defense of God's justice
- B. His desire to help
- C. His troubled thoughts
- D. His shame

C:B:Jb:20

3. How does Zophar take Job's rebuke (Job 20:3)?

- A. As attacking him
- B. As dishonoring him
- C. As ignoring him
- D. As mocking him

B:B:Jb:20

4. What inspires Zophar to reply to Job (Job 20:3)?

- A. His understanding
- B. His wisdom
- C. His pride
- D. His honor

A:B:Jb:20

5. What does Zophar say Job has known (Job 20:4)?

- A. How it has been since the boundary of the seas were set
- B. How it has been since mankind was placed on the earth
- C. How it has been since the stars were set in the heavens
- D. How it has been since the foundations of the earth were laid

B:B:Jb:20

6. What does Zophar say is brief (Job 20:5)?

- A. Folly of the unfaithful
- B. The prosperity of evildoers
- C. The mirth of the wicked
- D. Suffering of the righteous

C:B:Jb:20

7. What does Zophar say last but a moment (Job 20:5)?

- A. Folly of the unfaithful
- B. The prosperity of evildoers
- C. Suffering of the righteous
- D. The joy of the godless

D:B:Jb:20

8. What does Zophar say reaches to the heavens (Job 20:6)?

- A. The rebellion of the sinner
- B. The plots of evildoers
- C. The pride of the godless
- D. The evil of the wicked

C:B:Jb:20

9. What does Zophar say touches the clouds (Job 20:6)?

- A. The praise of the Almighty
- B. The head of the godless
- C. The prosperity of the wicked
- D. The sin of evildoers

B:B:Jb:20

10. Like what does Zophar say the godless perish (Job 20:7)?

- A. Like his own dung
- B. Like the grass that withers
- C. Like the flower that fades
- D. Like the rain that disappears into the dry ground

A:B:Jb:20

11. What does Zophar say those who have seen the godless will say (Job 20:7)?

- A. His pride brought him low
- B. Where is he
- C. How long can he last
- D. Why does he prosper

B:B:Jb:20

12. Like what does Zophar say the godless fly away (Job 20:8)?

- A. Like locusts
- B. Like a cloud
- C. Like a dream
- D. Like an eagle

C:B:Jb:20

13. Like what does Zophar say the godless will be banished (Job 20:8)?

- A. Like one who is unclean
- B. Like a leper
- C. Like a thief who has been caught
- D. Like a vision of the night

D:B:Jb:20

14. What does Zophar say will no longer look on the godless person (Job 20:9)?

- A. His people
- B. His bed
- C. His place
- D. His children

C:B:Jb:20

15. To whom does Zophar say the children of the godless must make amends (Job 20:10)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The poor
- C. The fatherless
- D. Their parents

B:B:Jb:20

16. What does Zophar say the hands of the godless must do (Job 20:10)?

- A. Give back his wealth
- B. Work with his hands
- C. Turn from his wicked ways
- D. Serve the righteous

A:B:Jb:20

17. What does Zophar say will lie in the dust with the godless (Job 20:11)?

- A. His wealth
- B. His youthful vigor
- C. His hopes and dreams
- D. His children

B:B:Jb:20

18. What will happen to the youthful vigor that fills the bones of the godless according to Zophar (Job 20:11)?

- A. It will vanish as dust blown in the wind
- B. It will wither and fade
- C. It will lie in the dust with him
- D. It will depart forever

C:B:Jb:20

19. What does Zophar say is sweet in the mouth of the godless (Job 20:12)?

- A. Sin
- B. Wickedness
- C. Treachery
- D. Evil

D:B:Jb:12

20. Where does Zophar say the godless hide evil (Job 20:12)?

- A. In his heart
- B. In deceitfulness
- C. Under his tongue
- D. In his plotting

C:B:Jb:12

21. Where does Zophar say the godless lets evil linger (Job 20:13)?

- A. In his thoughts
- B. In his mouth
- C. In his plots
- D. In his hopes

B:B:Jb:20

22. What does Zophar say the godless cannot let go (Job 20:13)?

- A. Evil
- B. Sin
- C. Wickedness
- D. Treachery

A:B:Jb:12

23. What does Zophar say will happen to the food of the godless (Job 12:14)?

- A. It will come back out of his mouth
- B. It will turn sour in his stomach
- C. It will make him sick to his stomach
- D. It will poison all his ways

B:B:Jb:20

24. What does Zophar say the food of the godless will become (Job 12:14)?

- A. Full of worms and maggots
- B. Bitter as unripe olives
- C. The venom of serpents
- D. Dung

C:B:Jb:20

25. What does Zophar say the godless will spit out (Job 12:15)?

- A. Violence
- B. Wickedness
- C. Lies
- D. Riches

D:B:Jb:20

26. What does Zophar say God will make the godless do (Job 12:15)?

- A. Honor the poor
- B. Turn from their evil ways
- C. Vomit up his riches
- D. Go to the grave

C:B:Jb:20

27. What does Zophar say will kill the godless (Job 12:16)?

- A. His friends
- B. The fangs of an adder
- C. The mouth of a lion
- D. His own violence

B:B:Jb:20

28. What does Zophar say the godless will suck (Job 20:16)?

- A. The poison of serpents
- B. Sour grapes
- C. Spoiled milk
- D. Gall

A:B:Jb:20

29. What does Zophar say the godless will not enjoy (Job 20:17)?

- A. The shade of his own trees
- B. Rivers flowing with honey and cream
- C. The fruits of his labor
- D. Grapes from the vine and figs from his palm trees

B:B:Jb:20

30. What profit will the godless not enjoy according to Zophar (Job 20:18)?

- A. Streams of living water
- B. Long life and prosperity
- C. Profit from his trading
- D. Plunder from his violence

C:B:Jb:20

31. What does Zophar say did the godless seize (Job 20:19)?

- A. Riches that were not his
- B. Lands of the fatherless and widows
- C. The treasures of darkness
- D. Houses he did not build

D:B:Jb:20

32. Who does Zophar say the godless have oppressed (Job 20:19)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. Widows
- C. The poor
- D. Foreigners

C:B:Jb:20

33. By what does Zophar say the godless cannot save himself (Job 20:20)?

- A. By his violence
- B. By his treasure
- C. By his oppression
- D. By his treachery

B:B:Jb:20

34. From what, according to Zophar, will the godless not have respite (Job 20:20)?

- A. His craving
- B. Disaster
- C. His unfulfilled hopes
- D. The terrors of his dreams

A:B:Jb:20

35. What does Zophar say will not endure for the godless (Job 20:21)?

- A. His honor
- B. His prosperity
- C. His legacy
- D. His hope

B:B:Jb:20

36. What does Zophar say will happen to the godless in the midst of plenty (Job 20:22)?

- A. Loss will consume him
- B. Need will be his end
- C. Distress will overtake him
- D. Despair will haunt him

C:B:Jb:20

37. What does Zophar say will come on the godless full force (Job 20:22)?

- A. Poverty
- B. Need
- C. The sword
- D. Misery

D:B:Jb:20

38. When does Zophar say God will vent his burning anger against the godless (Job 20:22)?

- A. When he plunders the poor
- B. When he turns away from the Almighty
- C. When he has filled his belly
- D. When all appears to be right

C:B:Jb:20

39. What does Zophar say will happen when the godless fills his belly (Job 20:23)?

- A. He will not be satisfied
- B. God will vent his burning anger on him
- C. He will vomit up every delicacy he has eaten
- D. God will give him only emptiness

B:B:Jb:20

40. What does Zophar say will be rained down on the godless from God (Job 20:23)?

- A. Blows
- B. Sorrows
- C. Grievs
- D. Disasters

A:B:Jb:20

41. What does Zophar say will happen when the godless flees from an iron weapon (Job 20:24)?

- A. A chariot will overtake him
- B. A bronze-tipped arrow will pierce him
- C. A snake will bite him
- D. A sharp sword will cut him

B:B:Jb:20

42. From where does Zophar say the godless will pull a bronze-tipped arrow out of himself (Job 20:25)?

- A. His heart
- B. His stomach
- C. His liver
- D. His leg

C:B:Jb:20

43. What does Zophar say lies in wait for the treasure of the godless (Job 20:26)?

- A. Fire
- B. The enemy
- C. Worms
- D. Darkness

D:B:Jb:20

44. What does Zophar say a fire will devour in regard to the godless (Job 20:26)?

- A. Even the silver and gold he has buried
- B. His prosperity
- C. What is left in his tent
- D. His hopes and dreams

C:B:Jb:20

45. What does Zophar say will expose the guilt of the godless (Job 20:27)?

- A. The Almighty
- B. The heavens
- C. The grave
- D. The divine judge

B:B:Jb:20

46. What does Zophar say will rise up against the godless (Job 20:27)?

- A. The earth
- B. Nations
- C. The poor
- D. The heavens

A:B:Jb:20

47. What does Zophar say will carry off the house of the godless (Job 20:28)?

- A. An earthquake
- B. A flood
- C. Marauders
- D. Violent men

B:B:Jb:20

48. What does Zophar say God will allot the wicked (Job 20:29)?

- A. Their demise
- B. Their destruction
- C. Their fate
- D. Their destiny

C:B:Jb:20

Job 21

1. What does Job want the friends to listen carefully to (Job 21:2)?

- A. His complaint
- B. His lament
- C. His words
- D. His counsel

C:B:Jb:21

2. What does Job say the friends can do after he has spoken (Job 21:3)?

- A. They can correct him
- B. Disregard his words
- C. Laugh
- D. Mock on

D:B:Jb:21

3. What does Job tell them to do after they look at him (Job 21:5)?

- A. Offer pity
- B. Show mercy
- C. Be appalled
- D. Be silent

C:B:Jb:21

4. To whom does Job say his complaint is not directed (Job 21:4)?

- A. His friends
- B. A human being
- C. A holy one
- D. The Almighty

B:B:Jb:21

5. Job asks why he should not be _____ (Job 21:4)?

- A. Impatient
- B. Bitter
- C. Sorrowful
- D. Angry

A:B:Jb:21

6. What does Job tell them to do with their mouth (Job 21:5)?

- A. Shut it
- B. Clap their hand over it
- C. Silence it
- D. Put a mask over it

B:B:Jb:21

7. What is Job's response when he thinks about why the wicked live on (Job 21:6)?

- A. He is puzzled
- B. He is baffled
- C. He is terrified
- D. He is angry

C:B:Jb:21

8. What is Job's response when he thinks about why the wicked live on (Job 21:6)?
- A. His face is downcast
 - B. His heart gives up hope
 - C. Doubts the hand of the Almighty
 - D. Trembling seizes his body

D:B:Jb:21

9. What about the wicked bothers Job (Job 21:7)?

- A. That they have hope
- B. That they are blessed
- C. That they grow old
- D. That they are content

C:B:Jb:21

10. In what does Job say the wicked increase (Job 21:7)?

- A. Wealth
- B. Power
- C. Happiness
- D. Days without number

B:B:Jb:21

11. What does Job say are before the eyes of the wicked (Job 21:8)?

- A. Their servants
- B. Their house
- C. Their offspring
- D. Their flocks

C:B:Jb:21

12. How does Job describe the homes of the wicked (Job 21:9)?

- A. Blessed
- B. Large and strong
- C. Overflowing
- D. Free from fear

D:B:Jb:21

13. What does Job say is not on the homes of the wicked (Job 21:9)?

- A. Destruction from the Almighty
- B. Calamity from God
- C. The rod of God
- D. Disaster

C:B:Jb:21

14. What does Job say the bulls of the wicked do (Job 21:10)?

- A. Never gore their neighbors
- B. Never fail to breed
- C. Do not low in their stalls
- D. Never run away

B:B:Jb:21

15. What does Job say the cows of the wicked never do (Job 21:10)?

- A. Miscarry their calves
- B. Die in their stalls
- C. Never run away
- D. Are never stolen

A:B:Jb:21

16. What does Job say the little ones of the wicked do (Job 21:11)?

- A. Inherit prosperity
- B. Dance about
- C. Sound the trumpet
- D. Live in peace

B:B:Jb:21

17. How does Job say the wicked send their children out (Job 21:11)?

- A. As safe as lion cubs
- B. As carefree as sheep
- C. As a flock
- D. As free as birds

C:B:Jb:21

18. To what does Job say the children of the wicked sing (Job 21:12)?

- A. The trumpet and pipe
- B. Harp and lyre
- C. Flute and pipe
- D. The timbrel and lyre

D:B:Jb:21

19. To what sound does Job say the children of the wicked make merry (Job 21:12)?

- A. The harp
- B. The trumpet
- C. The pipe
- D. The lyre

C:B:Jb:21

20. What does Job say the wicked spend their years in (Job 21:13)?

- A. Security
- B. Prosperity
- C. Blessing
- D. Hope

B:B:Jb:21

21. How does Job say the wicked go down to the grave (Job 21:13)?

- A. In peace
- B. In security
- C. In satisfaction
- D. Without pain

A:B:Jb:21

22. What does Job say the wicked say to God (Job 21:14)?

- A. We will go our own way
- B. Leave us alone
- C. Our hands have gotten us this wealth
- D. The Lord does not know

B:B:Jb:21

23. What does Job say the wicked have no desire for (Job 21:14)?

- A. Knowledge of the Holy One
- B. To restrain their lusts
- C. To know God's ways
- D. The paths of righteousness

C:B:Jb:21

24. What does Job say the wicked say to God (Job 21:15)?

- A. We will go our own way
- B. Our hands have gotten us this wealth
- C. The Lord does not know what we are doing
- D. Who is the Almighty that we should serve him

D:B:Jb:21

25. What does Job say the wicked will not acknowledge brings gain (Job 21:15)?

- A. Serving God
- B. Walking in right ways
- C. Praying to God
- D. Righteousness

C:B:Jb:21

26. From what does Job stand aloof (Job 21:16)?

- A. The deeds of the wicked
- B. The plans of the wicked
- C. The path of the wicked
- D. The hopes of the wicked

B:B:Jb:21

27. What does Job say are not in the hands of the wicked (Job 21:16)?

- A. Their prosperity
- B. Their happiness
- C. Their safety
- D. Long life

A:B:Jb:21

28. What does Job ask about the wicked (Job 21:17)?

- A. How long will the wicked triumph
- B. How often their lamp is snuffed out
- C. How long before the wicked perish
- D. Why do the wicked prosper

B:B:Jb:21

29. What does Job ask about the wicked (Job 21:17)?

- A. How long will the wicked triumph

- B. How long before the wicked perish
- C. How often does calamity come on them
- D. Why do the wicked prosper and the righteous perish

C:B:Jb:21

30. What does Job ask about the wicked (Job 21:18)?

- A. How long will the wicked triumph
- B. How long before the wicked perish
- C. Why do the wicked prosper and the righteous perish
- D. How often are they like straw before the wind

D:B:Jb:21

31. What does Job ask about the wicked (Job 21:18)?

- A. How long will the wicked triumph
- B. How long before the wicked perish
- C. How often are they like chaff swept away by a gale
- D. Why do the wicked prosper and the righteous perish

C:B:Jb:21

32. For whom has Job heard does God store up punishment (Job 21:19)?

- A. Those who plunder the poor
- B. The children of the wicked
- C. The wicked
- D. Those who do evil

B:B:Jb:21

33. Whom does Job want God to repay (Job 21:19)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Fools
- C. Evildoers
- D. The deceivers

A:B:Jb:21

34. What does Job desire that the wicked see (Job 21:20)?

- A. The children perish
- B. Their own destruction
- C. Their houses collapse
- D. Their prosperity perish

B:B:Jb:21

35. What does Job want the wicked to drink (Job 21:20)?

- A. The punishment which they deserve
- B. The wine of the fury of the Lord
- C. The cup of the wrath of the Almighty
- D. The judgment of the Holy One

C:B:Jb:21

36. What does Job say the wicked will not care about when they die (Job 21:21)?

- A. All the wealth they accumulated
- B. The houses they built and lived in

- C. The vineyards they left behind
- D. Their families they leave behind

D:B:Jb:21

37. What does Job say no one can teach God (Job 21:22)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Discretion
- C. Knowledge
- D. Justice

C:B:Jb:21

38. How does Job describe how one person dies (Job 21:23)?

- A. With wisdom and insight
- B. Completely secure and at ease
- C. Satisfied with wealth and riches
- D. With vineyards and olive groves

B:B:Jb:21

39. How does Job describe the bones of one person who dies (Job 21:24)?

- A. Rich with marrow
- B. Covered with fat and plenty
- C. Bleached by the sun
- D. Broken from their fall

A:B:Jb:21

40. How does Job describe another person who dies (Job 21:25)?

- A. In sickness
- B. In bitterness of soul
- C. Without hope in this world
- D. In brokenness and decay

B:B:Jb:21

41. How does Job describe another person who dies (Job 21:25)?

- A. As a shadow which quickly passes
- B. As a faded flower in the desert
- C. As never having enjoyed anything good
- D. As never having seen the light of blessing

C:B:Jb:21

42. In death, what does Job say covers both the one who is full of vigor and one who dies in bitterness of soul (Job 21:26)?

- A. The dust
- B. Shame and disgrace
- C. Rags
- D. Worms

D:B:Jb:21

43. How does Job describe the schemes of his friends (Job 21:27)?

- A. Schemes by which they would justify themselves
- B. Schemes by which they would console him

- C. Schemes by which they would wrong him
- D. Schemes by which they would encourage him

C:B:Jb:21

44. What will Job's friends about where they are now (Job 21:28)?

- A. The wealth of the wicked
- B. The tents where the wicked lived
- C. The rubies that were in the crowns of the wicked
- D. The houses of the wicked

B:B:Jb:21

45. Who does Job say claim that the wicked are spared (Job 21:29)?

- A. Those who travel
- B. Those who are fools
- C. Those who abandon wisdom
- D. Those who twist the truth

A:B:Jb:21

46. What does Job say those who travel know and directs his friends to question them about (Job 21:30)?

- A. That the wicked escape tribulation and trials
- B. That the wicked are spared from the day of calamity
- C. That the wicked have prospered
- D. That the wicked live long upon the land

B:B:Jb:21

47. What does Job say those who travel know and directs his friends to question them about (Job 21:30)?

- A. That the wicked escape tribulation and trials
- B. That the wicked have prospered
- C. That the wicked are delivered from the day of wrath
- D. That the wicked live long upon the land

C:B:Jb:21

48. What does Job complain are the case with the tombs of the wicked (Job 21:32)?

- A. Their tombs are plundered
- B. Their tombs are collapsing
- C. Their tombs keep their bodies safe
- D. Their tombs are kept watch over

D:B:Jb:21

49. What is sweet to the wicked who are dead, according to Job (Job 21:33)?

- A. The roses they lie under
- B. Their burial spices
- C. The soil in the valley
- D. The fragrance of the lilies

C:B:Jb:21

50. What does Job say goes before the wicked as they are being buried (Job 21:33)?

- A. Evildoers and sinners
- B. A countless throng
- C. The violent of the earth
- D. Their family and friends

B:B:Jb:21

51. What does Job accuse his friends in terms of their answer (Job 21:34)?

- A. They are falsehoods
- B. They are not helpful
- C. They condemn Job
- D. They make things worse

A:B:Jb:21

52. What does Job call the friends' attempt to console him (Job 21:34)?

- A. Pathetic
- B. Nonsense
- C. Empty
- D. Deceptive

B:B:Jb:21

Job 22

1. From what tribal background was Eliphaz (Job 22:1)?

- A. Shuhite
- B. Temanite
- C. Naamathite
- D. Buzite

B:A:Jb:22

2. What is Eliphaz's opening question on the relationship between a man and God (Job 22:2)?

- A. Can a man be pure before God
- B. Can a man demand an answer from God
- C. Can a man be of benefit to God
- D. Can a man be more just than God

C:B:Jb:22

3. Even what kind of person does Eliphaz say cannot benefit God (Job 22:2)?

- A. A righteous person
- B. A just person
- C. An innocent person
- D. A wise person

D:B:Jb:22

4. If Job were what kind of person does Eliphaz say would not give God pleasure (Job 22:3)?

- A. One who fears God
- B. Innocent
- C. Righteous
- D. Wise

C:B:Jb:22

5. If Job were what kind of person does Eliphaz say would not God not gain from (Job 22:3)?

- A. One who fears God
- B. Blameless
- C. Righteous
- D. Wise

B:B:Jb:22

6. For what does Eliphaz challenge Job that God is not rebuking him for (Job 22:4)?

- A. His piety
- B. His sinlessness
- C. His innocence
- D. His uprightness

A:B:Jb:22

7. What does Eliphaz rhetorically claim is great for Job being charged by God (Job 22:5)?

- A. For his sin
- B. For his wickedness
- C. For his evil deeds
- D. For his injustice

B:B:Jb:22

8. What does Eliphaz rhetorically claim is/are endless from Job (Job 22:5)?

- A. His arrogance
- B. His evil deeds
- C. His sins
- D. His injustices

C:B:Jb:22

9. What does Eliphaz say Job had demanded from his relatives for no reason (Job 22:6)?

- A. Support
- B. Faithfulness
- C. Loyalty
- D. Security

D:B:Jb:22

10. What does Eliphaz accuse Job of doing to people (Job 22:6)?

- A. Tore down their homes
- B. Plundered their gold and silver
- C. Stripped them of their clothing
- D. Stole their land

C:B:Jb:22

11. What does Eliphaz say Job did not do for the weary (Job 22:7)?

- A. Gave them no rest
- B. Gave them no water
- C. Gave them no food
- D. Gave them no protection

B:B:Jb:22

12. From whom did Eliphaz say Job had withheld food (Job 22:7)?

- A. The hungry
- B. The poor
- C. The fatherless
- D. Widows

A:B:Jb:22

13. How does Eliphaz portray Job among his community prior to the calamities (Job 22:8)?

- A. Secure
- B. Honored
- C. Respected
- D. Leader

B:B:Jb:22

14. How does Eliphaz portray Job among his community prior to the calamities (Job 22:8)?

- A. Secure
- B. Respected
- C. Powerful
- D. Leader

C:B:Jb:22

15. Who does Eliphaz say Job sent away empty-handed (Job 22:9)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The needy
- C. The wise
- D. Widows

D:B:Jb:22

16. What did Eliphaz claim Job had done to the fatherless (Job 22:9)?

- A. Stole from them
- B. Sent them away empty
- C. Broke their strength
- D. Deceived them

C:B:Jb:22

17. What does Eliphaz say are all around Job (Job 22:10)?

- A. Lions
- B. Snares
- C. The wicked
- D. Poverty

B:B:Jb:22

18. What does Eliphaz say peril does to Job (Job 22:10)?

- A. Terrifies him
- B. Causes him to accuse God
- C. Angers him
- D. Harms him

A:B:Jb:22

19. What does Eliphaz ask why it covers Job (Job 22:11)?

- A. Sackcloth
- B. A flood
- C. Darkness
- D. A storm

B:B:Jb:22

20. Where does Eliphaz say God is (Job 22:12)?

- A. Everywhere
- B. On Mount Zaphon
- C. In the heights of heaven
- D. On Mount Zion

C:B:Jb:22

21. What does Eliphaz accuse Job of saying about God (Job 22:13)?

- A. Why is God my enemy
- B. How can the wicked prosper
- C. Is he just
- D. What does God know

D:B:Jb:22

22. What does Eliphaz allege that Job says about why God does not see us (Job 22:14)?

- A. He is lost in the heights of heaven
- B. He is looking the other way
- C. Thick clouds veil him
- D. He is far from the blameless

C:B:Jb:22

23. In what does Eliphaz say God goes about (Job 22:14)?

- A. The clouds as on a chariot
- B. The vaulted heaven
- C. The mountain heights
- D. The congregation of his people

B:B:Jb:22

24. What path does Eliphaz warn Job about traveling (Job 22:15)?

- A. The old path the wicked have trod
- B. The new path the evil are exploring
- C. Turning from the path of the righteous
- D. The path of evildoers

A:B:Jb:22

25. What does Eliphaz say happened to the foundations of the wicked (Job 22:16)?

- A. They were destroyed by an earthquake
- B. They were washed away by a flood
- C. They were turned to dust
- D. They were burned with fire

B:B:Jb:22

26. What does Eliphaz say happens to the wicked (Job 22:16)?

- A. They are blown away by the east wind
- B. They return to the dust from whence they came
- C. They are carried off before their time
- D. They perish by their own hands

C:B:Jb:22

27. What does Eliphaz say the wicked say to God (Job 22:17)?

- A. You cannot see us
- B. There is no God
- C. Who is the Almighty
- D. Leave us alone

D:B:Jb:22

28. What does Eliphaz say the wicked say with reference to God (Job 22:17)?

- A. He will never see us
- B. There is no God
- C. What can the Almighty do to us
- D. Who is the Almighty

C:B:Jb:22

29. From what does Eliphaz stand aloof (Job 22:18)?

- A. The way of sinners
- B. The plans of the wicked
- C. The plots of evildoers
- D. The deeds of the violent

B:B:Jb:22

30. What does Eliphaz say God had done for the wicked (Job 22:18)?

- A. Filled their houses with good things
- B. Sent rain upon their fields
- C. Fed them from the earth's abundance
- D. Had mercy upon them

A:B:Jb:22

31. What does Eliphaz say the righteous do at the ruin of the wicked (Job 22:19)?

- A. They reflect
- B. They rejoice
- C. They are silent
- D. They celebrate

B:B:Jb:22

32. What does Eliphaz say the innocent do at the ruin of the wicked (Job 22:19)?

- A. They come out of hiding
- B. They celebrate
- C. They mock them
- D. They thank God

C:B:Jb:22

33. What does Eliphaz say the innocent say the fire has devoured (Job 22:20)?

- A. The house of the wicked
- B. The foundations of evildoers
- C. The wicked's inheritance
- D. The wicked's wealth

D:B:Jb:22

34. How does Eliphaz say the innocent talk about the destruction of the wicked (Job 22:20)?

- A. Evil
- B. Sinners
- C. Foes
- D. Ungodly

C:B:Jb:22

35. What does Eliphaz say will bring prosperity to Job (Job 22:21)?

- A. Walk in the ways God has prescribed
- B. Submit to God and be at peace with him
- C. Confess your sins and offer a sacrifice to him
- D. Repent and turn away from your own vindication

B:B:Jb:22

36. What does Eliphaz say will happen if Job submits to God (Job 22:21)?

- A. Prosperity will come to him
- B. He will have more children
- C. He will be forgiven by God
- D. He will be healed of his sores

A:B:Jb:22

37. What does Eliphaz say Job should accept from God (Job 22:22)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Instruction
- C. Justice
- D. Vindication

B:B:Jb:22

38. What does Eliphaz say Job should do with God's words (Job 22:22)?

- A. Follow their direction
- B. Listen to them
- C. Lay them up in his heart
- D. Submit to them

C:B:Jb:22

39. What does Eliphaz say it will take for Job to be restored (Job 22:23)?

- A. He must follow the ways of righteousness
- B. He must seek God's justice not his own
- C. He must humble himself before God
- D. He must return to the Almighty

D:B:Jb:22

40. What does Eliphaz say Job should do with wickedness in order to be restored (Job 22:23)?

- A. Turn from it
- B. Confess it in the congregation
- C. Remove it far from his tent
- D. Not give in to it in any of his ways

C:B:Jb:22

41. What does Eliphaz tell Job to assign to the rocks in the ravines (Job 22:24)?

- A. His choice silver
- B. His gold of Ophir
- C. His rubies
- D. His frankincense and myrrh

B:B:Jb:22

42. What does Eliphaz say will become gold and silver to Job if he assigns it to the rocks in the ravines (Job 22:25)?

- A. His wisdom
- B. His understanding
- C. The Almighty
- D. His children

C:B:Jb:22

43. What will Job take delight in if he assigns his gold to the rocks (Job 22:26)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Justice
- C. His integrity
- D. The Almighty

D:B:Jb:22

44. What will Job do if he removes wickedness from his tent according to Eliphaz (Job 22:26)?

- A. All his ways will prosper
- B. He will be seen as righteous once again
- C. He will lift up his face to God
- D. God will vindicate him

C:B:Jb:22

45. What will Job do if he removes wickedness from his tent according to Eliphaz (Job 22:27)?

- A. He will rejoice
- B. He will fulfill his vows
- C. His integrity will be vindicated
- D. The fear of God will preserve him

B:B:Jb:22

46. What will happen to Job if he removes wickedness from his tent according to Eliphaz (Job 22:28)?

- A. Light will shine on his ways
- B. His ways will be straight
- C. His crops will grow and produce
- D. His house will be made secure

A:B:Jb:22

47. What will happen to Job if he removes wickedness from his tent according to Eliphaz (Job 22:28)?

- A. Whatever he pursues will succeed
- B. What he decides on will be done
- C. His crops will be abundant
- D. His house will be made secure

B:B:Jb:22

48. Who will Job save if he removes wickedness from his tent according to Eliphaz (Job 22:28)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The widow
- C. The downcast
- D. The faithful

C:B:Jb:22

49. What does Eliphaz say Job will say when people are brought low (Job 22:29)?

- A. Let them prosper
- B. Release them
- C. Support them
- D. Lift them up

D:B:Jb:22

50. Who does Eliphaz Job will deliver if he removes wickedness from his tent according (Job 22:30)?

- A. Even the wicked
- B. Even the simple
- C. Even those not innocent
- D. Even those who have mocked him

C:B:Jb:22

51. Through what does Eliphaz say Job will deliver even those who are not innocent (Job 22:30)?

- A. Through the prayers of the righteous
- B. Through the cleanness of Job's hands
- C. Through Job's keeping of his vows
- D. Through the strong hand of the Almighty

B:B:Jb:22

Job 23

1. How does Job see his complaint (Job 23:2)

- A. As worthless
- B. As meaningless
- C. As bitter
- D. As innocent

C:B:Jb:23

2. In spite of what does Job see God's hand as heavy (Job 23:2)?

- A. His pleas
- B. His prayers
- C. His vows
- D. His groaning

D:B:Jb:23

3. Where does Job want to God (Job 23:3)?

- A. To a place of peace
- B. To his tent
- C. To God's dwelling
- D. To heaven

C:B:Jb:23

4. What does Job say he would do if he could go to God's dwelling (Job 23:4)?

- A. Defend his integrity
- B. State his case before him
- C. Put forth his complaint
- D. Ask why God has done this

B:B:Jb:23

5. With what does Job say he would fill his mouth if he had an audience with God (Job 23:4)?

- A. Arguments
- B. Vows
- C. Questions
- D. Allegations

A:B:Jb:23

6. If Job could go to God's dwelling what would he state before him (Job 23:4)?

- A. His defense
- B. His case
- C. His complaint
- D. His questions

B:B:Jb:23

7. If Job could go to God's dwelling what would he find out (Job 23:5)?

- A. How this calamity was just
- B. Why God had attacked him
- C. What God would answer him
- D. What he had done wrong

C:B:Jb:23

8. What does Job say God would not do (Job 23:6)?

- A. Listen to the voice of his friends
- B. Press charges against Job
- C. Condemn Job of sin
- D. Silence Job

B:B:Jb:23

9. What does Job say God would not do (Job 23:6)?

- A. Vigorously oppose Job
- B. Listen to the voice of his friends
- C. Condemn Job of sin
- D. Silence Job

A:B:Jb:23

10. Who does Job say can establish their innocence before God (Job 23:7)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright
- C. The blameless
- D. Those who fear God

B:B:Jb:23

11. From whom does Job see himself deliver after presenting his case to God (Job 23:7)?

- A. His adversary
- B. His friends
- C. His judge
- D. His enemy

C:B:Jb:23

12. What does Job say happens if he goes to the east (Job 23:8)?

- A. God moves to the west
- B. God is not there
- C. He cannot escape
- D. The desert welcomes him

B:B:Jb:23

13. What happens when Job goes to the west (Job 23:8)?

- A. He cannot find God
- B. He sees only the day fading
- C. Darkness overcomes him
- D. God flees before him

A:B:Jb:23

14. What does Job say God does in the north (Job 23:9)?

- A. He listens
- B. He works
- C. He creates
- D. He displays his splendor

B:B:Jb:23

15. What happens when Job goes to the south (Job 23:9)?

- A. He sees only the day fading
- B. Darkness overcomes him
- C. He catches no glimpse of God
- D. God flees before him

C:B:Jb:23

16. What does Job say God knows (Job 23:10)?

- A. His heart
- B. That he is right
- C. He is innocent
- D. The way he takes

D:B:Jb:23

17. When does Job say he will come forth as gold (Job 23:10)?

- A. When the day is done
- B. When God listens to his defense
- C. When God's has tested him
- D. When God's case is over

C:B:Jb:23

18. What does Job say his feet have done (Job 23:11)?

- A. Not stumbled into the traps of the wicked
- B. Closely followed God's steps
- C. Walked in the way of the righteous
- D. Stayed on the path of the upright

B:B:Jb:23

19. What does Job say he has done in reference to God's way (Job 23:11)?

- A. He has not turned aside from it
- B. He has carefully observed his way
- C. He has always walked in God's way
- D. He has not chosen another

A:B:Jb:23

20. From what does Job say he has not departed (Job 23:12)?

- A. The advice of the aged
- B. The commands of God's lips
- C. The way of the righteous
- D. The instructions of the wise

B:B:Jb:23

21. What has Job treasured more than his daily bread (Job 23:12)?

- A. The fear of the Lord
- B. The statues of the Lord
- C. The words of God's mouth
- D. The commands of the Almighty

C:B:Jb:23

22. What does Job say one cannot do (Job 23:13)?

- A. Resist God's will
- B. Understand God's ways
- C. Reason with the Almighty
- D. Oppose God

D:B:Jb:23

23. What does Job say God does (Job 23:13)?

- A. Judges with equity
- B. Seeks out those who fear him
- C. Whatever he pleases
- D. What is right, just and fair

C:B:Jb:23

24. What does Job say God carries out (Job 23:14)?

- A. His eternal plans
- B. His decrees against Job
- C. His judgments on the wicked
- D. His calamity on the innocent

B:B:Jb:23

25. What is Job's response when he thinks about all the plans God has in store (Job 23:15)?

- A. Job fears God
- B. Job questions God
- C. Job wonders why God has done it
- D. Job calls for vindication

A:B:Jb:23

26. What is Job before God (Job 23:15)?

- A. Grateful
- B. Terrified
- C. Satisfied
- D. Confident

B:B:Jb:23

27. What does Job claim God has done to him (Job 23:16)?

- A. Put a curse on him
- B. Punished him unjustly
- C. Terrified him
- D. Lifted his hand against him

C:B:Jb:23

28. What does Job say God has done to his heart (Job 23:16)?

- A. Made it rejoice
- B. Made it question
- C. Made it angry
- D. Made it faint

D:B:Jb:23

29. What does Job say the darkness does not do to him (Job 23:17)?

- A. Terrify him
- B. Blind him
- C. Silence him
- D. Hide him

C:B:Jb:23

30. What does Job say covers his face (Job 23:17)?

- A. Dust and ashes
- B. Thick darkness
- C. A veil
- D. Shame

B:B:Jb:23

Job 24

1. What does Job say some people move (Job 24:1)?

- A. Desert rocks
- B. City gates
- C. Boundary stones
- D. Oil trees

C:B:Jb:24

2. What does Job say some people pasture (Job 24:1)?

- A. Sheep they have plundered
- B. Herds they have not sacrificed
- C. Donkeys and oxen of their neighbors
- D. Flocks they have stolen

D:B:Jb:24

3. What does Job say some people drive away (Job 24:2)?

- A. The widow's sheep
- B. The doves of the needy
- C. The orphan's donkey
- D. The ox of the poor

C:B:Jb:24

4. What does Job say some people take in pledge (Job 24:2)?

- A. The doves of the needy
- B. The widow's ox
- C. The orphan's donkey
- D. The ox of the poor

B:B:Jb:24

5. Who does Job say some people do to the needy (Job 24:4)?

- A. Thrust them from the path
- B. Steal their sheep and goats
- C. Ride on their donkeys
- D. Plow with their oxen

A:B:Jb:24

6. What does Job liken the poor to (Job 24:5)?

- A. Oxen lowing because they have no food
- B. Wild donkeys in the desert
- C. Sheep ready to be sacrificed
- D. Goats foraging for food

B:B:Jb:24

7. Where does Job say the poor glean (Job 24:6)?

- A. In the olive groves of the king
- B. In the gardens Job provided
- C. In the vineyards of the wicked
- D. In the fields of the wealthy

C:B:Jb:24

8. How does Job say the poor spend the night (Job 24:7)?

- A. Shivering
- B. Homeless
- C. Starving
- D. Naked

D:B:Jb:24

9. What does Job say the poor do not have (Job 24:7)?

- A. A home they can call their own
- B. Land with which to raise crops to feed their children
- C. Something to cover themselves in the cold
- D. Something to eat after they have worked all day

C:B:Jb:24

10. Why does Job say the poor hug the rocks (Job 24:8)?

- A. Trying to stay warm
- B. For the lack of shelter
- C. For protection against the wicked
- D. So they don't stumble

B:B:Jb:24

11. By what does Job say the poor are drenched (Job 24:8)?

- A. The mountain rains
- B. The hailstorms of the desert
- C. The winter rains
- D. Thunderstorms

A:B:Jb:24

12. What does Job say happens to the fatherless child (Job 24:9)?

- A. It is forced into slavery
- B. It is snatched from the breast
- C. It is crushed under a load of rocks
- D. It is carried off by raiders

B:B:Jb:24

13. What does Job say happens to the infant of the poor (Job 24:9)?

- A. It is killed in sacrifice to foreign gods
- B. It is kidnapped from its parents
- C. It is seized for a debt
- D. It is forced to do labor

C:B:Jb:24

14. What does Job say the infants of the poor carry as they go hungry (Job 24:10)?

- A. Grapes
- B. Figs
- C. Olives
- D. Sheaves

D:B:Jb:24

15. How does Job say the infants of the poor go about (Job 24:10)?

- A. In rags
- B. In shackles
- C. Naked
- D. Begging for food

C:B:Jb:24

16. Where does Job say the poor crush olives (Job 24:11)?

- A. Under their feet
- B. Among the terraces
- C. In the desert
- D. Among the winepresses

B:B:Jb:24

17. When does Job say the poor suffer thirst (Job 24:11)?

- A. When they treat the winepress
- B. When they have no wells to draw from
- C. When their cisterns are dry
- D. When they serve their masters wine

A:B:Jb:24

18. What according to Job rises from the city (Job 24:12)?

- A. Violence
- B. Groans of the dying
- C. Cries of those laboring
- D. Smoke

B:B:Jb:24

19. Who does Job say cries out for help (Job 24:12)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. Infants
- C. Wounded souls
- D. Mothers who have no children left

C:B:Jb:24

20. Job says that while the wounded cry out for help what does God do (Job 24:12)?

- A. Nothing
- B. Turns the other way
- C. Closes his ears to their cry
- D. Charges no one with wrongdoing

D:B:Jb:24

21. Against what does Job say there are some (Job 24:13)?

- A. The Lord
- B. The blameless
- C. The light
- D. The ways of the upright

C:B:Jb:24

22. Who does Job say rises up when the daylight is gone (Job 24:14)?

- A. Thieves
- B. Murderers
- C. The wicked
- D. Evildoers

B:B:Jb:24

23. Who does Job say the murderer who rises up kill (Job 24:14)?

- A. The poor and needy
- B. The fatherless and widows
- C. The helpless and vulnerable
- D. Mothers and infants

A:B:Jb:24

24. What does Job say watches for the dusk (Job 24:15)?

- A. The eye of the wicked
- B. The eye of the adulterer
- C. The eye of thieves
- D. The eye of murderers

B:B:Jb:24

25. What does Job say the adulterer thinks (Job 24:15)?

- A. No one will ever know
- B. God will do nothing
- C. No eye will see me
- D. Her husband has gone on a long journey

C:B:Jb:24

26. What does Job say is done at night (Job 24:16)?

- A. All sorts of harm to the helpless
- B. The deeds of darkness
- C. Violence in the city
- D. Thieves break into houses

D:B:Jb:24

27. Who does Job say wants nothing to do with the light (Job 24:16)?

- A. Murderers
- B. Marauders
- C. Thieves
- D. Adulterers

C:B:Jb:24

28. With whom does Job say thieves, murderers and adulterers make friends (Job 24:17)?

- A. The rebellious in the city
- B. The terrors of darkness
- C. The ways of the wicked
- D. Evildoers

B:B:Jb:24

29. What does Job say are morning for thieves, murderers and adulterers (Job 24:17)?

- A. Midnight
- B. Sunrise
- C. Sunset
- D. The darkness of night

A:B:Jb:24

30. What metaphor does Job use for the murderers and thieves (Job 24:18)?

- A. They are like an empty cistern
- B. They are like foam on the water
- C. They are like a broken pot
- D. They are like thorns ready for the fire

B:B:Jb:24

31. What does Job say the land of murderers and thieves are (Job 24:18)?

- A. Full of famine and plagues
- B. Worthless desert
- C. Cursed
- D. Sown with salt

C:B:Jb:24

32. Who does Job say does the grave snatch away (Job 24:19)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. Murderers
- D. Sinners

D:B:Jb:24

33. What does Job say snatches away the melted snow (Job 24:19)?

- A. Desert streams
- B. The east wind
- C. Heat and drought
- D. The summer winds

C:B:Jb:24

34. Who/what does Job say forgets sinners (Job 24:20)?

- A. Their houses
- B. The womb
- C. Friends
- D. Companions

B:B:Jb:24

35. Who does Job say are no longer remembered (Job 24:20)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. Sinners
- D. Thieves

A:B:Jb:24

36. Who does Job say feasts on sinners (Job 24:20)?

- A. Vultures
- B. Worms
- C. Wild beasts
- D. Leviathan

B:B:Jb:24

37. To whom do the wicked show no kindness (Job 24:21)?

- A. The poor
- B. The needy
- C. The widow
- D. The fatherless

C:B:Jb:24

38. On whom does Job say the wicked prey (Job 24:21)?

- A. The needy
- B. The orphan
- C. The poor
- D. The childless

D:B:Jb:24

39. What does Job say God does to the mighty (Job 24:22)?

- A. Humbles them
- B. Makes them weak
- C. Drags them away
- D. Wounds them

C:B:Jb:24

40. What does Job say the mighty do not have (Job 24:22)?

- A. A defense against the widow
- B. Assurance of life
- C. A place to rest
- D. The strength to defeat the Almighty

B:B:Jb:24

41. In what does Job say God may let the mighty rest (Job 24:23)?

- A. A sense of security
- B. A sense of their own worth
- C. A sense of significance
- D. Their own great strength

A:B:Jb:24

42. What does Job say is God's relationship to the mighty (Job 24:23)?

- A. He is their master
- B. His eyes are always on them
- C. He will be their judge on the last day
- D. His strong arm will humble them

B:B:Jb:24

43. Like what does Job say the mighty are cut off (Job 24:24)?

- A. Like olive branches
- B. Like grass of the field
- C. Like heads of grain
- D. Like almond blossoms

C:B:Jb:24

44. What does Job say happens to the mighty for a little while (Job 24:24)?

- A. They are triumphant
- B. They are strong
- C. They are victorious
- D. They are exalted

D:B:Jb:24

45. What does Job say happens to the mighty (Job 24:24)?

- A. They are uprooted
- B. They are thrown into a pit
- C. They are brought low
- D. They are cut down

C:B:Jb:24

46. Job says no one can do what to his words (Job 24:25)?

- A. Reject their integrity
- B. Reduce them to nothing
- C. Prove them wrong
- D. Show him his error

B:B:Jb:24

Job 25

1. Bildad was from what tribal background (Job 25:1)?

- A. Temanite
- B. Naamathite
- C. Shuhite
- D. Buzite

C:A:Jb:25

2. What does Bildad say belongs to God (Job 25:2)?

- A. Glory and splendor
- B. Dominion and awe
- C. Power and might
- D. Greatness and goodness

B:B:Jb:25

3. What does God establish in the heights of heaven (Job 25:2)?

- A. Order
- B. Perfection
- C. The sun and moon
- D. Justice

A:B:Jb:25

4. What does Bildad say cannot be numbered (Job 25:3)?

- A. God's accusations against Job
- B. God's forces
- C. The stars of the heavens
- D. The sand on the seashore

B:B:Jb:25

5. What does Bildad question whether a person can be before God (Job 25:3)?

- A. Just
- B. Blameless
- C. Righteous
- D. Upright

C:B:Jb:25

6. What does Bildad say one born of a woman cannot be (Job 25:3)?

- A. Spotless
- B. Blameless
- C. Upright
- D. Pure

D:B:Jb:25

7. What does Bildad say are not pure in the eyes of God (Job 25:4)?

- A. The sun
- B. The moon
- C. The stars
- D. The angels

C:B:Jb:25

8. What does Bildad say is not bright in the eyes of God (Job 25:4)?

- A. The sun
- B. The moon
- C. The stars
- D. Lightning

B:B:Jb:25

9. How does Bildad say God looks at mortals (Job 25:5)?

- A. As a maggot
- B. As a locust
- C. As an ant
- D. As a piece of dust

A:B:Jb:25

10. How does Bildad say God looks at a human being (Job 25:5)?

- A. As a locust
- B. As a worm
- C. As an ant
- D. As a piece of dust

B:B:Jb:25

Job 26

1. What does Job say the friends have not saved (Job 26:1)?

- A. The neck of the blameless
- B. The back of the helpless
- C. The life of the widow
- D. The arm of the feeble

D:B:Jb:26

2. Who does Job say the friends have not helped (Job 26:2)?

- A. The needy
- B. The fatherless
- C. The powerless
- D. Widows

C:B:Jb:26

3. What does Job challenge the friends that they have not displayed (Job 26:3)?

- A. Great wisdom
- B. Great insight
- C. Understanding
- D. Consolation

B:B:Jb:26

4. What does Job claim the friends have not offered to the one without wisdom (Job 26:3)?

- A. Advice
- B. Council
- C. Statutes
- D. Understanding

A:B:Jb:26

5. What does Job question has spoken through the friends' mouths (Job 26:4)?

- A. Whose wisdom
- B. Whose spirit
- C. Whose advice
- D. Whose revelation

B:B:Jb:26

6. Job say all of the following are in deep anguish EXCEPT (Job 26:5)

- A. The dead
- B. Those beneath the waters
- C. The inhabitants of the pit
- D. All that live in the waters

C:B:Jb:26

7. What does Job say the dead are in (Job 26:5)?

- A. Deep trouble
- B. Deep rest
- C. The dust
- D. Deep anguish

D:B:Jb:26

8. What does Job say is naked before God (Job 26:6)?

- A. The depths of the sea
- B. The whole world
- C. The realm of the dead
- D. The depths of the pit

C:B:Jb:26

9. What does Job say lies uncovered before God (Job 26:6)?

- A. The pit
- B. Destruction
- C. Calamity
- D. Disaster

B:B:Jb:26

10. Over what does Job say does God spread the northern skies (Job 26:7)?

- A. Empty space
- B. The heavens
- C. Mount Zaphon
- D. The earth's foundations

A:B:Jb:26

11. What does Job say God does with the earth (Job 26:7)?

- A. He holds it in his hands
- B. He suspends it over nothing
- C. He rules over it
- D. He guides it to its end

B:B:Jb;26

12. What does Job say does God wrap the waters in (Job 26:8)?

- A. Darkness
- B. Papyrus
- C. The clouds
- D. Skins

C:B:Jb:26

13. What does Job say God covers (Job 26:9)?

- A. The sky with clouds
- B. The earth with dew
- C. The glow of the sun
- D. The face of the full moon

D:B:Jb:26

14. What does Job say God spreads over the full moon (Job 26:9)?

- A. His hands
- B. His glow
- C. His clouds
- D. His darkness

C:B:Jb:26

15. What does Job say God marks out on the face of the waters (Job 26:10)?

- A. His footprints
- B. The horizon
- C. The clouds
- D. A thunderstorm

B:B:Jb:26

16. What does Job say the horizon on the face of the waters is (Job 26:10)?

- A. A boundary between light and darkness
- B. A border from the world of the living and the realm of the dead
- C. A boundary for human beings
- D. A wall for the edge of the earth

A:B:Jb:26

17. What does Job say quakes at God's rebuke (Job 26:11)?

- A. The grave
- B. The pillars of the heavens
- C. The foundations of the earth
- D. The depths of the sea

B:B:Jb:26

18. What does Job say makes the pillars of the heavens quake (Job 26:11)?

- A. The steps of the Almighty
- B. The voice of God
- C. The rebuke of God
- D. The word of God

C:B:Jb:26

19. Who did God cut to pieces (Job 26:12)?

- A. Behemoth
- B. The wicked
- C. Leviathan
- D. Rahab

D:B:Jb:26

20. How did God cut Rahab to pieces (Job 26:12)?

- A. With the sword of his mouth
- B. By his rebuke
- C. By his wisdom
- D. By his command

C:B:Jb:26

21. How does Job say the skies became fair (Job 26:13)?

- A. By the tears of his rain
- B. By his breath
- C. By his command
- D. By his wisdom

B:B:Jb:26

22. What does Job say God's hand pierced (Job 26:13)?

- A. The gliding serpent
- B. The beast of Babylon
- C. Leviathan
- D. Behemoth

A:B:Jb:26

23. How does Job describe how he hears of God (Job 26:14)?

- A. In the rustling of the trees
- B. In a faint whisper
- C. In the silence
- D. In the storm

B:B:Jb:26

24. What does Job say no one can understand about God (Job 26:14)?

- A. The way he takes
- B. The rustling in the trees
- C. The thunder of his power
- D. The might of his commands

C:B:Jb:26

Job 27.

1. What did Job continue (Job 27:1)?

- A. His narrative
- B. His story
- C. His discourse
- D. His questions

C:B:Jb:27

2. What does Job accuse God of denying him (Job 27:2)?

- A. Innocence
- B. Justice
- C. Integrity
- D. Equity

B:B:Jb:27

3. What does Job claim God has made his life (Job 27:2)?

- A. Bitter
- B. Painful
- C. Sorrowful
- D. Without hope

A:B:Jb:27

4. How long is Job committed to not saying anything wicked (Job 27:3)?

- A. As long as the sun rises in the east
- B. As long as he has breath of God in his nostrils
- C. As long as he can see the sun setting in the west
- D. As long as he can hear the voice of God in the wind

B:B:Jb:27

5. What has Job committed himself to not saying as long as he has the breath of God in his nostrils (Job 27:4)?

- A. Anything evil
- B. Anything guilty
- C. Anything wicked
- D. Anything against God

C:B:Jb:27

6. What does Job say his tongue will not utter (Job 27:4)?

- A. Evil
- B. Violence
- C. Blasphemy
- D. Lies

D:B:Jb:27

7. What does Job say he will never do (Job 27:5)?

- A. Turn to injustice
- B. Abandon his innocence
- C. Admit the friends are right
- D. Confess his sins

C:B:Jb:27

8. What does Job say he will not deny until he dies (Job 27:5)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His integrity
- C. His uprightness
- D. His complaint

B:B:Jb:27

9. What does Job say he will never let go of (Job 27:6)?

- A. His innocence
- B. His righteousness
- C. His uprightness
- D. His complaint

A:B:Jb:27

10. What does Job claim will not reproach him (Job 27:6)?

- A. His integrity
- B. His conscience
- C. God's Spirit
- D. Anyone righteous

B:B:Jb:27

11. Like whom does Job want his enemy to be (Job 27:7)?

- A. A still born baby
- B. The helpless
- C. The wicked
- D. The blind

C:B:Jb:27

12. Like whom does Job want his adversary to be (Job 27:7)?

- A. A still born baby
- B. The helpless
- C. The blind
- D. The unjust

D:B:Jb:27

13. Who does not have hope when they are cut off (Job 27:8)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The unjust
- C. The godless
- D. The fool

C:B:Jb:27

14. What does Job say God does to the godless (Job 27:8)?

- A. Bring punishment on them
- B. Casts them into the pit
- C. Takes away their life
- D. Judges them

C:B:Jb:27

15. When does God not listen to the godless cry (Job 27:9)?

- A. When they suffering comes on them
- B. When distress comes on them
- C. When destruction reigns
- D. When they loose hope

B:B:Jb:27

16. What will the godless not find in the Almighty (Job 27:10)?

- A. Delight
- B. Help
- C. Confidence
- D. A refuge

A:B:Jb:27

17. What will the godless not do at all times (Job 27:10)?

- A. Walk in the way of the righteous
- B. Call upon God
- C. Seek the favor of the Lord
- D. Turn from their ways

B:B:Jb:27

18. What does Job say he will teach them (Job 27:11)?

- A. The justice of God
- B. The righteousness of God
- C. The power of God
- D. The mercy of God

C:B:Jb:27

19. What will Job not conceal (Job 27:11)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. The paths of the righteous
- C. The judgments of the Almighty
- D. The ways of the Almighty

D:B:Jb:27

20. What does Job claim all his friends have seen (Job 27:12)?

- A. The hand of the Lord
- B. The justice of the Almighty
- C. The ways of the Almighty
- D. The paths of the righteous

C:B:Jb:27

21. Job labels the talk of the friends as (Job 27:12)?

- A. Violent
- B. Meaningless
- C. Shameful
- D. Unhelpful

B:B:Jb:27

22. Whose fate that God allots does Job describe (Job 27:13)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The sinner
- C. The violent
- D. The sluggard

A:B:Jb:27

23. Whose heritage from the Almighty does Job describe (Job 27:13)?

- A. The sinner
- B. The ruthless
- C. The violent
- D. The sluggard

B:B:Jb:27

24. What is the fate of the wicked's children (Job 27:14)?

- A. A famine
- B. The plague
- C. The sword
- D. The dust

C:B:Jb:27

25. What will the wicked's offspring never have enough of (Job 27:14)?

- A. Peace
- B. Joy
- C. Protection
- D. Food

D:B:Jb:27

26. Who will not weep for the wicked when they die (Job 27:15)?

- A. Their children
- B. Their friends
- C. Their widows
- D. Their parents

C:B:Jb:27

27. What will bury those who survive the wicked (Job 27:15)?

- A. A drought
- B. A plague
- C. A famine
- D. Wild animals

B:B:Jb:27

28. What may the wicked heap up as dust (Job 27:16)?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. Rubies
- D. Spices

A:B:Jb:27

29. What may the wicked pile up cloths like (Job 27:16)?

- A. A mountain

- B. Piles of clay
- C. Piles of grain
- D. A wall

B:B:Jb:27

30. Who will wear the cloths the wicked lay up (Job 27:17)?

- A. The upright
- B. The blameless
- C. The righteous
- D. Those who fear God

C:B:Jb:27

31. Who will divide the silver of the wicked (Job 27:17)?

- A. The upright
- B. The blameless
- C. Those who fear God
- D. The innocent

D:B:Jb:27

32. What is the house of the wicked like (Job 27:18)?

- A. A eagle's nest
- B. A spider's web
- C. A moth's cocoon
- D. A snake's hole

C:B:Jb:27

33. What will the wicked not do any more (Job 27:19)?

- A. Take advantage of the poor
- B. Lie down wealthy
- C. Plot against the righteous
- D. Deceive those around him

B:B:Jb:27

34. What will overtake the wicked like a flood (Job 27:20)?

- A. Terrors
- B. Disaster
- C. Destruction
- D. Locusts

A:B:Jb:27

35. What will snatch the wicked away in the night (Job 27:20)?

- A. An north wind
- B. A tempest
- C. A storm
- D. Rushing water

B:B:Jb:27

36. What will carry off the wicked and he is gone (Job 27:21)?

- A. A torrent
- B. A wave

- C. An east wind
- D. A tornado

C:B:Jb:27

37. How does the east wind hurl itself at the wicked (Job 27:22)?

- A. Without relief
- B. Non-stop
- C. Furiously
- D. Without mercy

D:B:Jb:27

38. What does the east wind do in derision sweeping the wicked away (Job 27:23)?

- A. Casts him to the ground
- B. Blasts like a trumpet
- C. Claps its hands
- D. Shouts for joy

C:B:Jb:27

39. How does the east wind get the wicked out of his places (Job 27:23)?

- A. Shouts
- B. Hisses
- C. Cries out
- D. Blasts

B:B:Jb:27

Job 28

1. What does Job say there is a mine for (Job 28:1)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Rubies
- D. Iron

B:B:Jb:28

2. What does Job say there is a place for being refined (Job 28:1)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Rubies
- D. Iron

A:B:Jb:28

3. What does Job say is taken from the earth (Job 28:2)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Iron
- D. Rubies

C:B:Jb:28

4. What does Job say is smelted from ore (Job 28:2)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Iron
- D. Copper

D:B:Jb:28

5. Where does Job say mortals search out ore in (Job 28:3)?

- A. In the depths of the earth
- B. In the heart of the earth
- C. In blackest darkness
- D. In deep caves

C:B:Jb:28

6. What does Job say mortals do far from human dwellings (Job 28:4)?

- A. Dig in the earth
- B. Cut a shaft
- C. Tunnel into the pit
- D. Enter a cave

B:B:Jb:28

7. What does Job say the earth is transformed below by (Job 28:5)?

- A. Fire
- B. Water
- C. Roots
- D. Plows

A:B:Jb:28

8. What does Job say comes from the rocks below the earth (Job 28:6)?

- A. Rubies
- B. Lapis lazuli
- C. Diamonds
- D. Silver veins

B:B:Jb:28

9. What does Job say the earth's dust contains (Job 28:6)?

- A. Rubies
- B. Lapis lazuli
- C. Nuggets of gold
- D. Veins of silver

C:B:Jb:28

10. What does Job say does not know the hidden paths where lapis lazuli and gold nuggets are found (Job 28:7)?

- A. No worm
- B. No sheep or goats
- C. No wild animal
- D. No bird of prey

D:B:Jb:28

11. Whose eye does Job say has never seen the hidden paths where lapis lazuli and gold nuggets are found (Job 28:7)?

- A. The owl's eye
- B. The eagle's eye
- C. The falcon's eye
- D. The lion's eye

C:B:Jb:28

12. Who does Job say does not set foot on the hidden paths underground (Job 28:8)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Proud beasts
- C. Insolent donkeys
- D. Eagles

B:B:Jb:28

13. Who does not prowl on the hidden paths underground (Job 28:8)?

- A. Lions
- B. Leopards
- C. Bears
- D. Wolves

A:B:Jb:28

14. What does Job say people's hands assault as they dig underground (Job 28:9)?

- A. Sandy rock
- B. Flint rock
- C. Hard rock

D. Bedrock

B:B:Jb:28

15. What does Job say the diggers lay bare as they tunnel underground (Job 28:9)?

- A. The roots of olive trees
- B. The depths of the earth
- C. The roots of mountains
- D. The fountains of the deep

C:B:Jb:28

16. What does Job say the people see as they tunnel through rock (Job 28:10)?

- A. Diamonds
- B. Nuggets of gold
- C. Silver veins
- D. All its treasures

D:B:Jb:28

17. What does Job say those who tunnel search out (Job 28:11)?

- A. Nuggets of gold
- B. Silver veins
- C. The sources of rivers
- D. All its treasures

C:B:Jb:28

18. What does Job ask where it can be found (Job 28:12)?

- A. Rubies
- B. Wisdom
- C. Insight
- D. Knowledge

B:B:Jb:28

19. What does Job ask where it dwells (Job 28:12, 20)?

- A. Understanding
- B. Wisdom
- C. Insight
- D. Knowledge

A:B:Jb:28

20. What does Job say no mortal comprehends (Job 28:13)?

- A. The way of the righteous
- B. The worth of wisdom
- C. The value of understanding
- D. The benefit of uprightness

B:B:Jb:28

21. Where does Job say wisdom cannot be found (Job 28:13)?

- A. In the ocean depths
- B. In the palaces of the wealth
- C. In the land of the living
- D. On the mountain tops

C:B:Jb:28

22. Who does Job say says of wisdom "It is not in me" (Job 28:14)

- A. The forest
- B. The mountains
- C. The heavens
- D. The deep

D:B:Jb:28

23. Who does Job say says of wisdom "It is not with me" (Job 28:14)

- A. The birds
- B. The mountains
- C. The sea
- D. The heavens

C:B:Jb:28

24. Job lists all of the following as not being able to buy wisdom EXCEPT (Job 28:15-16)?

- A. Gold
- B. Ivory
- C. Onyx
- D. Lapis lazuli

B:B:Jb:28

25. What place does Job list as producing gold that cannot buy wisdom (Job 28:16)?

- A. Ophir
- B. Timna
- C. Sheba
- D. Cush

A:B:Jb:28

26. What does Job say is not worthy of mention compared to wisdom (Job 28:18)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Coral and jasper
- C. Onyx and lapis lazuli
- D. Diamonds and rubies

B:B:Jb:28

27. What does Job say that the price of wisdom is beyond (Job 28:18)?

- A. Diamonds
- B. Onyx
- C. Rubies
- D. Lapis lazuli

C:B:Jb:28

28. What does Job say cannot compare with wisdom (Job 28:19)?

- A. Gold of Midian
- B. Silver of Sheba
- C. Lapis lazuli of Babylon

D. Topaz of Cush

D:B:Jb:28

29. What does Job say cannot buy wisdom with (Job 28:19)?

- A. Sterling silver
- B. Diamonds
- C. Pure gold
- D. Rubies

C:B:Jb:28

30. What does Job ask where it comes from (Job 20:20)?

- A. Understanding
- B. Wisdom
- C. Insight
- D. Success

B:B:Jb:28

31. From what does Job say wisdom is hidden (Job 28:21)?

- A. The eyes of every living thing
- B. The eyes of the foolish
- C. The eyes of the wicked
- D. The eyes of evildoers

A:B:Jb:28

32. What animals does Job pick out to say wisdom is concealed from even them (Job 28:21)?

- A. Lions
- B. Birds
- C. Fish
- D. Sheep

B:B:Jb:28

33. Who does Job say has heard the rumors of wisdom (Job 28:22)?

- A. Famine and Plague
- B. Sun and Moon
- C. Death and Destruction
- D. Clouds and Thunder

C:B:Jb:28

34. Who alone knows where wisdom dwells (Job 28:23)?

- A. The blameless
- B. Those who fear God
- C. The sage
- D. God

D:B:Jb:28

35. Why does Job say God alone knows wisdom (Job 28:24)?

- A. Because he separates the righteous and the wicked
- B. Because he alone walks on the sea
- C. Because he views the ends of the earth

- D. Because he created the sun and moon

C:B:Jb:28

36. Why does Job say God alone knows wisdom (Job 28:24)?

- A. Because he separates the righteous and the wicked
- B. Because he sees everything under the heavens
- C. Because he alone walks on the sea
- D. Because he created the sun and moon

B:B:Jb:28

37. When did Job say God tested and confirmed wisdom (Job 28:25-27)?

- A. When he measured out the waters
- B. When he stretched out the horizon
- C. When he established the mountains
- D. When he laid the foundations of the earth

A:B:Jb:28

38. When did Job say God tested and confirmed wisdom (Job 28:25-27)?

- A. When he stretched out the horizon
- B. When he made a decree for the rains
- C. When he established the mountains
- D. When he laid the foundations of the earth

B:B:Jb:28

39. When did Job say God tested and confirmed wisdom (Job 28:25-27)?

- A. When he stretched out the horizon
- B. When he established the mountains
- C. When he made a decree for the path for the thunderstorm
- D. When he laid the foundations of the earth

C:B:Jb:28

40. Job says that when God looked at wisdom he did all of the following EXCEPT (Job 28:27)?

- A. Appraised it
- B. Confirmed it
- C. Tested it
- D. Evaluated it

D:B:Jb:28

41. What did Job say God said to the human race about wisdom (Job 28:28)?

- A. Trusting the Lord that is wisdom
- B. Serving the Lord that is wisdom
- C. The fear of the Lord that is wisdom
- D. The pursuit of justice that is wisdom

C:B:Jb:28

42. What did Job say God said is understanding (Job 28:28)?

- A. To be blameless and upright
- B. To shun evil
- C. To fear the Lord

D. To serve the Lord with gladness
B:B:Jb:28

Job 29

1. What did Job continue (Job 29:1)?

- A. His narrative
- B. His poem
- C. His speech
- D. His discourse

D:B:Jb:29

2. For what does Job long for (Job 29:2)?

- A. For his former life
- B. For ancient times
- C. For months gone by
- D. For former years

C:B:Jb:29

3. How does Job see his former days (Job 29:2)?

- A. As days when God poured out his blessing on him
- B. As days when God watched over him
- C. As days when God granted him peace and security
- D. As days when he was under God's favor

B:B:Jb:29

4. What shone on Job's head in former days (Job 29:3)?

- A. God's lamp
- B. God's favor
- C. God's blessing
- D. God's light

A:B:Jb:29

5. With God's light what did Job do in former days (Job 29:3)?

- A. He rejoiced in God's favor
- B. He walked through the darkness
- C. He walked on the paths of righteousness
- D. He neither stumbled nor fell

B:B:Jb:29

6. What did Job say blessed his house in former days (Job 29:4)?

- A. Safety and security
- B. Prosperity
- C. God's intimate friendship
- D. God's favor

C:B:Jb:29

7. How does Job portray the days when he was in his prime (Job 29:5)?

- A. When God made him prosperous
- B. When he was respected in the city gate
- C. When he was secure in his house
- D. When the Almighty was still with him

D:B:Jb:29

8. How does Job portray the days when he was in his prime (Job 29:5)?

- A. When God made him prosperous
- B. When he was respected in the city gate
- C. When his children were around him
- D. When he was secure in his house

C:B:Jb:29

9. What does Job say his path was drenched with in the days of his prime (Job 29:6)?

- A. Honey
- B. Cream
- C. Wine
- D. Oil

B:B:Jb:29

10. What does Job say rocks poured out for him in days of his prime (Job 29:6)?

- A. Oil
- B. Honey
- C. Cream
- D. Wine

A:B:Jb:29

11. Where did Job say he used to go in the days of his prime (Job 29:7)?

- A. The homes of his friends
- B. The gate of the city
- C. The throne of the nation
- D. His vineyards

B:B:Jb:29

12. Where did Job say he took his seat in the days of his prime (Job 29:7)?

- A. In his own home
- B. In the king's palace
- C. In the public square
- D. In the city gate

C:B:Jb:29

13. What did Job say young men did when they saw Job in the days of his prime (Job 29:8)?

- A. Rose to their feet
- B. Bowed before him
- C. Offered him their seat
- D. Stepped aside

D:B:Jb:29

14. What did Job say old men did when they saw Job in the days of his prime (Job 29:8)?

- A. Bowed before him
- B. Offered him their seat
- C. Rose to their feet

D. Stepped aside

C:B:Jb:29

15. What did Job say chief men did when they saw Job in the days of his prime (Job 29:9)?

- A. Bowed before him
- B. Refrained from speaking
- C. Rose to their feet
- D. Stepped aside

B:B:Jb:29

16. What did Job say chief men did when they saw Job in the days of his prime (Job 29:9)?

- A. Covered their mouths
- B. Bowed before him
- C. Rose to their feet
- D. Stepped aside

A:B:Jb:29

17. What did Job say nobles did when they saw Job in the days of his prime (Job 29:10)?

- A. Bowed before him
- B. Hushed their voices
- C. Rose to their feet
- D. Stepped aside

B:B:Jb:29

18. What did Job say happened to nobles when they saw Job in the days of his prime (Job 29:10)?

- A. Bowed before him with their faces to the ground
- B. Rose to their feet in order to honor him
- C. Their tongues stuck to the roof of their mouths
- D. Stepped aside and offered him the seat of honor

C:B:Jb:29

19. What did Job say those who saw Job in the days of his prime do (Job 29:11)?

- A. They blessed him
- B. They honored him
- C. They argued with him
- D. They commended him

D:B:Jb:29

20. In his prime what did Job do for the poor who cried for help (Job 29:12)?

- A. He gave them food
- B. He gave them water
- C. He rescued them
- D. He saved them

C:B:Jb:29

21. How does Job describe the fatherless (Job 29:12)?

- A. As ones who needed a father
- B. As ones who had none to assist them
- C. As ones who had lost all hope
- D. As ones who cried out for help day and night

B:B:Jb:29

22. Who did Job say blessed him when he was in his prime (Job 29:13)?

- A. The one who was dying
- B. The one who was in need
- C. The widow
- D. The one without a home

A:B:Jb:29

23. What did Job, in his prime, do for the widow (Job 29:13)?

- A. Gave her food and drink
- B. Made her heart sing
- C. Made her have hope again
- D. Gave her a home

B:B:Jb:29

24. What did Job say he put on as clothing when he was in his prime (Job 29:14)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Uprightness
- C. Righteousness
- D. Mercy

C:B:Jb:29

25. What did Job say justice was for him when he was in his prime (Job 29:14)?

- A. His staff and ring
- B. His belt and sandals
- C. His necklace and earring
- D. His robe and turban

D:B:Jb:29

26. What did Job say he was to the lame when he was in his prime (Job 29:15)?

- A. Hands
- B. Ears
- C. Feet
- D. Eyes

C:B:Jb:29

27. What did Job say he was to the blind when he was in his prime (Job 29:15)?

- A. Hands
- B. Eyes
- C. Ears
- D. Feet

B:B:Jb:29

28. What did Job say he was to the needy when he was in his prime (Job 29:16)?

- A. A father

- B. A savior
- C. A redeemer
- D. A mediator

A:B:Jb:29

29. Whose case did Job say he took when he was in his prime (Job 29:16)?

- A. The case of the fatherless
- B. The case of the stranger
- C. The case of the widow
- D. The case of the needy

B:B:Jb:29

30. What did Job break when he was in his prime (Job 29:17)?

- A. The jaw of the violent
- B. The feet of the enemy
- C. The fangs of the wicked
- D. The hands of the evildoers

C:B:Jb:29

31. What did Job do for victims when he was in his prime (Job 29:17)?

- A. Rescued them from the hands of evildoers
- B. Delivered them from the sword of the enemy
- C. Protected them from the arrows of the deceitful
- D. Snatched them from the teeth of the wicked

D:B:Jb:29

32. What did Job in his prime think that his days would number as (Job 29:18)?

- A. The stars of the heaven
- B. The waves of the sea
- C. The grains of sand
- D. The clouds of the sky

C:B:Jb:29

33. In his prime, what did Job think would lie on his branches all night (Job 29:19)?

- A. Snow
- B. Dew
- C. Rain
- D. A gentle breeze

B:B:Jb:29

34. In his prime, what did Job think would reach to the water (Job 29:19)?

- A. His hands
- B. His mouth
- C. His roots
- D. His straw

C:B:Jb:29

35. In his prime, what did Job think would ever be in his hand (Job 29:20)?

- A. The sword

- B. Grain
- C. Honey
- D. The bow

D:B:Jb:29

36. In his prime, what did Job think would not fade (Job 29:20)?

- A. His hope
- B. His honor
- C. His glory
- D. His strength

C:B:Jb:29

37. In his prime, what did people wait in silence for (Job 29:21)?

- A. Job's gifts
- B. Job's counsel
- C. Job's forgiveness
- D. Job's support

B:B:Jb:29

38. In his prime, how did people listen to Job (Job 29:21)?

- A. Expectantly
- B. Eagerly
- C. Attentively
- D. Respectfully

A:B:Jb:29

39. In his prime how did Job's words fall on their ears (Job 29:22)?

- A. Expectantly
- B. Gently
- C. As commands
- D. Quietly

B:B:Jb:29

40. In his prime, what happened after Job had spoken (Job 29:22)?

- A. They departed in silence
- B. They did what he recommended
- C. They spoke no more
- D. They bowed low before him

C:B:Jb:29

41. In his prime, how did people wait for Job (Job 29:23)?

- A. As for the warmth of summer
- B. As for the morning dew
- C. As for the fall harvest
- D. As for showers

D:B:Jb:29

42. In his prime, how did people drink Job's words (Job 29:23)?

- A. As a deep well
- B. As a gentle stream

- C. As the spring rain
- D. As the morning dew

C:B:Jb:29

43. In his prime, what did people scarcely believe (Job 29:24)?

- A. Job cared for them
- B. Job smiled at them
- C. Job rescued them
- D. Job lifted them up

B:B:Jb:29

44. In his prime, what did people find precious (Job 29:24)?

- A. The light of Job's face
- B. The smile of Job's mouth
- C. The blessing of Job
- D. Job's raised hand

A:B:Jb:29

45. In his prime, how did Job sit among people (Job 29:25)?

- A. As their adviser
- B. As their chief
- C. As their priest
- D. As their master

B:B:Jb:29

46. In his prime, what was Job like (Job 29:25)?

- A. One who advises the foolish
- B. One who helps the needy
- C. One who comforts mourners
- D. One who rescues the poor

C:B:Jb:29

47. In his prime, like what did Job dwell among the troops (Job 29:25)?

- A. A general
- B. A warrior
- C. A mighty one
- D. A king

D:B:Jb:29

Job 30

1. What does Job say men young than he do to him now (Job 30:1)?

- A. Spit on him
- B. Ignore his counsel
- C. Mock him
- D. Avoid him

C:B:Jb:30

2. What would Job not have done to the fathers of the young men who were currently mocking him (Job 30:1)?

- A. Not put them in charge of his flocks
- B. Not put them with his sheep dogs
- C. Not have them shear his sheep
- D. Not have them clean his house

B:B:Jb:30

3. What had gone from the fathers of the young men who were currently mocking him (Job 30:2)?

- A. The strength of their hands
- B. The counsel of their minds
- C. The wisdom of their hearts
- D. The understanding of their minds

A:B:Jb:30

4. What had gone from the fathers of the young men who were currently mocking him (Job 30:2)?

- A. Their wisdom
- B. Their vigor
- C. Their skill
- D. Their understanding

B:B:Jb:30

5. How did the fathers of the young men who were currently mocking Job go about (Job 30:3)?

- A. Needy from disease and plague
- B. Bent over and shuffling their feet
- C. Haggard from want and hunger
- D. Begging from poverty and famine

C:B:Jb:30

6. Where did the fathers of those mocking Job roam (Job 30:3)?

- A. In the city streets
- B. In the fields of others
- C. In the forests
- D. In desert wastelands

D:B:Jb:30

7. What did the fathers of those mocking Job gather (Job 30:4)?

- A. Rotten figs

- B. Sticks and stones
- C. Salt herbs
- D. Thorns and thistles

C:B:Jb:30

8. What was the food of the fathers of those mocking Job (Job 30:4)?

- A. Bark of the sycamore tree
- B. The root of the broom tree
- C. Thorns and thistles
- D. Rotten figs

B:B:Jb:30

9. How are the fathers of those mocking Job treated (Job 30:5)?

- A. They are shouted at as if they were thieves
- B. They are left in the street to beg for food
- C. Their coat is taken from them at night
- D. They are abandoned at the city gate

A:B:Jb:30

10. Where were the fathers of those mocking Job forced to live (Job 30:6)?

- A. Under the shade of an olive tree
- B. In dry river beds
- C. In the desert wasteland
- D. In the streets of the city

B:B:Jb:30

11. Where did the fathers of those mocking Job huddle (Job 30:7)?

- A. In the desert wasteland
- B. In the city square
- C. In the undergrowth
- D. Among the thorns and thistles

C:B:Jb:30

12. What did the fathers of those mocking Job do among the bushes (Job 30:7)?

- A. Wept
- B. Called for help
- C. Relieved themselves
- D. Brayed

D:B:Jb:30

13. What happened to the fathers of those mocking Job (Job 30:8)?

- A. Their families perished
- B. Famine and pestilence became their dwelling
- C. They were driven out of the land
- D. They were left in the desert to die

C:B:Jb:30

14. How does Job label the fathers of those who were mocking him (Job 30:8)?

- A. Liars and deceivers
- B. A base and nameless brood

- C. Despised and rejected
- D. An ignorant and worthless lot

B:B:Jb:30

15. Who does Job say the young men mock him (Job 30:9)?

- A. In song
- B. In proverbs
- C. In jest
- D. In sarcasm

A:B:Jb:30

16. What does Job say he has become among the young men who mock him (Job 30:9)?

- A. A proverb
- B. A byword
- C. A metaphor
- D. A paradigm

B:B:Jb:30

17. What do the young men not hesitate to do to Job (Job 30:10)?

- A. Throw dust at him
- B. Set traps for him
- C. Spit in his face
- D. Laugh at him

C:B:Jb:30

18. How do the young men mocking Job look at him (Job 30:10)?

- A. They despise him
- B. They abhor him
- C. They hate him
- D. They detest him

D:B:Jb:30

19. What does Job claim God has done to him (Job 30:11)?

- A. Shot his arrows at Job
- B. Snatched Job's sword away
- C. Unstrung Job's bow
- D. Taken away Job's shield

C:B:Jb:30

20. What do the young mockers do once God has afflicted Job (Job 30:11)?

- A. They shoot rocks at Job
- B. They throw off restraint
- C. They abuse Job
- D. They curse him

B:B:Jb:30

21. What attacks Job from the right (Job 30:12)?

- A. The tribe
- B. The gang of youths

- C. The words of his friends
- D. The Lord

A:B:Jb:30

22. What do the mocking youth build against Job (Job 30:12)?

- A. A wall
- B. A siege ramp
- C. A ditch
- D. A tower

B:B:Jb:30

23. What do the young mockers say about Job (Job 30:13)?

- A. He is ours now
- B. Let us make him stumble and fall
- C. No one can help him
- D. God has abandoned him

C:B:Jb:30

24. What does Job say the young mockers have succeed in doing (Job 30:13)?

- A. Burning his fields
- B. Dishonoring him
- C. Cursing him without a cause
- D. Destroying Job

D:B:Jb:30

25. How does Job describe the young mockers advance against him (Job 30:14)?

- A. As lions devouring their prey
- B. As vultures sweeping down
- C. As through a gapping breach
- D. As an army of warriors rising

C:B:Jb:30

26. What does Job say has happened to his dignity (Job 30:15)?

- A. It is dragged through the streets
- B. It is driven away as by the wind
- C. It has fallen into the mud
- D. It has been cast into the pit

B:B:Jb:30

27. What does Job say has happened to his safety (Job 30:15)?

- A. It has vanished like a cloud
- B. It has disappeared like water in the summer
- C. It has been banished
- D. It has given way to terror

A:B:Jb:30

28. What does Job say grips him (Job 30:16)?

- A. Hours of terror
- B. Days of suffering
- C. Nights of grief

D. Mighty hands

B:B:Jb:30

29. What does Job say the night does (Job 30:17)?

- A. Pierces his heart
- B. Hides his sorrow
- C. Pierces his bones
- D. Prolongs his agony

C:B:Jb:30

30. What does Job say never rests (Job 30:17)?

- A. The mocking and dishonor
- B. The attacks of the Almighty
- C. His terrors
- D. His gnawing pains

D:B:Jb:30

31. What does Job say God's power has become like to him (Job 30:18)?

- A. A yoke he must bear like an ox
- B. Like a threshing wheel running over him
- C. Like clothing binding his neck
- D. Like a lion mauling him

C:B:Jb:30

32. To what does Job say he is reduced (Job 30:19)?

- A. Chaff blown by the wind
- B. Dust and ashes
- C. The vanishing dew
- D. A wild animal

B:B:Jb:30

33. Into what does Job claim God has thrown him (Job 30:19)?

- A. The mud
- B. A prison
- C. A snare
- D. A pit

A:B:Jb:30

34. What does Job claim God does to him when he stands up (Job 30:20)?

- A. Brings a case against him
- B. Merely looks at him
- C. Turns away from him
- D. Knocks him down

B:B:Jb:30

35. What does Job complain that God does when he cries out to him (Job 30:20)?

- A. He adds more grief
- B. He stops his ears
- C. He does not answer
- D. He looks the other way

C:B:Jb:30

36. With what is Job attacked (Job 30:21)?

- A. Arrows of the Almighty
- B. The sword of his mouth
- C. Thunder and lightning
- D. The might of God's hand

D:B:Jb:30

37. How does Job say God turned on him (Job 30:21)?

- A. Strongly
- B. Wickedly
- C. Ruthlessly
- D. Without a cause

C:B:Jb:30

38. What does Job claim does to him (Job 30:22)?

- A. Runs his threshing wheel over him
- B. Drives him before the wind
- C. Brings disaster on him
- D. Send his warriors against him

B:B:Jb:30

39. How does Job say God tosses him about (Job 30:22)?

- A. In the storm
- B. In the waves
- C. In the wind
- D. In an earthquake

A:B:Jb;30

40. How does Job describe death (Job 30:23)?

- A. The destiny of all men
- B. The place appointed for all living
- C. The land of deep darkness
- D. The depths from which there is no return

B:B:Jb:30

41. On whom, does Job say, does no one lay a hand (Job 30:24)?

- A. An unclean man
- B. A crushed man
- C. A broken man
- D. A cursed man

C:B:Jb:30

42. When does no one lay a hand on a broken man (Job 30:24)?

- A. When he dies
- B. When he has festering wounds
- C. When the hand of the Almighty is upon him
- D. When he cries for help in distress

D:B:Jb:30

43. What had Job done for those in trouble (Job 30:25)?

- A. He rescued them
- B. He came to their aid
- C. He wept for them
- D. He helped them

C:B:Jb:30

44. For whom did Job say he had grieved (Job 30:25)?

- A. Widows
- B. The poor
- C. The fatherless
- D. Victims of violence

B:B:Jb:30

45. When did evil come for Job (Job 30:26)?

- A. When he had hoped for good
- B. When he had hoped for deliverance
- C. When he had hoped for blessing
- D. When he had looked to the Almighty

A:B:Jb:30

46. When did darkness come on Job (Job 30:26)?

- A. When he looked for God's face to shine
- B. When he looked for light
- C. When he looked for the dawn
- D. When he looked for deliverance

B:B:Jb:30

47. What does Job say never stops (Job 30:27)?

- A. God's storm
- B. The pain and sorrow he faces
- C. The churning inside him
- D. The attacks brought against him

C:B:Jb:30

48. What does Job say confronts him (Job 30:27)?

- A. Weeks of sorrow
- B. The loss of everything
- C. God's abandonment
- D. Days of suffering

D:B:Jb:30

49. How does Job say he goes about (Job 30:28)?

- A. Unlean
- B. Bruised and broken
- C. Blackened
- D. Covered by dust and ashes

C:B:Jb:30

50. Where does Job stand up and cry for help (Job 30:28)?

- A. In the city gate
- B. In the assembly
- C. With his friends
- D. In the divine council

B:B:Jb:30

51. To whom has Job become a brother (Job 30:29)?

- A. Jackals
- B. Wild donkeys
- C. Vultures
- D. Worms

A:B:Jb:30

52. With whom does Job say he has become a companion (Job 30:29)?

- A. Lions
- B. Owls
- C. Wild donkeys
- D. Vultures

B:B:Jb:30

53. How does Job describe his skin (Job 30:30)?

- A. Full of sores
- B. Full of bruises
- C. Black and peeling
- D. Bleeding scabs

C:B:Jb:30

54. What does Job say has turned to mourning (Job 30:31)?

- A. His trumpet
- B. His song
- C. His pipe
- D. His lyre

D:B:Jb:30

55. What does Job say has turned to the sound of wailing (Job 30:31)?

- A. His trumpet
- B. His song
- C. His pipe
- D. His lyre

C:B:Jb:30

Job 31

1. With what did Job make a covenant (Job 31:1)?

- A. His heart
- B. His mouth
- C. His eyes
- D. His hands

C:B:Jb:31

2. What covenant did Job make with his eyes (Job 31:1)?

- A. That he would not look at the needy in disdain
- B. That he would not look lustfully at a young woman
- C. That he would not look for retribution against his enemies
- D. That he would not look at his friends as foolish

B:B:Jb:31

3. What does Job see human heritage from the Almighty on high (Job 31:2-3)?

- A. Ruin for the wicked
- B. The wicked being cut off
- C. Calamity upon evildoers
- D. Justice for all his creatures

A:B:Jb:31

4. What does Job say is the heritage from the Almighty for those who do wrong (Job 31:3)?

- A. Calamity
- B. Disaster
- C. Destruction
- D. Judgment

B:B:Jb:31

5. What does Job say God counts (Job 31:4)?

- A. His offenses
- B. His sins
- C. His steps
- D. His thoughts

C:B:Jb:31

6. What does Job say God sees (Job 31:4)?

- A. His sins
- B. His offenses
- C. His sorrows
- D. His ways

D:B:Jb:31

7. Of what does Job say he is blameless (Job 31:5-6)?

- A. Mocking the needy
- B. Turning away the poor
- C. Walking with falsehood
- D. Committing violence

C:B:Jb:31

8. After what does Job maintain his foot has not hurried (Job 31:5-6)?

- A. Violence
- B. Deceit
- C. Wickedness
- D. Evil

B:B:Jb:31

9. What does Job wish God would do to prove him blameless (Job 31:6)?

- A. Weigh him in honest scales
- B. Call him into court
- C. Examine his ways
- D. Judge his actions

A:B:Jb:31

10. What does Job say God will know if he weighs him in honest scales (Job 31:6)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Blameless
- C. Upright
- D. Sinless

B:B:Jb:31

11. What does Job say others may eat what he has sown if he had done it (Job 31:7-8)?

- A. Ignored the cries of the needy
- B. Deceived his neighbor
- C. Turned from the path
- D. Looked lustfully at a woman

C:B:Jb:31

12. What does Job say others may eat what he has sown if he had done it (Job 31:7-8)?

- A. Ignored the cries of the needy
- B. Deceived his neighbor
- C. Looked lustfully at a woman
- D. If his heart had been led by his eyes

D:B:Jb:31

13. What does Job say others may eat what he has sown if he had done it (Job 31:7-8)?

- A. Ignored the cries of the needy
- B. Deceived his neighbor
- C. His hands had become defiled
- D. Looked lustfully at a woman

C:B:Jb:31

14. What does Job say he hopes would happen if his hands had become defiled (Job 31:7-8)?

- A. Others would burn his fields
- B. Others would eat what he had sown
- C. Others would inherit his blessing
- D. Others would plunder his home

B:B:Jb:31

15. What does Job say he hopes would happen if his hands had become defiled (Job 31:7-8)?

- A. His crops would be uprooted
- B. His fields would burn with fire
- C. His house would be burned with fire
- D. His home would be plundered

A:B:Jb:31

16. What did Job wish upon himself if his heart had been enticed by a woman (Job 31:9-10)?

- A. His wife not return to him
- B. His wife would grind another man's grain
- C. His house would be burned with fire
- D. His wife would be carried off by foreigners

B:B:Jb:31

17. What did Job wish upon himself if he had lurked at his neighbor's door (Job 31:9-10)?

- A. Others would carry off his flocks and herds
- B. His house would be burned with fire
- C. Other men would sleep with his wife
- D. His wife would be carried off by foreigners

C:B:Jb:31

18. What does Job say about if his heart had been enticed by a woman (Job 31:11)?

- A. It would be evil
- B. It would be shameful
- C. It would be adultery
- D. It would be wicked

D:B:Jb:31

19. What does Job say about if his heart had been enticed by a woman (Job 31:11)?

- A. It would be evil
- B. It would be shameful
- C. It would be a sin to be judged
- D. It would be wicked

C:B:Jb:31

20. What does Job say about if his heart had been enticed by a woman (Job 31:12)?

- A. It is a ring of fire consuming all

- B. It is a fire burning to Destruction
- C. It is a den of death for all
- D. It is full of deceit and deception

B:B:Jb:31

21. What does Job say about if his heart had been enticed by a woman (Job 31:12)?

- A. It would have uprooted his harvest
- B. It would have burned his fields to the ground
- C. It would have left him guilty before the Almighty
- D. It would bring disaster

A:B:Jb:31

22. What did Job say would leave him without answer when called to account (Job 31:13-14)?

- A. If he abused his servants
- B. If he denied justice to his servants
- C. If he had no mercy on his servants
- D. If he stole the coat of his servant

B:B:Jb:31

23. Why did Job say he must not deny justice to his servants who had grievances against him (Job 31:15)?

- A. The servants are also made in the image of God
- B. God gave the same commands to both Job and his servants
- C. The same God formed both Job and his servant in the womb
- D. Both Job and his servants serve the same God

C:B:Jb:31

24. Whose eyes did Job say he would not let grow weary (Job 31:16)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The poor
- C. The foreigner
- D. The widow

D:B:Jb:31

25. Whose desires did Job say he had not denied (Job 31:16)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The foreigner
- C. The poor
- D. The widow

C:B:Jb:31

26. Who did Job say did not fail to share his bread (Job 31:16)?

- A. The poor
- B. The fatherless
- C. The foreigner
- D. The widow

B:B:Jb:31

27. What does Job claim he had done from birth (Job 31:18)?

- A. Guided the widow
- B. Fed the fatherless
- C. Protected the foreigner
- D. Supported the poor

A:B:Jb:31

28. What did Job share with the fatherless (Job 31:17)?

- A. His coat
- B. His bread
- C. His home
- D. His flocks

B:B:Jb:31

29. From his youth what had Job done for the fatherless (Job 31:18)?

- A. Sheltered them
- B. Fed them out of his own flocks
- C. Reared them as a father
- D. Gave them work in his fields

C:B:Jb:31

30. Who blessed Job in their hearts because of his provision for their need (Job 31:19-20)?

- A. Anyone caught in famine without food
- B. Anyone suffering from disease
- C. Anyone who had lost family
- D. Anyone perishing for lack of clothing

D:B:Jb:31

31. How did Job provide for the needy without garments (Job 31:20)?

- A. From his mills he wove clothes for them
- B. From his herds he gave them leather
- C. With fleece from his own sheep
- D. He provided robes for them

C:B:Jb:31

32. What did Job say the needy were without (Job 31:19-20)?

- A. Shelter
- B. Garments
- C. Food
- D. A home

B:B:Jb:31

33. What did Job say he did not do against the fatherless (Job 31:21)?

- A. Raised his hand in the court
- B. Took away their garment
- C. Refused to pay their wages
- D. Attacked them in the way

A:B:Jb:31

34. What did Job imprecate against himself if he raised his hand against the fatherless in court (Job 31:21-22)?

- A. His arm would shrivel up
- B. His arm would be broken off at the joint
- C. His arm would be chopped off by a sword
- D. His arm would be crippled for the rest of his life

B:B:Jb:31

35. Why did Job say he would not do all the bad things he listed against the poor, widow and fatherless (Job 31:23)?

- A. For his compassion on those who suffer
- B. For fear of God's judgment
- C. For fear of God's splendor
- D. For respect for God's law

C:B:Jb:31

36. Why did Job say he would not do all the bad things he listed against the poor, widow and fatherless (Job 31:23)?

- A. For his compassion on those who suffer
- B. For fear of God's judgment
- C. For respect for God's law
- D. For dread of destruction from God

D:B:Jb:31

37. Job lists all of the following as sins to be judged EXCEPT (Job 31:26-27)?

- A. Putting his trust in gold
- B. Rejoicing over his great wealth
- C. Believing silver could rescue him
- D. Saying of gold "You are my security"

C:B:Jb:31

38. Job lists all of the following as sins to be judged EXCEPT (Job 31:26-27)?

- A. If he regarded the sun in its radiance
- B. If he regarded the moon moving in splendor
- C. If he offered to kiss the sun or moon in homage
- D. If he regarded the stars shining in the heavens

D:B:Jb:31

39. What did Job say he would be if his hand offered the sun a kiss of homage (Job 31:28)?

- A. He would betray the Almighty
- B. He would be a wicked idolater
- C. He would be unfaithful to God on high
- D. He would be deserving of punishment

C:B:Jb:31

40. In Job's list of vices he had not committed he mentions the following as sins against the enemy EXCEPT (Job 31:29-30)

- A. Rejoiced at his misfortune

- B. Praying for disaster to come on him
- C. Gloated over the trouble that came him
- D. Invoking a curse on his life

B:B:Jb:31

41. What sin does Job point to that his mouth could commit (Job 31:30)?

- A. Invoking a curse on the life of his enemy
- B. Swearing at his enemy
- C. Deceiving his enemy by what he said
- D. Lying to his enemy in order to trap him

A:B:Jb:31

42. What did Job say a stranger never had to do when he was around (Job 31:32)?

- A. Fight to protect himself
- B. Spend a night in the street
- C. Go hungry
- D. Turn back from the city gate

B:B:Jb:31

43. What did those of Job's household never complain saying (Job 31:31)?

- A. Who has given you the right to be here
- B. Why don't you return the way you came
- C. Who has not been filled with Job's meat
- D. Why are you coming into our house

C:B:Jb:31

44. What does Job say he had not done as people do (Job 31:33)?

- A. Sent the stranger away
- B. Took the garment of the needy
- C. Confessed his wrongdoing
- D. Concealed his sin

D:B:Jb:31

45. What did Job say he did not hide in his heart (Job 31:33)?

- A. Trespasses
- B. Pride
- C. Guilt
- D. Wickedness

C:B:Jb:31

46. To whose contempt had Job not acted in dread of (Job 31:34)?

- A. His family
- B. The clans
- C. The priests
- D. His friends

B:B:Jb:31

47. What did Job want his accuser to do (Job 31:35)?

- A. Put his indictment in writing
- B. Declare the accusations against him

- C. Present his case before God
- D. Give up torturing Job

A:B:Jb:31

48. Where would Job wear the written indictment against him (Job 31:36)?

- A. On his head
- B. On his shoulder
- C. On his heart
- D. On his wrist

B:B:Jb:31

49. How would Job wear the written indictment against him (Job 31:36)?

- A. Like a turban
- B. Like a bracelet
- C. Like a crown
- D. Like a yoke

C:B:Jb:31

50. What does Job say he would account for if a written indictment was given to him (Job 31:37)?

- A. Every sin
- B. Every word of his mouth
- C. His every move
- D. His every step

D:B:Jb:31

51. What did Job say if it cries out against him (Job 31:38)?

- A. His trees
- B. His vineyards
- C. His land
- D. His house

C:B:Jb:31

52. What did Job say if his furrows were wet with (Job 31:38)?

- A. Rain
- B. Tears
- C. Snow
- D. Dew

B:B:Jb:31

53. What did Job say if he had broken (Job 31:39)?

- A. The spirit of his tenants
- B. The backs of his slaves
- C. The wall of the widow
- D. The cistern of the poor

A:B:Jb:31

54. What did Job say in self-imprecation if he had done one of the vices that he hoped would happened to him (Job 31:40)?

- A. Thistles would feed his flocks

- B. Briers would come up instead of wheat
- C. Thorns would come up in his fields of hay
- D. Birds would devour all his seed

B:B:Jb:31

55. What did Job say in self-imprecation if he had done one of the vices that he hoped would happened to him (Job 31:40)?

- A. Thistles would feed his flocks
- B. Thorns would come up in his fields of hay
- C. Stinkweed would come up instead of barley
- D. Birds would devour all his seed

C:B:Jb:31

Job 32

1. Why did the friends stop speaking (Job 32:1)?

- A. Because Job would no longer listen
- B. Because they were at a stalemate
- C. Because Job was righteous in his own eyes
- D. Because they had nothing more to say to Job

C:B:Jb:32

2. From what tribal group was Elihu (Job 32:2)?

- A. Midianite
- B. Temanite
- C. Shuite
- D. Buzite

D:B:Jb:32

3. Who was the father of Elihu (Job 32:2)?

- A. Eliphaz
- B. Obed
- C. Barakel
- D. Serug

C:B:Jb:32

4. What was the family of Elihu (Job 32:2)?

- A. Gomer
- B. Ram
- C. Ishmael
- D. Hamor

B:B:Jb:32

5. Why was Elihu angry with Job (Job 32:2)?

- A. Because he was justifying himself rather than God
- B. Because he would not listen to the friends' advice
- C. Because he was accusing God of wrongdoing
- D. Because he would not give up his plea of innocence

A:B:Jb:32

6. Why was Elihu angry with the friends (Job 32:3)?

- A. Because they had not out Job's error
- B. Because they had no way to refute Job
- C. Because they did not comfort Job
- D. Because they had not defended the Almighty

B:B:Jb:32

7. Why did Elihu wait to speak (Job 32:4)?

- A. Because he was the wisest of them all
- B. Because he arrived later
- C. Because he was the youngest
- D. Because he was a servant

C:B:Jb:32

8. When Elihu saw the three friends had nothing more to say what was Elihu's response (Job 32:5)?

- A. He was saddened
- B. He wept
- C. His spirit revived
- D. His anger was aroused

D:B:Jb:32

9. How did Elihu identify himself (Job 32:6)?

- A. He was wise
- B. He was of a slow tongue
- C. He was young in years
- D. He was a servant of the Lord

C:B:Jb:32

10. What did Elihu not dare tell the friends earlier (Job 32:6)?

- A. Their error
- B. What he knew
- C. His wisdom
- D. Job's mistake

B:B:Jb:32

11. What did Elihu think those advanced in years should teach (Job 32:7)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Understanding
- C. Insight
- D. Discretion

A:B:Jb:32

12. What does Elihu say gives a person understanding (Job 32:8)?

- A. Age
- B. The breath of the Almighty
- C. The face of God
- D. The word of God

B:B:Jb:32

13. What does Elihu say not only the aged understand (Job 32:9)?

- A. What is just
- B. What is fair
- C. What is right
- D. What is holy

C:B:Jb:32

14. Elihu calls them to listen so that he can tell them _____ (Job 32:10)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Understanding
- C. Insight
- D. What he knows

D:B:Jb:32

15. To what did Elihu say he listened (Job 32:11)?

- A. Their complaints
- B. Their dialogue
- C. Their reasoning
- D. Their accusations

C:B:Jb:32

16. What did Elihu say that the friends had not been able to do (Job 32:12)?

- A. Silence Job
- B. Prove Job wrong
- C. Comfort Job
- D. Reason with Job

B:B:Jb:32

17. What did Elihu say that the friends had not been able to do (Job 32:12)?

- A. Answer Job's arguments
- B. Silence Job
- C. Comfort Job
- D. Reason with Job

A:B:Jb:32

18. What does Elihu tell the friends not to say (Job 32:13)?

- A. Job is a wrongdoer
- B. Let God, not a man, refute Job
- C. May God have his way with Job
- D. We abandon Job as impertinent

B:B:Jb:32

19. What will Elihu not do (Job 32:14)?

- A. Vindicate Job because of his sin
- B. Condemn Job of sinning
- C. Answer Job using the friends' arguments
- D. Claim Job is innocent and blameless

C:B:Jb:32

20. Why does Elihu say he need not wait (Job 32:16)?

- A. Because the friends' arguments have failed
- B. Because Job has triumphed over the friends
- C. Because he has wisdom
- D. Because the friends are silent

D:B:Jb:32

21. With what is Elihu full (Job 32:18)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Insight
- C. Words
- D. Wine

C:B:Jb:32

22. What compels Elihu to speak (Job 32:18)?

- A. God's righteousness
- B. The spirit within him
- C. The failure of the friends
- D. Job's recalcitrance

B:B:Jb:32

23. What metaphor does Elihu use to envision how he sees himself (Job 32:19)?

- A. A wineskin ready to burst
- B. An eagle ready to fly
- C. A lion ready to pounce
- D. A raging river in the spring

A:B:Jb:32

24. What does Elihu say he will find when he speaks (Job 32:20)?

- A. Peace
- B. Relief
- C. Vindication
- D. Justice

B:B:Jb:32

25. What does Elihu say he will not do to anyone (Job 32:21)?

- A. Vindicate them
- B. Justify them
- C. Flatter them
- D. Destroy them

C:B:Jb:32

26. What does Elihu say God would do if he were skilled in flattery (Job 32:22)?

- A. Not listen to him
- B. Punish him
- C. Cast him aside
- D. Take him away

D:B:Jb:32

Job 33

1. What does Elihu ask Job to do (Job 33:1)?

- A. Answer his questions
- B. Listen to his words
- C. Acknowledge his sin
- D. Present his arguments

B:B:Jb:33

2. Where does Elihu say his words are (Job 33:2)?

- A. In the mouth of sages
- B. In his heart
- C. On the tip of his tongue
- D. Written on a tablet of stone

C:B:Jb:33

3. Where does Elihu say his words come from (Job 33:3)?

- A. A wise mouth
- B. A caring heart
- C. A listening ear
- D. An upright heart

D:B:Jb:33

4. Who does Elihu say made him (Job 33:4)?

- A. The wisdom of God
- B. The hands of the Almighty
- C. The Spirit of God
- D. The word of God

C:B:Jb:33

5. What does Elihu tell Job to stand up and do (Job 33:5)?

- A. Acknowledge his sin before God
- B. Argue his case before him
- C. Present his defense before him
- D. Proclaim his innocence before him

B:B:Jb:33

6. How does Elihu see both himself and Job before God (Job 33:6)?

- A. A piece of clay
- B. The image of God
- C. The breath of God
- D. Chaff blown in the wind

A:B:Jb:33

7. What does Elihu should not alarm Job (Job 33:7)?

- A. The terror of God
- B. The fear of Elihu
- C. The judgment of God
- D. The strength of Elihu

B:B:Jb:33

8. What had Elihu heard Job say (Job 33:9)?

- A. I am blameless
- B. I am innocent
- C. I am pure
- D. I am righteous

C:B:Jb:33

9. What had Elihu heard Job say (Job 33:9)?

- A. I am blameless and without fault
- B. I am innocent and pure of heart
- C. I am righteous and fear God
- D. I am clean and free from sin

D:B:Jb:33

10. What did Elihu say that Job had said about God (Job 33:10)?

- A. God was his Redeemer
- B. God was his Savior
- C. God was his enemy
- D. God was his Maker

C:B:Jb:33

11. What did Elihu say Job had said about God (Job 33:11)?

- A. That he had turned away from him
- B. That he put his feet in shackles
- C. That he had hand-cuffed him
- D. That he had put a heavy yoke on him

B:B:Jb:22

12. How does Elihu attempt to defend God after saying Job had claimed God keeps close watch on all his paths (Job 33:12)?

- A. God is greater than any mortal
- B. God cannot tolerate injustice
- C. God has treated Job fairly
- D. God is in heaven and Job is on earth

A:B:Jb:33

13. What did Elihu say happens when God speaks (Job 33:13)?

- A. Mortals close their ears
- B. No one perceives it
- C. No one listens to him
- D. He speaks in his word

B:B:Jb:33

14. Elihu says God speaks in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Job 33:14)

- A. In a dream
- B. In a vision at night
- C. Written on parchment
- D. He speaks in their ears

C:B:Jb:33

15. With what does Elihu say God terrifies people (Job 33:16)?

- A. With commands
- B. With admonitions
- C. With decrees
- D. With warnings

D:B:Jb:33

16. Why does Elihu say God speaks in peoples' ears (Job 33:17)?

- A. To tell them his decrees and statutes
- B. To give them wisdom
- C. To keep them from pride
- D. To guide them in the way they should go

C:B:Jb:33

17. Why does Elihu say God speaks in peoples' ears (Job 33:17)?

- A. To tell them his decrees and statutes
- B. To turn them from wrongdoing
- C. To give them wisdom
- D. To guide them in the way they should go

B:B:Jb:33

18. Why does Elihu say God speaks in peoples' ears (Job 33:18)?

- A. To keep them from the pit
- B. To tell them his decrees and statutes
- C. To give them wisdom
- D. To guide them in the way they should go

A:B:Jb:33

19. How does Elihu say God may chasten someone (Job 33:19)?

- A. With loss of family and friends
- B. With distress in their bones
- C. With the rod of discipline
- D. With famine and plague

B:B:Jb:33

20. How does Elihu say God may chasten someone (Job 33:21)?

- A. With loss of family and friends
- B. With the rod of discipline
- C. With flesh wasting away
- D. With famine and plague

C:B:Jb:33

21. How does Elihu say God may chasten someone (Job 33:20)?

- A. So that their friends despise them
- B. So that they wish for death
- C. So that their children abandon them
- D. So that their body finds food repulsive

D:B:Jb:33

22. To whom does Elihu say the one God chastens draws near to (Job 33:22)?

- A. To the path of righteousness
- B. To the ends of the earth
- C. To the messengers of death
- D. To wisdom

C:B:Jb:33

23. What did Elihu say an angel may tell the person from God (Job 33:23)?

- A. How to be wise
- B. How to be upright
- C. How to be blameless
- D. How to be righteous

B:B:Jb:33

24. If the angel is gracious what does Elihu say he will tell God (Job 33:24)?

- A. Spare them from going down into the pit
- B. Teach them the way of wisdom
- C. Do not harm this one or his family
- D. Lift your heavy hand from off him

A:B:Jb:33

25. On what basis did the angel tell God to spare a person from going down into the pit according to Elihu (Job 33:24)?

- A. The angel had instructed the person in the way he should go
- B. The angel had found a ransom for them
- C. The angel asked God to forgive the person
- D. The angel took the punishment on himself

B:B:Jb:28

26. Like what did the angel say a person could be restored according to Elihu (Job 33:25)?

- A. As a butterfly coming out of a cocoon
- B. As a new born baby
- C. As in the days of their youth
- D. As in the days when they were blessed

C:B:Jb:33

27. Elihu says the angel said when a person is renewed what will be some of the benefits (Job 33:26)?

- A. They will confess their sins and be accepted by God
- B. God will vindicate them and then bless them
- C. They will see God's face and shout for joy
- D. They will escape the pit and rejoice

C:B:Jb:33

28. What did the angel say to Elihu would happen to the one who prays and finds favor with God (Job 33:26)?

- A. They will be accepted by the Lord
- B. They will be restored to full well-being
- C. They will be granted to sit in a place of honor

- D. They will find peace having been vindicated

B:B:Jb:33

29. What did Elihu say the person who has been spared will say (Job 33:27)?

- A. I have sinned
- B. I have turned from the way
- C. I have broken God's law
- D. I have rebelled against the Almighty

A:B:Jb:33

30. What did Elihu say the person who has been spared will say (Job 33:27)?

- A. I have turned from the way
- B. I have perverted what is right
- C. I have broken God's law
- D. I have rebelled against the Almighty

B:B:Jb:33

31. What did Elihu say the person who has been spared will say (Job 33:27)?

- A. I have turned from the way
- B. I have seen the grace of God
- C. I did not get what I deserved
- D. I have been blessed by the Almighty

C:B:Jb:33

32. What did Elihu say the one spared by God will say that they shall enjoy (Job 33:28)?

- A. The goodness of the Lord
- B. The blessing of the Almighty
- C. The joy of living
- D. The light of life

D:B:Jb:33

33. Why does Elihu say that God does all these things even three times (Job 33:29-30)?

- A. To rescue his beloved
- B. To grant blessing on the faithful
- C. To turn people back from the pit
- D. To save the needy from the dust

C:B:Jb:33

34. What does Elihu say will shine on those whom God does all these things even three times (Job 33:29-30)?

- A. The light of God's smile
- B. The light of life
- C. The light of God's glory
- D. The splendor of the Almighty

B:B:Jb:33

35. What does Elihu tell Job he wants to do for Job (Job 33:32)?

- A. Vindicate him

- B. Pardon him
- C. Redeem him
- D. Direct him

A:B:Jb:33

36. What does Elihu tell Job to do before telling him to answer him (Job 33:31)?

- A. To bite his tongue
- B. To be silent
- C. To think
- D. To repent

B:B:Jb:33

37. What does Elihu tell Job he will do for Job if Job is silent (Job 33:33)?

- A. Instruct him in the fear of the Lord
- B. Tell him how to avoid the pit
- C. Teach him wisdom
- D. Show him the way of the righteous

C:B:Jb:33

Job 34

1. How does Elihu address those to whom he is calling to hear his words (Job 34:2)?

- A. Nobles
- B. Men of standing
- C. Wise men
- D. The simple

C:B:Jb:34

2. What simile does Elihu use to compare it to the way the tongue tastes food (Job 34:3)?

- A. The way the eyes seek wisdom
- B. The way the ear tests words
- C. The way the heart desires answers
- D. The way the flesh pursues satisfaction

B:B:Jb:34

3. What does Elihu invite the friends to learn together (Job 34:4)?

- A. What is good
- B. What is holy
- C. What is wise
- D. What is upright

A:B:Jb:34

4. How does Elihu summarize what Job is claiming (Job 34:5)?

- A. Job claims he is pure
- B. Job claims he is innocent
- C. Job claims he is without fault
- D. Job claims he is blameless

B:B:Jb:34

5. How does Elihu summarize what Job is claiming (Job 34:5)?

- A. That God has attacked him without cause
- B. That God has become his enemy
- C. That God has denied him justice
- D. That God has been unfair to him

C:B:Jb:34

6. Elihu says Job thinks he is right yet he feels he is considered to be _____ (Job 34:6)

- A. Unclean
- B. A sinner
- C. Impure
- D. A liar

D:B:Jb:34

7. Elihu says Job thinks that what does God do to him even though he is guiltless (Job 34:6)?

- A. God has abandoned him and turned away from him

- B. God's court has judged him as guilty
- C. God's arrows inflict an incurable wound
- D. God's sword has struck him down

C:B:Jb:34

8. What does Elihu say that Job drinks water like (Job 34:7)?

- A. Sorrow
- B. Scorn
- C. Pain
- D. Injustice

B:B:Jb:34

9. With whom does Elihu accuse Job of associating (Job 34:8)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Sinners
- C. Deceivers
- D. The violent

A:B:Jb:34

10. What does Elihu accuse Job of saying like the wicked (Job 34:9)?

- A. The path of the righteous is edged with thorns
- B. There is no profit in trying to please God
- C. The wicked receive what the righteous deserve
- D. God does not render justice to mortals

B:B:Jb:34

11. What does Elihu say about God in response to Job (Job 34:10)?

- A. The fool says in his heart there is no God
- B. God's ways are not our ways
- C. Far be it from God to do evil
- D. It is impossible for God to lie

C:B:Jb:34

12. How does Elihu show that God does not do wrong (Job 34:11)?

- A. He establishes justice on the earth
- B. He brings rain on the just and the unjust
- C. He sets the times and seasons of all things
- D. He repays everyone for what they have done

D:B:Jb:34

13. What does Elihu say in unthinkable that God would pervert (Job 34:12)?

- A. Goodness
- B. Uprightness
- C. Justice
- D. Righteousness

C:B:Jb:34

14. What does Elihu say would happen if God withdrew his spirit and breath (Job 34:14-15)?

- A. All humans would descend into the pit

- B. All humanity would perish
- C. Everything living would die
- D. All mortals would return to their Maker

B:B:Jb:34

15. How does Elihu say all mankind would return to the dust (Job 34:14-15)?

- A. If God withdrew his spirit and breath
- B. If God judge all of mankind justly
- C. If God desired to destroy mankind
- D. If God sent out his chariots against mankind

A:B:Jb:34

16. Who does Elihu say cannot govern (Job 34:17)?

- A. Someone who reject the cries of the fatherless
- B. Someone who hates justice
- C. Someone who plots against the righteous
- D. Someone who is violent

B:B:Jb:34

17. What does Elihu say that God says to kings (Job 34:18)?

- A. You are wicked
- B. You promote injustice
- C. You are worthless
- D. You are tyrants

C:B:Jb:34

18. What does Elihu say that God says to nobles (Job 34:18)?

- A. You promote injustice
- B. You are worthless
- C. You abuse the needy
- D. You are wicked

D:B:Jb:34

19. Who does God not favor (Job 34:19)?

- A. The wicked over the righteous
- B. The nobles over widows
- C. The rich over the poor
- D. The powerful over the needy

C:B:Jb:34

20. How does Elihu say the mighty are removed (Job 34:20)?

- A. By sword of God's word
- B. Without human hand
- C. Without the breath of his mouth
- D. In a twinkling of an eye

B:B:Jb:34

21. What does Elihu say the eyes of the Lord see (Job 34:21)?

- A. Every step of mortals
- B. Every human deed

- C. Every hidden motive
- D. Every secret action of mankind

A:B:Jb:34

22. What does Elihu say is unable to hide evildoers from God's eyes (Job 34:22)?

- A. No tall tower
- B. No deep shadow
- C. No dark cave
- D. No closed closet

B:B:Jb:34

23. Who does Elihu say cannot be hidden in utter darkness from God (Job 34:22)?

- A. The unjust
- B. Kings
- C. Evildoers
- D. The wicked

D:B:Jb:34

24. What does Elihu say God has no need of (Job 34:23)?

- A. The testimony of mortals
- B. The counsel of others
- C. To examine people further
- D. To listen to human cries

C:B:Jb:34

25. What does Elihu say God does to the mighty without inquiry (Job 34:24)?

- A. He terrifies them
- B. He shatters them
- C. He plunders them
- D. He defeats them

B:B:Jb:34

26. What does Elihu say God does to the mighty (Job 34:25)?

- A. He overthrows them at night
- B. He triumphs over them
- C. He put a yoke on their neck
- D. With the breath of his mouth he blows them away

A:B:Jb:34

27. Where does Elihu say God punishes the mighty who are wicked (Job 34:26)?

- A. In the city gate before the elders
- B. Where everyone can see them
- C. Outside the city wall
- D. In the town square

B:B:Jb:34

28. Why does Elihu say God punishes the mighty who are wicked (Job 34:27)?

- A. Because they have plundered the poor
- B. Because they have stripped gold from the temple
- C. Because they have turned from following him

- D. Because they have set traps for the righteous

C:B:Jb:34

29. What does Elihu say the mighty have caused to be heard by God (Job 34:28)?

- A. The complaints of the blameless
- B. The laments of widows
- C. The prayers of the helpless
- D. The cry of the poor

D:B:Jb:34

30. Who does Elihu say God keeps from ruling (Job 34:30)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The mighty
- C. The godless
- D. Evildoers

C:B:Jb:34

31. What does Elihu say God keeps the godless from doing (Job 34:30)?

- A. From enslaving the fatherless
- B. From laying snares for the people
- C. From lying to their servants
- D. From plundering the poor and needy

B:B:Jb:34

32. What does Elihu suppose someone says to God (Job 34:31)?

- A. I am guilty but will offend no more
- B. I am innocent and have done nothing wrong
- C. I repent in dust and ashes
- D. I am upright and have followed God's ways

A:B:Jb:34

33. On what basis does Elihu say that God should not reward Job on his terms (Job 34:33)?

- A. When he will not receive instruction
- B. When he refuses to repent
- C. When he will not confess his wrongdoings
- D. When he maintains his innocence

B:B:Jb:34

34. What do wisemen tell Elihu about Job (Job 34:35)?

- A. He is getting what he deserves
- B. He has hidden sins
- C. He speaks words without knowledge
- D. He speaks only lies and deception

C:B:Jb:34

35. Like whom does Elihu say Job is answering like (Job 34:36)?

- A. Like a law breaker
- B. Like a deceiver
- C. Like an evildoer

D. Like a wicked man

D:B:Jb:34

36. What does Elihu say Job adds to his sin (Job 36:37)?

A. Deception

B. Arrogance

C. Rebellion

D. Folly

C:B:Jb:34

37. What does Elihu say Job multiples (Job 34:37)?

A. Lies

B. Words against God

C. Sins of his youth

D. Wickedness

B:B:Jb:34

Job 35

1. What does Elihu accuse Job of saying (Job 35:2)?

- A. What good is it to be blameless
- B. Why has God attacked me
- C. I am in the right, not God
- D. I am innocent and yet I am punished

C:B:Jb:35

2. What does Elihu accuse Job of asking God (Job 35:3)?

- A. Why am I being beaten
- B. What do I gain by not sinning
- C. What have I done wrong
- D. When will this suffering end

B:B:Jb:35

3. What does Elihu tell Job to look at (Job 35:5)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The sea
- C. The mountains
- D. The land

A:B:Jb:35

4. What does Elihu ask Job (Job 35:6)?

- A. Can you overpower God with your arguments
- B. If you sin, how does that affect him
- C. Does God really listen to your complaints
- D. Why don't you turn back to God

B:B:Jb:35

5. What does Elihu ask Job (Job 35:7)?

- A. When you complain does God really listen
- B. Do your arguments influence the Almighty
- C. If you are righteous, what do you give to God
- D. If you are wicked, can you hurt God

C:B:Jb:35

6. What does Elihu say Job's wickedness affects (Job 35:8)?

- A. The poor and needy
- B. The heavenly hosts
- C. God
- D. Humans like himself

D:B:Jb:35

7. When do people cry out (Job 35:9)?

- A. When pain and suffering come
- B. Sitting on an ash heap
- C. Under a load of oppression
- D. The trouble comes upon them

C:B:Jb:35

8. From what does Elihu say people plead for relief (Job 35:9)?

- A. The threshing wheels of the oppressors
- B. The arm of the powerful
- C. The sword of oppression
- D. The arrows of the wicked

B:B:Jb:35

9. What does Elihu say God gives in the night (Job 35:10)?

- A. Songs
- B. Relief
- C. Deliverance
- D. Peace

A:B:Jb:35

10. What does Elihu say no one asks (Job 35:10)?

- A. When will God lift his hand off me
- B. Where is God my Maker
- C. Why is this happening to me
- D. What have I done wrong

B:B:Jb:35

11. Elihu says God teach humans wisdom making us wiser than what type of animals (Job 35:11)?

- A. Lions
- B. Donkeys
- C. Birds
- D. Sheep

C:B:Jb:35

12. Why does Elihu say God does not answer when people cry out (Job 35:12)?

- A. Because he already knows what his is going to do
- B. Because he knows their thoughts before they cry out
- C. Because all humans are sinful
- D. Because of the arrogance of the wicked

D:B:Jb:35

13. What does Elihu say God does not listen to (Job 35:13)?

- A. The cries of children of the deceitful
- B. The vows of the unfaithful
- C. The empty plea of the wicked
- D. The calls to prayer of evildoers

C:B:Jb:35

14. Why does Elihu say that God will not listen to Job (Job 35:14)?

- A. When Job says God's punishment is not just
- B. When Job says he does not see him
- C. When Job claims he is innocent
- D. When Job vindicates himself

B:B:Jb:35

15. Why does Elihu say that God will not listen to Job (Job 35:15)?

- A. When Job says God's anger never punishes
- B. When Job says God does not know his situation
- C. When Job claims he is innocent
- D. When Job vindicates himself

A:B:Jb:35

16. What does Elihu claim Job says God does not take notice of (Job 35:15)?

- A. Sin
- B. Wickedness
- C. Injustice
- D. Evil

B:B:Jb:35

17. With what does Elihu accuse Job of opening his mouth (Job 35:16)?

- A. Deceitful words
- B. Vain laments
- C. Empty talk
- D. Meaningless babble

C:B:Jb:35

18. Without what does Elihu accuse Job of multiplying words (Job 35:16)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Understanding
- C. Insight
- D. Knowledge

D:B:Jb:35

Job 36

1. How does Elihu see his role in the dialogues (Job 36:2)?

- A. He was the defender of God's justice
- B. He was speaking in God's behalf
- C. He was a prophet telling Job to repent
- D. He was a sage explaining wisdom to Job

B:B:Jb:36

2. What does Elihu say he will ascribe to his Maker (Job 36:3)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Holiness
- C. Justice
- D. Splendor

C:B:Jb:36

3. How does Elihu see himself as he speaks to Job (Job 36:4)?

- A. He is one who is full of wisdom
- B. He is one who understands what God is doing
- C. He is one who has true counsel for Job
- D. He is one who has perfect knowledge

D:B:Jb:36

4. How does Elihu describe God (Job 36:5)?

- A. God is good
- B. God is holy
- C. God is mighty
- D. God is faithful

C:B:Jb:36

5. Who does Elihu say God gives their rights (Job 36:6)?

- A. The needy
- B. The afflicted
- C. The fatherless and widows
- D. Foreigners

B:B:Jb:36

6. Who does Elihu say God does not take his eyes off (Job 36:7)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The wise
- C. The needy
- D. The fatherless

A:B:Jb:36

7. What does Elihu say God does for the righteous (Job 36:7)?

- A. He guides them in good ways
- B. He enthrones them with kings
- C. He gives them prosperity
- D. He keeps them alive

B:B:Jb:36

8. Who does Elihu say God tells what they have done (Job 36:8)?

- A. People who are sinful
- B. People who walk in wicked ways
- C. People who are bound with chains
- D. People who oppress their neighbors

C:B:Jb:36

9. What does Elihu say God tells those who are held fast by cords of affliction (Job 36:9)?

- A. The wicked will perish
- B. They have sinned arrogantly
- C. They are foolish in all their ways
- D. Judge is coming their way

B:B:Jb:36

10. What does Elihu say God commands those who have sinned arrogantly to do (Job 36:10)?

- A. Repent of their evil
- B. Offer a sacrifice for their sins
- C. Humble themselves
- D. Show kindness to the needy

A:B:Jb:36

11. What does Elihu will say to those who obey and serve God (Job 36:11)?

- A. They will be attain the streets of gold in heaven
- B. They will spend the rest of their days in prosperity
- C. They will be given many days of life
- D. Even their children after them will be blessed

B:B:Jb:36

12. What does Elihu say is a needed for a person to spend the rest of their days in prosperity (Job 36:11)?

- A. To walk in the ways of the righteous
- B. To repent and confess their sins
- C. To obey and serve God
- D. To turn from wickedness

C:B:Jb:36

13. If some do not listen to God what will be the outcome for them according to Elihu (Job 36:12)?

- A. They will die in poverty
- B. They will be overcome by their enemies
- C. They will return to the dust
- D. They will perish by the sword

D:B:Jb:36

14. What does Elihu say the godless harbor in their heart (Job 36:13)?

- A. Rebellion
- B. Arrogance

- C. Resentment
- D. Wickedness

C:B:Jb:36

15. What does Elihu say that the godless will not do even when God fetters them (Job 36:13)?

- A. They will not listen to God
- B. They will not cry for help
- C. They will not turn from their ways
- D. They will not confess their sins

B:B:Jb:36

16. Among whom does Elihu say the godless will die (Job 36:14)?

- A. Male prostitutes of the shrines
- B. The wicked who plunder the poor
- C. The godless who deny God
- D. The violent who abuse widows

A:B:Jb:36

17. What does Elihu say God will do to those who suffer (Job 36:15)?

- A. Turns their suffering into rejoicing
- B. Delivers them from their suffering
- C. Helps them in their time of need
- D. Rescues them from the hand of their oppressors

B:B:Jb:36

18. What does Elihu say God is doing for Job (Job 36:16)?

- A. Wooing him from the jaws of distress
- B. Turning him from the way of the wicked
- C. Rescuing him from sickness and disease
- D. Offering him a way of escape

A:B:Jb:36

19. To what does Elihu say God is doing for Job (Job 36:16)?

- A. To eat in verdant green pastures
- B. To the comfort of his table laden with choice food
- C. To be free of distress and discomfort
- D. To walk in the way of the righteous

B:B:Jb:36

20. With what does Elihu tell Job he is laden with (Job 36:17)?

- A. The rewards of those who rebel against God
- B. The curses of those who
- C. The judgment due the wicked
- D. The punishment of evildoers

C:B:Jb:36

21. What does Elihu say has taken hold of Job (Job 36:17)?

- A. Uprightness and righteousness
- B. Pain and suffering

- C. Pride and arrogance
- D. Justice and judgment

D:B:Jb:36

22. What does Elihu say Job should not let him turn aside (Job 36:18)?

- A. The prosperity of the wicked
- B. The death of his children
- C. A large bribe
- D. Injustice

C:B:Jb:36

23. What does Elihu say would not sustain Job in his distress (Job 36:19)?

- A. His prayers
- B. All his mighty efforts
- C. Complaints against the Almighty
- D. His past righteousness

B:B:Jb:36

24. What does Elihu tell Job not to long for (Job 36:20)?

- A. The night
- B. The day
- C. Relief
- D. An answer

A:B:Jb:36

25. What does Elihu say Job appears to prefer to affliction (Job 36:21)?

- A. Complaining
- B. Turning to evil
- C. Pursuing wickedness
- D. Plotting against the needy

B:B:Jb:36

26. Elihu asks who is a _____ like God (Job 36:22)?

- A. King
- B. Shepherd
- C. Teacher
- D. Judge

C:B:Jb:36

27. What does Elihu say no one really can say to God (Job 36:23)?

- A. You favor the wicked
- B. You judge the righteous
- C. You are not fair
- D. You have done wrong

D:B:Jb:36

28. What does Elihu tell Job to remember to do (Job 36:24)?

- A. To remember God's favor
- B. To humble himself before God
- C. To extol God's work

- D. To submit to God's rule

C:B:Jb:36

29. What does Elihu say all humanity has seen (Job 36:25)?

- A. God's holiness
- B. God's work
- C. God's justice
- D. God's splendor

B:B:Jb:36

30. What does Elihu say is past finding out in reference to God (Job 36:26)?

- A. The number of his years
- B. The greatness of his goodness
- C. His wisdom
- D. His justice

A:B:Jb:36

31. What does Elihu say God draws up (Job 36:27)?

- A. Plans for the future
- B. Drops of water
- C. The clouds of the heavens
- D. The dust of the earth

B:B:Jb:36

32. What does Elihu pour down showers on mankind (Job 36:28)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The divine wineskins
- C. The clouds
- D. The hosts of heaven

C:B:Jb:36

33. Where does Elihu say God thunders from (Job 36:29)?

- A. From his throne
- B. His chariot
- C. His temple
- D. From his pavilion

D:B:Jb:36

34. What does Elihu say God scatters about him (Job 36:30)?

- A. Thunder
- B. Glory
- C. Lightning
- D. Showers

C:B:Jb:36:31

35. What does Elihu say God governs (Job 36:31)?

- A. The people
- B. The nations
- C. The earth
- D. The heavens

B:B:Jb:36

36. What does Elihu say God provides in abundance (Job 36:31)?

- A. Food
- B. Kindness
- C. Wisdom
- D. Harvest

A:B:Jb:36

37. With what does Elihu say God fills hands (Job 36:32)?

- A. Food
- B. Lightning
- C. Glory
- D. Splendor

B:B:Jb:36

38. What does Elihu say announces the coming of a storm (Job 36:33)?

- A. God's splendor
- B. God's voice
- C. God's thunder
- D. The clapping of God's hands

C:B:Jb:36

39. What animal does Elihu say announces the coming of the storm (Job 36:33)?

- A. The wild oxen
- B. Lions
- C. The wild donkey
- D. Cattle

D:B:Jb:36

Job 37

1. What is Elihu's response when God's thunder announces the coming storm (Job 37:1)?

- A. He falls to the dust
- B. His heart pounds
- C. His hands clap
- D. He raises his hands

B:B:Jb:37

2. What does Elihu say to listen to when God's thunder announces the coming storm (Job 37:2)?

- A. His terror of his judgments
- B. His wise counsel
- C. The roar of his voice
- D. The words he speaks

C:B:Jb:37

3. What does Elihu say God unleashes beneath the whole heaven (Job 37:3)?

- A. His heavenly hosts
- B. His mighty power
- C. His justice
- D. His lightning

D:B:Jb:37

4. With what does Elihu say God thunders (Job 37:4)?

- A. His terrifying roar
- B. His splendor
- C. His majestic voice
- D. His glorious song

C:B:Jb:37

5. What does Elihu say are God's great things beyond (Job 37:5)?

- A. Our wisdom
- B. Our understanding
- C. Our comprehension
- D. Our ways

B:B:Jb:37

6. How does Elihu say God's voice thunders (Job 37:5)?

- A. In marvelous ways
- B. In splendid glory
- C. In truth and justice
- D. In righteousness

A:B:Jb:37

7. To what does Elihu say God says "Fall on the earth" (Job 37:6)?

- A. The rain
- B. The snow
- C. The hail

D. The dew

B:B:Jb:37

8. What is the result of God's causing the rain to be a mighty downpour (Job 37:7)?

- A. Humans are swept away
- B. Humans hide in caves and under rocks
- C. He stops all people from their work
- D. He moistens the furrows of the soil

C:B:Jb:37

9. What is the result of God's causing the rain to be a mighty downpour for the animals (Job 37:8)?

- A. They hide in caves
- B. They run into the forests
- C. They bow in worship
- D. They remain in their dens

D:B:Jb:37

10. What does Elihu say comes out of its chamber when God makes a mighty downpour (Job 37:9)?

- A. The lightning
- B. The hail
- C. The tempest
- D. The thunder

C:B:Jb:37

11. What does Elihu say the breath of God produces (Job 37:10)?

- A. Snow
- B. Ice
- C. Hail
- D. Rain

B:B:Jb:37

12. What does God scatter through the clouds (Job 37:11)?

- A. Lightning
- B. Thunder
- C. Rain
- D. Wind

A:B:Jb:37

13. What do the clouds do at God's direction (Job 37:12)?

- A. Travel from west to east over the mountains
- B. Swirl around the face of the earth
- C. Drop their rain wherever he determines
- D. Shoot lightning onto the earth

B:B:Jb:37

14. Why does Elihu say God brings the clouds (Job 37:13)?

- A. To stop violent armies

- B. To drown the wicked
- C. To punish people
- D. To destroy crops of evildoers

C:B:Jb:37

15. Why does Elihu say God brings the clouds (Job 37:13)?

- A. To fill the cisterns of the righteous
- B. To destroy the crops of evildoers
- C. To nourish the fields for his children
- D. To water the earth and show his love

D:B:Jb:37

16. What does Elihu tell Job to stop and consider (Job 37:14)?

- A. God's works of old
- B. God's justice
- C. God's wonders
- D. God's power

C:B:Jb:37

17. What does Elihu ask Job if he knows how to control (Job 37:15)?

- A. The waves
- B. The clouds
- C. The sea
- D. The wind

B:B:Jb:37

18. What does Elihu ask Job if he know as a wonder of him who is perfect in knowledge (Job 37:16)?

- A. How the clouds hang poised
- B. How the grass grows
- C. How the lightning flies
- D. How the thunder sounds

A:B:Jb:37

19. What does Elihu happens when the south wind blows (Job 37:17)?

- A. It rains torrents upon the earth
- B. Job swelters in his clothes
- C. Job catches his breath
- D. The locusts are blown onto the land

B:B:Jb:37

20. How does Elihu describe the skies (Job 37:18)?

- A. Full of clouds swirling around
- B. The pathway for the sun and moon
- C. Hard as a mirror of cast bronze
- D. The road for God's chariot

C:B:Jb:37

21. Why does Elihu say we cannot draw up our case to God (Job 37:19)?

- A. Because we will not be able to speak

- B. Because he is the judge of all
- C. Because of his splendor
- D. Because of our darkness

D:B:Jb:37

22. What does Elihu say no one can look at (Job 37:21)?

- A. God's glory
- B. The fire of God
- C. The sun
- D. The lightning

C:B:Jb:37

23. From where does Elihu picture God as coming in golden splendor (Job 37:22)?

- A. South
- B. North
- C. East
- D. West

B:B:Jb:37

24. How does Elihu say God comes (Job 37:22)?

- A. In awesome majesty
- B. In glorious splendor
- C. In shining gold
- D. In blinding glory

A:B:Jb:37

25. Elihu says God is exalted in all of the following EXCEPT (Job 37:23)

- A. Power
- B. Wisdom
- C. Justice
- D. Great righteousness

B:B:Jb:37

26. What does Elihu say is people's response because God comes in power and great righteousness (Job 37:24)?

- A. They submit to him
- B. They are silent before him
- C. They revere him
- D. They worship him

C:B:Jb:37

27. For whom does Elihu say God does not have regard (Job 37:24)?

- A. The blameless
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. The rich
- D. All the wise in heart

D:B:Jb:37

Job 38

1. What natural context did God speak to Job (Job 38:1)?

- A. An earthquake
- B. A drought
- C. A fire
- D. A storm

D:B:Jb:38

2. What did God say Job obscures (Job 38:2)?

- A. His justice
- B. His wisdom
- C. His plans
- D. His ways

C:B:Jb:38

3. With what does God say Job obscures his plans (Job 38:2)?

- A. Human empty wisdom
- B. Words without knowledge
- C. Empty complaints
- D. False accusations

B:B:Jb:38

4. What does God call on Job to do (Job 38:3)?

- A. Brace himself like a man
- B. Repent like a sinner
- C. Humble himself
- D. Sit in dust and ashes

A:B:Jb:38

5. What does God say he will do requiring an answer from Job (Job 38:3)?

- A. Show him the place of knowledge
- B. Question him
- C. Show him his sin
- D. Bring him into the divine court

B:B:Jb:38

6. What is the first question God asks Job (Job 38:4)?

- A. How many stars are there in the heavens?
- B. Does God not have a heart for all who are wise of heart?
- C. Where were you when I laid the earth's foundations?
- D. Who shut up the sea behind doors when it burst for from the womb?

C:B:Jb:38

7. What did God stretch across the foundation of the earth (Job 38:5)?

- A. The waters of the earth
- B. His hands
- C. The clouds like a garment
- D. A measuring line

D:I:Jb:38

8. What did God ask Job if he laid for the earth's foundation (Job 38:6)?

- A. Its boundaries
- B. Its walls
- C. Its cornerstone
- D. Its gates

C:B:Jb:38

9. When God laid the foundations of the earth what did the angels do (Job 38:7)?

- A. Did his bidding
- B. Shouted for joy
- C. Sang praise to God
- D. Were silent with awe

B:B:Jb:38

10. Who sang together as God laid the foundation of the earth (Job 38:7)?

- A. The morning stars
- B. The angels
- C. The heavenly hosts
- D. The trees of the forest

A:B:Jb:38

11. Behind what were the seas shut up (Job 38:8)?

- A. Gates
- B. Doors
- C. Bars
- D. Distant shores

B:I:Jb:38

12. From what did the sea burst forth (Job 38:8)?

- A. The deep
- B. Springs
- C. The womb
- D. The sky

C:A:Jb:38

13. In what did God wrap the sea (Job 38:9)?

- A. Distant lands
- B. His hands
- C. His garment
- D. Thick darkness

D:A:Jb:38

14. From what did God make the garments of the sea (Job 38:9)?

- A. Rocky shores
- B. The waves
- C. The clouds
- D. Watery depths

C:I:Jb:38

15. What did God fix for the sea (Job 38:10)?

- A. Its depths
- B. Its limits
- C. Its surging
- D. Its waves

B:B:Jb:38

16. God describes the sea as having _____ (Job 38:10)?

- A. Bars and doors
- B. Walls and gates
- C. Borders and boundary stones
- D. Shores and depths

A:I:Jb:38

17. In the sea what did God tell to halt (Job 38:11)?

- A. Its surging tides
- B. Its proud waves
- C. Its shorelines
- D. Its moving currents

B:B:Jb:38

18. What did God say to the sea (Job 38:11)?

- A. Be filled with life
- B. Cease from your violent surging
- C. This far you may come
- D. Be still and know that I am God

C:B:Jb:38

19. What did God ask Job if he had ever given orders to (Job 38:12)?

- A. The sea
- B. The clouds
- C. Rahab
- D. The morning

D:A:Jb:38

20. What did God ask Job if he had ever shaken out of the earth (Job 38:13)?

- A. The clouds
- B. Leviathan
- C. The wicked
- D. The proud

C:B:Jb:38

21. How does the earth take shape (Job 38:14)?

- A. Like bread ready for baking
- B. Like clay under a seal
- C. Like a pot
- D. Like waves of the sea

B:I:Jb:38

22. What are the wicked denied (Job 38:15)?

- A. Light

- B. Food
- C. Life
- D. Rewards

A:A:Jb:38

23. What of the wicked is broken (Job 38:15)?

- A. Their pride
- B. Their upraised arm
- C. Their proud mouths
- D. Their gnashing teeth

B:I:Jb:38

24. To what location did God ask Job if he had journeyed to (Job 38:16)?

- A. The foundations of the earth
- B. The distant lands
- C. The springs of the sea
- D. The highest mountain tops

C:I:Jb:38

25. What does God ask Job if they have been shown to Job (Job 38:17)?

- A. The springs of the sea
- B. The foundations of the earth
- C. The distant stars
- D. The gates of death

D:B:Jb:38

26. What did God ask Job if he had seen (Job 38:17)?

- A. The distant corners of the earth
- B. The windows of heaven
- C. The gates of the deepest darkness
- D. The boundaries of the sea

C:A:Jb:38

27. What did God ask Job if he comprehended (Job 38:18)?

- A. The wisdom of the ages
- B. The vast expanses of the earth
- C. The depths of the springs of the sea
- D. The heights of the mountains

B:B:Jb:38

28. What abode did God ask Job if he knew the way to (Job 38:19)?

- A. The light
- B. The deep darkness
- C. The ends of the earth
- D. The ways of righteousness

A:B:Jb:38

29. Concerning what did God ask Job if he knew the place where it resides (Job 38:19)?

- A. The foundations of the earth

- B. Darkness
- C. Light
- D. The rain

B:A:Jb:38

30. What does God say to Job in sarcasm (Job 38:31)?

- A. You have so many words of knowledge
- B. You alone know the wisdom of the sages
- C. You have lived so many years
- D. You have seen so many things

C:B:Jb:38

31. Into what storehouses does God ask Job if he had entered (Job 38:22)?

- A. The rain
- B. The ants'
- C. The clouds
- D. The snow

D:B:Jb:38

32. What storehouses did God ask Job if he had seen (Job 38:22)?

- A. The rain
- B. The deep
- C. The hail
- D. The locusts

C:I:Jb:38

33. For what days God reserve the storehouses of hail (Job 38:23)?

- A. Judgment of the wicked
- B. War and battle
- C. Plague and disease
- D. Distress and dismay

B:B:Jb:38

34. What does God ask Job where it is scattered over the earth (Job 38:24)?

- A. The east wind
- B. The clouds of the heavens
- C. The dust of the earth
- D. The rain

A:A:Jb:38

35. What does God ask Job if he knows where it is dispersed from (Job 38:24)?

- A. The hail
- B. The lightning
- C. The rain
- D. The desert storm

B:A:Jb:38

36. God asks Job who is the one who cuts a path for this (Job 38:25)?

- A. Snow
- B. The surging rivers

- C. Thunderstorm
- D. The waves of the sea

C:I:Jb:38

37. To what place does God describe the path of the thunderstorm going (Job 38:26)?

- A. The city of the wicked
- B. The mountain tops
- C. A coastal plain
- D. An uninhabited desert

D:B:Jb:38

38. What land does a thunderstorm water (Job 38:26)?

- A. Where the king lives
- B. Where Leviathan lives
- C. Where no one lives
- D. Where the turtle lives

C:B:Jb:38

39. With what does the thunderstorm make the desolate wasteland sprout (Job 38:27)?

- A. Flowers
- B. Grass
- C. Thorns and thistles
- D. Acacia trees

B:B:Jb:38

40. What does God ask Job if the rain has (Job 38:28)?

- A. A father
- B. A mother
- C. A source
- D. A home

A:B:Jb:38

41. What does God ask Job who fathers it (Job 38:28)?

- A. The snow
- B. The drops of dew
- C. The sand on the sea shore
- D. The desert grass

B:B:Jb:38

42. Where does the ice come from God asks Job (Job 38:29)?

- A. Whose hands
- B. Whose storehouse
- C. Whose womb
- D. Whose throne

C:B:Jb:38

43. What does God ask Job is given birth from the heavens (Job 38:29)?

- A. The dew

- B. The rain
- C. The snow
- D. The frost

D:A:Jb:38

44. What does God say becomes as hard as a stone (Job 38:30)?

- A. The human heart
- B. The foundation of the earth
- C. Water
- D. The mud

C:B:Jb:38

45. What does God say is frozen (Job 38:30)?

- A. The desert streams
- B. The surface of the deep
- C. The puddles along the way
- D. The human heart

B:B:Jb:38

46. Whose chains did God ask Job if he could bind (Job 38:31)?

- A. Pleiades
- B. Orion
- C. Behemoth
- D. Andromeda

A:I:Jb:38

47. Whose belt did God ask Job if he could loosen (Job 38:31)?

- A. Pleiades
- B. Orion
- C. Behemoth
- D. Andromeda

B:I:Jb:38

48. What did God ask Job if he could lead out (Job 38:32)?

- A. The Lion with its young
- B. Pleiades with its children
- C. The Bear with its cubs
- D. Orion with its warriors

C:A:Jb:38

49. What did God ask Job if he could set up (Job 38:33)?

- A. God's kingdom on earth
- B. God's covenant over his people
- C. God's justice on the earth
- D. God's dominion over the earth

D:B:Jb:38

50. What laws did God ask Job if he knew (Job 38:33)?

- A. Laws of the sea
- B. Laws of the desert

- C. Laws of the heavens
- D. Laws of the deep

C:B:Jb:38

51. What did God ask Job whether he could cover himself with (Job 38:34)?

- A. Royal robes
- B. A flood of water
- C. Clouds of glory
- D. Majestic snow

B:B:Jb:38

52. What did God ask Job whether he could raise his voice to (Job 38:34)?

- A. The clouds
- B. The snow
- C. The birds of the heaven
- D. The hail

A:I:Jb:38

53. What did God ask Job whether he sent them on their way (Job 38:35)?

- A. Hail
- B. Lightning bolts
- C. Snow
- D. Waves of the sea

B:B:Jb:38

54. What animal was pointed out as being given wisdom by God (Job 38:36)?

- A. The lion
- B. The ostrich
- C. The ibis
- D. The ant

C:B:Jb:38

55. What animal was given understanding (Job 38:36)?

- A. The ant
- B. The ox
- C. The donkey
- D. The rooster

D:B:Jb:38

56. What did God ask Job whether someone had the wisdom to do (Job 38:37)?

- A. Lay the foundations of the earth
- B. Set the boundary for the sea
- C. Count the clouds
- D. Measure the heavens

C:B:Jb:38

57. What did God say gets tipped over in the heavens (Job 38:37)?

- A. The bowls of wrath
- B. The water jars
- C. The tables of blessings

- D. The baskets of the wicked

B:B:Jb:38

58. Who did God ask Job if he hunts the prey for (Job 38:39)?

- A. The lioness
- B. The ibis
- C. The rabbit
- D. The eagle

A:B:Jb:38

59. Where do lions lie in wait (Job 38:40)?

- A. In the valleys
- B. In the thickets
- C. In the caves
- D. In the forest

B:B:Jb:38

60. God asks Job who provides the food for what animal (Job 38:41)?

- A. The deer
- B. The ant
- C. The raven
- D. The eagle

C:I:Jb:38

61. Whose young cry out to God for food (Job 38:41)?

- A. The lion's
- B. The deer's
- C. The sheep's
- D. The raven's

D:I:Jb:38

Job 39

1. What animal did God ask Job if he knew where it gave birth (Job 39:1)?

- A. Lions
- B. Mountain goat
- C. Wild ox
- D. Donkey

B:B:Jb:39

2. What did God ask Job if he could count (Job 39:2)?

- A. The sand of the sea
- B. The stars of the heavens
- C. The months until a doe gives birth
- D. The age of a tree

C:B:Jb:39

3. What time did God ask Job if he knew (Job 39:2)?

- A. When bear gives birth
- B. When an eagle learns to fly
- C. When a horse gives birth
- D. When a doe gives birth

D:B:Jb:39

4. What do the young deer do after birth in the wilds (Job 39:4)?

- A. They find rich pasture
- B. They run like a deer
- C. They thrive and grow
- D. They leap over fences

C:I:Jb:39

5. What does the young fawn do (Job 39:4)?

- A. They leap
- B. They leave and do not return
- C. They eat in green pastures
- D. They travel with their herd

B:I:Jb:39

6. What animal did God ask if Job untied its ropes (Job 39:5)?

- A. The wild donkey
- B. The wild ox
- C. The bear
- D. Leviathan

A:B:Jb:39

7. Where did God give the wild donkey its home (Job 39:6)?

- A. The forests
- B. The wastelands
- C. The plains
- D. The thickets

B:A:Jb:39

8. What was the habitat for the wild donkey (Job 39:6)?

- A. The desert
- B. The thickets by the Jordan
- C. The salt flats
- D. The rugged mountains

C:I:Jb:39

9. At what does the wild donkey laugh (Job 39:7)?

- A. The one trying to tame it
- B. The farmer's fences
- C. The bridle and plow
- D. The commotion in the town

D:I:Jb:39

10. What does the wild donkey not hear (Job 39:7)?

- A. The master's whip
- B. A braying donkey
- C. The driver's shout
- D. The cart wheels

C:A:Jb:39

11. For what does the wild donkey search (Job 39:8)?

- A. Tall grass
- B. Any green thing
- C. Rich pastures
- D. The shade of a rocky cliff

B:B:Jb:39

12. The Lord asks what will not serve a human (Job 39:9)?

- A. A wild ox
- B. A lioness
- C. A bear
- D. A wild donkey

A:B:Jb:39

13. Where will the wild ox not till behind a human (Job 39:10)?

- A. On the mountain tops
- B. In the valleys
- C. In the fertile plains
- D. By the city wall

B:B:Jb:39

14. What is the wild ox known for (Job 39:11)?

- A. It's untamable spirit
- B. It's stubbornness
- C. It's great strength
- D. It's ability to bear the yoke

C:B:Jb:39

15. What does the Lord ask Job whether he can trust a wild ox to do (Job 39:12)?

- A. Plow his fields
- B. Carry his wood
- C. Thresh his barley
- D. Haul his grain

D:B:Jb:39

16. Where does the Lord ask Job a wild ox will not bring his grain (Job 39:12)?

- A. To the market
- B. To the harvest barn
- C. To the threshing floor
- D. To the mill for grinding

C:B:Jb:39

17. What does the ostrich do joyfully (Job 39:13)?

- A. Jumps over fences
- B. Flaps its wings
- C. Flies over the land
- D. Eats grain

B:B:Jb:39

18. To what can the ostrich's wings and feathers not compare (Job 39:13)?

- A. The wings of a stork
- B. The wings of an eagle
- C. The whiteness of an egret
- D. The strength of an ox

A:B:Jb:39

19. Where does the ostrich lay her eggs (Job 39:14)?

- A. In a cave
- B. On the ground
- C. In a nest
- D. In a tree

B:B:Jb:39

20. What may trample the ostrich's eggs (Job 39:15)?

- A. A wild ox
- B. A horse
- C. A wild animal
- D. A bear

C:B:Jb:39

21. What may happen to the ostrich's eggs (Job 39:15)?

- A. A lion may devour them
- B. A fire may cook them
- C. A person may eat them
- D. A foot may crush them

D:B:Jb:39

22. What did God not endow the ostrich with (Job 39:17)?

- A. The teeth of a lion

- B. The ability to fly
- C. Wisdom
- D. Diligence

C:B:Jb:39

23. How does the ostrich treat her young (Job 39:16)?

- A. Kindly
- B. Harshly
- C. Foolishly
- D. Fairly

B:A:Jb:39

24. What does the ostrich not care about (Job 39:16)?

- A. That her labor was in vain
- B. That her young have fled
- C. That a snake has bitten her young
- D. That she has no companions

A:B:Jb:39

25. At whom does the ostrich laugh when it runs (Job 39:18)?

- A. The lion and lioness
- B. The horse and rider
- C. The chariot
- D. The wild donkey

B:B:Jb:39

26. What does the Lord ask Job if he can clothe a horse with (Job 39:19)?

- A. A garment of wool
- B. A bit and bridle
- C. A flowing mane
- D. Crown of gold

C:I:Jb:39

27. What does the Lord say the horse leaps like (Job 39:20)?

- A. A rabbit
- B. A deer
- C. A kangaroo
- D. A locust

D:B:Jb:39

28. With what does a horse strike terror (Job 39:20)?

- A. Its great strength
- B. Its speed
- C. Its proud snorting
- D. Its fearlessness

C:B:Jb:39

29. In what does the horse rejoice (Job 39:21)?

- A. Its leaping
- B. Its strength

- C. Its speed
- D. Its glory

B:I:Jb:39

30. At what does the horse laugh (Job 39:22)?

- A. Fear
- B. Soldiers
- C. Kings
- D. Wisdom

A:B:Jb:39

31. From what does the horse not shy away (Job 39:22)?

- A. The spear
- B. The sword
- C. The bow
- D. The lance

B:I:Jb:39

32. All of the following rattle at the horses side EXCEPT (Job 39:23)

- A. The quiver
- B. The flashing spear
- C. The sword
- D. The lance

C:I:Jb:39

33. When can the horse not stand still (Job 39:24)?

- A. When the whip is used
- B. When a charge is ordered
- C. When there are shouts of war
- D. When the trumpet sounds

D:I:Jb:39

34. What scent does the horse catch (Job 39:25)?

- A. The scent of blood
- B. The scent of the manger
- C. The scent of battle
- D. The scent of grass

C:B:Jb:39

35. By what does the Lord ask Job if the hawk flies by (Job 39:26)?

- A. By his understanding
- B. By his wisdom
- C. By his justice
- D. By his guidance

B:B:Jb:39

36. On what basis does the Lord ask Job does the eagle soar (Job 39:27)?

- A. At Job's command
- B. At Job's wisdom
- C. By Job's insight

D. By Job's wind

A:B:Jb:39

37. Where does the eagle dwell even at night (Job 39:28)?

- A. In a cedar of Lebanon
- B. On a cliff
- C. In the desert
- D. In its nest

B:I:Jb:39

38. What is the rocky crag for the eagle (Job 39:28)?

- A. Its home
- B. Its palace
- C. Its stronghold
- D. Its dominion

C:B:Jb:39

39. On what do the eagle's young feast (Job 39:30)?

- A. Salmon
- B. Birds
- C. Flesh of the dead
- D. Blood

D:B:Jb:39

40. Where is the eagle (Job 39:30)?

- A. Wherever there are fish
- B. Wherever there is death and destruction
- C. Wherever there are slain
- D. Wherever there are rabbits

C:B:Jb:39

41. How does the eagle detect its food from afar (Job 39:29)?

- A. By its smell
- B. By its eyes
- C. By its wisdom
- D. By its understanding

B:I:Jb:39

41. In which direction does the Lord note the hawk's wings are spread (Job 39:26)?

- A. To the south
- B. To the north
- C. To the east
- D. To the west

A:B:Jb:39

Job 40

1. What does the Lord ask Job concerning the one who contends with the Almighty (Job 40:2)?

- A. Will he instruct him?
- B. Will he correct him?
- C. Will he rebuke him?
- D. Will he justify him?

B:B:Jb:40

2. Who does God call on to answer him (Job 40:2)?

- A. He who is wise
- B. He who is blameless
- C. He who accuses God
- D. He who is but dust

C:B:Jb:40

3. What does God want the person who accuses him to do (Job 40:2)?

- A. Repent
- B. Be silent
- C. Consider his ways
- D. Answer him

D:B:Jb:40

4. Why is Job timorous about a reply to God (Job 40:3)?

- A. He sees himself as wicked
- B. He sees himself offended
- C. He sees himself as unworthy
- D. He sees himself as righteous

C:B:Jb:40

5. What non-verbal response does Job make when replying to the Lord (Job 40:4)?

- A. He hung his head
- B. He put his hand over his mouth
- C. He tore his garment in repentance
- D. He sat in the ashes

B:B:Jb:40

6. What does Job claim to have when the Lord calls on him to answer (Job 40:3)?

- A. He has no answer
- B. He has no question
- C. He has no wisdom
- D. He has no integrity

A:B:Jb:40

7. Twice, what does Job conclude in his response to the Lord (Job 40:3)?

- A. He is just before God
- B. He will say no more
- C. He will not give up his integrity
- D. He has suffered for nothing

B:B:Jb:40

8. From what circumstance did the Lord speak to Job (Job 40:6)?

- A. From an earthquake
- B. In a dream
- C. From a storm
- D. From a cloud of fire

C:B:Jb:40

9. What does God call on Job to do (Job 40:7)?

- A. Brace himself like a man
- B. Repent like a sinner
- C. Humble himself
- D. Sit in dust and ashes

A:B:Jb:40

10. What does God say he will do requiring an answer from Job (Job 40:7)?

- A. Show him the place of knowledge
- B. Question him
- C. Show him his sin
- D. Bring him into the divine court

B:B:Jb:40

11. What does the Lord accuse Job of doing (Job 40:8)?

- A. Being arrogant of heart
- B. Speaking without knowledge
- C. Discrediting his justice
- D. Rejecting his wisdom

C:B:Jb:40

12. Why does the Lord say Job condemns God (Job 40:8)?

- A. To defend himself
- B. To maintain his integrity
- C. To express his complaint
- D. To justify himself

D:B:Jb:40

13. How does the Lord describe his voice (Job 40:9)?

- A. Like a house collapsing
- B. Like a trumpet
- C. Like thunder
- D. Like a whirlwind

C:B:Jb:40

14. With what does the Lord tell Job to clothe himself (Job 40:10)?

- A. Power and dignity
- B. Honor and majesty
- C. A crown and royal robes
- D. Sackcloth and ashes

B:B:Jb:40

15. With what does the Lord tell Job to adorn himself (Job 40:10)?

- A. Glory and splendor
- B. Power and might
- C. A crown and royal robes
- D. Sackcloth and ashes

A:B:Jb:40

16. What does the Lord tell Job to do by looking at them unleashing his wrath (Job 40:11)?

- A. Look at the wicked and destroy them
- B. Look at the proud and bring them low
- C. Look at the fool and catch them in their folly
- D. Look at the evildoer and bring their evil back on them

B:B:Jb:40

17. What does the Lord say Job should unleash on the proud (Job 40:11)?

- A. His wisdom
- B. His might
- C. His wrath
- D. His justice

C:B:Jb:40

18. What does the Lord call on Job to do to the proud (Job 40:12)?

- A. Destroy them
- B. Catch them in their arrogance
- C. Expose their pride
- D. Humble them

D:B:Jb:40

19. What does the Lord call on Job to do on the wicked (Job 40:12)?

- A. They be destroyed
- B. They be silenced
- C. They be crushed
- D. They be humbled

C:B:Jb:40

20. What does the Lord call on Job to do on the wicked (Job 40:12)?

- A. They be silenced
- B. They be buried in the dust
- C. They be cut off
- D. They be humbled

B:B:Jb:40

21. What will God admit to Job if he can bury the wicked in the dust (Job 40:14)?

- A. That his own right hand can save him
- B. That his own wisdom will deliver him
- C. That his integrity will uphold him
- D. That the fear of God will be his refuge

A:B:Jb:40

22. What did God make along with Job (Job 40:15)?

- A. Leviathan
- B. Behemoth
- C. Lion
- D. Ostrich

B:B:Jb:40

23. On what does Behemoth feed (Job 40:15)?

- A. Wild animals
- B. The meat of its victims
- C. Grass
- D. Rich grains

C:B:Jb:40

24. To what animal is Behemoth compared in its feeding habits (Job 40:15)?

- A. A deer
- B. A lion
- C. A lamb
- D. An ox

D:B:Jb:40

25. Where is Behemoth's strength (Job 40:16)?

- A. In its mouth
- B. In its teeth
- C. In its loins
- D. In its legs

C:I:Jb:40

26. How does Behemoth's tail swing (Job 40:17)?

- A. Like a whip
- B. Like a cedar tree
- C. Like an arm
- D. Like a slingshot

B:B:Jb:40

27. What are the bones of Behemoth like (Job 40:18)?

- A. Bronze
- B. Solid rock
- C. Iron
- D. Ivory

A:B:Jb:40

28. What are the limbs of Behemoth like (Job 40:18)?

- A. Tubes of bronze
- B. Iron rods
- C. Pillars of stone
- D. The legs of a horse

B:B:Jb:40

29. With what does Behemoth's Maker approach it (Job 40:19)?

- A. A spear
- B. A whip
- C. A sword
- D. A bow

C:B:Jb:40

30. What brings Behemoth their produce (Job 40:20)?

- A. The wild ox
- B. The wild donkey
- C. The valleys
- D. The hills

D:B:Jb:40

31. Under what does Behemoth lie (Job 40:21)?

- A. Under the shadow of a cedar tree
- B. Under a blanket of wool
- C. Under lotus plants
- D. Under a bed of grass

C:B:Jb:40

32. Where is Behemoth hidden (Job 40:21)?

- A. In distant desert caves
- B. Among the reeds in the marsh
- C. In the depths of the sea
- D. Buried in the sand

B:B:Jb:40

33. What surround Behemoth (Job 40:22)?

- A. Poplars by the stream
- B. Mighty oaks of the desert
- C. The acacia trees of the desert
- D. Palm trees around a spring

A:B:Jb:40

34. What does not alarm Behemoth (Job 40:23)?

- A. The roaring waves of the sea
- B. A raging river
- C. The roar of a lion
- D. The wild animals

B:B:Jb:40

35. What may surge against Behemoth's mouth (Job 40:23)?

- A. The ocean tides
- B. The waves of the sea
- C. The Jordan River
- D. The east wind

C:B:Jb:40

36. How is Behemoth not able to be captured (Job 40:24)?

- A. By its legs

- B. By ropes
- C. By its ears
- D. By its eyes

D:I:Jb:40

37. What of Behemoth is not able to be pierced (Job 40:24)?

- A. Its skin
- B. Its ears
- C. Its nose
- D. Its tongue

C:I:Jb:40

Job 41

1. The Lord asks what part of Leviathan cannot be tied with a rope (Job 41:1)?

- A. Its feet
- B. Its head
- C. Its tongue
- D. Its eyes

C:I:Jb:41

2. The Lord asks what cannot be pulled in with a fishhook (Job 41:1)?

- A. Behemoth
- B. Leviathan
- C. Lion
- D. A wild ox

B:B:Jb:41

3. What cannot be put through Leviathan's nose (Job 41:2)?

- A. A cord
- B. A pin
- C. An arrow
- D. A chain

A:A:Jb:41

4. What cannot pierce Leviathan's jaw (Job 41:2)?

- A. An arrow
- B. A hook
- C. A spear
- D. A rope

B:I:Jb:41

5. What will Leviathan not do (Job 41:3)?

- A. Bow before a king
- B. Run away
- C. Beg for mercy
- D. Pull a plow

C:B:Jb:41

6. With what will Leviathan not speak (Job 41:3)?

- A. Harsh words
- B. Arrogant words
- C. Deadly words
- D. Gentle words

D:A:Jb:41

7. What agreement will Leviathan not make with you (Job 41:4)?

- A. To make it pull the plow
- B. To make it harvest your crops
- C. To make it a slave for life
- D. To make it fight for you

C:B:Jb:41

8. What can Leviathan not be made into (Job 41:5)?

- A. A captive
- B. A pet
- C. A monster
- D. A tame beast

B:I:Jb:41

9. What can Leviathan not be put on for the women in Job's house (Job 41:5)?

- A. A leash
- B. A chain
- C. A harness
- D. A bit and bridle

A:I:Jb:41

10. Among whom will Leviathan not be divided up (Job 41:6)?

- A. Kings
- B. Merchants
- C. Nobles
- D. Hunters

B:A:Jb:41

11. What will Leviathan's hide not be filled with (Job 41:7)?

- A. Arrows
- B. Swords
- C. Harpoons
- D. Knives

C:A:Jb:41

12. What will you do once and then never do again with Leviathan (Job 41:8)?

- A. Shoot an arrow at it
- B. Strike it with a sword
- C. Punch it in the nose
- D. Lay your hand on it

D:B:Jb:41

13. In regard to Leviathan what is false (Job 41:9)?

- A. Any effort to trap it
- B. Any attempt at slaying it
- C. Any hope of subduing it
- D. Any hope of taming it

C:B:Jb:41

14. In regard to Leviathan what is overpowering (Job 41:9)?

- A. Its mouth
- B. The mere sight of it
- C. Any battle with
- D. The strength of this beast

B:I:Jb:41

15. What does God conclude if no one is fierce enough to rouse Leviathan (Job 41:10)?

- A. No one can stand against God
- B. No one is strong enough to resist God
- C. No one can accuse God
- D. No one can answer back to God

A:B:Jb:41

16. Why does no one have a claim against God (Job 41:11)?

- A. Because he is the king of heaven
- B. Because everything under heaven belongs to him
- C. Because he can tame Leviathan with just a word
- D. Because he made both Leviathan and Behemoth

B:B:Jb:41

17. How does the Lord describe Leviathan's form (Job 41:12)?

- A. Awesome
- B. Majestic
- C. Graceful
- D. Terrifying

C:I:Jb:41

18. What does the Lord say is impenetrable on Leviathan (Job 41:13)?

- A. Its bones of its legs
- B. Its heart of steel
- C. Its chest and tail
- D. Its double coat of armor

D:B:Jb:41

19. What is fearsome about Leviathan (Job 41:14)?

- A. Its tail
- B. Its eyes
- C. Its teeth
- D. Its nose

C:B:Jb:41

20. What does Leviathan's back have (Job 41:15)?

- A. Plates of iron
- B. Rows of shields
- C. Ridges like mountains
- D. Bones of bronze

B:I:Jb:41

21. What cannot be parted (Job 41:17)?

- A. The shields on Leviathan's back
- B. His mouth top and bottom
- C. His eyes
- D. The grip of his claws

A:B:Jb:41

22. What does Leviathan's snort throw out (Job 41:18)?

- A. Smoke
- B. Flashes of light
- C. Bones of its victims
- D. The flesh of kings

B:B:Jb:41

23. How does the Lord describe Leviathan's eyes (Job 41:18)?

- A. Like the empty deep
- B. Like a burning fire
- C. Like the rays of dawn
- D. Like the darkest coal

C:B:Jb:41

24. What streams from Leviathan's mouth (Job 41:19)?

- A. The bones of its victims
- B. The smell of death
- C. Blood
- D. Flames

D:B:Jb:41

25. What pours from Leviathan's nostrils (Job 41:20)?

- A. The smell of death
- B. A blast of sulphur
- C. Smoke
- D. Fire

C:B:Jb:41

26. What does the breath of Leviathan do (Job 41:21)?

- A. Consumes its enemies
- B. Sets coals ablaze
- C. Terrifies warriors
- D. Kills kings

B:B:Jb:41

27. Where does Leviathan's strength reside (Job 41:22)?

- A. In its neck
- B. In its tail
- C. In its legs
- D. In its loins

A:B:Jb:41

28. What goes before Leviathan (Job 41:22)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Dismay
- C. Terror
- D. Fear

B:I:Jb:41

29. What are tightly joined in Leviathan (Job 41:23)?

- A. Its jaws
- B. Its limbs
- C. The folds of its flesh
- D. Its nostrils

C:A:Jb:41

30. How is Leviathan's chest described (Job 41:24)?

- A. A warrior's shield
- B. Tough as nails
- C. Strong as iron
- D. Hard as rock

D:I:Jb:41

31. How is Leviathan's chest described (Job 41:24)?

- A. Tough as nails
- B. An impenetrable shield
- C. Hard as a lower millstone
- D. Strong as iron

C:B:Jb:41

32. When do the terrified mighty retreat before Leviathan (Job 41:25)?

- A. When it attacks
- B. When it thrashes
- C. When it growls
- D. When it advances

B:I:Jb:41

33. What happens when Leviathan rises up (Job 41:25)?

- A. The mighty are terrified
- B. Kings fear and flee
- C. Armies are dismayed
- D. The wise keep their distance

A:B:Jb:41

34. All of the following are listed as having no effect on Leviathan EXCEPT (Job 41:26)

- A. The sword
- B. The chariot
- C. The spear
- D. The javelin

B:B:Jb:41

35. What does Leviathan treat like straw (Job 41:27)?

- A. Bronze
- B. Steel
- C. Iron
- D. Flint

C:B:Jb:41

36. What does Leviathan treat like rotten wood (Job 41:27)?

- A. Steel
- B. Iron
- C. Flint
- D. Bronze

D:B:Jb:41

37. What will not make Leviathan flee (Job 41:27)?

- A. The sword
- B. The spear
- C. The arrows
- D. The slingstones

C:I:Jb:41

38. What are slingstones like to Leviathan (Job 41:27)?

- A. Straw
- B. Chaff
- C. Dust in the wind
- D. Rain drops

B:B:Jb:41

39. What is a club like to Leviathan (Job 41:28)?

- A. A piece of straw
- B. Dust in the wind
- C. A wet reed
- D. A broken branch

A:B:Jb:41

40. At what does Leviathan laugh (Job 41:28)?

- A. An approaching army
- B. The rattling of the lance
- C. The swinging of the sword
- D. The war trumpet

B:B:Jb:41

41. What are the undersides of Leviathan likened to (Job 41:30)?

- A. Shields of bronze
- B. Sharpened flint
- C. Jagged potsherds
- D. A lower millstone

C:B:Jb:41

42. What kind of trail does Leviathan leave (Job 41:30)?

- A. Like a snake in the leaves
- B. Like a bear in a forest
- C. Like a lion dragging its prey
- D. Like a threshing sledge in mud

D:B:Jb:41

43. How does Leviathan stir up the sea (Job 41:31)?

- A. Like a stormy sea

- B. Like the flooding Nile
- C. Like a pot of ointment
- D. Like a bowl of porridge

C:B:Jb:41

44. What would one think of the wake left behind Leviathan (Job 41:32)?

- A. The deep was covered in snow
- B. The deep had white hair
- C. The deep was like sheaves waving in the breeze
- D. The deep was full of dead men's bones

B:B:Jb:41

45. What is Leviathan a creature without (Job 41:33)?

- A. Fear
- B. Humility
- C. Wisdom
- D. Knowledge

A:B:Jb:41

46. On whom does Leviathan look down on (Job 41:34)?

- A. All humankind
- B. The haughty
- C. The wicked
- D. All evildoers

B:B:Jb:41

47. Leviathan is king of all what group (Job 41:34)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The evildoers
- C. The proud
- D. The rebellious

C:B:Jb:41

47. What is Leviathan's relationship to the proud (Job 41:34)?

- A. He devours them
- B. He strikes them down
- C. He is their advocate
- D. He is king of them

D:B:Jb:41

Job 42

1. When Job replied to God what did he say to the Lord (Job 42:2)?

- A. I know I have sinned
- B. I know you can do all things
- C. I know that you alone are holy
- D. I know that I am innocent

B:B:Jb:42

2. What does Job say to the Lord cannot be thwarted (Job 42:2)?

- A. Any purpose of God
- B. The justice of the Almighty
- C. The wisdom of God
- D. The decisions of the Lord

A:B:Jb:42

3. Without what had Job obscured the Lord's plans (Job 42:3)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Knowledge
- C. Discretion
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Jb:42

4. What kind of things does Job admit speaking of (Job 42:3)?

- A. Things he wondered about
- B. Things he pondered in his heart
- C. Things he did not understand
- D. Things he should not have said

C:B:Jb:42

5. Of what does Job admit that he had spoken (Job 42:3)?

- A. Things that were his complaints
- B. Things that maintained his integrity
- C. Things that were better left unsaid
- D. Things too wonderful for him to know

D:B:Jb:42

6. What had God told Job to do (Job 42:4)?

- A. Reflect
- B. Weep
- C. Listen
- D. Repent

C:B:Jb:42

7. How did God speak to Job (Job 42:4)?

- A. He rebuked him
- B. He questioned him
- C. He invited him
- D. He defended him

B:B:Jb:42

8. What did God call on Job to do after he questioned him (Job 42:4)?

- A. To answer him
- B. To repent before him
- C. To worship him
- D. To state his case

A:B:Jb:42

9. Job said that he had heard of God but now what was different (Job 42:5)?

- A. Now he realized his folly
- B. Now his eyes had seen him
- C. Now his ears had heard the word of the Almighty
- D. Now he had come face to face with God

B:B:Jb:42

10. What was Job's response after saying his eyes had seen him (Job 42:6)?

- A. He humbled himself before the mighty hand of God
- B. He still wondered why
- C. He despised himself
- D. He affirmed that he was upright

C:B:Jb:42

11. What was Job's response after saying his eyes had seen him (Job 42:6)?

- A. He bowed to the ground
- B. He asked for wisdom and the fear of the Lord
- C. He defended his integrity
- D. He repented in dust and ashes

D:B:Jb:42

12. Who did God address after he said these things to Job (Job 42:7)?

- A. Bildad
- B. Zophar
- C. Eliphaz
- D. Elihu

C:B:Jb:42

13. What was Eliphaz's tribal affiliation (Job 42:7)?

- A. He was an Edomite
- B. He was a Temanite
- C. He was a Moabite
- D. He was an Ammonite

B:B:Jb:42

14. What was God's response to Eliphaz (Job 42:7)?

- A. He was angry with him
- B. He was disappointed in him
- C. He instructed Eliphaz on what he should have said
- D. He called for Eliphaz to reconcile with Job

A:B:Jb:42

15. Why was God angry with Eliphaz (Job 42:7)?

- A. Because he had condemned the righteousness of Job
- B. Because he had spoken what was not true to/about God
- C. Because he had condemned Job
- D. Because he had not comforted Job

B:B:Jb:42

16. How does God refer to Job when talking to Eliphaz (Job 42:7)?

- A. As king
- B. As his sage
- C. As his servant
- D. As his friend

C:B:Jb:42

17. What sacrifice did God require of Eliphaz (Job 42:8)?

- A. A sheep and a ram
- B. An ox and a male goat
- C. Three sheep and three goats
- D. Seven bulls and seven rams

D:B:Jb:42

18. What sacrifice did God require at the hands of Eliphaz (Job 42:8)?

- A. A grain offering
- B. A freewill offering
- C. A burnt offering
- D. A sin offering

C:B:Jb:42

19. What did God say Job was to do for Eliphaz and his friends (Job 42:8)?

- A. Offer a sacrifice for them
- B. Pray for them
- C. Instruct them in the way
- D. Put ashes on their foreheads

B:B:Jb:42

20. What did the Lord do for Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar (Job 42:9)?

- A. He accepted Job's prayer
- B. He blessed their sacrifices
- C. He accepted their repentance
- D. He forgave them

A:B:Jb:42

21. How did God not deal with Eliphaz (Job 42:8)?

- A. According as his sin deserved
- B. According to his folly
- C. According to his wickedness
- D. According to his lack of compassion on Job

B:B:Jb:42

22. Bildad was from what tribal group (Job 42:9)?

- A. He was an Edomite

- B. He was a Temanite
- C. He was a Shuhite
- D. He was a Naamathite

C:B:Jb:42

23. Zophar was from what tribal group (Jbo 42:9)?

- A. He was an Edomite
- B. He was a Temanite
- C. He was a Shuhite
- D. He was a Naamathite

D:B:Jb:42

24. What did God do after Job prayed for his friends (Job 42:10)?

- A. He forgave Job's sin
- B. He told Job why
- C. He restored his fortunes
- D. He reconciled to Job

C:B:Jb:42

25. How much did God give Job after Job had prayed for his friends (Job 42:10)?

- A. Exactly what he had before
- B. Twice what he had before
- C. Three times what he had before
- D. Seven times what he had before

B:B:Jb:42

26. Who ate with Job once God had restored his fortunes as before (Job 42:11)?

- A. His father and mother
- B. His wife and children
- C. His brothers and sisters
- D. His three friends

C:B:Jb:42

27. His family and friends consoled him over the trouble who had brought on Job (Job 42:11)?

- A. Satan
- B. Job's pride
- C. Angels
- D. The Lord

D:B:Jb:42

28. What did his family and friends give Job after he was restored (Job 42:11)?

- A. Rubies and gems
- B. Cattle and herds
- C. A piece of silver and gold ring
- D. Golden earrings and a silver ring

C:B:Jb:42

29. What did the Lord do for the later part of Job's life (Job 42:12)?

- A. Rescued him

- B. Blessed him
- C. Instructed him
- D. Forgave him

B:B:Jb:42

30. After Job was restored how many sheep did he have (Job 42:12)?

- A. Fourteen thousand
- B. Ten thousand
- C. Seven thousand
- D. Five thousand

A:B:Jb:42

31. After Job was restored how many camels did he have (Job 42:12)?

- A. A thousand
- B. Six thousand
- C. Seven thousand
- D. Ten thousand

B:B:Jb:42

32. After Job was restored how yoke of oxen did he have (Job 42:12)?

- A. Five hundred
- B. Three thousand
- C. A thousand
- D. One hundred

C:B:Jb:42

33. After Job was restored how many donkeys did he have (Job 42:12)?

- A. Five hundred
- B. Three thousand
- C. One hundred
- D. A thousand

D:B:Jb:42

34. After Job was restored how many sons and daughters did he have (Job 42:13)?

- A. Five sons and three daughters
- B. Five sons and five daughters
- C. Seven sons and three daughters
- D. Tens sons and five daughters

C:B:Jb:42

35. All the following were named daughters of Job after his restoration EXCEPT (Job 42:14)

- A. Jemimah
- B. Tamar
- C. Keziah
- D. Keren-Happuch

B:B:Jb:42

36. What was special about Job's daughters (Job 42:15)?

- A. Job gave them an inheritance along with their brothers

- B. Job gave them each a piece of silver and a gold ring
- C. Job had them marry Jewish descendants of Abraham
- D. Job allowed them to stay in his home until he died

A:B:Jb:42

37. How many years did Job live after he was restored (Job 42:16)?

- A. Eighty
- B. One hundred and forty
- C. One hundred and seventy-five
- D. Two hundred and ten

B:B:Jb:42

38. How many generations of children did Job see after he was restored (Job 42:16)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

C:B:Jb:42

Psalms Multiple Choice Questions for Biblelearning.org
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By Ted Hildebrandt

Psalm 1

1. One is blessed who does not _____ (Ps. 1:1)

- A. Run in the path of fools
- B. Walk in step with the wicked
- C. Walk across the path of the sinners
- D. Run on the street of evil doers

B:B:Ps:1

2. One is blessed who does not _____ (Ps. 1:1)

- A. Run in the path of fools
- B. Walk across the path of the sinners
- C. Run on the street of evil doers
- D. Stand in the ways that sinners take

D:B:Ps:1

3. One is blessed who does not _____ (Ps. 1:1)

- A. Sit in the company of mockers
- B. Run in the path of fools
- C. Walk across the path of the sinners
- D. Run on the street of evil doers

A:B:Ps:1

4. One is blessed who does not do any of these EXCEPT (Ps. 1:1)

- A. Sit in the company of mockers
- B. Walk in step with the wicked
- C. Stand in the ways that sinners take
- D. Run on the street of evil doers

D:B:Ps:1

5. The one who does not walk in step with the wicked is _____ (Ps. 1:1)

- A. Righteous
- B. Good
- C. Blessed
- D. Favored

C:B:Ps:1

6. In what does the blessed person delight (Ps. 1:2)?

- A. The fear of the Lord
- B. The law of the Lord
- C. The paths of the righteous
- D. The sacrifice of praise

B:B:Ps:1

7. What does the blessed person do with God's law (Ps. 1:2)?

- A. Meditates on it
- B. Hides it in their heart
- C. Obeys it
- D. Teaches it the next generation

A:B:Ps:1

8. On what does the blessed person meditate day and night (Ps. 1:2)?

- A. The commandments
- B. The statues
- C. The law
- D. The word of the Lord

C:B:Ps:1

9. When does the blessed person meditate on the law (Ps. 1:2)?

- A. In the morning
- B. In the evening
- C. All day
- D. Day and night

D:B:Ps:1

10. The blessed person is likened to a _____ (Ps. 1:3)

- A. Tree
- B. Fruitful vine
- C. Cedar of Lebanon
- D. Grain of wheat

A:B:Ps:1

11. Where does the Psalmist say the blessed one will be planted (Ps. 1:3)?

- A. In the temple
- B. By streams of water
- C. In a fertile valley
- D. By a well of the righteous

B:B:Ps:1

12. What does the blessed one produce (Ps. 1:3)?

- A. Grapes
- B. A harvest
- C. Fruit
- D. 100 ears of grain

C:B:Ps:1

13. What results from the actions of the blessed person (Ps. 1:3)?

- A. They reap an abundant reward
- B. They receive a heavenly home
- C. Praise of God
- D. They prosper

D:B:Ps:1

14. The Psalmist compares the wicked to _____ (Ps. 1:4)

- A. A rotten tree
- B. A withered flower
- C. Chaff
- D. Thorns

C:B:Ps:1

15. Who does the Psalmist compare to the chaff that is blown away (Ps. 1:4)?

- A. The sinner
- B. The wicked
- C. The mocker
- D. The fool

B:B:Ps:1

16. What happens to the chaff/wicked (Ps. 1:4)?

- A. They are blown away
- B. They are burned up
- C. They are thrown out
- D. They are eaten by birds

A:B:Ps:1

17. Where will the wicked not stand (Ps. 1:5)?

- A. In the presence of the righteous
- B. Before God
- C. In the judgment
- D. In the temple

C:B:Ps:1

18. Where will sinners not stand (Ps. 1:5)?

- A. In the home of the upright
- B. In the assembly of the righteous
- C. In the temple
- D. In the gateway with the just

B:B:Ps:1

19. Who will not stand in the assembly of the righteous (Ps. 1:5)?

- A. Wicked
- B. Mockers
- C. Fools
- D. Sinners

D:B:Ps:1

20. What does the Lord watch over (Ps. 1:6)?

- A. The way of the righteous
- B. The path of the just
- C. The home of the fatherless
- D. The gate of the wise

A:B:Ps:1

21. What leads to destruction (Ps. 1:6)?

- A. The path of fools

- B. The way of the wicked
- C. The counsel of sinners
- D. The advice of mockers

B:B:Ps:1

22. Who watches over the way of the righteous (Ps. 1:6)?

- A. God Almighty
- B. El Shaddai
- C. The LORD
- D. The Most High

C:B:Ps:1

Psalm 2

1. What do the nations do (Ps. 2:1)?

- A. Rebel
- B. Conspire
- C. Complain
- D. Turn away

B:B:Ps:2

2. What do the people do in vain (Ps. 2:1)?

- A. Rebel
- B. Attack
- C. Plot
- D. Sin

C:I:Ps:2

3. Who rises up against the Lord and his anointed (Ps. 2:2)?

- A. The nations
- B. The people
- C. The priests
- D. The kings

D:B:Ps:2

4. Who band together against the Lord and his anointed (Ps. 2:2)?

- A. The rulers
- B. The people
- C. The nations
- D. The prophets

A:I:Ps:2

5. Against whom do the kings of the earth rise up (Ps. 2:2)?

- A. The Lord and his hosts
- B. The Lord and his anointed
- C. The Almighty and his chosen ones
- D. The righteous on the earth

B:B:Ps:2

6. What do the kings of the earth want to break (Ps. 2:3)?

- A. Skulls
- B. Commands
- C. Chains
- D. An iron yoke

C:I:Ps:2

7. What do the kings of the earth want to throw off (Ps. 2:3)?

- A. Their yoke
- B. Their commands
- C. Their laws
- D. Their shackles

D:I:Ps:2

8. Who laughs at the kings of the earth rising up (Ps. 2:4)?

- A. The One Enthroned in heaven
- B. The Lord of hosts
- C. God Almighty ruler of heaven and earth
- D. He who rides the clouds

A:B:Ps:2

9. What does the Lord do to the kings of the earth rising up against him (Ps. 2:5)?

- A. He chained them with shackles
- B. He rebukes them in his anger
- C. He calls them to repentance
- D. He sends out his hosts against them

B:B:Ps:2

10. With what does the Lord terrify the kings of the earth (Ps. 2:5)?

- A. His justice
- B. His mighty hand
- C. His wrath
- D. His judgment

C:I:Ps:2

11. What does God call Zion (Ps. 2:6)?

- A. His eternal home
- B. His holy temple
- C. His throne on earth
- D. His holy mountain

D:B:Ps:2

12. Who does God install on Zion (Ps. 2:6)?

- A. My king
- B. My holy priest
- C. My Son
- D. My prophet

A:B:Ps:2

13. What is God call his holy mountain (Ps. 2:6)?

- A. Zaphon
- B. Zion
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Shiloh

B:B:Ps:2

14. What was the Lord's decree that is proclaimed (Ps. 2:7)?

- A. You are my blessed one
- B. You are my royal priest
- C. You are my son
- D. You are my wife

C:B:Ps:2

15. What did the Lord proclaim he had become today (Ps. 2:7)?

- A. Your God
- B. Your husband
- C. Your fortress
- D. Your father

D:B:Ps:2

16. What did the Lord say he make his son's inheritance (Ps. 2:8)?

- A. The peoples
- B. The kings
- C. The nations
- D. The mountains

C:B:Ps:2

17. What did the Lord say he would make the son's possession (Ps. 2:8)?

- A. The peoples
- B. The ends of the earth
- C. Heaven and earth
- D. All things

B:I:Ps:2

18. With what will the son break the kings of the earth (Ps. 2:9)?

- A. A rod of iron
- B. A bronze hammer
- C. The sword
- D. Threshing wheel

A:B:Ps:2

19. The kings of the earth will be dashed to pieces like _____ (Ps. 2:9)

- A. Glass window
- B. Pottery
- C. Door
- D. Oil press

B:B:Ps:2

20. To what quality does Psalm 2 call on the kings of the earth to be (Ps. 2:10)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Faithful
- C. Wise
- D. Just

C:I:Ps:2

21. To what does Psalm 2 call the rulers of the earth to be (Ps. 2:10)?

- A. Humbled
- B. Careful
- C. Loyal
- D. Warned

D:I:Ps:2

22. With what does the Psalmist say the kings of the earth should serve (Ps. 2:11)?

- A. With faithfulness

- B. With justice
- C. With fear
- D. With obedience

C:B:Ps:2

23. What does the Psalmist tell the kings of the earth that they should do with trembling (Ps. 2:11)?

- A. Recite the Lord's law
- B. Celebrate the Lord's rule
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Offer sacrifices on the Lord's holy mountain

B:I:Ps:2

24. What should the kings do in order to avoid the son's anger (Ps. 2:12)?

- A. Kiss him
- B. Bow before him
- C. Fulfill their vows
- D. Offer sacrifices

A:B:Ps:2

25. What will the Son's response be if the kings do not kiss him (Ps. 2:12)?

- A. He will be forgiving
- B. He will be angry
- C. He will judge them
- D. He will dash them in pieces

B:I:Ps:2

26. What can the Son's wrath do (Ps. 2:12)?

- A. Shatter their city gates
- B. Destroy his enemies
- C. Flare up
- D. Burn forever

C:I:Ps:2

27. Who are blessed at the end of Psalm 2 (Ps. 2:12)?

- A. All who submit to the Son
- B. All who follow the law of the Lord
- C. All who walk in righteousness
- D. All who take refuge in the Son

D:B:Ps:2

Psalm 3

1. The Psalmist exclaims "how many are _____" (Ps. 3:1)

- A. My enemies
- B. The wicked
- C. My foes
- D. Those who attack me

C:B:Ps:3

2. What does the Psalmist complain that many are saying of him (Ps. 3:2)?

- A. God will not deliver him
- B. He will never see the light of day
- C. God will judge him
- D. The Lord will remove his shield

A:B:Ps:3

3. What does the Psalmist claim God is protecting him (Ps. 3:3)?

- A. A fortress
- B. A shield
- C. A rock
- D. A cleft in the rock

B:B:Ps:3

4. What does the Psalmist call the Lord his shield (Ps. 3:3)?

- A. My righteousness
- B. My rock
- C. My judge
- D. My glory

D:B:Ps:3

5. What does the Lord lift for the Psalmist (Ps. 3:3)?

- A. His head
- B. His arm
- C. His face
- D. His spear

A:B:Ps:3

6. From where does the Lord answer the Psalmist when he calls out (Ps. 3:4)?

- A. From the temple of the Lord
- B. From his holy mountain
- C. From Zion
- D. From his heavenly throne

B:B:Ps:3

7. When did the Lord answer the Psalmist from his holy mountain (Ps. 3:4)?

- A. When he ran into the desert
- B. When the enemy triumphed over him
- C. When he called out to the Lord
- D. When he sank into the pit

C:I:Ps:3

8. What does the Lord do from his holy mountain (Ps. 3:4)?

- A. He judges the wicked
- B. He swallows the evil doers
- C. He rescues the Psalmist
- D. He answers the Psalmist

D:I:Ps:3

9. What does the Psalmist do because the Lord sustains him (Ps. 3:5)?

- A. Sleeps
- B. Hopes
- C. Triumphs
- D. Rejoices

A:B:Ps:3

10. Why does the Psalmist lay down and sleep (Ps. 3:5)?

- A. Because his hope is in the Lord
- B. Because the Lord sustains me
- C. Because his enemy is defeated
- D. Because his trust is in the Lord

B:B:Ps:3

11. When will the Psalmist not fear (Ps. 3:6)?

- A. Though his enemy has built a trap for him
- B. Though the doors of death open for him
- C. Though tens of thousand assail him
- D. Though he hides in the shadow of the Almighty

C:B:Ps:3

12. The Psalmist claims he will not fear even though how many assail him (Ps. 3:6)?

- A. A thousand
- B. Tens of thousands
- C. A legion
- D. As many as the sand of the sea

B:I:Ps:3

13. What will the Psalmist not do even though tens of thousands assail him (Ps. 3:6)?

- A. Rejoice
- B. Flee
- C. Quit
- D. Fear

D:B:Ps:3

14. The Psalmist calls for God to arise and do what for him (Ps. 3:7)?

- A. Hide him
- B. Protect him
- C. Deliver him
- D. Pardon him

C:B:Ps:3

15. What does the Psalmist call on God to do against his enemies (Ps. 3:7)?

- A. Strike them with his sword
- B. Strike them on the jaw
- C. Break their bones
- D. Shoot his arrows against them

B:B:Ps:3

16. What does the Psalmist call on God to do against his enemies (Ps. 3:7)?

- A. Break their teeth
- B. Strike them with his sword
- C. Break their bones
- D. Shoot his arrows against them

A:B:Ps:3

17. Whose teeth does the Psalmist call on God to break (Ps. 3:7)?

- A. Sinners
- B. Wicked
- C. Fools
- D. His foes

B:B:Ps:3

18. What does the Psalmist say comes from the Lord (Ps. 3:8)?

- A. Justice
- B. Mercy
- C. Deliverance
- D. Compassion

C:B:Ps:3

19. On whom does the Psalmist request that blessings come (Ps. 3:8)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The generous
- C. God's chosen ones
- D. God's people

D:B:Ps:3

20. Psalm 3 according to the title sets the psalm in what historical context?

- A. David's sin with Bathsheba
- B. When David fled from his son Absalom
- C. When David hid from Saul
- D. When David brought the ark into Jerusalem

B:B:Ps:3

Psalm 4

1. The psalmist in Psalm 4 calls gives God what title when he asks to be answered when he calls (Ps. 4:1)?

- A. My righteous God
- B. Our Lord of hosts
- C. Almighty God
- D. The Lord of heaven and earth

A:I:Ps:4

2. From what does the psalmist ask for relief (Ps. 4:1)?

- A. The enemy
- B. Distress
- C. Terror
- D. Anxiety

B:B:Ps:4

3. What does the psalmist ask be heard by righteous God (Ps. 4:1)?

- A. His cry
- B. His complaint
- C. His prayer
- D. His plea

C:B:Ps:4

4. What does the psalmist complain that people have turned his glory into (Ps. 4:2)?

- A. Darkness
- B. Uncleaness
- C. Despair
- D. Shame

D:B:Ps:4

5. The Psalmist asks how long the people will seek _____ (Ps. 4:2)

- A. Wickedness
- B. False gods
- C. Adultery
- D. Lies

B:B:Ps:4

6. The Psalmist accuses people of turning his glory into shame and what does it ask God in regard to that (Ps. 4:2)?

- A. Why
- B. What for
- C. How long
- D. How many

C:B:Ps:4

7. What does the Psalmist say the people love (Ps. 4:2)?

- A. Delusions
- B. False gods

- C. Lies
- D. Violence

A:B:Ps:4

8. Who has the Lord set apart for himself (Ps. 4:3)?

- A. The righteous
- B. His chosen ones
- C. His servants the prophets
- D. His faithful servant

D:B:Ps:4

9. What has the Lord done for his faithful servant (Ps. 4:3)?

- A. Set them apart
- B. Hidden them away
- C. Protected them
- D. Hidden them in the cleft of a rock

A:B:Ps:4

10. When does the Lord hear (Ps. 4:3)?

- A. When I turn to him
- B. When I call to him
- C. When the foe is near
- D. When he visits his servants

B:B:Ps:4

11. The Psalmist tells the participants to do what two things when they are on their beds (Ps. 4:4)?

- A. Rejoice and celebrate
- B. Reflect and make a joyful shout
- C. Tremble and do not sin
- D. Fast and pray

C:B:Ps:4

12. The Psalmist tells the participants to do what two things (Ps. 4:4)?

- A. Rejoice and celebrate
- B. Search their hearts and be silent
- C. Reflect and make a joyful shout
- D. Fast and pray

B:B:Ps:4

13. What does the Psalmist tell the participants to offer (Ps. 4:5)?

- A. Faithful prayers for God's mercy
- B. Sin offerings
- C. Confession of their sins
- D. The sacrifices of the righteous

D:B:Ps:4

14. Along with the sacrifices of the righteous what does the Psalmist tell the participants to do (Ps. 4:5)?

- A. Shout to the Lord

- B. Rejoice in the love of the Lord
- C. Trust in the Lord
- D. Forsake their wicked ways

C:B:Ps:4

15. What does the Psalmist say many are asking (Ps. 4:6)?

- A. Who will rescue us
- B. Who will bring us prosperity
- C. Who will hide us from evil
- D. Who will protect us from the foe

B:B:Ps:4

16. What does the Psalmist ask God to shine on us (Ps. 4:6)?

- A. The light of his face
- B. The glory of the Lord
- C. Mercy and grace
- D. The rays of the sun

A:B:Ps:4

17. What does the Psalmist ask God to fill his heart with (Ps. 4:7)?

- A. Strength
- B. Joy
- C. Love
- D. Thankfulness

B:B:Ps:4

18. How does the Psalmist describe the type of joy he wants God to fill his heart with (Ps. 4:7)?

- A. As when he has been victorious over the enemy
- B. As when he rests by a quiet stream
- C. As when their grain and new wine abound
- D. As when he finds rest in God's tabernacle

C:B:Ps:4

19. What does the Psalmist say he will do in peace (Ps. 4:8)?

- A. Thank the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Be anointed and feast
- D. Lie down and sleep

D:B:Ps:4

20. Where does the Lord alone make the Psalmist dwell (Ps. 4:8)?

- A. In righteousness
- B. In justice
- C. In safety
- D. In confidence

C:B:Ps:4

21. For whom was Psalm 4 given after it was written (Ps. 4/5 title)?

- A. For the congregation

- B. For the director of music
 - C. For Asaph
 - D. For God's elect people
- B:I:Ps:4

Psalm 5

1. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to consider (Ps. 5:1)?

- A. His cry for help
- B. His lament
- C. His confession
- D. His call for protection

B:B:Ps:5

2. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord to hear (Ps. 5:2)?

- A. His cry for help
- B. His lament
- C. His confession
- D. His call for protection

A:B:Ps:5

3. To whom does the Psalmist say he prays for help (Ps. 5:2)?

- A. The Lord most high
- B. The Lord of hosts
- C. My King and my God
- D. God, his rock and fortress

C:B:Ps:5

4. When does the Psalmist call on God to hear his voice (Ps. 5:3)?

- A. In the morning
- B. In the evening
- C. At noon
- D. When he is in distress

A:I:Ps:5

5. What does the Psalmist say he will lay before the Lord in the morning (Ps. 5:3)?

- A. His cry for help
- B. His lament
- C. His hopes and fears
- D. His requests

D:B:Ps:5

6. Besides laying out his requests to the Lord in the morning what else does the Psalmist do (Ps. 5:3)?

- A. Lies down and sleeps
- B. Hides in the shadows of his wings
- C. Waits expectantly
- D. Seeks his face

C:B:Ps:5

7. What kind of people are not welcome to God (Ps. 5:4)?

- A. Wicked
- B. Evil
- C. Rebellious
- D. Violent

B:I:Ps:5

8. With what is God not pleased (Ps. 5:4)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Evil
- C. Rebellion
- D. Violence

A:B:Ps:5

9. What is God's response to wickedness (Ps. 5:4)?

- A. He hates it
- B. He destroys it
- C. He judges it
- D. He is not pleased with it

D:B:Ps:5

10. Who cannot stand in God's presence (Ps. 5:5)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The evil
- C. The arrogant
- D. The enemy

C:B:Ps:5

11. Where can the arrogant not stand (Ps. 5:5)?

- A. In God's house
- B. In God's presence
- C. On Zion
- D. In God's holy temple

B:B:Ps:5

12. Who does God hate (Ps. 5:5)?

- A. All who do wrong
- B. The wicked
- C. The doers of evil
- D. Those who worship idols

A:B:Ps:5

13. Who does the Lord detest (Ps. 5:6)?

- A. The greedy and idolatrous
- B. The bloodthirsty and deceitful
- C. The wicked and rebels
- D. The arrogant and violent

B:B:Ps:5

14. Who does God destroy (Ps. 5:6)?

- A. Those who are wicked
- B. Those who turn aside
- C. Those who tell lies
- D. Those who are violent

C:B:Ps:5

15. Where can the Psalmist go by God's great love (Ps. 5:7)?

- A. To Mount Zion
- B. To his heavenly home
- C. To the holy tent of meeting
- D. To God's house

D:B:Ps:5

16. Toward what does the Psalmist bow down (Ps. 5:7)?

- A. Your holy temple
- B. Your holy mountain
- C. Your holy city
- D. Your heavenly abode

A:B:Ps:5

17. How does the Psalmist bow down toward God's holy temple (Ps. 5:7)?

- A. In humility
- B. In reverence
- C. In righteousness
- D. In repentance

B:B:Ps:5

18. What does the Psalmist ask God to lead him in (Ps. 5:8)?

- A. Your justice
- B. Your holiness
- C. Your righteousness
- D. Your compassion

C:B:Ps:5

19. What does the Psalmist request that God make before him (Ps. 5:8)?

- A. A gentle path
- B. A pleasant pasture
- C. A gentle stream
- D. A straight way

D:I:Ps:5

20. The Psalmist asks to be led in God's righteous because of _____ (Ps. 5:8)

- A. His enemies
- B. His avenger
- C. His frailty
- D. His mercy

A:B:Ps:5

21. What cannot be trusted (Ps. 5:9)?

- A. The plans of the foe
- B. A word of the enemy
- C. The lies of the wicked
- D. The plans of the ungodly

B:I:Ps:5

22. With what is the enemies' heart filled (Ps. 5:9)?

- A. Violence
- B. Deceit
- C. Malice
- D. Wrath

C:B:Ps:5

23. What is the throat of the enemy likened to (Ps. 5:9)?

- A. A deep pit
- B. An open wound
- C. A walled prison
- D. An open grave

D:B:Ps:5

24. What do the enemies do with their tongues (Ps. 5:9)?

- A. Declare evil
- B. Slander
- C. Tell lies
- D. Destroy their neighbors

C:B:Ps:5

25. What does the Psalmist request that God declare concerning his enemies (Ps. 5:10)?

- A. Justice
- B. Guilty
- C. Condemned
- D. Their demise

B:B:Ps:5

26. What does the Psalmist request God do for the enemies' many sins (Ps. 5:10)?

- A. Banish them
- B. Judge them
- C. Destroy them
- D. Smite them on the jaw

A:B:Ps:5

27. Why does the Psalmist want his enemies banished (Ps. 5:10)?

- A. Because they have rejected the ways of peace
- B. Because they have rebelled against the Lord
- C. Because they have told lies
- D. Because of their violence

B:B:Ps:5

28. Who does the Psalmist ask that the Lord make glad (Ps. 5:11)?

- A. Those to defend the poor and needy
- B. Those who seek to do justice
- C. Those who take refuge in him
- D. Those who turn from evil

C:B:Ps:5

29. What does the Psalmist pray be spread over those who take refuge in the Lord (Ps. 5:11)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Compassion
- C. A blanket of comfort
- D. Protection

D:B:Ps:5

30. Who will rejoice in the Lord (Ps. 5:11)?

- A. Those who enter God's holy temple
- B. Those who are kind to the poor
- C. Those who love the Lord's name
- D. Those who walk in straight paths

C:B:Ps:5

31. Who does the Psalmist say the Lord will surely bless (Ps. 5:12)?

- A. The wise
- B. The righteous
- C. The humble
- D. The peacemakers

B:B:Ps:5

32. The Psalmist says the Lord surrounds the righteous with a _____ (Ps. 5:12)?

- A. Shield
- B. Wall
- C. Army
- D. Rock

A:B:Ps:5

33. The Psalmist says the Lord will surround the righteous with what like a shield (Ps. 5:12)?

- A. His justice
- B. His favor
- C. His love
- D. His compassion

B:B:Ps:5

Psalms 6

1. The Psalmist asks the Lord not to rebuke him in _____ (Ps. 6:1)

- A. Justice
- B. Anger
- C. Revenge
- D. Zion

B:B:Ps:6

2. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to do in wrath (Ps. 6:1)?

- A. Judge him
- B. Examine his ways
- C. Discipline him
- D. Avenge him

C:B:Ps:6

3. Why does the Psalmist ask the Lord to have mercy on him (Ps. 6:2)?

- A. For he is needy
- B. For he is a sinner
- C. For he is repentant
- D. For he is faint

D:I:Ps:6

4. What part of the Psalmist is in agony (Ps. 6:2)?

- A. His heart
- B. His flesh
- C. His bones
- D. His thoughts

C:B:Ps:6

5. What does the Psalmist ask of the Lord because his bones are in agony (Ps. 6:2)?

- A. Forgive him
- B. Heal him
- C. Avenge him
- D. Remember him

B:B:Ps:6

6. What does the Psalmist say is in deep anguish (Ps. 6:3)?

- A. His soul
- B. His bones
- C. His heart
- D. His foe

A:B:Ps:6

7. After acknowledging his soul is in deep anguish, what question does the Psalmist ask (Ps. 6:3)?

- A. Why
- B. How long
- C. What had he done wrong

D. How to be healed

B:B:Ps:6

8. On what basis does the Psalmist ask to be saved (Ps. 6:4)?

- A. Because of the Lord's forgiveness
- B. Because of the Lord's compassion
- C. Because of the Lord's unfailing love
- D. Because of the Lord's righteousness

C:B:Ps:6

9. The Psalmist calls on the Lord to do what and deliver him (Ps. 6:4)?

- A. Forgive
- B. Pardon
- C. Forget
- D. Turn

D:I:Ps:6

10. What does not happen among the dead (Ps. 6:5)?

- A. No one remembers the Lord
- B. No one can follow in the Lord's way
- C. No one proclaims the Lord's name
- D. No one can act in righteousness

C:B:Ps:6

11. From what is the Psalmist worn out (Ps. 6:6)?

- A. The taunts of the enemy
- B. All his groaning
- C. His trying to escape
- D. His sin

B:B:Ps:6

12. What does the Psalmist do all night (Ps. 6:6)?

- A. Flood his bed with weeping
- B. Cry out to the Lord for deliverance
- C. Worry about injustice
- D. Meditate on the law

A:B:Ps:6

13. What does the Psalmist drench with his tears (Ps. 6:6)?

- A. His bed
- B. His couch
- C. His way
- D. His robe

B:B:Ps:6

14. With what does the Psalmist's eyes grow weak (Ps. 6:7)?

- A. Seeking God
- B. Anxiety
- C. Sorrow
- D. Anguish

C:B:Ps:6

15. Why does the Psalmist's eyes fail (Ps. 6:7)?

- A. Because of his grief
- B. Because of seeking the Lord
- C. Because of violence
- D. Because of all his foes

D:B:Ps:6

16. Who does the Psalmist tell to get away from him (Ps. 6:8)?

- A. All those who rebel against the Lord
- B. All the wicked
- C. All who do evil
- D. All who commit violence

C:B:Ps:6

17. What does the Psalmist say the Lord has heard (Ps. 6:8)?

- A. The taunts of his enemies
- B. His weeping
- C. His cries for deliverance
- D. His plea

B:B:Ps:6

18. The Psalmist claims the Lord has heard his _____ (Ps. 6:9)

- A. Cry for mercy
- B. Vow of praise
- C. Confession
- D. His request to defeat the enemy

A:B:Ps:6

19. What does the Lord accept (Ps. 6:9)?

- A. The Psalmist's sacrifice
- B. The Psalmist's prayer
- C. The Psalmist's plea for help
- D. The Psalmist's call for justice

B:B:Ps:6

20. Who does the Psalmist say is overwhelmed with shame and anguish (Ps. 6:10)?

- A. All those who do evil
- B. All the violent
- C. All his enemies
- D. All those who turn away

C:B:Ps:6

21. What does the Psalmist say will overwhelm his enemies (Ps. 6:10)?

- A. Justice and righteousness
- B. Guilt and despair
- C. Anxiety and hopelessness
- D. Shame and anguish

D:B:Ps:6

22. When the enemies turn back to what will they be put (Ps. 6:10)?

- A. Remorse
- B. Judgment
- C. Shame
- D. Humiliation

C:B:Ps:6

Psalm 7

1. In whom does the Psalmist take refuge (Ps. 7:1)?

- A. In the Lord Almighty
- B. In the Lord my God
- C. In the Lord God of hosts
- D. In God my rock

B:B:Ps:7

2. From whom does the Psalmist ask to be saved and deliver from (Ps. 7:1)?

- A. From his enemies
- B. From the foe
- C. From all who pursue him
- D. From the avenger of blood

C:B:Ps:7

3. In the title of Psalm 7 David is singing a song about _____ (Ps. 7:1)

- A. His son Absalom
- B. Joab the son of Zeruiah
- C. King Saul
- D. Cush the Benjamite

D:B:Ps:7

4. Like what kind of animal is the Psalmist worried about being torn about by those pursuing him (Ps. 7:2)?

- A. A bull
- B. A dog
- C. A lion
- D. A bear

C:B:Ps:7

5. The Psalmist says that unless the Lord delivers what will happen to him (Ps. 7:2)?

- A. He will be trapped in a pit
- B. He will be ripped to pieces
- C. He will descend into the grave
- D. He will be shamed forever

B:B:Ps:7

6. What does the Psalmist claim there is on his hands (Ps. 7:3)?

- A. Guilt
- B. Dirt
- C. Shame
- D. Sin

A:B:Ps:7

7. The Psalmist says he should sleep in the dust if he has _____ (Ps. 7:4)

- A. Plotted evil in his heart
- B. Repaid his ally with evil
- C. Followed the path of the wicked

- D. Rejoice over the fall of his enemy

B:B:Ps:7

8. The Psalmist says he should sleep in the dust if he has _____ (Ps. 7:4)

- A. Thought of evil in his heart
- B. Plotted violence
- C. Robbed his foe
- D. Rejoice over the fall of his enemy

C:B:Ps:7

9. The Psalmists says what should his enemy do if he has robbed his foe without cause (Ps. 7:5)?

- A. Let him fall into the trap of his enemy
- B. Let the wicked rejoice over his downfall
- C. May he be laid in the dust of death
- D. Let his enemy pursue and overtake him

D:B:Ps:7

10. The Psalmists says what should his enemy do if he has robbed his foe without cause (Ps. 7:5)?

- A. Let him fall into the trap of his enemy
- B. Let the wicked rejoice over his downfall
- C. Let his enemy trample his life to the ground
- D. May he be laid in the dust of death

C:B:Ps:7

11. The Psalmists says what should his enemy do if he has robbed his foe without cause (Ps. 7:5)?

- A. Let him fall into the trap of his enemy
- B. Let his enemy make him sleep in the dust
- C. Let the wicked rejoice over his downfall
- D. Let his enemy pursue and overtake him

B:B:Ps:7

12. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do in his anger (Ps. 7:6)?

- A. Arise
- B. Smite
- C. Judge
- D. Forgive

A:B:Ps:7

13. Against what does the Psalmist ask God to rise up against (Ps. 7:6)?

- A. Injustice
- B. The rage of his enemies
- C. The violence of the wicked
- D. His foes

B:B:Ps:7

14. What does the Psalmist ask God to do when he awakes (Ps. 7:6)?

- A. Forgive him

- B. Rescue him
- C. Decree justice
- D. Destroy his enemy

C:B:Ps:7

15. What does the Psalmist say the assembled people should do (Ps. 7:7)?

- A. Praise God's holy name
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Rescue him from the enemy
- D. Gather around God

D:B:Ps:7

16. Where is God when the assembled people gather around him (Ps. 7:7)?

- A. In the heart of all those who love his law
- B. At the head of the heavenly host
- C. Sitting enthroned over them on high
- D. In Zion in his holy temple

C:B:Ps:7

17. What does the Psalmist request that the Lord do to the peoples (Ps. 7:8)?

- A. Comfort them
- B. Judge them
- C. Rule them
- D. Forgive them

B:B:Ps:7

18. According to what does the Psalmist request he be vindicated (Ps. 7:8)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His justice
- C. His confession
- D. His mercy

A:B:Ps:7

19. According to what does the Psalmist request he be vindicated (Ps. 7:8)?

- A. His justice
- B. His integrity
- C. His confession
- D. His mercy

B:B:Ps:7

20. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to bring to an end (Ps. 7:9)?

- A. The plotting of sinners
- B. His plotting enemies
- C. The violence of the wicked
- D. The sin of the powerful

C:B:Ps:7

21. What does the Psalmist ask that the Lord do for the righteous (Ps. 7:9)?

- A. They be forgiven
- B. They come to Zion

- C. They be given thrones
- D. They be made secure

D:B:Ps:7

22. What does the Psalmist say the righteous God does (Ps. 7:10)?

- A. Saves his people
- B. Judges both the righteous and the wicked
- C. Probes minds and hearts
- D. Forgives sinners

C:B:Ps:7

23. What does the Psalmist say that God Most High is to him (Ps. 7:10)?

- A. A rock
- B. A shield
- C. A fortress
- D. A strong tower

B:B:Ps:7

24. Who does the Psalmist say God Most High save (Ps. 7:10)?

- A. The upright in heart
- B. The righteous in the land
- C. Those who seek his face
- D. The meek of the earth

A:B:Ps:7

25. How does the Psalmist see God (Ps. 7:11)?

- A. As a loving Father
- B. As a righteous judge
- C. As a holy king
- D. As the master of heaven and earth

B:I:Ps:7

26. What does God display every day (Ps. 7:11)?

- A. His holiness
- B. His justice
- C. His wrath
- D. His compassion

C:B:Ps:7

27. If God does not relent, what will God do (Ps. 7:12)?

- A. Throw his spear
- B. Sharpen his sword
- C. Blow a mighty wind
- D. Shoot his arrow

B:I:Ps:7

28. If God does not relent, what will God do (Ps. 7:12)?

- A. Throw his spear
- B. Blow a mighty wind
- C. String his bow

- D. Shoot his arrow

C:I:Ps:7

29. When will God sharpen his bow and string his bow (Ps. 7:12)?

- A. If he enters his gates
- B. If he sits upon this throne
- C. If he judges justly
- D. If he does not relent

D:B:Ps:7

30. What has God prepared (Ps. 7:13)?

- A. A table for those who fear him
- B. Streams of water
- C. His deadly weapons
- D. His place for the righteous

C:B:Ps:7

31. What does God make ready (Ps. 7:13)?

- A. His coat of armor
- B. His flaming arrows
- C. His shield and bow
- D. His helmet

B:B:Ps:7

32. Who conceives trouble (Ps. 7:14)?

- A. Whoever loves wickedness
- B. Whoever has anger like a fire
- C. Whoever is pregnant with evil
- D. Whoever turns away from righteousness

C:B:Ps:7

33. To what does the one pregnant with evil give birth (Ps. 7:14)?

- A. Darkness
- B. Death
- C. Wickedness
- D. Disillusionment

D:B:Ps:7

34. Who falls into the pit (Ps. 7:15)?

- A. Whoever runs in the way of the wicked
- B. Whoever plots evil
- C. Whoever digs a hole
- D. Whoever pursues the righteous

C:B:Ps:7

35. What recoils on those who dig a hole for others to fall into (Ps. 7:16)?

- A. Shame
- B. Trouble
- C. Harm
- D. The arrows of the righteous

B:B:Ps:7

36. What comes on the heads of those who dig a hole for others to fall into (Ps. 7:16)?

- A. Violence
- B. Shame
- C. Harm
- D. The arrows of God

A:B:Ps:7

37. Why does the Psalmist give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 7:17)?

- A. Because he is good
- B. Because of his righteousness
- C. Because of his steadfast love
- D. Because he has rescued him

B:B:Ps:7

38. To whose name will the Psalmist sing praises (Ps. 7:17)?

- A. The Lord of Hosts
- B. El Elyon
- C. The Lord Most High
- D. God Almighty

C:B:Ps:7

Psalm 8

1. The title of Psalm 8 says it is "according to _____ " (Ps. 8)

- A. Miktam
- B. Gittith
- C. Lyre
- D. Sheminith

B:B:Ps:8

2. Where does the Psalmist say the Lord's name is majestic (Ps. 8:1)?

- A. In all the earth
- B. On Mount Zion
- C. In all of Israel
- D. Among all the nations

A:B:Ps:8

3. The Psalmist says the Lord's name is _____ in all the earth (Ps. 8:1)?

- A. Holy
- B. Majestic
- C. Sovereign
- D. Praised

B:B:Ps:8

4. What has the Lord set in the heavens (Ps. 8:1)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His wisdom
- C. His glory
- D. His loving kindness

C:B:Ps:8

5. Where has the Lord set his glory (Ps. 8:1)?

- A. In Jerusalem
- B. On Mount Zion
- C. In the heavens
- D. Above the mountains

C:B:Ps:8

6. Through whose praise does the Lord establish a stronghold (Ps. 8:2)?

- A. The righteous and humble
- B. Kings and elders
- C. Meek and oppressed
- D. Children and infants

D:B:Ps:8

7. Who does the Lord establish a stronghold to silence (Ps. 8:2)?

- A. The treacherous and oppressor
- B. The sinner and rebel
- C. The foe and avenger
- D. The enemy and wicked

B:B:Ps:8

8. What does the praise of children and infants do to the foe and avenger (Ps. 8:2)?
- A. Silences them
 - B. Exposes them
 - C. Shames them
 - D. Judges them

A:B:Ps:8

9. What does the praise of children establish (Ps. 8:2)?
- A. A witness against the wicked
 - B. A stronghold against the enemies
 - C. A refuge for the righteous
 - D. A hiding place for those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:8

10. What did the Psalmist consider that the Lord had set in place (Ps. 8:3)?
- A. The mountains and streams
 - B. The seas and mountains
 - C. The moon and stars
 - D. The sun and moon

C:B:Ps:8

11. What did the Psalmist consider (Ps. 8:3)?
- A. The law of the Lord
 - B. The way of the wise
 - C. Mount Zion
 - D. The heavens

D:B:Ps:8

12. What does the Psalmist say the heavens are (Ps. 8:3)?
- A. The creation of his mouth
 - B. Majestic in all the earth
 - C. The work of his fingers
 - D. The footstool of the Lord

C:B:Ps:8

13. Who does the Psalmist say the Lord cares for (Ps. 8:4)?
- A. His servants
 - B. Human beings
 - C. The righteous
 - D. His children

B:B:Ps:8

14. What is astonishing to the Psalmist about mankind (Ps. 8:4)?
- A. That the Lord is mindful of them
 - B. That the Lord has established them
 - C. That the Lord has been a rock for them
 - D. That the Lord has not abandoned them

A:B:Ps:8

15. How has the Lord made human beings (Ps. 8:5)?

- A. In his image
- B. A little lower than the angels
- C. A little higher than the animals
- D. To rule the earth

B:B:Ps:8

16. With what has the Lord crowned human beings (Ps. 8:5)?

- A. Love and justice
- B. Power and strength
- C. Glory and honor
- D. Strength and dignity

C:B:Ps:8

17. What did the Lord do for human beings (Ps. 8:5)?

- A. He gave them his law
- B. He showered them with blessings
- C. He blessed them above all the animals of the earth
- D. He crowned them with glory and honor

D:B:Ps:8

18. Over what are human beings made rulers by the Lord (Ps. 8:6)?

- A. All creation
- B. All the nations of the earth
- C. All the works of his hands
- D. All the earth

C:B:Ps:8

19. Where has the Lord put everything (Ps. 8:6)?

- A. Under the son of his glory
- B. Under the feet of human beings
- C. Under the throne of his glory
- D. Under his sovereign rule

B:B:Ps:8

20. All of the following are listed as things the Lord put under the feet of human beings EXCEPT (Ps. 8:7-8)

- A. All flocks and herds
- B. All the horses and donkeys
- C. The birds of the sky
- D. The animals of the wild

B:B:Ps:8

21. The Psalmist observes that all the fish of the sea are put under the feet of humans as well as all that swim where (Ps. 8:8)?

- A. The paths of the sea
- B. In the swift flowing streams
- C. The depths of the sea
- D. The ponds and lakes

A:B:Ps:8

22. How does the Psalmist identifies the LORD (Yahweh) at the beginning and end of Psalm 8 (Ps. 8:1, 9)?

- A. Our King
- B. Our lord
- C. Our high priest
- D. Our rock

B:B:Ps:8

Psalm 9

1. Psalm 9's title says it was to be sung to what tune (Ps. 9)?

- A. The Song of the Lilies
- B. The Doe of the Morning
- C. The Death of the Son
- D. The Song of Alamo

C:B:Ps:9

2. What will the Psalmist do with all his heart (Ps. 9:1)?

- A. Sing to the Lord
- B. Give thanks to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Shout to the Lord

B:B:Ps:9

3. What will the Psalmist tell of in regard to the Lord (Ps. 9:1)?

- A. All his acts of salvation
- B. All his holy ways
- C. All his wonderful deeds
- D. All his mighty acts of old

C:B:Ps:9

4. Of what will the Psalmist sing praises (Ps. 9:2)?

- A. Of your might acts of old, O God
- B. Of the wonders of your grace, O Lord
- C. Of your great compassion, O El Shaddai
- D. Of your name, O Most High

D:B:Ps:9

5. What emotional response will the Psalmist have toward the Lord (Ps. 9:2)?

- A. He shout for joy
- B. He will be sorrowful and silent
- C. He will be glad and rejoice
- D. He will fear and revere the Lord

C:B:Ps:9

6. What does the Psalmist's enemies do before the Lord (Ps. 9:3)?

- A. Fall down and lament
- B. Stumble and perish
- C. Tremble and fear
- D. Run and hide

B:B:Ps:9

7. What has the Lord upheld for the Psalmist (Ps. 9:4)?

- A. His right and his cause
- B. His name and his honor
- C. His victory and justice
- D. His integrity and station

A:B:Ps:9

8. As what does the Lord sit enthroned when he upheld the Psalmist's right (Ps. 9:4)?

- A. As the creator of all
- B. As the righteous judge
- C. As the mighty one of Israel
- D. As the king of the earth

B:B:Ps:9

9. Who has the Lord rebuked (Ps. 9:5)?

- A. The rebels
- B. The enemy
- C. The nations
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:9

10. What has the Lord blotted out forever (Ps. 9:5)?

- A. The memory of the sinner
- B. The name of the wicked
- C. The foe and the avenger
- D. The words of the wicked

B:B:Ps:9

11. What has the Lord done to the wicked (Ps. 9:5)?

- A. Blotted out their name forever
- B. Destroyed them with a mighty wind
- C. Pardoned them for their iniquity
- D. Avenged the blood of the righteous

A:B:Ps:9

12. What has overtaken the Psalmist's enemies (Ps. 9:6)?

- A. Despair
- B. Endless ruin
- C. Shame
- D. Their guilt

B:B:Ps:9

13. What has the Lord done to the cities of the enemies (Ps. 9:6)?

- A. Burned them
- B. Swallowed them up
- C. Uprooted them
- D. Conquered them

C:B:Ps:9

14. What of the enemies has perished (Ps. 9:6)?

- A. The name
- B. The wealth
- C. The might
- D. The memory

D:B:Ps:9

15. What does the Lord do forever (Ps. 9:7)?

- A. Shows mercy
- B. Saves
- C. Reigns
- D. Judges

C:B:Ps:9

16. What is the throne of the Lord established for (Ps. 9:7)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Judgment
- C. Holiness
- D. All nations

B:B:Ps:9

17. By what does the Lord rule the world (Ps. 9:8)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Mercy
- D. Unity

A:B:Ps:9

18. With what does the Lord judge the peoples (Ps. 9:8)?

- A. Integrity
- B. Equity
- C. Diversity
- D. Compassion

B:B:Ps:9

19. For whom is the Lord a refuge (Ps. 9:9)?

- A. The poor
- B. The fatherless
- C. The oppressed
- D. All the nations

C:B:Ps:9

20. What is the Lord for the oppressed (Ps. 9:9)?

- A. A bridge over quiet waters
- B. A fortress
- C. A strong tower
- D. A refuge

D:B:Ps:9

21. What is the Lord in times of trouble (Ps. 9:9)?

- A. A bridge over quiet waters
- B. A rock
- C. A stronghold
- D. A strong tower

D:B:Ps:9

22. When is the Lord a stronghold (Ps. 9:9)?

- A. When the enemy attacks
- B. In times of despair
- C. In times of trouble
- D. Always

C:B:Ps:9

23. Who trusts in the Lord (Ps. 9:10)?

- A. His people
- B. Those who know his name
- C. The righteous
- D. Those who fear him

B:B:Ps:9

24. What do those who know the name of the Lord do (Ps. 9:10)?

- A. Trust in him
- B. Hope in him
- C. Seek him
- D. Find refuge in him

A:B:Ps:9

25. Who has the Lord never forsaken (Ps. 9:10)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those who seek him
- C. Those who find refuge in him
- D. His faithful ones

B:B:Ps:9

26. Where is the Lord enthroned (Ps. 9:11)?

- A. On Mount Zaphon
- B. In the temple
- C. On Zion
- D. In heaven

C:B:Ps:9

27. What is to be proclaimed among the nations (Ps. 9:11)?

- A. God's righteousness
- B. The Lord's victory
- C. His holiness
- D. What he has done

D:B:Ps:9

28. Who remembers (Ps. 9:12)?

- A. The holy one
- B. The one who upholds justice
- C. The one who avenges blood
- D. The righteous judge

C:B:Ps:9

29. What does he who avenges blood do (Ps. 9:12)?

- A. Judges righteously

- B. Remembers
- C. Has compassion
- D. Pursues justice

B:B:Ps:9

30. What does he who avenges blood not ignore (Ps. 9:12)?

- A. The cries of the afflicted
- B. Justice
- C. The plight of his holy ones
- D. The prayers of the saints

A:B:Ps:9

31. What does the Psalmist say his enemy does (Ps. 9:13)?

- A. Seeks to silence me
- B. Persecutes me
- C. Traps me
- D. Accuses me

B:B:Ps:9

32. What does the Psalmist request to show the Lord's mercy to him (Ps. 9:13)?

- A. Hide me in the shadow of your wings
- B. Be my rock and my fortress
- C. Lift me up from the gates of death
- D. Smite my enemies upon the jaw

C:B:Ps:9

33. Why does the Psalmist pray to be lifted up from the gates of death (Ps. 9:14)?

- A. So that his enemy might not have the victory
- B. So that the world may know the Lord is God
- C. So that he might fulfill his vows
- D. So that he may declare the Lord's praises

D:B:Ps:9

34. Where does the Psalmist want to declare the Lord's praises (Ps. 9:14)?

- A. On the top of Mount Zion
- B. In the temple of God's glory
- C. In the gates of Daughter Zion
- D. In the walls of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:9

35. In what will the Psalmist rejoice in the gates of Daughter Zion (Ps. 9:14)?

- A. The Lord's goodness
- B. The Lord's salvation
- C. The Lord's deliverance
- D. The Lord's greatness

B:B:Ps:9

36. Who has fallen into the pit they have dug (Ps. 9:15)?

- A. The nations
- B. The enemy

- C. The wicked
- D. The foe and avenger

A:B:Ps:9

37. Into what have the nations fallen (Ps. 9:15)?

- A. Rebellion on all the high places
- B. The pit they have dug
- C. Tyranny and oppression
- D. A trap

B:B:Ps:9

38. In what are the nations feet caught (Ps. 9:15)?

- A. Their own treacherous ways
- B. A snare they have laid
- C. The net they have hidden
- D. The trap they have set

C:B:Ps:9

39. By what is the Lord known (Ps. 9:16)?

- A. His great mercy
- B. His steadfast love
- C. His salvation of the oppressed
- D. His acts of justice

D:B:Ps:9

40. By what are the wicked ensnared (Ps. 9:16)?

- A. Their evil words
- B. The trap they set for the righteous
- C. The work of their hands
- D. Their own snares

C:B:Ps:9

41. Who are ensnared by the work of their hands (Ps. 9:16)?

- A. The enemy
- B. The wicked
- C. The avenger
- D. They workers of iniquity

B:B:Ps:9

42. To where do the wicked go down (Ps. 9:17)?

- A. The realm of the dead
- B. The valleys of idolatry
- C. Under the feet of the righteous
- D. The dust of the earth

A:B:Ps:9

43. Who go down to the realm of the dead (Ps. 9:17)?

- A. The enemy that tries to trap the righteous
- B. All nations that forget God
- C. Those who worship idols

- D. All who abandon God's covenant

B:B:Ps:9

44. Who will God not forget (Ps. 9:18)?

- A. The wise
- B. The prudent
- C. The needy
- D. The righteous

C:B:Ps:9

45. What will never perish (Ps. 9:18)?

- A. The goodness of the righteous
- B. The love of the Lord
- C. The way of the wise
- D. The hope of the afflicted

D:B:Ps:9

46. Who does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to let triumph (Ps. 9:19)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Oppressors
- C. Mortals
- D. Enemies

C:B:Ps:9

47. Where does the Psalmist pray the nations will be judged (Ps. 9:19)?

- A. In Jezreel
- B. In the Lord's presence
- C. On Mount Zion
- D. Before the whole world

B:B:Ps:9

48. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to strike the nations with (Ps. 9:20)?

- A. Terror
- B. Justice
- C. Righteousness
- D. The sword of his wrath

A:B:Ps:9

49. What does the Psalmist ask that the nations may know (Ps. 9:20)?

- A. That they are wicked
- B. That they are mortal
- C. That their day is done
- D. That they are under God's judgment

B:B:Ps:9

50. Who does the Psalmist ask the Lord to show that they are mortal (Ps. 9:20)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The enemies
- C. The nations
- D. The mockers

C:B:Ps:9

Psalm 10

1. What does the Psalmist complain to the Lord about (Ps. 10:1)?

- A. He is not present
- B. He is standing far off
- C. He has turned his back
- D. He is not listening to his prayer

B:B:Ps:10

2. What does the Psalmist claim that the Lord is doing in times of trouble (Ps. 10:1)?

- A. Not judging the wicked
- B. Not listening to him
- C. Hiding himself
- D. Forsaking him

C:B:Ps:10

3. Who does the wicked man hunt down (Ps. 10:2)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The fatherless
- C. The pious
- D. The weak

D:B:Ps:10

4. What does the wicked man do to the weak (Ps. 10:2)?

- A. Lays a trap for him
- B. Steals his land
- C. Hunts him down
- D. Oppresses him

C:B:Ps:10

5. What happens to the weak who are hunted by the wicked (Ps. 10:2)?

- A. They are buried in the dust of death by the wicked
- B. They are caught in the schemes the wicked devise
- C. They are enslaved by the chains of the wicked
- D. They are exiled to a foreign land by the wicked

B:B:Ps:10

6. Concerning what does the wicked boast (Ps. 10:3)?

- A. The cravings of his heart
- B. His evil desires
- C. The schemes against the godly
- D. The hope of gain

A:B:Ps:10

7. Who does the wicked bless (Ps. 10:3)?

- A. The proud
- B. The greedy
- C. The violent
- D. The strong

B:B:Ps:10

8. Who does the wicked revile (Ps. 10:3)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The wise
- C. The Lord
- D. The king

C:B:Ps:10

9. What does the wicked not do in his pride (Ps. 10:4)?

- A. Repent and ask for forgiveness
- B. Humble himself
- C. Judge righteously
- D. Seek the Lord

D:B:Ps:10

10. What is true of the thoughts of the wicked (Ps. 10:4)?

- A. There is no thought of consequences
- B. There is only greed and injustice
- C. There is no room for God
- D. They are only about himself

C:B:Ps:10

11. What is always true about the ways of the wicked (Ps. 10:5)?

- A. They are always violent
- B. They always lead to death
- C. They turn away from the Lord
- D. They are always prosperous

D:B:Ps:10

12. What does the wicked reject (Ps. 10:5)?

- A. The way of righteousness
- B. Doing good
- C. The laws of the Lord
- D. Mercy and compassion

C:B:Ps:10

13. At whom does the wicked sneer (Ps. 10:5)?

- A. The king
- B. All his enemies
- C. All the godly in the land
- D. The righteous

B:B:Ps:10

14. What does the wicked say to himself (Ps. 10:6)?

- A. Nothing will ever shake me
- B. I am and there is no other
- C. No one can deliver from my hand
- D. There is not king above me

A:B:Ps:10

15. What do the wicked swear (Ps. 10:6)?

- A. I will be victorious
- B. No one will ever harm me
- C. Vengeance is mine I will repay
- D. No one will be victorious over me

B:B:Ps:10

16. What are the mouths of the wicked full of (Ps. 10:7)?

- A. Arrogance and violence
- B. Curses and plots
- C. Lies and threats
- D. Treachery and evil

C:B:Ps:10

17. For the wicked where are trouble and evil (Ps. 10:7)?

- A. In his eyes
- B. In his mouth
- C. In his heart
- D. Under his tongue

D:B:Ps:10

18. Where does the wicked lie in wait (Ps. 10:8)?

- A. Outside the city gates
- B. On the highways
- C. Near the villages
- D. In the desert

C:B:Ps:10

19. What does the wicked do from an ambush (Ps. 10:8)?

- A. Robs the poor
- B. Murders the innocent
- C. Traps the righteous
- D. Betrays his friend

B:B:Ps:10

20. Who does the wicked murder (Ps. 10:8)?

- A. The innocent
- B. The upright
- C. The righteous
- D. The poor

A:B:Ps:10

21. What do the eyes of the wicked do (Ps. 10:8)?

- A. Watch to ambush the innocent
- B. Watch in secret for his victim
- C. Signal others to kill the righteous
- D. See only oppression and harm

B:B:Ps:10

22. The wicked lies in wait like a _____ (Ps. 10:9)

- A. Snake
- B. Scorpion
- C. Lion
- D. Jackal

C:B:Ps:10

23. For what purpose does the wicked lie in wait (Ps. 10:9)?

- A. To ambush the righteous
- B. To trap the poor
- C. To slay the innocent
- D. To catch the helpless

D:B:Ps:10

24. How does the wicked drag the helpless off (Ps. 10:9)?

- A. In a basket
- B. In chains
- C. In a net
- D. In a cage

C:B:Ps:10

25. What happens to the victims of the wicked (Ps. 10:10)?

- A. They are tormented
- B. They are crushed
- C. They are slain
- D. They are robbed

B:B:Ps:10

26. What does the wicked say to himself (Ps. 10:11)?

- A. God will never notice
- B. I have vanquished my enemy
- C. No one can stop me now
- D. There is no help for them

A:B:Ps:10

27. What does the wicked say about God (Ps. 10:11)?

- A. There is no God to avenge the helpless
- B. He covers his face and cannot see
- C. He has turned his back and will do nothing
- D. He has abandoned his holy ones

B:B:Ps:10

28. What does the wicked say God covers (Ps. 10:11)?

- A. The hands
- B. His eyes
- C. His face
- D. His feet

C:B:Ps:10

29. What does the wicked say God cannot do (Ps. 10:11)?

- A. Help

- B. Rescue
- C. Hear
- D. See

D:B:Ps:10

30. What does the Psalmist call on God to lift (Ps. 10:12)?

- A. His eyes
- B. His spear
- C. His hand
- D. His voice

C:B:Ps:10

31. Who does the Psalmist ask God not to forget (Ps. 10:12)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The helpless
- C. The victims
- D. The faithful

B:B:Ps:10

32. What does the wicked say to himself (Ps. 10:13)?

- A. God won't call me to account
- B. God will not do anything
- C. God does not hear the cries of the helpless
- D. God will not rescue them

A:B:Ps:10

33. What does the wicked do to God (Ps. 10:13)?

- A. Has no fear of him
- B. Reviles him
- C. Blasphemes him
- D. Rejects him

B:B:Ps:10

34. What does the Psalmist say God sees (Ps. 10:14)?

- A. All things in heaven and on earth
- B. The violence of the wicked
- C. The trouble of the afflicted
- D. The works of the wicked

C:B:Ps:10

35. What does God consider of the afflicted (Ps. 10:14)?

- A. Their oppressors
- B. Their innocence
- C. Their cries
- D. Their grief

D:B:Ps:10

36. Who commits themselves to God (Ps. 10:14)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The oppressed

- C. The victims
- D. The helpless

C:B:Ps:10

37. The Psalmist lists what particular group as having God as their helper (Ps. 10:14)?

- A. The widows
- B. The fatherless
- C. The homeless
- D. The foreigner

B:B:Ps:10

38. What imprecation does the Psalmist wish for God to do against the wicked (Ps. 10:15)?

- A. Break their arm
- B. Smash their jaw
- C. Turn their violence back on them
- D. Uproot them from the earth

A:B:Ps:10

39. Of what does the Psalmist call God to call into account (Ps. 10:15)?

- A. For the traps the wicked have set for others
- B. For things that would not otherwise be found out
- C. For their violence against the fatherless and helpless
- D. For their rebellion against God

B:B:Ps:10

40. What is the Lord forever and ever (Ps. 10:16)?

- A. Priest most high
- B. The judge of all the earth
- C. King
- D. Savior of the helpless

C:B:Ps:10

41. What will happen to the nations (Ps. 10:16)?

- A. They will be uprooted
- B. They will worship on Mount Zion
- C. They will vanish like the wind
- D. They will perish from the land

D:B:Ps:10

42. What does the Psalmist say the Lord hears (Ps. 10:17)?

- A. The cries of widows
- B. The voice of those who have no voice
- C. The desire of the afflicted
- D. The prayers of the righteous

C:B:Ps:10

43. To whose cry does the Lord listen (Ps. 10:17)?

- A. The righteous

- B. The afflicted
- C. The homeless
- D. The poor

B:B:Ps:10

44. What does the Lord do for the fatherless and oppressed (Ps. 10:18)?

- A. He defends them
- B. He rescues them
- C. He hides them
- D. He covers them

A:B:Ps:10

45. Who does the Lord defend (Ps. 10:18)?

- A. The righteous and godly
- B. The fatherless and oppressed
- C. The victims and helpless
- D. Children and infants

B:B:Ps:10

46. Whom does God ultimately stop from striking terror (Ps. 10:18)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The foolish
- C. Mortals
- D. Rebels

C:B:Ps:10

47. What does the Lord stop earthly mortals from doing ever again (Ps:10:18)?

- A. Victimizing the helpless
- B. Doing violence
- C. Cursing
- D. Striking terror

D:B:Ps:10

Psalm 11

1. What does the Psalmist take in the Lord (Ps. 11:1)?

- A. Strength
- B. Refuge
- C. Rest
- D. Confidence

B:B:Ps:11

2. How does someone say to the Psalmist he should flee like (Ps. 11:1)?

- A. Like a rider on a horse
- B. Like an antelope from a lion
- C. Like a bird to the mountain
- D. Like deer from the archer's arrow

C:B:Ps:11

3. To where does the bird flee (Ps. 11:1)?

- A. It's nest in the branches
- B. To the oaks
- C. The roof of your house
- D. Your mountain

D:B:Ps:11

4. What do the wicked do (Ps. 11:2)?

- A. Raise their spears
- B. Sharpen their swords
- C. Bend their bows
- D. Pursue the helpless

C:B:Ps:11

5. What do the wicked do (Ps. 11:2)?

- A. Prepare to throw their spears
- B. Swing their swords
- C. Load their slings with stones
- D. Set their arrows against the string

D:B:Ps:11

6. From where do the wicked shoot their arrows (Ps. 11:2)?

- A. The rocks
- B. Their strong towers
- C. The shadows
- D. The bushes

C:B:Ps:11

7. At whom do the wicked shoot their arrows (Ps. 11:2)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright in heart
- C. The godly in spirit
- D. The faithful in mind and soul

B:B:Ps:11

8. What leaves the righteous helpless without options or help (Ps. 11:3)?

- A. When the foundations destroyed
- B. When the stronghold falls
- C. When the tower is burned to the ground
- D. When they turn aside to evil

A:B:Ps:11

9. Where is the Lord (Ps. 11:4)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. In his holy temple
- C. Seated among the stars
- D. Enthroned on the praises of Israel

B:B:Ps:11

10. Where is the Lord (Ps. 11:4)?

- A. Standing above the earth
- B. Walking on streets of gold
- C. On his heavenly throne
- D. In Zion, preparing for battle

C:B:Ps:11

11. What do the eyes of the Lord do (Ps. 11:4)?

- A. See everything in heaven and earth
- B. Look after those who fear him
- C. Examine the ways of the wicked
- D. Observe everyone on earth

D:B:Ps:11

12. Who does God hate with a passion (Ps. 11:5)?

- A. The workers of iniquity
- B. All who break his covenant
- C. The wicked who love violence
- D. The oppressor of the needy

C:B:Ps:11

13. What do the wicked love (Ps. 11:5)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Violence
- C. Plotting
- D. Greed

B:B:Ps:11

14. Who does the Lord examine (Ps. 11:5)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright
- C. The godly
- D. All the people of the earth

A:B:Ps:11

15. On whom will the Lord rain fiery coals (Ps. 11:6)?

- A. On the violent
- B. On the wicked
- C. On the oppressor
- D. On the enemy

B:B:Ps:11

16. What will be the lot of the wicked (Ps. 11:6)?

- A. War and famine
- B. Plague and disease
- C. Scorching wind
- D. No rain in the harvest

C:B:Ps:11

17. What will rain on the wicked (Ps. 11:6)?

- A. Judgment
- B. Thunder and lightning
- C. Hail
- D. Burning sulfur

D:B:Ps:11

18. What does the Lord love (Ps. 11:7)?

- A. Love
- B. His people
- C. Justice
- D. Mercy

C:B:Ps:11

19. What will the upright see (Ps. 11:7)?

- A. The Lord's heart
- B. The Lord's face
- C. The glory of the Lord
- D. The Lord enthroned

B:B:Ps:11

20. The Psalmist says the Lord is _____ (Ps. 11:7)

- A. Righteous
- B. Upright
- C. Just
- D. Kind

A:B:Ps:11

Psalm 12

1. The Psalmist complains that no one is _____ anymore (Ps. 12:1)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Compassionate
- C. Just and fair
- D. Faithful

D:B:Ps:12

2. Who have vanished from the human race (Ps. 12:1)?

- A. Those who are pure
- B. Those who are merciful
- C. Those who are loyal
- D. Those who are just

C:B:Ps:12

3. What does the Psalmist say everyone does to their neighbor (Ps. 12:2)?

- A. Plots
- B. Lies
- C. Sets a snare
- D. Betrays

B:B:Ps:12

4. What does everyone do to their neighbor (Ps. 12:2)?

- A. Flatters with their lips
- B. Envy in their hearts
- C. Plot in their imaginations
- D. Set snares with their hands

A:B:Ps:12

5. What does the Psalmist complain that everyone harbors in their hearts (Ps. 12:2)?

- A. Rage
- B. Deception
- C. Envy
- D. Jealousy

B:B:Ps:12

6. What does the Psalmist wish the Lord would do to all flattering lips (Ps. 12:3)?

- A. Destroy them
- B. Shut them
- C. Silence them
- D. Cut them off

C:B:Ps:12

7. What does the Psalmist wish the Lord would silence (Ps. 12:3)?

- A. The words of the wicked
- B. The plots of the powerful
- C. Voice of the violent
- D. Every boastful tongue

D:B:Ps:12

8. By what do the unfaithful say they will prevail (Ps. 12:4)?

- A. By their sword
- B. By their outstretched arm
- C. By their tongues
- D. By their might

C:B:Ps:12

9. What do the unfaithful will defend them (Ps. 12:4)?

- A. Their own strength
- B. Their own lips
- C. Their own might
- D. Their own hands

B:B:Ps:12

10. The Lord says what has happened to the poor (Ps. 12:5)?

- A. They are plundered
- B. They are destroyed
- C. They are trampled on
- D. They are exiled

A:B:Ps:12

11. What does the Lord say the needy do (Ps. 12:5)?

- A. They flee
- B. They groan
- C. They hide
- D. They despair

B:B:Ps:12

12. What does the Lord say he will do because the poor are plundered (Ps. 12:5)?

- A. He will be a rock for them
- B. He will build a wall around them
- C. He will arise and protect them
- D. He will come down to rescue them

C:B:Ps:12

13. From whom will the Lord protect the poor and needy (Ps. 12:5)?

- A. The wicked who seek to destroy them
- B. The enemy who robs them
- C. Neighbors who betray them
- D. Those who malign them

D:B:Ps:12

14. What does the Psalmist say the words of the Lord are (Ps. 12:6)?

- A. Spirit
- B. Life
- C. Flawless
- D. Truth

C:B:Ps:12

15. What does the Psalmist say the words of the Lord are like (Ps. 12:6)?

- A. Apples of gold
- B. Gold refined seven times
- C. Silver that shines like the sun
- D. True diamonds

B:B:Ps:12

16. What does the Psalmist say the words of the Lord are like (Ps. 12:6)?

- A. Silver refined in the crucible
- B. The purest silver tried and true
- C. Fairer than rubies
- D. Strong as iron beaten by the blacksmith

A:B:Ps:12

17. Who will the Lord keep safe (Ps. 12:7)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The needy
- C. The upright in heart
- D. His people

B:B:Ps:12

18. From whom will the Lord protect the Psalmist's community (Ps. 12:7)?

- A. The enemy
- B. The foe
- C. The wicked
- D. The mocker

C:B:Ps:12

19. When do the wicked freely strut about (Ps. 12:8)?

- A. When they prosper
- B. When they oppress the poor and needy
- C. When the righteous are silent
- D. When what is vile is honored

D:B:Ps:12

Psalm 13

1. The Psalmist laments asking how long the Lord will _____ him (Ps. 13:1)

- A. Reject
- B. Forget
- C. Ignore
- D. Turn his back on

B:B:Ps:13

2. The Psalmist laments asking how long the Lord will _____ (Ps. 13:1)

- A. Turn his back on him
- B. Let him stay in a pit
- C. Hide his face from him
- D. Not listen to him

C:B:Ps:13

3. The Psalmist laments asking how long he must _____ (Ps. 13:2)

- A. Be beaten down by his enemies
- B. Be abandoned by God
- C. Offer sacrifices to the Lord
- D. Wrestle with his thoughts

D:B:Ps:13

4. What does the Psalmist say he has day after day (Ps. 13:2)?

- A. The arrows of the enemy striking him
- B. Anxious thoughts
- C. Sorrow in his heart
- D. Fear and trembling

C:B:Ps:13

5. The psalmist asks how long will the _____ triumph over him (Ps. 13:2)?

- A. Foe
- B. Enemy
- C. Wicked
- D. Those who seek his destruction

B:B:Ps:13

6. What does the Psalmist ask for the Lord to do or he will sleep in death (Ps. 13:3)?

- A. Give light to his eyes
- B. Send help from his heavenly throne
- C. To rescue him from the foe
- D. To lift his heart

A:B:Ps:13

7. The psalmist says that if God does not give light to his eyes what will happen (Ps. 13:3)?

- A. He will abandon God
- B. He will sleep in death
- C. He will fall into the pit

- D. He will be unable to praise God

B:B:Ps:13

8. What two things does the Psalmist request from the Lord his God (Ps. 13:3)?

- A. Judge the wicked and rescue him
- B. Come near and save
- C. Look on me and answer
- D. Hear his cry and deliver

C:B:Ps:13

9. What will the enemy say if God does not give light to the Psalmist's eyes (Ps. 13:4)?

- A. The Lord will not save him
- B. God has abandoned him
- C. No one can save him now
- D. I have overcome him

D:B:Ps:13

10. When does the Psalmist say the foes will rejoice (Ps. 13:4)?

- A. When they have crushed him
- B. When the Psalmist turns away
- C. When the Psalmist falls
- D. When they have victory over him

C:B:Ps:13

11. Who will rejoice when the Psalmist falls (Ps. 13:4)?

- A. His enemies
- B. His foes
- C. The wicked
- D. The mocker

B:B:Ps:13

12. In what will the Psalmist trust (Ps. 13:5)?

- A. The Lord's unfailing love
- B. The Lord's great mercy
- C. The Lord's compassion
- D. The Lord's justice

A:B:Ps:13

13. In what does the Psalmist's heart rejoice (Ps. 13:5)?

- A. The Lord's protection
- B. The Lord's salvation
- C. The Lord's enthronement on Zion
- D. The Lord's justice

B:B:Ps:13

14. What will the Psalmist sing (Ps. 13:6)?

- A. The Lord is great
- B. The Lord's love lasts forever
- C. The Lord's praise

D. A hymn of thanksgiving
C:B:Ps:13

Psalm 14

1. Who has said in his heart, "There is no God." (Ps. 14:1)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The fool
- C. The mocker
- D. The enemy

B:B:Ps:14

2. What has the fool said in his heart (Ps. 14:1)?

- A. I am clean without sin
- B. God does not know
- C. There is no God
- D. God is asleep in Zion

C:B:Ps:14

3. What are the fool's deeds (Ps. 14:2)?

- A. Empty
- B. Wicked
- C. Innocent
- D. Vile

D:B:Ps:14

4. Who does good (Ps. 14:2)?

- A. All who keep the law
- B. No fool
- C. No one
- D. Those who praise the Lord

C:B:Ps:14

5. On whom does the Lord look down from heaven (Ps. 14:3)?

- A. His people
- B. All mankind
- C. All the wicked
- D. All fools

B:B:Ps:14

6. Why does the Lord look down from heaven (Ps. 14:3)?

- A. To see if there are any who understand
- B. To see if there are any who fear him
- C. To see if the evil are overwhelming the righteous
- D. To see if any keep the law

A:B:Ps:14

7. Why does the Lord look down from heaven (Ps. 14:3)?

- A. To see if there are any who fear him
- B. To see if there are any who seek God
- C. To see if the evil are overwhelming the righteous
- D. To see if any keep the law

B:B:Ps:14

8. The Psalmist says what have all done (Ps. 14:4)?

- A. Sinned and fallen short
- B. Worshipped idols
- C. Turned away
- D. Rebelled

C:B:Ps:14

9. The Psalmist says what have all become (Ps. 14:4)?

- A. Sinful
- B. Rebellious
- C. Corrupt
- D. Unfaithful

D:B:Ps:14

10. There is not even one who does _____ (Ps. 14:3)

- A. Justice
- B. Mercy
- C. Good
- D. Right

C:B:Ps:14

11. The Psalmist asks whether these know nothing (Ps. 14:4)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The evildoers
- C. The enemy
- D. The troublers of Israel

B:B:Ps:14

12. What do the evildoers do (Ps. 14:4)?

- A. Devour people like bread
- B. Destroy the poor with fire
- C. Crush the helpless as in a wine press
- D. Uproot the fatherless as windstorm

A:B:Ps:14

13. What do the evildoers do (Ps. 14:4)?

- A. They never serve the Lord
- B. They never call on the Lord
- C. They never cease doing evil
- D. They never follow wholesome ways

B:B:Ps:14

14. With what are evildoers overwhelmed (Ps. 14:5)?

- A. Violence
- B. Anger
- C. Dread
- D. Fear

C:B:Ps:14

15. Where is God present (Ps. 14:5)?

- A. In the hearts of those who are godly
- B. In the homes of the upright
- C. On Mount Zion
- D. In the presence of the righteous

D:B:Ps:14

16. What do evildoers do (Ps. 14:6)?

- A. Render injustice in the city gates
- B. Send the fatherless away empty
- C. Frustrate the plans of the poor
- D. Oppress the needy

C:B:Ps:14

17. What is the Lord to the poor (Ps. 14:6)?

- A. A shield
- B. A refuge
- C. A deliverer
- D. A rock

B:B:Ps:14

18. What does the Psalmist wish would come out of Zion for Israel (Ps. 14:7)?

- A. Salvation
- B. Deliverance
- C. Justice
- D. Compassion

A:B:Ps:14

19. Where does the Psalmist hope for salvation to come from (Ps. 14:7)?

- A. The temple
- B. Zion
- C. Zaphon
- D. Heaven

B:B:Ps:14

20. When does the Psalmist say that Jacob should rejoice (Ps. 14:7)?

- A. When the Lord delivers Jerusalem
- B. When the Lord defeats Israel's enemies
- C. When the Lord restores his people
- D. When the Lord enters into his temple

C:B:Ps:14

21. The Psalmist parallels Jacob's rejoicing with _____ being glad (Ps. 14:7)?

- A. Israel
- B. Ephraim
- C. Judah
- D. The ends of the earth

A:B:Ps:14

Psalm 15

1. Where does the Psalmist ask who may dwell there (Ps. 15:1)?

- A. The Lord's Mount Zion
- B. The Lord's sacred tent
- C. The Lord's sacred temple
- D. The Lord's Mount Sinai

B:B:Ps:15

2. Where does the Psalmist ask who may dwell there (Ps. 15:1)?

- A. The Lord's Mount Zion
- B. The Lord's sacred temple
- C. The Lord's holy mountain
- D. The Lord's Mount Sinai

C:B:Ps:15

3. Who may live on the Lord's holy mountain (Ps. 15:2)?

- A. One who is holy
- B. One who fears the Lord
- C. One whose way is upright
- D. One whose walk is blameless

D:B:Ps:15

4. All of the following are listed as being able to live on the Lord's holy mountain EXCEPT (Ps. 15:2-4)

- A. The one who does what is righteous
- B. The one who speak truth from their heart
- C. The one who changes his mind when wrong
- D. The one whose utters no slander

C:B:Ps:15

5. All of the following are listed as being able to live on the Lord's holy mountain EXCEPT (Ps. 15:2-5)

- A. The one who does no wrong to a neighbor
- B. The one who loves his enemy
- C. The one who despises a vile person
- D. The one who honors those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:15

6. All of the following are listed as being able to live on the Lord's holy mountain EXCEPT (Ps. 15:2-5)

- A. The one who does no wrong to a neighbor
- B. The one who lends money to the poor without interest
- C. The one who does not change their mind
- D. The one who keeps an oath even when it hurts

A:B:Ps:15

7. All of the following are listed as being able to live on the Lord's holy mountain EXCEPT (Ps. 15:2-5)

- A. The one who casts no slur on others

- B. The one who forgives his enemy
- C. The one who does not accept a bribe against the innocent
- D. The one who honors those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:15

8. What does the tongue of the one who dwells in the Lord's sacred tent not utter (Ps. 15:3)?

- A. Lies
- B. Deception
- C. Slander
- D. Harm

C:B:Ps:15

9. What does the one who dwells in the Lord's sacred tent do (Ps. 15:2)?

- A. What is good
- B. What is faithful
- C. What is just
- D. What is righteous

D:B:Ps:15

10. What does one who lives on the Lord's holy mountain not do (Ps. 15:3)?

- A. Betray a friend
- B. Turn from the way of the righteous
- C. Wrong to his neighbor
- D. Oppress the poor

C:B:Ps:15

11. Who does the one who lives on the Lord's holy mountain despise (Ps. 15:4)?

- A. No one
- B. A vile person
- C. The enemy
- D. The wicked

B:B:Ps:15

12. Who does the one who dwells in the Lord's sacred tent honor (Ps. 15:4)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. Those who follow the ways of the law
- C. Those who keep their vows
- D. Those who are just

A:B:Ps:15

13. How does the one who dwells in the Lord's sacred tent lend money (Ps. 15:5)?

- A. To the fatherless for food
- B. To the poor without interest
- C. To the righteous without thought of being repaid
- D. To the holy ones to use in the sacred tent

B:B:Ps:15

14. Against whom does the one who dwells in the Lord's sacred tent not accept a bribe (Ps. 15:5)?

- A. Anyone
- B. The righteous or the wicked
- C. The innocent
- D. The fatherless

C:B:Ps:15

15. What will be the consequence of doing all the things necessary to live on the Lord's holy mountain (Ps. 15:5)?

- A. They will prosper
- B. They will dwell on Zion
- C. They will be blessed forever
- D. They will never be shaken

D:B:Ps:15

Psalm 16

1. What does the Psalmist request from God (Ps. 16:1)?

- A. To be rescued
- B. To be kept safe
- C. To spare his life
- D. To lead him

B:B:Ps:16

2. In whom does the Psalmist take refuge (Ps. 16:1)?

- A. The Lord of hosts
- B. El Shaddai
- C. My God
- D. God Almighty

C:B:Ps:16

3. What does the Psalmist take in his God (Ps. 16:1)?

- A. Rest
- B. Repose
- C. Strength
- D. Refuge

D:B:Ps:16

4. What is to be said to the LORD in Psalm 16 (Ps. 16:2)?

- A. Praise the LORD
- B. Your love endures forever
- C. You are my lord
- D. You are great

C:B:Ps:16

5. What does the Psalmist have apart from God (Ps. 16:2)?

- A. Only his life
- B. No good thing
- C. No hope
- D. No deliverance

B:B:Ps:16

6. Who are the noble ones in whom is delight (Ps. 16:3)?

- A. The holy people who are in the land
- B. The righteous ones who keep the law
- C. The needy who find their refuge in God
- D. Those who fear the Lord

A:B:Ps:16

7. What does the Psalmist say of the holy people who are in the land (Ps. 16:3)?

- A. They are loyal ones
- B. They are the noble ones
- C. They are the faithful ones
- D. They are the righteous ones

B:B:Ps:16

8. Who will suffer more and more (Ps. 16:4)?

- A. Those who deceive their neighbors
- B. Those who oppress the needy
- C. Those who run after other gods
- D. Those who turn from the way of the Lord

C:B:Ps:16

9. What will the Psalmist not take on his lips (Ps. 16:4)?

- A. Swearing oaths to a foreign king
- B. Slander against his neighbor
- C. Lies and deception
- D. The names of other gods

D:B:Ps:16

10. What will the Psalmist not do for other gods (Ps. 16:4)?

- A. Pay them homage
- B. Swear allegiance to
- C. Pour out libations
- D. Offer sacrifices

C:B:Ps:16

11. What does the Psalmist say the Lord alone is (Ps. 16:5)?

- A. His hiding place and refuge
- B. His portion and his cup
- C. His shield and protection
- D. His rock and strong tower

B:B:Ps:16

12. What does the Psalmist say the Lord makes secure (Ps. 16:5)?

- A. His lot
- B. His life
- C. His vision
- D. His gates

A:B:Ps:16

13. Where have the Psalmist's boundary lines fallen (Ps. 16:6)?

- A. In mountain tops
- B. In pleasant places
- C. In holy places
- D. In places of righteousness

B:B:Ps:16

14. What have fallen in pleasant places for the Psalmist (Ps. 16:6)?

- A. His paths
- B. His walls
- C. His boundary lines
- D. His gates

C:B:Ps:16

15. What does the Psalmist say he has that is delightful (Ps. 16:6)?

- A. A lot
- B. A crown
- C. A feast
- D. An inheritance

D:B:Ps:16

16. What does the Psalmist's heart do at night (Ps. 16:7)?

- A. Warns him
- B. Counsels him
- C. Instructs him
- D. Guides him

C:B:Ps:16

17. The Psalmist says he will praise the Lord who _____ him (Ps. 16:7)?

- A. Rescues him
- B. Counsels him
- C. Forgive him
- D. Guides him

B:B:Ps:16

18. When will the Psalmist not be shaken (Ps. 16:8)?

- A. When the Lord is at his right hand
- B. When he trusts in the Lord
- C. When the Lord has delivered him
- D. When the enemy is defeated

A:B:Ps:16

19. On what does the Psalmist keep his eyes (Ps. 16:8)?

- A. The way of righteousness
- B. The Lord
- C. The law of the Lord
- D. The rights of his neighbors

B:B:Ps:16

20. Because the Lord has not abandoned the Psalmist what will his heart be (Ps. 16:9-10)?

- A. Confident
- B. Satisfied
- C. Glad
- D. Full

C:B:Ps:16

21. Because the Lord has not abandoned the Psalmist will have all of these responses EXCEPT (Ps. 16:9-10)

- A. His heart will be glad
- B. His tongue will rejoice
- C. His body will rest secure
- D. His lips will sing

D:B:Ps:16

22. Why will the Psalmist's heart be glad (Ps. 16:9-10)?

- A. Because the Lord had foiled the plots of the wicked plotting against him
- B. Because the Lord had delivered him from the hand of the avenger
- C. Because the Lord had not abandoned him to the realm of the dead
- D. Because the Lord had not rejected him and turned away

C:B:Ps:16

23. Where has the Lord not abandoned the Psalmist (Ps. 16:10)?

- A. To the snares of evildoers
- B. To the realm of the dead
- C. To the hands of his enemies
- D. To the plots of the wicked

B:B:Ps:16

24. What will the Lord not let his faithful one see (Ps. 16:10)?

- A. Decay
- B. His own demise
- C. Injustice
- D. Despair

A:B:Ps:16

25. What does the Lord make known to the Psalmist (Ps. 16:11)?

- A. Success and prosperity
- B. The path of life
- C. The way of peace
- D. A resting place

B:B:Ps:16

26. What will the psalmist be filled with in the Lord's presence (Ps. 16:11)?

- A. Gratefulness
- B. Awe
- C. Joy
- D. Praise

C:B:Ps:16

27. What is at the Lord's right hand (Ps. 16:11)?

- A. Justice and compassion
- B. His faithful ones
- C. Joy and gladness
- D. Eternal pleasures

D:B:Ps:16

28. Where are eternal pleasures (Ps. 16:11)?

- A. In the kingdom of heaven
- B. Before the face of the Lord
- C. At the right hand of the Lord
- D. Before the throne of the Lord

C:B:Ps:16

Psalm 17

1. What does the Psalmist say about his plea for the Lord to hear (Ps. 17:1)?

- A. It is upright
- B. It is faithful
- C. It is urgent
- D. It is just

D:B:Ps:17

2. To what does the Psalmist ask God to listen (Ps. 17:1)?

- A. His request
- B. His complaint
- C. His cry
- D. His question

C:B:Ps:17

3. What does the Psalmist say his prayer does not rise from (Ps. 17:1)?

- A. A wicked heart
- B. Deceitful lips
- C. A lying tongue
- D. An unfaithful mouth

B:B:Ps:17

4. What does the Psalmist want to come from the Lord (Ps. 17:2)?

- A. His vindication
- B. His justification
- C. His forgiveness
- D. His protection

A:B:Ps:17

5. What does the Psalmist say the Lord may probe (Ps. 17:3)?

- A. His deeds
- B. His heart
- C. His thoughts
- D. His ways

B:B:Ps:17

6. What does the Psalmist invite him to do at night (Ps. 17:3)?

- A. Rescue and deliver him
- B. Vindicate and justify him
- C. Examine and test him
- D. Save and protect him

C:B:Ps:17

7. What has the Psalmist not planned (Ps. 17:3)?

- A. Evil
- B. Wickedness
- C. Unfaithfulness
- D. Rebellion

A:B:Ps:17

8. What does the Psalmist say his mouth has not done (Ps. 17:3)?

- A. Lied
- B. Transgressed
- C. Slandered
- D. Blasphemed

B:B:Ps:17

9. What does the Psalmist say people have tried to do to him (Ps. 17:4)?

- A. Lead him astray
- B. Turn from the Lord
- C. Bribe him
- D. Deceive him

C:B:Ps:17

10. What has the Psalmist kept himself from (Ps. 17:4)?

- A. The way of the wicked
- B. The path of the sinner
- C. The path of the unfaithful
- D. The ways of the violent

D:B:Ps:17

11. What has kept the Psalmist from the ways of the violent (Ps. 17:4)?

- A. Through his heart being set on righteousness
- B. Through the Lord's direction
- C. Through what the Lord's lips have commanded
- D. Through what the law of the Lord has said

C:B:Ps:17

12. To what have the Psalmist's steps held (Ps. 17:5)?

- A. Straight paths
- B. The Lord's paths
- C. The way of the righteous
- D. The way of love

B:B:Ps:17

13. What have the Psalmist's feet not done having held to the Lord's paths (Ps. 17:5)?

- A. Stumbled
- B. Fell
- C. Been trapped
- D. Pursued violence

A:B:Ps:17

14. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord to hear (Ps. 17:6)?

- A. His cry
- B. His prayer
- C. His song
- D. His plea

B:B:Ps:17

15. Why does the Psalmist call on the Lord (Ps. 17:6)?

- A. For his deliverance from the foe
- B. For he will protect him
- C. For he will answer him
- D. For he never fails

C:B:Ps:17

16. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to turn to his prayer (Ps. 17:6)?

- A. His face
- B. His eye
- C. His ear
- D. His heart

C:B:Ps:17

17. What wonders does the Psalmist ask the Lord to show him (Ps. 17:7)?

- A. Of his creation
- B. Of his righteousness
- C. Of mighty works of old
- D. Of his great love

D:B:Ps:17

18. By what does the Psalmist say the Lord saves (Ps. 17:7)?

- A. By his mighty word
- B. By his fiery cloud
- C. By his right hand
- D. By his outstretched arm

C:B:Ps:17

19. The Psalmist says they take _____ in the Lord from their foes (Ps. 17:7)?

- A. Hope
- B. Refuge
- C. Courage
- D. Strength

B:B:Ps:17

20. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to keep him as (Ps. 17:8)?

- A. The apple of his eye
- B. The hope of his salvation
- C. The strength of his life
- D. The servant at his right hand

A:B:Ps:17

21. Where does the Psalmist ask to be hidden (Ps. 17:8)?

- A. In the hollow of his hand
- B. In the shadow of his wings
- C. In his strong right hand
- D. In his strong tower

B:B:Ps:17

22. From whom does the Psalmist ask to be hidden in the shadow of his wings (Ps. 17:9)?

- A. The enemy who is plotting against him
- B. The foe and the avenger
- C. The wicked to are out to destroy him
- D. The unfaithful who have betrayed him

C:B:Ps:17

23. From whom does the Psalmist ask to be hidden in the shadow of his wings (Ps. 17:9)?

- A. His foe who is attempting to kill him
- B. The wicked to are out to destroy him
- C. The unfaithful who have betrayed him
- D. His mortal enemies who surround him

D:B:Ps:17

24. Who surround the Psalmist (Ps. 17:9)?

- A. His protecting angels
- B. His unfaithful friends
- C. His mortal enemies
- D. The Lord's loving arms

C:B:Ps:17

25. What do the wicked close up (Ps. 17:10)?

- A. Their prison doors
- B. Their callous hearts
- C. Their eyes to justice
- D. Their clenched fists

B:B:Ps:17

26. What do the mouths of the wicked speak (Ps. 17:10)?

- A. Arrogance
- B. Lies
- C. Slander
- D. Snares

A:B:Ps:17

27. What do the enemies do that have surrounded the Psalmist (Ps. 17:11)?

- A. Tie up his hands and feet
- B. Throw him to the ground
- C. Put him in prison
- D. Run the crushing wheel over him

B:B:Ps:17

28. What have the wicked done to the Psalmist (Ps. 17:11)?

- A. Bound his hands and feet
- B. Made a pit for him to fall into
- C. Tracked him down
- D. Threw a net over him

C:B:Ps:17

29. The wicked enemies are likened to what animal (Ps. 17:12)?

- A. A vulture picking at its prey
- B. A dog eating its vomit
- C. A snake biting its victim
- D. A lion hungry for prey

D:B:Ps:17

30. What does the Psalmist say the wicked are like a lion doing (Ps. 17:12)?

- A. Pouncing on its prey
- B. Devouring its victim
- C. Crouching in cover
- D. Leaping from perch

C:B:Ps:17

31. How does the Psalmist call on the Lord to rescue him (Ps. 17:13)?

- A. With his shield
- B. With his sword
- C. With his spear
- D. With his mighty hand

B:B:Ps:17

32. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord to do to confront the wicked (Ps. 17:13)?

- A. Bring them down
- B. Uproot them from the land
- C. Send them to the pit
- D. Strike them upon the jaw

A:B:Ps:17

33. How does the Psalmist describe the reward of those of this world (Ps. 17:14)?

- A. Shame and disgrace
- B. Only in this life
- C. In the depths of the pit
- D. Scattered in the wind

B:B:Ps:17

34. With what does the Psalmist ask the Lord to save him (Ps. 17:14)?

- A. Breath
- B. Might
- C. Hand
- D. Arm

C:B:Ps:17

35. What does the Psalmist wish the Lord would do with what he has in store for the wicked (Ps. 17:14)?

- A. It would entrap them
- B. It would consume them
- C. It would burn them forever

- D. It would fill their bellies

D:B:Ps:17

36. The Psalmist wishes that what would be given to the little ones of the wicked (Ps. 17:14)?

- A. Their just deserts
- B. Their scrapes under the table
- C. Their leftovers
- D. Their uneatable chaff

C:B:Ps:17

37. Who did the Psalmist say he wished would gorge themselves on what filled the bellies of the wicked (Ps. 17:14)?

- A. Their king
- B. Their children
- C. The enemies
- D. Their friends

B:B:Ps:17

38. When will the Psalmist be vindicated (Ps. 17:15)?

- A. When he sees the Lord's face
- B. When he sees the punishment of the wicked
- C. When he comes to the end of his journey
- D. When the righteous judge is enthroned

A:B:Ps:17

39. With what will the Psalmist be satisfied (Ps. 17:15)?

- A. When he sees the destruction of the wicked
- B. When he sees the Lord's likeness
- C. When he is vindicated in the last day
- D. When he ascends up to Zion

B:B:Ps:17

Psalm 18

1. How does David identify himself in the psalm title for Psalm 18 (Ps. 18)?

- A. Beloved of God
- B. Servant of the Lord
- C. Man after God's own heart
- D. The friend of the Lord

B:B:Ps:18

2. Psalm 18, in the title, is set in what historical setting (Ps. 18)?

- A. Flight from Absalom his son
- B. Deliverance from the hand of Saul
- C. When meeting Shimei when fleeing from Jerusalem
- D. After his sin with Bathsheba

B:B:Ps:18

3. David identifies the Lord whom his loves as his _____ (Ps. 18:1)

- A. Master
- B. Righteousness
- C. Strength
- D. King

C:B:Ps:18

4. David identifies the Lord whom his loves as all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 18:2)

- A. My rock
- B. My fortress
- C. My deliverer
- D. My strong tower

D:B:Ps:18

5. David identifies the Lord whom his loves as all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 18:2)

- A. My shield
- B. The horn of my salvation
- C. My stronghold
- D. My lion

D:B:Ps:18

6. With what does David associate the Lord being his rock (Ps. 18:2)?

- A. Rescue
- B. Salvation
- C. Refuge
- D. Strength

C:B:Ps:18

7. Of what is the Lord worthy (Ps. 18:3)?

- A. Power
- B. Praise
- C. Strength

D. All glory

B:B:Ps:18

8. From whom has the Psalmist been saved (Ps. 18:3)?

- A. The enemy
- B. The wicked
- C. The avenger
- D. The evildoer

A:B:Ps:18

9. What entangled the Psalmist (Ps. 18:4)?

- A. The snare of the wicked
- B. The cords of death
- C. The shackles of evildoers
- D. The bonds of exile

B:B:Ps:18

10. What overwhelmed the Psalmist (Ps. 18:4)?

- A. The darkness of the pit
- B. The devouring fires
- C. The torrents of destruction
- D. The strong east winds

C:B:Ps:18

11. What coiled around the Psalmist (Ps. 18:5)?

- A. The slander of the wicked
- B. The cords of the grave
- C. A snake of deception
- D. The bonds of destruction

B:B:Ps:18

12. What confronted the Psalmist (Ps. 18:5)?

- A. The snares of death
- B. The forces of the enemy
- C. The chariots of the wicked
- D. An angry lion

A:B:Ps:18

13. When did the Psalmist call to the Lord (Ps. 18:6)?

- A. In his need
- B. In his distress
- C. In his despair
- D. In his hopelessness

B:B:Ps:18

14. What did the Psalmist cry for (Ps. 18:6)?

- A. Guidance
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Help
- D. Relief

C:B:Ps:18

15. From where did the Lord hear the Psalmist's voice (Ps. 18:6)?

- A. His throne
- B. His fortress
- C. Mount Zion
- D. His temple

D:B:Ps:18

16. What went into the Lord's ears (Ps. 18:6)?

- A. My lament
- B. My plea
- C. My cry
- D. My prayer

C:B:Ps:18

17. What was the earth's response to the Lord's presence (Ps. 18:7)?

- A. It became fruitful
- B. Trembled and quaked
- C. Crumbled and split apart
- D. Fire consumed it

B:B:Ps:18

18. What shook before the Lord's presence (Ps. 18:7)?

- A. The foundation of the mountains
- B. The vast deserts of Judea
- C. The holy temple on mount Zion
- D. All the nations of the world

A:B:Ps:18

19. Why did the foundations of the mountains shake (Ps. 18:7)?

- A. Because the Lord entered his temple
- B. Because the Lord was angry
- C. Because the Lord commanded it
- D. Because the Lord passed by

B:B:Ps:18

20. Where did smoke rise from (Ps. 18:8)?

- A. The burning of chariots
- B. The fire of his mouth
- C. The Lord's nostrils
- D. The burning of the city

C:B:Ps:18

21. What came from the Lord's mouth (Ps. 18:8)?

- A. Wind and smoke
- B. A devouring plague
- C. A flood of waters
- D. A consuming fire

D:B:Ps:18

22. What did the Lord do after he parted the heavens (Ps. 18:9)?

- A. He rode the clouds
- B. He led his people
- C. He came down
- D. He gathered the stars

C:B:Ps:18

23. What were under the Lord's feet when he came down (Ps. 18:9)?

- A. A chariot of fire
- B. Dark clouds
- C. Hail
- D. Lightning and rain

B:B:Ps:18

24. On what did the Lord fly (Ps. 18:10)?

- A. On cherubim he mounted
- B. On a chariot of fire he drove
- C. On the clouds of heaven
- D. On the wings of an eagle

A:B:Ps:18

25. On what did the Lord soar (Ps. 18:10)?

- A. Carried by seraphim
- B. Wings of the wind
- C. Clouds of heaven
- D. Chariot of fire

B:B:Ps:18

26. What did the Lord make as a covering canopy around him (Ps. 18:11)?

- A. Light
- B. Wings of angels
- C. Darkness
- D. The sun

C:B:Ps:18

27. How did the clouds advance when the Lord came down (Ps. 18:12)?

- A. By the wind of his breath
- B. On the fire of the chariot upon which he rode
- C. Led by the cherubim and seraphim
- D. Out of the brightness of his presence

D:B:Ps:18

28. With what did the clouds advance as the Lord came down (Ps. 18:12)?

- A. With wind and rain
- B. With fire and brimstone
- C. With hailstones and lightning
- D. With smoke and raging fire

C:B:Ps:18

29. What was the thunder from heaven compared to (Ps. 18:13)?

- A. The clapping of the Lord's hands
- B. The voice of the Most High
- C. The commands from Sinai
- D. The judgments from the Almighty

B:B:Ps:18

30. What did the Lord do from heaven (Ps. 18:13)?

- A. He thundered
- B. He cast lightning bolts on the sons of men
- C. He scorched the earth
- D. He shook the clouds

A:B:Ps:18

31. How did the Lord rout the enemy (Ps. 18:14)?

- A. With a strong east wind
- B. With bolts of lightning
- C. With damaging hail
- D. With torrential rain

B:B:Ps:18

32. How did the Lord scatter the enemy (Ps. 18:14)?

- A. He mounted his cherubim
- B. He shot his arrows
- C. He threw his spear
- D. He rode his chariot

B:B:Ps:18

33. What did the Lord do when he shot his arrows (Ps. 18:14)?

- A. He destroyed the earth
- B. He consumed the wicked
- C. He scattered the enemy
- D. He defeated the armies of the nations

C:B:Ps:18

34. What was exposed by the blast of the breath of the Lord (Ps. 18:15)?

- A. The base of the mountains
- B. The roots of cedars of Lebanon
- C. The evil of the nations
- D. The valleys of the sea

D:B:Ps:18

35. What was exposed by the blast of the breath of the Lord (Ps. 18:15)?

- A. The base of the mountains
- B. The roots of cedars of Lebanon
- C. The foundations of the earth
- D. The waves of the sea

C:B:Ps:18

36. When the Lord came down what did he do for the Psalmist (Ps. 18:16)?

- A. He built a fortress for him

- B. He drew him out of deep waters
- C. He split the waters and made a way out
- D. He cut a path through the mountains

B:B:Ps:18

37. From whom did the Lord rescue the Psalmist (Ps. 18:17)?

- A. His powerful enemy
- B. The treacherous wicked
- C. The evildoer
- D. The unfaithful of the earth

A:B:Ps:18

37. From whom did the Lord rescue the Psalmist (Ps. 18:17)?

- A. The treacherous wicked who deceived him
- B. His foes that were too strong for him
- C. The evildoer who laid a trap for him
- D. The unfaithful of the earth

B:B:Ps:18

38. When did the foes confront the Psalmist (Ps. 18:18)?

- A. In the day of the Lord's deliverance
- B. In the day of his triumph
- C. In the day of his disaster
- D. In the Day of Atonement

C:B:Ps:18

39. Where did the Lord bring the Psalmist (Ps. 18:19)?

- A. To his eternal home
- B. Out into the court of his temple
- C. Out onto Mount Zion
- D. Out into a spacious place

D:B:Ps:18

40. Why did the Lord rescue the Psalmist (Ps. 18:19)?

- A. Because of his great mercy
- B. Because he was righteous in his sight
- C. Because he delighted in him
- D. Because he was faithful

C:B:Ps:18

41. According to what does the Psalmist claim the Lord has dealt with him (Ps. 18:20)?

- A. According to his blamelessness
- B. According to his righteousness
- C. According to his faithfulness
- D. According to his integrity

B:B:Ps:18

42. According to what has the Lord rewarded the Psalmist (Ps. 18:20)?

- A. According to the cleanness of his hands

- B. According to the integrity of his mouth
- C. According to the truthfulness of his lips
- D. According to the wisdom of his ways

A:B:Ps:18

43. What does the Psalmist claim he has kept (Ps. 18:21)?

- A. The ways of the blameless
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. The path of the righteous
- D. The ways of the upright

B:B:Ps:18

44. Of what does the Psalmist claim he is not guilty (Ps. 18:21)?

- A. Rebelling against the Lord's commands
- B. Running after deceitfulness
- C. Turning from his God
- D. Walking in the ways of the wicked

C:B:Ps:18

45. What are before the Psalmist (Ps. 18:22)?

- A. The words of the Lord
- B. All the Lord's congregation
- C. All his mighty works of old
- D. All the Lord's laws

D:B:Ps:18

46. From what has the Psalmist not turned away (Ps. 18:22)?

- A. His ways
- B. His commands
- C. His decrees
- D. His laws

C:B:Ps:18

47. What has the Psalmist been before the Lord (Ps. 18:23)?

- A. Holy
- B. Blameless
- C. Faithful
- D. Pure

B:B:Ps:18

48. From what has the Psalmist kept himself (Ps. 18:23)?

- A. Sin
- B. The ways of the wicked
- C. Deceit
- D. Violence

A:B:Ps:18

49. According to what has the Lord rewarded the Psalmist (Ps. 18:24)?

- A. His great compassion
- B. His righteousness

- C. His faithfulness
- D. His integrity

B:B:Ps:18

50. According to what has the Lord rewarded the Psalmist (Ps. 18:24)?

- A. His innocent heart
- B. His pure eyes
- C. His clean hands
- D. His straight ways

A:B:Ps:18

51. How does the Lord show himself to the faithful (Ps. 18:25)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Faithful
- C. Just
- D. Holy

B:B:Ps:18

52. How does the Lord show himself to the blameless (Ps. 18:25)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Just
- C. Blameless
- D. Holy

C:B:Ps:18

53. How does the Lord show himself to the pure (Ps. 18:25)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Just
- C. Holy
- D. Pure

D:B:Ps:18

54. How does the Lord show himself to the devious (Ps. 18:25)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Just
- C. Shrewd
- D. Holy

C:B:Ps:18

55. Whose eyes does the Lord bring low (Ps. 18:27)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. Those who are haughty
- C. Those who are self-righteous
- D. Those who resist the Lord

B:B:Ps:18

56. What does the Psalmist say the Lord does for him (Ps. 18:28)?

- A. Keeps his lamp burning
- B. Sets him as a beacon on a hilltop
- C. Guards him in his fortress

- D. Sets him in a high tower

A:B:Ps:18

57. What does the Psalmist say his God does for him (Ps. 18:28)?

- A. Turns his folly into wisdom
- B. Turns his darkness into light
- C. Turns the enemies bow against them
- D. Uses a shield to defend him

B:B:Ps:18

58. What does the Psalmist say he can do with the Lord's help (Ps. 18:29)?

- A. Defend a city
- B. Defeat a foe
- C. Scale a wall
- D. Shoot a fiery arrow

C:B:Ps:18

59. What does the Psalmist say he can do with the Lord's help (Ps. 18:29)?

- A. Triumph over his enemy
- B. Shoot a fiery arrow
- C. Defend a city
- D. Advance against a troop

D:B:Ps:18

60. What does the Psalmist say of the Lord's word (Ps. 18:30)?

- A. It is righteous
- B. It is just
- C. It is flawless
- D. It is holy

C:B:Ps:18

61. What does the Psalmist say of the Lord's way (Ps. 18:30)?

- A. It is easy
- B. It is perfect
- C. It is straight
- D. It is narrow

B:B:Ps:18

62. Who does the Lord shield (Ps. 18:30)?

- A. All who take refuge in him
- B. All who follow his ways
- C. All who listen to his word
- D. All who are faithful to his decrees

A:B:Ps:18

63. The Psalmist uses what metaphor to describe God's uniqueness (Ps. 18:31)?

- A. Bull
- B. Rock
- C. Lion
- D. Cedar

B:B:Ps:18

64. What does the Lord do for the Psalmist's way (Ps. 18:32)?

- A. Makes it straight
- B. Makes it easy
- C. Makes it secure
- D. Makes it prosper

C:B:Ps:18

65. With what does God arm the Psalmist (Ps. 18:32)?

- A. Justice
- B. Holiness
- C. A shield
- D. Strength

D:B:Ps:18

66. Where does God cause the Psalmist to stand (Ps. 18:33)?

- A. In the flood
- B. In battle
- C. On the heights
- D. On Zion

C:B:Ps:18

67. What does God make the Psalmists feet like (Ps. 18:33)?

- A. Polished bronze
- B. Like the feet of a deer
- C. Like the feet of a lion
- D. Like the feet of a warrior

B:B:Ps:18

68. For what does God train the Psalmist's hands (Ps. 18:34)?

- A. For battle
- B. For sacrifice
- C. For worship
- D. For his ways

A:B:Ps:18

69. What does the Psalmist claim he can do with God's help (Ps. 18:34)?

- A. Shoot a sling without missing
- B. Bend a bow of bronze
- C. Throw a spear to the heart
- D. Ride a chariot of iron

B:B:Ps:18

70. What does the Psalmist say God makes his saving help like (Ps. 18:35)?

- A. A fortress
- B. Strong tower
- C. A shield
- D. A rock

C:B:Ps:18

71. What has God's help done for the Psalmist (Ps. 18:35)?

- A. Made him humble
- B. Protected him
- C. Made him victorious
- D. Made him great

D:B:Ps:18

72. What does the Psalmist say sustains him (Ps. 18:35)?

- A. The heavenly hosts
- B. God's mighty storm
- C. God's right hand
- D. God's shield

C:B:Ps:18

73. What does God do for the Psalmist's feet (Ps. 18:36)?

- A. Provides a straight path
- B. Provides a broad path
- C. Provides a smooth path
- D. Provides a successful path

B:B:Ps:18

74. Who did the Psalmist pursue and overtake (Ps. 18:37)?

- A. His enemies
- B. Those who opposed him
- C. His foes
- D. The wicked

A:B:Ps:18

75. What did the Psalmist not do until his enemies were destroyed (Ps. 18:37)?

- A. He did not stop praying
- B. He did not turn back
- C. He did not take his eyes off the Lord
- D. He did not look to the right or left

B:B:Ps:18

76. What did the Psalmist do to his enemies (Ps. 18:38)?

- A. He chased them away from his city
- B. He totally defeated them and took their land
- C. He crushed them so they could not rise
- D. He ran his chariot over them

C:B:Ps:18

77. Where did the enemies fall (Ps. 18:35)?

- A. Into the pit they had dug for the Psalmist
- B. Before the forces of the Psalmist
- C. Off a cliff
- D. Beneath the Psalmist's feet

D:B:Ps:18

78. What did God do to the Psalmist's adversaries before him (Ps. 18:39)?

- A. He destroyed them
- B. He blew them away
- C. He humbled them
- D. He exiled them

C:B:Ps:18

79. What did the Psalmist do to his foes (Ps. 18:40)?

- A. He cut them off
- B. He destroyed them
- C. He enslaved them
- D. He banished them

B:B:Ps:18

80. What did God make the enemies do (Ps. 18:40)?

- A. Turn their back in flight
- B. Gravel at his feet
- C. Plead for mercy
- D. Surrender to his mighty power

A:B:Ps:18

81. What happened when the enemies cried for help (Ps. 18:41)?

- A. No help came
- B. There was no one to save them
- C. Their voice was not heard
- D. The Psalmist overpowered them

B:B:Ps:18

82. What happened when the enemies cried to the Lord (Ps. 18:41)?

- A. He forgave them
- B. He listened to their cry
- C. He did not answer them
- D. He rose up against them

C:B:Ps:18

83. What did the Psalmist do to his enemies (Ps. 18:42)?

- A. He burned them as refining silver
- B. He ran his chariots over them crushing them
- C. He expelled them from the land
- D. He beat them as fine as windblown dust

D:B:Ps:18

84. What did the Psalmist do to his enemies (Ps. 18:42)?

- A. He burned them as refining silver
- B. He ran his chariots over them crushing them
- C. He trampled them as mud in the street
- D. He expelled them from the land

C:B:Ps:18

85. What does the Psalmist credit God with making him (Ps. 18:43)?

- A. Victor over the enemies

- B. Head of nations
- C. King of Israel
- D. Leader of the tribes

B:B:Ps:18

86. From what has God delivered the Psalmist (Ps. 18:43)?

- A. The attacks of the people
- B. The onslaught of foreign nations
- C. The rebellion of Ephraim
- D. The arrows of the enemy

A:B:Ps:18

87. Who did the Psalmist say now serves him (Ps. 18:43)?

- A. His enemies
- B. People he did not know
- C. Foreign nations
- D. Moab, Edom and Ammon

B:B:Ps:18

88. Who cowers before the Psalmist (Ps. 18:44)?

- A. His enemies
- B. Those who opposed him
- C. Foreigners
- D. All nations

C:B:Ps:18

89. What do the foreigners do when they hear of the Psalmist (Ps. 18:44)?

- A. They bring tribute to him
- B. They bow before him
- C. They shudder
- D. They obey him

D:B:Ps:18

90. What do the enemies of the Psalmist do (Ps. 18:45)?

- A. They pay tribute and honor the Lord
- B. They follow the ways of the Lord
- C. They come trembling out of their strongholds
- D. They bow down and swear allegiance to him

C:B:Ps:18

91. What do the enemies of the Psalmist do (Ps. 18:45)?

- A. They cower before the him
- B. They lose heart
- C. They bow before him
- D. They swear allegiance to him

B:B:Ps:18

92. The Psalmist exclaims, the Lord _____ (Ps. 18:46)

- A. Lives
- B. Rules

- C. is King
- D. Judges

A:B:Ps:18

93. When the Psalmist praises God the Lord how does he identify him (Ps. 18:46)?

- A. My righteousness
- B. My rock
- C. My shepherd
- D. My fortress

B:B:Ps:18

94. What does the Psalmist say the Lord does for him (Ps. 18:47)?

- A. Strengthens him
- B. He defends him
- C. He avenges him
- D. He protects him

C:B:Ps:18

95. What does the Psalmist say the Lord subdues under him (Ps. 18:47)?

- A. Kings
- B. His foes
- C. Foreigners
- D. Nations

D:B:Ps:18

96. From whom does the Lord save the Psalmist (Ps. 18:48)?

- A. The avenger
- B. The oppressor
- C. His enemies
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:18

97. Above whom has the Lord exalted the Psalmist (Ps. 18:48)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. Foes
- C. The Wicked
- D. The nations

B:B:Ps:18

98. From whom has the Lord rescued the Psalmist (Ps. 18:48)?

- A. A violent man
- B. The wicked
- C. An enemy
- D. The foe

A:B:Ps:18

99. Where will the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 18:49)?

- A. On Zion
- B. Among the nations
- C. In his holy temple

D. In the congregation

B:B:Ps:18

100. What does the Psalmist say he will sing (Ps. 18:49)?

- A. The wonders of his love
- B. Thanks for saving him
- C. Praises of the Lord's name
- D. The mighty works of God

C:B:Ps:18

101. What does the Lord give to his king (Ps. 18:50)?

- A. Great power
- B. Great wisdom
- C. Long life
- D. Great victories

D:B:Ps:18

102. To whom does the Lord give great victories (Ps. 18:50)?

- A. The faithful
- B. The righteous
- C. His king
- D. His anointed one

C:B:Ps:18

103. What does the Lord show to his anointed (Ps. 18:50)?

- A. Faithfulness
- B. Unfailing love
- C. Justice
- D. Compassion

B:B:Ps:18

104. To whom does the Lord show unfailing love (Ps. 18:50)?

- A. His anointed
- B. The king
- C. His faithful one
- D. The righteous

A:B:Ps:18

105. To whom does the Lord show unfailing love (Ps. 18:50)?

- A. David and his descendants
- B. Israel
- C. The descendants of Abraham
- D. The nations

A:B:Ps:18

Psalm 19

1. What to the heavens declare (Ps. 19:1)?

- A. The greatness of God
- B. The glory of God
- C. The goodness of God
- D. The majesty of God

B:B:Ps:19

2. What declare the glory of God (Ps. 19:1)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The congregation
- C. The heavens
- D. The nations

C:B:Ps:19

3. What do the skies proclaim (Ps. 19:1)?

- A. The mighty acts of God's arm
- B. The salvation of God
- C. The greatness of God
- D. The work of God's hands

D:B:Ps:19

4. What do the skies pour forth day after day (Ps. 19:2)?

- A. Wonders
- B. Signs
- C. Speech
- D. Rain

C:B:Ps:19

5. What does night after night reveal (Ps. 19:2)?

- A. Truth
- B. Knowledge
- C. Wisdom
- D. Strength

B:B:Ps:19

6. What do the heavens not use (Ps. 19:3)?

- A. Words
- B. Signs
- C. Wonders
- D. Wind

A:B:Ps:19

7. All of the following are not used by the heavens EXCEPT (Ps. 19:3)

- A. Words
- B. Signs
- C. Speech
- D. Sound

B:B:Ps:19

8. To where do the words of the heavens go (Ps. 19:4)?

- A. Mount Zion
- B. The mountain tops
- C. The ends of the earth
- D. From sea to shining sea

C:B:Ps:19

9. What has God pitched in the heavens (Ps. 19:4)?

- A. A dwelling place for the moon
- B. A home for the stars
- C. A covering for the clouds
- D. A tent for the sun

D:B:Ps:19

10. What is the sun like coming out (Ps. 19:5)?

- A. A king welcoming guests to his banquet hall
- B. A mighty warrior returning from battle
- C. A bridegroom coming out of this chamber
- D. A stallion ready to run the race

C:B:Ps:19

11. What is the sun like (Ps. 19:5)?

- A. Like a runner ready to carry the king's message
- B. Like a champion rejoicing to run his course
- C. Like a horse ready to run its course
- D. Like a mighty warrior ready to go to war

B:B:Ps:19

12. Where does the sun rise (Ps. 19:6)?

- A. At the eastern horizon
- B. At one end of the heaven
- C. From the circle of the earth
- D. At the eastern mountains

B:B:Ps:19

13. When the sun rises what is nothing deprived of (Ps. 19:6)?

- A. Its warmth
- B. Its light
- C. Its fire
- D. Its hope

A:B:Ps:19

14. The Psalmist says the law of the Lord is _____ (Ps. 19:7)

- A. Wise
- B. Perfect
- C. Just
- D. Holy

B:B:Ps:19

15. What does the law of the Lord do to the soul (Ps. 19:7)?

- A. Guides
- B. Instructs
- C. Refreshes
- D. Teaches

C:B:Ps:19

16. What does the Psalmist say the statues of the Lord are (Ps. 19:7)?

- A. Wise
- B. True
- C. Faithful
- D. Trustworthy

D:B:Ps:19

17. Who do the statues of the Lord make wise (Ps. 19:7)?

- A. All
- B. Those who believe
- C. The simple
- D. The young

C:B:Ps:19

18. What are the precepts of the Lord (Ps. 19:8)?

- A. True
- B. Right
- C. Wise
- D. Just

B:B:Ps:19

19. What do the precepts of the Lord do (Ps. 19:8)?

- A. Give joy to the heart
- B. Set one on straight path
- C. Nourish the soul
- D. Protect the needy

A:B:Ps:19

20. What are the commands of the Lord (Ps. 19:8)?

- A. Brilliant
- B. Radiant
- C. Enlightening
- D. Guiding

B:B:Ps:19

21. What do the commands of the Lord do (Ps. 19:8)?

- A. Guide on the paths of righteousness
- B. Enlighten the heart
- C. Give light to the eyes
- D. Give sound wisdom

C:B:Ps:19

22. What is the fear of the Lord (Ps. 19:9)?

- A. Holy

- B. Just
- C. Righteous
- D. Pure

D:B:Ps:19

23. What does the fear of the Lord do (Ps. 19:9)?

- A. Shield the helpless
- B. Forgive the sinner
- C. Endure forever
- D. Guide in straight paths

C:B:Ps:19

24. What are the decrees of the Lord (Ps. 19:9)?

- A. Strong
- B. Firm
- C. Impenetrable
- D. Unmovable

B:B:Ps:19

25. What are the decrees of the Lord (Ps. 19:9)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Wise
- C. Just
- D. Unchangeable

A:B:Ps:19

26. What is the law of the Lord more precious than (Ps. 19:10)?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. Rubies
- D. Diamonds

B:B:Ps:19

27. What is the law of the Lord sweeter than (Ps. 19:10)?

- A. Sugar
- B. Figs
- C. Honey
- D. Grapes off the vine

C:B:Ps:19

28. What is there in keeping of the law of the Lord (Ps. 19:11)?

- A. Everlasting joy
- B. Long life
- C. Satisfaction
- D. Great reward

D:B:Ps:19

29. What does the law of the Lord do for the servant (Ps. 19:11)?

- A. Protects
- B. Hides

- C. Warns
- D. Guides

C:B:Ps:19

30. What does the Psalmist ask for forgiveness for (Ps. 19:12)?

- A. His sins
- B. His hidden faults
- C. All his unrighteousness
- D. His failings

B:B:Ps:19

31. What does the Psalmist ask to be kept from (Ps. 19:13)?

- A. Willful sins
- B. All trespasses
- C. Iniquity of the heart
- D. Slander

A:B:Ps:19

32. If the Psalmist is kept from willful sin what does he claim he will be innocent of (Ps. 19:13)?

- A. Betrayal of a friend
- B. Great transgression
- C. All sin
- D. Filthy uncleanness

B:B:Ps:19

33. If the Psalmist is kept from willful sin what does he claim he will be (Ps. 19:13)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Holy
- C. Blameless
- D. Clean

C:B:Ps:19

34. What does the Psalmist ask would be pleasing in God's sight (Ps. 19:14)?

- A. The works of his hands
- B. The thoughts of his heart
- C. The desires of his heart
- D. The words of his mouth

D:B:Ps:19

35. What does the Psalmist ask would be pleasing in God's sight (Ps. 19:14)?

- A. The works of his hands
- B. The sounds of his ears
- C. The meditations of his heart
- D. The vision of his eyes

C:B:Ps:19

36. The Psalmist identifies God as his _____ and his Redeemer (Ps. 19:14)

- A. Shield

- B. Rock
- C. Savior
- D. Deliverer

B:B:Ps:19

37. The Psalmist identifies God as his Rock and his _____ (Ps. 19:14)

- A. Redeemer
- B. Fortress
- C. Savior
- D. Deliverer

A:B:Ps:19

Psalm 20

1. The Psalmist wishes when may the Lord answer you (Ps. 20:1)?

- A. When your enemy pursues you
- B. When you are in distress
- C. When you are trapped
- D. When you are in need

B:B:Ps:20

2. What name of God does the Psalmist call upon for protection (Ps. 20:1)?

- A. El Shaddai
- B. The God of Moses
- C. The God of Jacob
- D. The God of Abraham

C:B:Ps:20

3. What does the Psalmist wish the God of Jacob will do for his audience (Ps. 20:1)?

- A. Guide you
- B. Forgive you
- C. Deliver you
- D. Protect you

D:B:Ps:20

4. Where does the Psalmist wish that God send out help for his audience (Ps. 20:2)?

- A. From Mount Zaphon
- B. From Mount Sinai
- C. From the sanctuary
- D. From the throne

C:B:Ps:20

5. Where does the Psalmist wish that God grant support for his audience (Ps. 20:2)?

- A. From Mount Sinai
- B. From Mount Zion
- C. From the sanctuary
- D. From the throne

B:B:Ps:20

6. What does the Psalmist wish God would send from the sanctuary (Ps. 20:2)?

- A. Help
- B. Deliverance
- C. Judgment
- D. Joy

A:B:Ps:20

7. What does the Psalmist wish that God will remember (Ps. 20:3)?

- A. All their prayers
- B. All their sacrifices

- C. All their loyalty
- D. All their vows

B:B:Ps:20

8. What does the Psalmist wish that God would accept from his audience (Ps. 20:3)?

- A. Their prayers
- B. Their deeds of righteousness
- C. Their burnt offerings
- D. Their tithes and offerings

C:B:Ps:20

9. What does the Psalmist wish the Lord would give his audience (Ps. 20:4)?

- A. Protection from heaven
- B. Deliverance from his throne
- C. A heart that pursues God
- D. The desires of their heart

D:B:Ps:20

10. What does the Psalmist wish the Lord would make happen for his audience (Ps. 20:4)?

- A. They might be victorious
- B. Long life and prosperity
- C. All their plans succeed
- D. All their prayers come true

C:B:Ps:19

11. What does the Psalmist wish he may shout for (Ps. 20:5)?

- A. Their success
- B. Their victory
- C. Their prosperity
- D. Their deliverance

B:B:Ps:20

12. What does the Psalmist want to do in the name of God (Ps. 20:5)?

- A. Lift up their banners
- B. March into Jerusalem
- C. Clap their hands
- D. Praise the Lord

A:B:Ps:20

13. The Psalmist wishes that what would the Lord grant for his audience (Ps. 20:5)?

- A. Deliverance
- B. All their requests
- C. Long life and prosperity
- D. Forgiveness

B:B:Ps:20

14. To whom does the Lord give victory (Ps. 20:6)?

- A. His faithful one
- B. The needy
- C. His anointed
- D. His king

C:B:Ps:20

15. What does the Lord give to his anointed (Ps. 20:6)?

- A. Long life
- B. Prosperity
- C. Goodness
- D. Victory

D:B:Ps:20

16. From where does the Lord answer (Ps. 20:6)?

- A. The ark of the covenant
- B. The storm and the wind
- C. His heavenly sanctuary
- D. Mount Zion

C:B:Ps:20

17. What do some trust in (Ps. 20:7)?

- A. Swords
- B. Chariots
- C. Bows
- D. Walls

B:B:Ps:20

18. What will we trust in (Ps. 20:7)?

- A. The name of the Lord our God
- B. The mighty hand of the Lord
- C. The deliverance of God Almighty
- D. The word of the Lord

A:B:Ps:20

19. What happens to those who trust in chariots (Ps. 20:8)?

- A. They will go down in defeat
- B. They will be brought to their knees and fall
- C. They will be sent to the grave with no one to help
- D. They will be shamed forever

B:B:Ps:20

20. What will happen for those who trust in the Lord (Ps. 20:8)?

- A. We will fly on wings of eagles
- B. We will rest in the hollow of his hand
- C. We will rise up and stand firm
- D. We will triumph over the enemies

C:B:Ps:20

21. The Psalmist asks God to give what to the king (Ps. 20:9)?

- A. Wisdom

- B. Justice
- C. Faithfulness
- D. Victory

D:B:Ps:20

22. To whom does the Psalmist request victory (Ps. 20:9)?

- A. The broken
- B. The helpless
- C. The king
- D. His people

C:B:Ps:20

23. When does the Psalmist request for God to answer (Ps. 20:9)?

- A. When we call
- B. When we repent
- C. When we seek his face
- D. When we enter the sanctuary

A:B:Ps:20

Psalm 21

1. In what does the king rejoice (Ps. 21:1)?

- A. The Lord's righteousness
- B. The Lord's goodness
- C. The Lord's strength
- D. The Lord's loving kindness

C:B:Ps:21

2. Who rejoices in the Lord's strength (Ps. 21:1)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The king
- C. The oppressed
- D. The fatherless

B:B:Ps:21

3. In what is the king's joy (Ps. 21:1)?

- A. The victories the Lord has given
- B. The deliverance the Lord has wrought
- C. The face of the Lord
- D. Mount Zion

A:B:Ps:21

4. What has the Lord granted the king (Ps. 21:2)?

- A. Power and might
- B. His heart's desire
- C. His prayers and supplications
- D. Strength

B:B:Ps:21

5. What has the Lord not withheld (Ps. 21:2)?

- A. His compassion
- B. The protection of the king
- C. The requests of the king's lips
- D. The supplications of his servant

C:B:Ps:21

6. With what did the Lord come to greet the king (Ps. 21:3)?

- A. Power and strength
- B. Victory over his enemies
- C. Favor
- D. With rich blessings

D:B:Ps:21

7. What did the Lord place on the king's head (Ps. 21:3)?

- A. Strength and honor
- B. A victor's crown
- C. A crown of pure gold
- D. A wreath of honor

C:B:Ps:21

8. What did the king ask from the Lord (Ps. 21:4)?

- A. Protection
- B. Life
- C. Victory
- D. Prosperity

B:B:Ps:21

9. What has the Lord bestowed on the king (Ps. 21:5)?

- A. Splendor and majesty
- B. Power and honor
- C. Riches and success
- D. Glory and honor

A:B:Ps:21

10. What has made the king's glory great (Ps. 21:5)?

- A. The triumph of the king's wisdom
- B. The victories the Lord gave him
- C. The defeat of all his enemies
- D. The subjection of the nations of the world

B:B:Ps:21

11. What has the Lord granted the king (Ps. 21:6)?

- A. Success and prosperity
- B. Justice and honor
- C. Unending blessings
- D. A clean heart

C:B:Ps:21

12. With what is the king glad (Ps. 21:6)?

- A. Seeing God's face
- B. Being protected by the Almighty
- C. Being in God's sanctuary
- D. The joy of God's presence

D:B:Ps:21

13. Through what will the king not be shaken (Ps. 21:7)?

- A. The shield of God's protection
- B. The goodness of the Lord
- C. The unfailing love of the Most High
- D. The righteousness of the God Almighty

C:B:Ps:21

14. What will happen for the king through the unfailing love of the Lord (Ps. 21:7)?

- A. He will succeed
- B. He will not be shaken
- C. He will not suffer loss
- D. He will not be defeated

B:B:Ps:21

15. What does the king do resulting in his not being shaken (Ps. 21:7)?

- A. He trusts in the Lord
- B. He submits his way to the Lord
- C. He serves the Lord with fear and trembling
- D. He follows the Lord's commands

A:B:Ps:21

16. What will the king's hand lay hold of (Ps. 21:8)?

- A. His crown of gold
- B. All his enemies
- C. His staff of justice
- D. Everlasting life

B:B:Ps:21

17. What will the king's right hand seize (Ps. 21:8)?

- A. His crown of gold
- B. His staff of justice
- C. His foes
- D. Everlasting life

C:B:Ps:21

18. What will happen to the enemies when the king appears in battle (Ps. 21:9)?

- A. He will mop the ground with them
- B. He will destroy them
- C. He will pardon them
- D. He will burn them up

D:B:Ps:21

19. What will swallow up the king's enemies (Ps. 21:9)?

- A. The Lord's justice
- B. The Lord's winepress
- C. The Lord's wrath
- D. The earth

C:B:Ps:21

20. What will consume the king's enemies (Ps. 21:9)?

- A. The birds
- B. The Lord's fire
- C. The dogs
- D. The lions

B:B:Ps:21

21. Who will the Lord destroy from the earth (Ps. 21:10)?

- A. The enemies' descendants
- B. All who oppose him
- C. The evildoers
- D. Those seeking to harm the king

A:B:Ps:21

22. What will not succeed (Ps. 21:11)?

- A. The wicked trying to snare the righteous
- B. The enemies plotting wicked schemes
- C. The foes laying a trap for the king
- D. Those who opposed the hand of the Lord

B:B:Ps:21

23. What do the enemies devise (Ps. 21:11)?

- A. Violence
- B. The destruction of the righteous
- C. Wicked schemes
- D. Traps for the righteous

C:B:Ps:21

24. What do the enemies plot (Ps. 21:11)?

- A. Harm
- B. Violence
- C. Wickedness
- D. Evil

D:B:Ps:21

25. What will the Lord/king make the enemies do when he draws his bow at the enemies (Ps. 21:12)?

- A. Bow their heads in shame
- B. Serve the king
- C. Turn their backs to him
- D. Make them lie in the dust

C:B:Ps:21

26. In what will the Lord be exalted (Ps. 21:13)?

- A. In his justice
- B. In his strength
- C. In his honor
- D. In his victory

B:B:Ps:21

27. What will the Psalmist sing and praise (Ps. 21:13)?

- A. The Lord's might
- B. The Lord's goodness
- C. The Lord's unfailing love
- D. The Lord's victory

A:B:Ps:21

Psalm 22

1. What does the Psalmist open Psalm 22 lamenting (Ps. 22:1)?

- A. God has rejected him
- B. God has forsaken him
- C. God has not delivered him
- D. God has helped his enemies

B:B:Ps:22

2. Psalm 22 is to be played to what tune (Ps. 22)?

- A. The Doe of the Morning
- B. The Sheminith
- C. The Death of the Son
- D. Lilies

A:B:Ps:22

3. What does the Psalmist lament that God is so far from (Ps. 22:1)?

- A. Aiding him
- B. Saving him
- C. Protecting him
- D. Honoring him

B:B:Ps:22

4. What does the Psalmist lament that God is far from (Ps. 22:1)?

- A. His prayers
- B. His pleas for aid
- C. His cries of anguish
- D. His calls for deliverance

C:B:Ps:22

5. What is the Psalmist's complaint when he cries out to God by day (Ps. 22:2)?

- A. God has forsaken him
- B. The enemies have overcome him
- C. God has turned his back
- D. God does not answer

D:B:Ps:22

6. What happens when the Psalmist cries out to God at night (Ps. 22:2)?

- A. His dreams haunt him
- B. He hears only silence
- C. He finds no rest
- D. He the sky goes dark

C:B:Ps:22

7. What is God enthroned as (Ps. 22:3)?

- A. The Wise One
- B. The Holy One
- C. The Almighty
- D. The Righteous One

B:B:Ps:22

8. God is enthroned and what is Israel's response (Ps. 22:3)?

- A. Praise
- B. Thankfulness
- C. Worship
- D. Lament

A:B:Ps:22

9. What did God do when the ancestors trusted God (Ps. 22:4)?

- A. God came to them
- B. God delivered them
- C. God led them
- D. God guided them

B:B:Ps:22

10. What did their ancestors put in God (Ps. 22:4)?

- A. Faith
- B. Love
- C. Trust
- D. Hope

C:B:Ps:22

11. What happened when the ancestors cried out to God (Ps. 22:5)?

- A. He forgave them
- B. He was merciful to them
- C. He protected them
- D. He saved them

D:B:Ps:22

12. What happened when the ancestors trusted in God (Ps. 22:5)?

- A. They rejoiced at his deliverance
- B. They fulfilled their vows
- C. They were not put to shame
- D. They were not disappointed

C:B:Ps:22

13. How does the Psalmist see himself (Ps. 22:6)?

- A. As a dog
- B. As a worm
- C. As a man
- D. As a sheep

B:B:Ps:22

14. What is the Psalmist's relationship to the people (Ps. 22:6)?

- A. He is despised
- B. He is their king
- C. He is shamed
- D. He is dishonored

A:B:Ps:22

15. What do all who see the Psalmist do to him (Ps. 22:7)?

- A. Plot against him
- B. Mock him
- C. Reject him
- D. Betray him

B:B:Ps:22

16. What to those who see the Psalmist hurl at him (Ps. 22:7)?

- A. Stones
- B. Lies
- C. Insults
- D. Threats

C:B:Ps:22

17. What do those who see the Psalmist do (Ps. 22:7)?

- A. Shake their fingers
- B. Shake their heads
- C. Sharpen their tongues
- D. Stomp their feet

B:B:Ps:22

18. What do those who see the Psalmist say about the Psalmist (Ps. 22:8)?

- A. He trusts in the Lord
- B. He served the Lord
- C. He walked in the ways of the Lord
- D. He has betrayed the Lord

A:B:Ps:22

19. What do those who see the Psalmist say about the Psalmist (Ps. 22:8)?

- A. Let the Lord defend him
- B. Let the Lord rescue him
- C. Let the Lord judge him
- D. Let the Lord punish him

B:B:Ps:22

20. In mocking what does those opposing the Psalmist say is the reason God should deliver him (Ps. 22:8)?

- A. Because God is his savior
- B. Because he is his rock and redeemer
- C. Because he delights in him
- D. Because he protects him

C:B:Ps:22

21. Where does the Psalmist say God made him trust in him (Ps. 22:9)?

- A. When he rescued him
- B. At his joining of the congregation
- C. At his father's feet
- D. At his mother's breast

D:B:Ps:22

22. Where does the Psalmist claim God brought him out of (Ps. 22:9)?

- A. Zion
- B. The battle
- C. The womb
- D. The gate

C:B:Ps:22

23. From what time has God been the Psalmist's God (Ps. 22:10)?

- A. From when he knew right from wrong
- B. From his mother's womb
- C. From his first breath
- D. From his first steps

B:B:Ps:22

24. What does the Psalmist claim happened to him from birth (Ps. 22:10)?

- A. He was cast upon God
- B. He learned to rely on God
- C. He has been faithful to God
- D. He called upon the Lord

A:B:Ps:22

25. What does the Psalmist say is near (Ps. 22:11)?

- A. Violence
- B. Trouble
- C. Threats
- D. The wicked

B:B:Ps:22

26. What does the Psalmist request from God (Ps. 22:11)?

- A. To be set on a rock
- B. Not to leave God's temple
- C. Not to be far from him
- D. To slay him

C:B:Ps:22

27. What does the Psalmist not have any one to do (Ps. 22:11)?

- A. Rescue
- B. Deliver
- C. Console
- D. Help

D:B:Ps:22

28. What does the Psalmist claim are surrounding him (Ps. 22:12)?

- A. Vultures
- B. Violence
- C. Bulls
- D. Lions

C:B:Ps:22

29. Where are the bulls from that encircle the Psalmist (Ps. 22:12)?

- A. Golan

- B. Bashan
- C. Negev
- D. Galilee

B:B:Ps:22

30. Who opens their mouths wide against the Psalmist (Ps. 22:13)?

- A. Lions
- B. Dogs
- C. The enemy
- D. Leviathan

A:B:Ps:22

31. How does the Psalmist describe himself (Ps. 22:14)?

- A. As trampled grapes
- B. As poured out like water
- C. As rotten figs fallen on the ground
- D. As dust scattered by the wind

B:B:Ps:22

32. How does the Psalmist describe himself (Ps. 22:14)?

- A. As having his teeth beaten out
- B. As having his jaw broken
- C. As having all his bones out of joint
- D. As having all his bones broken

C:B:Ps:22

33. What does the Psalmist say about his heart (Ps. 22:14)?

- A. It has been broken in two
- B. It has been crushed within him
- C. It has ceased to beat
- D. It is turned to wax and melted

D:B:Ps:22

34. How does the Psalmist describe his mouth (Ps. 22:15)?

- A. Craving water as desert grass
- B. Bleeding from violence
- C. Dried up like a potsherd
- D. Dry as a desert wind

C:B:Ps:22

35. How does the Psalmist describe his tongue (Ps. 22:15)?

- A. Never having spoken slander
- B. Sticking to the roof of his mouth
- C. Dry as a piece of leather
- D. Swollen and ready to burst

B:B:Ps:22

36. Where does the Psalmist claim God has laid him (Ps. 22:15)?

- A. In the dust of death
- B. In the grave

- C. Among the rocks
- D. On his death bed

A:B:Ps:22

37. What surrounds the Psalmist (Ps. 22:16)?

- A. Lions
- B. Dogs
- C. Vultures
- D. Angry people

B:B:Ps:22

38. Who encircle the Psalmist (Ps. 22:16)?

- A. All his enemies
- B. The wicked
- C. A pack of villains
- D. A pack of wolves

C:B:Ps:22

39. What do the villains do to the Psalmist (Ps. 22:16)?

- A. They mock and scorn him
- B. They shoot their arrows at him
- C. They stab him in the heart
- D. They pierce his hands and feet

D:B:Ps:22

40. What do the people do as the Psalmist's bones are on display (Ps. 22:17)?

- A. They turn their back to him
- B. They shout and swear at him
- C. They stare and gloat over him
- D. They mock and taunt him

C:B:Ps:22

41. What does the Psalmist say is on display (Ps. 22:17)?

- A. All his suffering
- B. All his bones
- C. All his private parts
- D. His hands and feet

B:B:Ps:22

42. What happens to the Psalmist's garment (Ps. 22:18)?

- A. They cast lots for it
- B. They tear it to pieces
- C. They anoint it with blood
- D. They burn it up

A:B:Ps:22

43. What happens to the Psalmist's clothes (Ps. 22:18)?

- A. They trample them in the mud
- B. They divide them among them
- C. They burn them

- D. They tear them in pieces

B:B:Ps:22

44. What does the Psalmist request that God do for him (Ps. 22:19)?

- A. Look on his suffering
- B. Forgive his sin and save him
- C. Come quickly to help him
- D. Rescue him from their hands

C:B:Ps:22

45. What does the Psalmist request that God do for him (Ps. 22:19)?

- A. Look on his suffering
- B. Forgive his sin and save him
- C. Rescue him from their hands
- D. Be not far from him

D:B:Ps:22

46. From what does the Psalmist ask to be delivered (Ps. 22:20)?

- A. The arrows
- B. Their teeth
- C. The sword
- D. The nails

C:B:Ps:22

47. From what power does the Psalmist request that his precious life be delivered (Ps. 22:20)?

- A. The power the violent
- B. The power of dogs
- C. The power of lions
- D. The power of their teeth

B:B:Ps:22

48. From what does the Psalmist ask to be rescued (Ps. 22:21)?

- A. The mouth of lions
- B. The beaks of vultures
- C. The teeth of wolves
- D. The shame of the wicked

A:B:Ps:22

49. From what does the Psalmist ask to be saved (Ps. 22:21)?

- A. The dust of death
- B. The horns of wild oxen
- C. The teeth of wolves
- D. The mouth of the grave

B:B:Ps:22

50. What does the Psalmist vow to do if God delivers him (Ps. 22:22)?

- A. Tell of all God's wondrous acts
- B. Proclaim God's faithfulness
- C. Declare God name to his people

D. Praise God from whom all blessings flow

C:B:Ps:22

51. Where does the Psalmist vow to praise God (Ps. 22:22)?

- A. On Zion
- B. In the sanctuary
- C. Among the sinners
- D. In the assembly

D:B:Ps:22

52. What particular group does the Psalmist tell to praise God (Ps. 22:23)?

- A. You who are blameless
- B. You who are righteous
- C. You who fear the Lord
- D. You who are faithful

C:B:Ps:22

53. What particular group does the Psalmist tell to honor God (Ps. 22:23)?

- A. All you who serve the Lord
- B. All you descendants of Jacob
- C. All you children of Abraham
- D. All you who keep the covenant

B:B:Ps:22

54. What does the Psalmist tell all the descendants of Israel to do (Ps. 22:23)?

- A. Revere God
- B. Trust in the Lord
- C. Turn to the Lord
- D. Seek God's face

A:B:Ps:22

55. Who has God not despised (Ps. 22:24)?

- A. His son
- B. The afflicted one
- C. The suffering servant
- D. His beloved

B:B:Ps:22

57. What has God not done to his afflicted one (Ps. 22:24)?

- A. Rescued him
- B. Redeemed him
- C. Scorned him
- D. Forgotten him

C:B:Ps:22

58. What has God not done to his afflicted one (Ps. 22:24)?

- A. Rescued him from his enemies
- B. Turned away from him
- C. Forgotten him
- D. Hidden his face from him

D:B:Ps:22

59. To what has God listened (Ps. 22:24)?

- A. His servant's request for aid
- B. The prayers of his holy ones
- C. The afflicted one's cry for help
- D. The suffering one's plea

C:B:Ps:22

60. What will the Psalmist do before those who fear God (Ps. 22:25)?

- A. Declare his mighty works
- B. Fulfill his vows
- C. Offering sacrifices
- D. Trust in the Lord

B:B:Ps:22

61. What does the Psalmist say the poor will do (Ps. 22:26)?

- A. Eat and be satisfied
- B. Rejoice and shout for joy
- C. Fear the Lord
- D. Offering prayers of thanksgiving

A:B:Ps:22

62. Who does the Psalmist say will praise the Lord (Ps. 22:26)?

- A. Those who call upon him
- B. Those who seek him
- C. Those who fulfill their vows
- D. Those who come before him

B:B:Ps:22

63. Who will remember and turn to the Lord (Ps. 22:27)?

- A. All nations
- B. All those who fear the Lord
- C. All the ends of the earth
- D. All peoples

C:B:Ps:22

64. What will all the ends of the earth do (Ps. 22:27)?

- A. Bow down and worship the Lord
- B. Raise their voice in praise to the Lord
- C. Cry to the Lord
- D. Remember and turn to the Lord

D:B:Ps:22

65. What will all the families of the nations do (Ps. 22:27)?

- A. Fulfill their vows
- B. Offer sacrifices to God
- C. Bow down before God
- D. Fear the Lord

C:B:Ps:22

66. What belongs to the Lord (Ps. 22:28)?

- A. Power
- B. Dominion
- C. Strength
- D. The whole world

B:B:Ps:22

67. What does the Lord do to the nations (Ps. 22:28)?

- A. He rules them
- B. He judges them
- C. He guides them
- D. He gathers them

A:B:Ps:22

68. Over what does the Lord rule (Ps. 22:28)?

- A. The hearts of people
- B. The nations
- C. The descendants of Jacob
- D. Those who fear him

B:B:Ps:22

69. Who will feast and worship (Ps. 22:29)?

- A. The righteous
- B. All nations
- C. The rich of the earth
- D. The poor of the earth

C:B:Ps:22

70. Who will kneel before God (Ps. 22:29)?

- A. All those who rebel against him
- B. All who go down to the dust
- C. All who fear the Lord
- D. All who seek God face

B:B:Ps:22

71. Who will be told about the Lord (Ps. 22:30)?

- A. Future generations
- B. All the nations
- C. Heaven and earth
- D. The children of Jacob

A:B:Ps:22

72. What will future generations proclaim (Ps. 22:31)?

- A. The unfailing love of the Lord
- B. The Lord's righteousness
- C. The Lord's greatness
- D. The Lord's goodness

B:B:Ps:22

73. To whom will they declare God's righteousness (Ps. 22:31)?

- A. To the descendants of Jacob
- B. To all who fear the Lord
- C. To people yet unborn
- D. To all nations

C:B:Ps:22

74. What will be declared to people yet unborn (Ps. 22:31)?

- A. God is great
- B. Serve the Lord
- C. Fear God and be wise
- D. He has done it

D:B:Ps:22

Psalm 23

1. What metaphor does the Psalmist use to refer to the Lord (Ps. 23:1)?

- A. Rock
- B. Light
- C. Shepherd
- D. Shield

C:B:Ps:23

2. Where does the Lord make the Psalmist lie down (Ps. 23:2)?

- A. On the mountain tops
- B. In green pastures
- C. In the sheep fold
- D. In his arms

B:B:Ps:23

3. What is the result of the Lord being the Psalmist's shepherd (Ps. 23:1)?

- A. He lacks nothing
- B. He sees his face
- C. He is protected
- D. He rests without fear

A:B:Ps:23

4. Where does the Lord lead the Psalmist (Ps. 23:2)?

- A. Into his sanctuary
- B. Beside quiet waters
- C. In grassy plains
- D. Into the sheep fold

B:B:Ps:23

5. What does the Lord do for the soul of the Psalmist (Ps. 23:3)?

- A. He fills his soul with joy
- B. He gives purpose to his soul
- C. He refreshes his soul
- D. He guides his soul

C:B:Ps:23

6. Where does the Lord guide the Psalmist (Ps. 23:3)?

- A. Into his fold
- B. Onto Zion
- C. In way of the righteous
- D. Along right paths

D:B:Ps:23

7. Why does the Lord guide the Psalmist along right paths (Ps. 23:3)?

- A. For his pleasure
- B. For his honor
- C. For his name sake
- D. For his glory

C:B:Ps:23

8. Where will the Psalmist fear no evil (Ps. 23:4)?

- A. When grazing in rich pastures
- B. When walking through the darkest valley
- C. When sitting among his enemies
- D. When fleeing from those wanting to harm him

B:B:Ps:23

9. Why does the Psalmist not fear walking through the darkest valley (Ps. 23:4)?

- A. Because the Lord is with him
- B. Because he trusts in the Lord
- C. Because the Lord is king forever
- D. Because the Lord is his light

A:B:Ps:23

10. Where does the Psalmist walk with no fear (Ps. 23:4)?

- A. In the way of the wicked
- B. Through the darkest valley
- C. Beside treacherous cliffs
- D. In the midst of enemies

B:B:Ps:23

11. What comforts the Psalmist (Ps. 23:4)?

- A. The Lord's arm and hand
- B. The Lord's gaze is upon him
- C. The Lord's rod and staff
- D. The Lord's shield and bow

C:B:Ps:23

12. What does the Lord prepare before the Psalmist (Ps. 23:5)?

- A. Green grass
- B. Quiet waters
- C. A sheep fold
- D. A table

D:B:Ps:23

13. Where does the Lord prepare a table for the Psalmist (Ps. 23:5)?

- A. In the presence of the elders of Israel
- B. In the presence of his temple
- C. In the presence of his enemies
- D. Before the wicked

C:B:Ps:23

14. With what does the Lord anoint the Psalmist's head (Ps. 23:5)?

- A. Water
- B. Oil
- C. Blood
- D. Mud

B:B:Ps:23

15. How does the Psalmist describe his cup (Ps. 23:5)?

- A. Overflowing
- B. Made of gold
- C. Full of goodness
- D. Full of wine

A:B:Ps:23

16. What does the Psalmist say will follow him all the days of his life (Ps. 23:6)?

- A. Righteousness and faithfulness
- B. Goodness and love
- C. Security and significance
- D. Peace and kindness

B:B:Ps:23

17. Where will the Psalmist dwell forever (Ps. 23:6)?

- A. In the presence of the Lord
- B. In mansions prepared for him
- C. In the house of the Lord
- D. On Zion

C:B:Ps:23

Psalm 24

1. What is the Lord's (Ps. 24:1)?

- A. The heavens and the earth
- B. Earth and everything in it
- C. The seas and everything in it
- D. The mountains and seas

B:B:Ps:24

2. What is the Lord's (Ps. 24:1)?

- A. All creatures great and small
- B. The heavens and the earth
- C. The world and all who live in it
- D. The mountains and the seas

C:B:Ps:24

3. Upon what did the Lord found the world (Ps. 24:2)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The dust of the earth
- C. The rocks
- D. The seas

D:B:Ps:24

4. Upon what did the Lord establish the world (Ps. 24:2)?

- A. The rocks
- B. The grave
- C. The waters
- D. The mountains

C:B:Ps:24

5. What question does the Psalmist ask and Psalm 24 address (Ps. 24:3)?

- A. Who is clean before the Lord above
- B. Who may ascend the mountain of the Lord
- C. Who may enter the holy place of the Lord
- D. Who may speak to the Lord Almighty

B:B:Ps:24

6. What question does the Psalmist ask and Psalm 24 address (Ps. 24:3)?

- A. Who may stand in the Lord's holy place
- B. Who is clean before the Lord above
- C. Who may enter the holy place of the Lord
- D. Who may speak to the Lord Almighty

A:B:Ps:24

7. All of the following are required to stand on the mountain of the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 24:4)?

- A. The one who has clean hands
- B. The one in whose mouth is no slander
- C. The one does not trust in an idol
- D. The one who has a pure heart

B:B:Ps:24

8. All of the following are required to stand on the mountain of the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 24:4)?

- A. The one who does not swear by a false god
- B. The one does not trust in an idol
- C. The one who does not speak falsely
- D. The one who has a pure heart

C:B:Ps:24

9. What will those with a pure heart receive (Ps. 24:4)?

- A. Inherit the land
- B. They will see God
- C. A crown of righteousness
- D. Blessing from the Lord

D:B:Ps:24

10. What will those who have clean hands receive (Ps. 24:4)?

- A. Safety from El Shaddai
- B. Deliverance from the Lord the rock
- C. Vindication from God their Savior
- D. Rest from the Lord Almighty

C:B:Ps:24

11. What will one who has a pure heart receive from the Lord (Ps. 24:5)?

- A. Justice
- B. A blessing
- C. Victory
- D. Deliverance

B:B:Ps:24

12. What will one who has a pure heart receive from the Lord (Ps. 24:5)?

- A. A vindication
- A. Mercy
- C. Victory
- D. Deliverance

A:B:Ps:24

13. What do those who are blessed by the Lord and vindicated by God do (Ps. 24:6)?

- A. Search their hearts
- B. Seek his face
- C. Keep his commandments
- D. Rest in his protection

B:B:Ps:24

14. What does the Psalmist tell the gates to do so that the King of glory may come in (Ps. 24:7)?

- A. Swing their doors open
- B. Rejoice and leap for joy

- C. Lift up their heads
- D. Open wide

C:B:Ps:24

15. Why does the Psalmist say the ancient doors should be lifted up (Ps. 24:7)?

- A. That victory may be proclaimed
- B. That the nations may enter
- C. That the people may celebrate the victory of the Lord
- D. That the King of glory may come in

D:B:Ps:24

16. How does the Psalmist answer the question: who is the King of glory? (Ps. 24:8)?

- A. The victorious Savior and my God
- B. The faithful Rock of Ages
- C. The Lord strong and mighty
- D. The King of righteousness

C:B:Ps:24

17. How does the Psalmist describe the Lord who enters the ancient doors (Ps. 24:8)?

- A. The victorious King
- B. Mighty in battle
- C. Full of unfailing love
- D. The Rock of Ages

B:B:Ps:24

18. How does the Psalmist answer the question: who is the King of glory? (Ps. 24:8)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. The faithful Rock of Ages
- C. The Lord full of grace and truth
- D. The King of righteousness

A:B:Ps:24

Psalm 25

1. Where does the Psalmist put his trust (Ps. 25:1)?

- A. In you, the God of my fathers
- B. In you, the God of Abraham
- C. In you, Lord my God
- D. In you, Lord Almighty

C:B:Ps:25

2. Because the Psalmist trusts in God what does he ask for (Ps. 25:2)?

- A. God to be a shield around him
- B. Not to be put to shame
- C. To find shelter
- D. To be hidden from his enemies

B:B:Ps:25

3. Because the Psalmist trusts in God what does he ask for (Ps. 25:2)?

- A. Not to have his enemies triumph over him
- B. Not to fall into the snares of the wicked
- C. Not to be delivered into the hands of his foes
- D. Not to be forsaken by God

A:B:Ps:25

4. Who will never be put to shame (Ps. 25:3)?

- A. One who is pure of heart
- B. One who hopes in God
- C. One who follows straight paths
- D. One who fears the Lord

B:B:Ps:25

5. On whom will shame come (Ps. 25:3)?

- A. Those who swear by the name of other gods
- B. Those who walk in the way of the wicked
- C. Those who are treacherous without cause
- D. Those who plot evil upon the innocent

C:B:Ps:25

6. What does the Psalmist request the Lord would teach him (Ps. 25:4)?

- A. His commands
- B. His decrees
- C. His law
- D. His paths

D:B:Ps:25

7. What does the Psalmist request the Lord would show him (Ps. 25:4)?

- A. His unfailing love
- B. His face
- C. His ways
- D. His mercy

C:B:Ps:25

8. In what does the Psalmist ask God to be guided (Ps. 25:5)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Truth
- C. Goodness
- D. His ways

B:B:Ps:25

9. What does the Psalmist have in God all day long (Ps. 25:5)?

- A. Hope
- B. Faith
- C. Trust
- D. Confidence

A:B:Ps:25

10. What are from of old (Ps. 25:6)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. God's great mercy and love
- C. God's righteousness
- D. God's greatness and goodness

B:B:Ps:25

11. What does the Psalmist ask God not to remember (Ps. 25:7)?

- A. The slander of his enemies
- B. The faults he has committed
- C. The sins of his youth
- D. The betrayal of his people

C:B:Ps:25

12. What does the Psalmist ask God not to remember (Ps. 25:7)?

- A. His slander
- B. His turning away
- C. His fears and doubts
- D. His rebellious ways

D:B:Ps:25

13. According to what does the Psalmist ask God to remember him (Ps. 25:7)?

- A. His faithfulness
- B. His mercy
- C. His love
- D. His great compassion

C:B:Ps:25

14. What does the Lord do because he is good and upright (Ps. 25:8)?

- A. He forgives sins and pardons iniquity
- B. He instructs sinners in his ways
- C. He protects the helpless
- D. He shelters those who are oppressed

B:B:Ps:25

15. On what basis does the Lord instruct sinners in his ways (Ps. 25:8)?

- A. Because he is good and upright
- B. Because he is merciful and compassionate
- C. Because he is righteous and just
- D. Because he cares for all nations

A:B:Ps:25

16. Who does the Lord guide in what is right (Ps. 25:9)?

- A. The pure in heart
- B. The humble
- C. The innocent
- D. The young

B:B:Ps:25

17. What does the Lord teach the humble (Ps. 25:9)?

- A. His law
- B. His strength
- C. His way
- D. Confidence in God

C:B:Ps:25

18. What are all the ways of the Lord (Ps. 25:10)?

- A. Righteous and just
- B. Merciful and compassionate
- C. Easy and straight
- D. Loving and faithful

D:B:Ps:25

19. Toward whom are the ways of the Lord loving (Ps. 25:10)?

- A. Those who are humble and do not rebel against the Lord
- B. Those who seek his face
- C. Those who keep the demands of his covenant
- D. All those who follow his ways

C:B:Ps:25

20. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do for the sake of his name (Ps. 25:11)?

- A. Turn away from his rebellion
- B. Forgive his great iniquity
- C. Open the gates to his sanctuary
- D. Defeat his enemies

B:B:Ps:25

21. On what basis does the Psalmist ask the Lord to forgive his iniquity (Ps. 25:11)?

- A. His name sake
- B. His great compassion
- C. His unfailing love
- D. His covenant

A:B:Ps:25

22. Who will the Lord instruct in his ways (Ps. 25:12)?

- A. Those who are pure in heart
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. Those who are upright
- D. Those who are humble

B:B:Ps:25

23. In what will the Lord instruct those who fear the Lord (Ps. 25:12)?

- A. In righteousness
- B. In the decrees and commands of the Lord
- C. In the ways they should choose
- D. In the law of the Lord

C:B:Ps:25

24. With what benefits will those who fear the Lord spend their days (Ps. 25:13)?

- A. Long life
- B. Peace and safety
- C. Honor
- D. Prosperity

D:B:Ps:25

25. What benefit will the descendants of those who fear the Lord receive (Ps. 25:13)?

- A. They will be honored
- B. Nations will lay treasures at their feet
- C. They will inherit the land
- D. They possess silver and gold

C:B:Ps:25

26. In whom does the Lord confide (Ps. 25:14)?

- A. Those who are blameless
- B. Those who fear him
- C. Those who serve him
- D. Those who are righteous

B:B:Ps:25

27. What does the Lord make known to those who fear him (Ps. 25:14)?

- A. His covenant
- B. His law
- C. His statutes
- D. His ways

A:B:Ps:25

28. To whom does the Lord make known his covenant (Ps. 25:14)?

- A. Those who are blameless
- B. Those who fear him
- C. Those who serve him
- D. Those who are righteous

B:B:Ps:25

29. Why are the Psalmist's eyes ever on the Lord (Ps. 25:15)?

- A. Because he will rescue him from the wicked
- B. Because he will bring the violent to justice
- C. Because he will release his feet from the snare
- D. Because he will deliver him from the hand of the fowler

C:B:Ps:25

30. Why does the Psalmist ask the Lord to be gracious to him (Ps. 25:16)?

- A. For he has feared the Lord
- B. For he has walked in the ways of the Lord
- C. For he has been upright
- D. For he is lonely and afflicted

D:B:Ps:25

31. Because the Psalmist is lonely and afflicted what does he ask from the Lord (Ps. 25:16)?

- A. To strengthen him
- B. To lead him in right ways
- C. To be gracious to him
- D. To forgive his sins and iniquities

C:B:Ps:25

32. What does the Psalmist ask that the Lord relieve (Ps. 25:17)?

- A. The misery of his soul
- B. The troubles of his heart
- C. The arrows of his enemies
- D. The snares of the foe

B:B:Ps:25

33. From what does the Psalmist asked to be freed (Ps. 25:17)?

- A. Anguish
- B. Trouble
- C. Evildoers
- D. The violent

A:B:Ps:25

34. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to look upon (Ps. 25:18)?

- A. His uprightness
- B. His affliction and distress
- C. His pleas for justice
- D. His anxiousness and plight

B:B:Ps:25

35. After looking on the Psalmist's affliction and distress what does he ask from the Lord (Ps. 25:18)?

- A. He listen to his cries
- B. He accept his sacrifices
- C. He take away all his sins
- D. He allow him to enter the temple

C:B:Ps:25

36. What do the enemy feel about the Psalmist (Ps. 25:19)?

- A. They envy him
- B. They do not trust him
- C. They despise him
- D. They hate him

D:B:Ps:25

37. What does the Psalmist claim are numerous (Ps. 25:19)?

- A. Those who oppress
- B. His enemies
- C. The wicked
- D. The faithful

B:B:Ps:25

38. Why does the Psalmist say he should not be put to shame (Ps. 25:20)?

- A. Because he takes refuge in God
- B. Because he trust in God
- C. Because he has committed his way to God
- D. Because he is blameless

A:B:Ps:25

39. What does the Psalmist ask God to do to his life (Ps. 25:20)?

- A. Save it
- B. Guard it
- C. Guide it
- D. Deliver it

B:B:Ps:25

40. What request does the Psalmist make to God (Ps. 25:20)?

- A. Do not turn away from him
- B. Do not leave his life in the grave
- C. Do not let him be put to shame
- D. Do not let his enemies triumph over him

C:B:Ps:25

41. What does the Psalmist hope will protect him (Ps. 25:21)?

- A. Righteousness and blamelessness
- B. Goodness and mercy
- C. Faithfulness and love
- D. Integrity and Uprightness

D:B:Ps:25

42. Why does the Psalmist think integrity should protect him (Ps. 25:21)?

- A. Because he loves the Lord
- B. Because he has followed in the ways of the righteous
- C. Because his hope is in the Lord
- D. Because he has been faithful

C:B:Ps:25

43. Who does the Psalmist ask God to deliver (Ps. 25:22)?

- A. The nations
- B. Israel
- C. The children of Abraham
- D. All the faithful

B:B:Ps:25

44. From what does the Psalmist ask God to deliver Israel (Ps. 25:22)?

- A. All their troubles
- B. All their enemies
- C. All their iniquity
- D. All their unfaithfulness

A:B:Ps:25

Psalm 26.

1. On what basis does the Psalmist ask the Lord to vindicate him (Ps. 26:1)?

- A. He has kept his vows to the Lord
- B. He has led a blameless life
- C. He has walked in the way of wisdom
- D. He has been faithful to the Lord

B:B:Ps:26

2. What does the Psalmist ask from the Lord because he's lived a blameless life (Ps. 26:1)?

- A. To rescue him
- B. To destroy his enemies
- C. To vindicate him
- D. To protect him

C:B:Ps:26

3. In what has the Psalmist not faltered (Ps. 26:1)?

- A. Hoping in the Lord
- B. Obeying the Lord's commands
- C. Serving the Lord
- D. Trusting in the Lord

D:B:Ps:26

4. In trusting the Lord what has the Psalmist not done (Ps. 26:1)?

- A. Turned away
- B. Betrayed
- C. Faltered
- D. Doubted

C:B:Ps:26

5. What does the Psalmist call on God to do to him (Ps. 26:2)?

- A. Teach him his law
- B. Examine his heart and mind
- C. Lead him in the way of righteousness
- D. Refine him as gold

B:B:Ps:26

6. What does the Psalmist call on God to do to him (Ps. 26:2)?

- A. Test and try him
- B. Teach him his law
- C. Lead him in the way of righteousness
- D. Refine him as gold

A:B:Ps:26

7. Of what has the Psalmist always been mindful (Ps. 26:3)?

- A. The Lord's compassion
- B. The Lord's unfailing love
- C. The Lord's faithfulness
- D. The Lord's mercy

B:B:Ps:26

8. In what has the Psalmist lived (Ps. 26:3)?

- A. In the ways of the righteous
- B. Faithful to the Lord's commands
- C. Reliance on the Lord's faithfulness
- D. Dependent on the word of the Lord

C:B:Ps:26

9. With whom does the Psalmist not sit (Ps. 26:4)?

- A. The sinners
- B. The unfaith
- C. The mockers
- D. The deceitful

D:B:Ps:26

10. With whom does the Psalmist not associate (Ps. 26:4)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The violent
- C. The hypocrites
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:26

11. What does the Psalmist abhor (Ps. 26:5)?

- A. The works of the oppressors
- B. The assembly of evildoers
- C. The way of the wicked
- D. The deeds of the violent

B:B:Ps:26

12. With whom does the Psalmist refuse to sit (Ps. 26:5)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The sinners
- C. The unfaith
- D. The mockers

A:B:Ps:26

13. What does the Psalmist do in innocence (Ps. 26:6)?

- A. Keeps his vows
- B. Washes his hands
- C. Offers his sacrifice
- D. Anoints his head with oil

B:B:Ps:26

14. What does the Psalmist go around (Ps. 26:6)?

- A. Zion
- B. The temple
- C. The altar
- D. The sanctuary

C:B:Ps:26

15. What does the Psalmist do as he goes about the altar (Ps. 26:7)?

- A. Keeps his vows
- B. Recites the law of the Lord
- C. Declares that God is great
- D. Proclaims the Lord's praise

D:B:Ps:26

16. What does the Psalmist tell as he goes around the altar (Ps. 26:7)?

- A. How the Lord has rescued him
- B. All the goodness of the Lord
- C. All the Lord's wonderful deeds
- D. The law of the Lord

C:B:Ps:26

17. What does the Psalmist love (Ps. 26:8)?

- A. The altar of the Lord
- B. The house where the Lord lives
- C. Zion, the holy mountain of the Lord
- D. All the Lord's loving kindness

B:B:Ps:26

18. What dwells at the house where the Lord lives (Ps. 26:8)?

- A. The Lord's glory
- B. All righteousness
- C. The Lord's holiness
- D. The Lord's cloud of fire

A:B:Ps:26

19. What does the Psalmist ask God not to take away with sinners (Ps. 26:9)?

- A. His kingship
- B. His soul
- C. His heart
- D. His uprightness

B:B:Ps:26

20. With whom does the Psalmist request God not take him away with (Ps. 26:9)?

- A. Those who are hypocrites
- B. Those who are unfaithful
- C. Those who are bloodthirsty
- D. Those who are deceitful

C:B:Ps:26

21. What are in the hands of the bloodthirsty (Ps. 26:10)?

- A. Traps of the upright
- B. Snares for the righteous
- C. Oppression
- D. Wicked schemes

D:B:Ps:26

22. What is in the right hand of the bloodthirsty (Ps. 26:10)?

- A. A sword
- B. Deception
- C. Bribes
- D. Lies

C:B:Ps:26

23. What kind of life does the Psalmist claim to be living (Ps. 26:11)?

- A. Upright
- B. Blameless
- C. Righteous
- D. Humble

B:B:Ps:26

24. Because the Psalmist has lived a blameless life what does he ask from the Lord (Ps. 26:11)?

- A. Deliverance and mercy
- B. Honor and peace
- C. Long life and prosperity
- D. Protection and love

A:B:Ps:26

25. On what do the Psalmist's feet stand (Ps. 26:12)?

- A. Solid rock
- B. Level ground
- C. Green pastures
- D. The sanctuary steps

B:B:Ps:26

26. Where will the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 26:12)?

- A. On Zion
- B. In the house of the Lord
- C. In the great congregation
- D. In the sanctuary of the Lord

C:B:Ps:26

Psalm 27

1. The Lord is my _____ and my salvation (Ps. 27:1)

- A. Rock
- B. Shield
- C. Light
- D. Fortress

C:B:Ps:27

2. The Lord is my light and my _____ (Ps. 27:1)

- A. Deliverer
- B. King
- C. Savior
- D. Salvation

D:B:Ps:27

3. As a result of the Lord being the Psalmist's light what rhetorical question does he ask (Ps. 27:1)?

- A. In whom shall I hope?
- B. Who may attack me?
- C. Whom shall I fear?
- D. Who is like you?

C:B:Ps:27

4. The Lord is the _____ of my life (Ps. 27:1)?

- A. Joy
- B. Stronghold
- C. Savior
- D. Rock

B:B:Ps:27

5. As a result of the Lord being the Psalmist's stronghold what rhetorical question does he ask (Ps. 27:1)?

- A. Of whom shall I be afraid?
- B. In whom shall I hope?
- C. Who will dare attack me?
- D. Who is my greatest desire?

C:B:Ps:27

6. Who advances to devour the Psalmist (Ps. 27:2)?

- A. Evil doers
- B. The wicked
- C. The foe
- D. Sinners

B:B:Ps:27

7. What will happen to the Psalmist's enemies and foes (Ps. 27:2)?

- A. They will stumble and fall
- B. They will be ensnared
- C. They will be uprooted

D. They will be swept away

A:B:Ps:27

8. Who will stumble and fall (Ps. 27:2)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The enemies
- C. The wicked
- D. The oppressor

B:B:Ps:27

9. When an army besieges the Psalmist what will be his reaction (Ps. 27:3)?

- A. He will be victorious
- B. His hands will be strong
- C. His heart will not fear
- D. His heart will trust in the Lord

C:B:Ps:27

10. What will be the Psalmist's reaction when war breaks out against him (Ps. 27:3)?

- A. He will trust the Lord
- B. He will hide in the Lord's fortress
- C. He will hope in God
- D. He will be confident

D:B:Ps:27

11. What is the one thing the Psalmist asks of the Lord (Ps. 27:4)?

- A. That he be given neither poverty or riches
- B. That he may worship before the altar at the Lord's house
- C. That he may dwell in the house of the Lord
- D. That he may see the face of God

C:B:Ps:27

12. Where does the Psalmist seek the Lord (Ps. 27:4)?

- A. On Zion
- B. In the temple
- C. In the law
- D. On his holy mountain

B:B:Ps:27

13. On what does the Psalmist desire to gaze (Ps. 27:4)?

- A. The beauty of the Lord
- B. The strength of the Lord
- C. The holiness of the Lord
- D. The throne of the Lord

A:B:Ps:27

14. When will the Lord keep the Psalmist safe in his dwelling (Ps. 27:5)?

- A. Forever
- B. In the day of tribulation
- C. When the Psalmist calls on the Lord

- D. When the enemy surrounds him

B:B:Ps:27

15. Where will the Lord hide the Psalmist (Ps. 27:5)?

- A. In the shadow of his altar
- B. In his strong tower
- C. In the shelter of his sacred tent
- D. On Zion

C:B:Ps:27

16. Upon what will the Lord set the Psalmist (Ps. 27:5)?

- A. His altar
- B. The heavenly throne
- C. His holy mountain
- D. High upon a rock

D:B:Ps:27

17. Above whom will the Psalmist's head be exalted (Ps. 27:6)?

- A. The treacherous
- B. The wicked
- C. The enemies
- D. The evildoers

C:B:Ps:27

18. What will the Psalmist do at God's sacred tent (Ps. 27:6)?

- A. Praise the Lord with clapping hands
- B. Sacrifice with shouts of joy
- C. Fulfill his vows
- D. Offer his prayers and requests

B:B:Ps:27

19. Where will the Psalmist sacrifice with shouts of joy (Ps. 27:6)?

- A. At God's sacred tent
- B. At God's holy temple
- C. On mount Zion
- D. On God's holy mountain

A:B:Ps:27

20. What will the Psalmist do at God's sacred tent (Ps. 27:6)?

- A. Praise the Lord with clapping hands
- B. Sing and make music to the Lord
- C. Fulfill his vows
- D. Offer his prayers and requests

B:B:Ps:27

21. What does the Psalmist request from the Lord when he calls (Ps. 27:7)?

- A. For the Lord to come quickly
- B. For the Lord not to remain silent
- C. For the Lord to hear his voice
- D. For the Lord to deliver him

C:B:Ps:27

22. What does the Psalmist's heart say (Ps. 27:8)?

- A. Trust in the Lord
- B. Hope in him
- C. Sing to the Lord
- D. Seek his face

D:B:Ps:27

23. What will the Psalmist seek (Ps. 27:8)?

- A. God's blessing
- B. God's deliverance
- C. God's face
- D. God's favor

C:B:Ps:27

24. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 27:9)?

- A. Forget his many benefits
- B. Hide his face
- C. Wait
- D. Be silent

B:B:Ps:27

25. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 27:9)?

- A. Turn his servant away in anger
- B. Forget his many benefits
- C. Wait until the enemy triumphs
- D. Be silent when he calls

A:B:Ps:27

26. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 27:9)?

- A. Forget his many benefits
- B. Reject or forsake him
- C. Wait until the enemy triumphs
- D. Be silent when he calls

B:B:Ps:27

27. What has God been to the Psalmist (Ps. 27:9)?

- A. A rock
- B. A fortress
- C. A helper
- D. A guide

C:B:Ps:27

28. Who did the Psalmist say may forsake him in contrast to the Lord (Ps. 27:10)?

- A. His brothers and sisters
- B. His people who serve him
- C. His foes and enemies
- D. His father and mother

D:B:Ps:27

29. Thought his father and mother may forsake him, what will the Lord do (Ps. 27:10)?

- A. Never leave or forsake him
- B. Rescue him
- C. Receive him
- D. Come to him

C:B:Ps:27

30. In what kind of path does the Psalmist ask the Lord to lead him (Ps. 27:11)?

- A. Right
- B. Straight
- C. Smooth
- D. Blameless

B:B:Ps:27

31. Why does the Psalmist want to be led on straight paths (Ps. 27:11)?

- A. Because of his oppressors
- B. Because of his enemies
- C. Because of the wicked
- D. Because of the evildoers

A:B:Ps:27

32. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to teach him (Ps. 27:11)?

- A. His wisdom
- B. His way
- C. His law
- D. His precepts

B:B:Ps:27

33. Who is rising up against the Psalmist (Ps. 27:12)?

- A. His enemies
- B. Those who slander him
- C. False witnesses
- D. An army

C:B:Ps:27

34. What do the false witnesses spout against the Psalmist (Ps. 27:12)?

- A. Violence and injustice
- B. Deceit and lies
- C. Slander
- D. Malicious accusations

D:B:Ps:27

35. To what does the Psalmist ask God not to turn him over (Ps. 27:12)?

- A. The plots of the enemy
- B. The snare of the avenger
- C. The desire of his foes
- D. The appetite of the wicked

C:B:Ps:27

36. Of what is the Psalmist confident (Ps. 27:13)?

- A. He will be delivered by the Lord
- B. He will see the goodness of the Lord
- C. He will see the unfailing love of the Lord
- D. He will be victorious over his enemies

B:B:Ps:27

37. Where will the Psalmist see the goodness of the Lord (Ps. 27:13)?

- A. In the land of the living
- B. Among the tribes of Israel
- C. Among the nations
- D. On the mountain of the Lord

A:B:Ps:27

38. In conclusion, what does the Psalmist exhort people to do (Ps. 27:14)?

- A. Seek God's face
- B. Wait for the Lord
- C. Call upon the Lord
- D. Trust in the Lord

B:B:Ps:27

39. What does the Psalmist exhort people to be (Ps. 27:14)?

- A. Good
- B. Righteous
- C. Strong
- D. Faithful

C:B:Ps:27

Psalm 28

1. The Psalmist says God is his _____ (Ps. 28:1)

- A. Strength
- B. Joy
- C. Rock
- D. Shield

C:B:Ps:28

2. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (ps. 28:1)?

- A. Let his enemy escape
- B. Forsake him
- C. Leave him in the pit
- D. Turn a deaf ear to him

D:B:Ps:28

3. What does the Psalmist say he will be like if the Lord is silent (Ps. 28:1)?

- A. Like a musician with no song
- B. Like a tree fallen in the woods
- C. Like one who goes down to the pit
- D. Like one who is blown away by the wind

C:B:Ps:28

4. When will the Psalmist be like one who goes down to the pit (Ps. 28:1)?

- A. If the Lord turns away
- B. If the Lord is silent
- C. If the Lord does not rescue him
- D. If the Lord forsakes him

B:B:Ps:28

5. For what does the Psalmist cry (Ps. 28:2)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Unfailing love
- C. Protection
- D. Deliverance

A:B:Ps:28

6. What does the Psalmist do as he calls out for help (Ps. 28:2)?

- A. He offers his sacrifice
- B. He lifts his hands
- C. He encircles the altar
- D. He climbs up mount Zion

B:B:Ps:28

7. Toward what does the Psalmist lift his hands (Ps. 28:2)?

- A. Toward the heavens
- B. Toward the rising of the sun
- C. Toward the Lord's Most Holy Place
- D. Toward the hill where the Lord dwells

C:B:Ps:28

8. With whom does the Psalmist not want to be dragged away (Ps. 28:3)?

- A. The sinners
- B. The violent
- C. The slanderers
- D. The wicked

D:B:Ps:28

9. What do those who are evil do (Ps. 28:3)?

- A. Plot against the Psalmist
- B. Speak lies to their neighbors
- C. Speak cordially with their neighbors
- D. Speak slander against their neighbors

C:B:Ps:28

10. What do the evil who speak cordially with their neighbors harbor in their hearts (Ps. 28:3)?

- A. Arrogance
- B. Malice
- C. Envy
- D. Jealousy

B:B:Ps:28

11. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do for their evil work and deeds (Ps. 28:4)?

- A. Repay them
- B. Judge them
- C. Cast them away
- D. Do not listen to their cries

A:B:Ps:28

12. For what does the Psalmist ask the Lord to repay those who do evil (Ps. 28:4)?

- A. For their wickedness
- B. For what their hands have done
- C. For their betrayal of their neighbors
- D. For their violence against the innocent

B:B:Ps:28

13. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to bring back on those who do evil (Ps. 28:4)?

- A. Their own snares
- B. The evil they plotted for others
- C. What they deserve
- D. The violence they did to others

C:B:Ps:28

14. What do the wicked have no regard for (Ps. 28:5)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. The way of the Lord
- C. The house of the Lord

D. The deeds of the Lord

D:B:Ps:28

15. What will the Lord do to the wicked (Ps. 28:5)?

- A. Turn his back on them
- B. Throw them into the pit
- C. Tear them down
- D. Uproot them

C:B:Ps:28

16. What has the Lord heard (Ps. 28:6)?

- A. The psalmist's heart cry
- B. The Psalmist's cry for mercy
- C. The Psalmist's plea for deliverance
- D. The Psalmist's request for aid

B:B:Ps:28

17. The Psalmist affirms the Lord is his _____ and shield (Ps. 28:7)

- A. Strength
- B. Rock
- C. Fortress
- D. Deliverer

A:B:Ps:28

18. The Psalmist affirms the Lord is his strength and _____ (Ps. 28:7)

- A. Rock
- B. Shield
- C. Fortress
- D. Deliverer

B:B:Ps:28

19. What does the Psalmist's heart do (Ps. 28:7)?

- A. Desires to be with the Lord
- B. Cries out for mercy
- C. Trusts in the Lord
- D. Seek the face of the Lord

C:B:Ps:28

20. What does the Psalmist's heart do (Ps. 28:7)?

- A. Calls out to the Lord
- B. Desires the Lord
- C. Praises all night long
- D. Leaps for joy

D:B:Ps:28

21. With what does the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 28:7)?

- A. With the congregation
- B. With his heart
- C. With his song
- D. With his harp

C:B:Ps:28

22. What is the Lord for his anointed one (Ps. 28:8)?

- A. The King of heaven and earth
- B. A fortress of salvation
- C. A rock of righteousness
- D. A strong tower

B:B:Ps:28

23. What does the Psalmist ask for God's people (Ps. 28:9)?

- A. That God save them
- B. That God defeat their enemies
- C. That God lift up their heads
- D. That God have mercy on them

A:B:Ps:28

24. Who does the Psalmist ask God to bless (Ps. 28:9)?

- A. His people
- B. His inheritance
- C. Those who fear him
- D. The pure in heart

B:B:Ps:28

25. For whom is the Lord a fortress of salvation (Ps. 28:8)?

- A. The king
- B. The faithful ones
- C. His anointed one
- D. His people

C:B:Ps:28

26. What does the Psalmist ask that God carry his people as (Ps. 28:9)?

- A. A chariot
- B. A mother
- C. A father
- D. A shepherd

D:B:Ps:28

27. As a shepherd what does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do (Ps. 28:9)?

- A. Feed his people
- B. Tend his people
- C. Carry his people
- D. Guide his people

C:B:Ps:28

Psalm 29

1. Who does the Psalmist should ascribe to the Lord (Ps. 29:1)?

- A. All the earth
- B. All the sons of Jacob
- C. Inhabitants of the earth
- D. Heavenly beings

D:B:Ps:29

2. What does the Psalmist say should be ascribed to the Lord (Ps. 29:1)?

- A. Honor and power
- B. Wisdom and might
- C. Glory and strength
- D. Praise and honor

C:B:Ps:29

3. In what should the Lord be worshipped (Ps. 29:2)?

- A. In his holy sanctuary
- B. In the splendor of his holiness
- C. In the glory of his presence
- D. In the power of his might

B:B:Ps:29

4. What does the Psalmist say should be ascribed to the Lord (Ps. 29:1)?

- A. The glory due his name
- A. The honor he deserves
- B. The strength of his might
- D. The wisdom of his works

A:B:Ps:29

5. What is over the waters (Ps. 29:3)?

- A. The ships of the sea
- B. The voice of the Lord
- C. The thunderstorm
- D. The chariots of fire

B:B:Ps:29

6. What does the God of glory do (Ps. 29:3)?

- A. Shows mercy
- B. Protects his people
- C. Thunders
- D. Opens the gates

C:B:Ps:29

7. Where does God thunder (Ps. 29:3)?

- A. In his holy temple
- B. On Mount Zion
- C. In the skies
- D. Over the mighty waters

D:B:Ps:29

8. What is powerful (Ps. 29:4)?

- A. The arm of the Lord
- B. The horses of the Almighty
- C. The voice of the Lord
- D. The word of the Lord

C:B:Ps:29

9. What is majestic (Ps. 29:4)?

- A. The glory of the Lord
- B. The voice of the Lord
- C. The law of the Almighty
- D. The robe of the Lord

B:B:Ps:29

10. What is the voice of the Lord (Ps. 29:4)?

- A. Powerful and majestic
- B. Honest and true
- C. Glorious and compassionate
- D. Righteous and wise

A:B:Ps:29

11. What does the voice of the Lord break (Ps. 29:5)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The cedars
- C. The rocks
- D. The walls

B:B:Ps:29

12. Where are the cedars located (Ps. 29:5)?

- A. Aram
- B. Bashan
- C. Lebanon
- D. Jordan River

C:B:Ps:29

13. What breaks the cedars of Lebanon (Ps. 29:5)?

- A. The wind of the Lord
- B. The lightning of the Lord
- C. Hail from the Lord
- D. The voice of the Lord

D:B:Ps:29

14. What leaps like a calf (Ps. 29:6)?

- A. Aram
- B. Moab
- C. Lebanon
- D. Bashan

C:B:Ps:29

15. What does Lebanon leap like (Ps. 29:6)?

- A. A frog
- B. A calf
- C. A locust
- D. A deer

B:B:Ps:29

16. What leaps like a wild ox (Ps. 29:6)?

- A. Sirion
- B. Zion
- C. Sinai
- D. Carmel

A:B:Ps:29

17. What does Sirion leap like (Ps. 29:6)?

- A. A frog
- B. A wild ox
- C. A locust
- D. A deer

B:B:Ps:29

18. With what does the voice of the Lord strike (Ps. 29:7)?

- A. Blazing fire
- B. Surging waves of the sea
- C. Flashes of lightning
- D. Hail and rain

C:B:Ps:29

19. What does the voice of the Lord shake (Ps. 29:8)?

- A. The cedars of Lebanon
- B. The mountains
- C. Zion
- D. The desert

D:B:Ps:29

20. What does the voice of the Lord shake (Ps. 29:8)?

- A. The cedars of Lebanon
- B. The mountains
- C. The desert of Kadesh
- D. Zion

C:B:Ps:29

21. What does the voice of the Lord twist (Ps. 29:9)?

- A. The cedars
- B. The oaks
- C. The towers
- D. The vines

B:B:Ps:21

22. What does the voice of the Lord do to the forests (Ps. 29:9)?

- A. Strips them bare

- B. Shatters them
- C. Uproots them
- D. Breaks their branches

A:B:Ps:29

23. What do all in the temple cry (Ps. 29:9)?

- A. Hallelujah
- B. Glory
- C. Holy is the Lord
- D. The Lord is great

B:B:Ps:29

24. Where does the Lord sit enthroned (Ps. 29:10)?

- A. In his temple
- B. In the heavens
- C. Over the flood
- D. On Mount Zion

C:B:Ps:29

25. As what is the Lord enthroned forever (Ps. 29:10)?

- A. Priest
- B. God Almighty
- C. Savior
- D. King

D:B:Ps:29

26. What does the Lord give to his people (Ps. 29:11)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Justice
- C. Strength
- D. Love

C:B:Ps:29

27. With what does the Lord bless his people (Ps. 29:11)?

- A. Forgiveness
- B. Peace
- C. Victory
- D. Deliverance

B:B:Ps:29

Psalm 30

1. What will the Psalmist do as a result of being lifted out of the depths (Ps. 30:1)?

- A. He will glorify the Lord
- B. He will thank the Lord
- C. He will exalt the Lord
- D. He will praise the Lord

C:B:Ps:30

2. Why will the Psalmist exalt the Lord (Ps. 30:1)?

- A. He has rescued him from the pit
- B. He had lifted him out of the depths
- C. He had delivered him from the hand of the enemy
- D. He had open the doors for him into the sanctuary

B:B:Ps:30

3. What did the Lord not let the Psalmist's enemies do (Ps. 30:1)?

- A. Gloat over him
- B. Capture him
- C. Triumph over him
- D. Ensnare him

A:B:Ps:30

4. For what did the Psalmist call to the Lord (Ps. 30:2)?

- A. Deliverance
- B. Help
- C. Protection
- D. Security

B:B:Ps:30

5. What does the Psalm title say is the occasion for Psalm 30 (Ps. 30)?

- A. When David was fleeing from Saul
- B. When David left Jerusalem because of Absalom
- C. For the dedication of the temple
- D. When David brought the ark to Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:30

6. When the Psalmist called for help what did the Lord do (Ps. 30:2)?

- A. Protected him
- B. Rescued him
- C. Visited him
- D. Healed him

D:B:Ps:30

7. From where did the Lord bring the Psalmist up (Ps. 30:3)?

- A. From the dark valley of death
- B. From the foundation of the mountains
- C. From the realm of the dead
- D. From the land of darkness

C:B:Ps:30

8. From what did the Lord spare the Psalmist (Ps. 30:3)?

- A. From being blown into the sea
- B. From going down to the pit
- C. From being swallowed alive
- D. From fleeing before his enemy

B:B:Ps:30

9. Who does the Psalmist exhort to sing praise to the Lord (Ps. 30:4)?

- A. His faithful people
- B. The descendants of Jacob
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. The who are oppressed

A:B:Ps:30

10. What lasts only a moment (Ps. 30:5)?

- A. His judgment
- B. His anger
- C. His punishment
- D. His silence

B:B:Ps:30

11. What last for a lifetime (Ps. 30:5)?

- A. His faithfulness
- B. His goodness
- C. His favor
- D. His blessing

C:B:Ps:30

12. What comes in the morning (Ps. 30:5)?

- A. Hope
- B. Blessing
- C. Deliverance
- D. Rejoicing

D:B:Ps:20

13. What may stay for the night (Ps. 30:5)?

- A. Hope
- B. Fear
- C. Weeping
- D. Trouble

C:B:Ps:30

14. What did the Psalmist say when he felt secure (Ps. 30:6)?

- A. I will seek the Lord's favor
- B. I will never be shaken
- C. In the Lord I trust
- D. Lord be merciful to me

B:B:Ps:30

15. When did the Psalmist say "I will never be shaken" (Ps. 30:6)?

- A. When he felt secure
- B. When the Lord delivered him
- C. When the enemy had fallen
- D. When he entered the temple

A:B:Ps:30

16. What did the Lord do when he favored the Psalmist (Ps. 30:7)?

- A. He gave him wings to fly above his troubles
- B. He made his royal mountain stand firm
- C. He planted him by streams of living water
- D. He built a fortress to protect him

B:B:Ps:30

17. When was the Psalmist dismayed (Ps. 30:7)?

- A. When the Lord forsook him
- B. When the Lord was silent
- C. When the Lord hid his face
- D. When the wicked prospered

C:B:Ps:30

18. For what did the Psalmist cry to the Lord (Ps. 30:8)?

- A. For deliverance
- B. For protection
- C. For his unfailing love
- D. For mercy

D:B:Ps:30

19. What rhetorical question does the Psalmist ask the Lord (Ps. 30:9)?

- A. Will the enemy sacrifice to you?
- B. Will the pit clap its hands?
- C. Will the dust praise you?
- D. Will the people rejoice?

C:B:Ps:30

20. What does the Psalmist say will not gain anything (Ps. 30:9)?

- A. If he is not rescued
- B. If he is silenced
- C. If he perishes
- D. If he is persecuted

B:B:Ps:30

21. What does the Psalmist say will not gain anything (Ps. 30:9)?

- A. If he goes down to the pit
- A. If he is not rescued
- C. If he perishes
- D. If he is persecuted

A:B:Ps:30

22. What is the dust not able to do (Ps. 30:9)?

- A. Join with the congregation at the altar
- B. Proclaim the Lord's faithfulness
- C. Praise the Lord for his unfailing love
- D. Sing to the Lord a new song

B:B:Ps:30

23. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to be for him (Ps. 30:10)?

- A. His rock
- B. His fortress
- C. His help
- D. His savior

C:B:Ps:30

24. Into what did the Lord turn the Psalmist's wailing (Ps. 30:11)?

- A. A song
- B. Dancing
- C. Rejoicing
- D. Celebration

B:B:Ps:30

25. What did the Lord remove clothing the Psalmist with joy (Ps. 30:11)?

- A. Sackcloth
- B. Ashes
- C. Shame
- D. Distress

A:B:Ps:30

26. The Lord clothed the Psalmist with joy resulting in the Psalmist _____ (Ps. 30:12)

- A. Shouting to the Lord
- B. Singing the Lord's praises
- C. Clapping his hands in joy
- D. Leading the congregation

B:B:Ps:30

27. What will the Psalmist do forever (Ps. 30:12)?

- A. Gaze on the Lord
- B. Seek the face of the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Sing to the Lord

C:B:Ps:30

Psalm 31

1. The Psalmist says, "In you, Lord, I _____ (Ps. 31:1)?

- A. Rested
- B. Have called for help
- C. Have taken refuge
- D. Have trusted

C:B:Ps:31

2. For what does the Psalmist ask the Lord (Ps. 30:1)?

- A. Allow him to enter his sanctuary
- B. Never to be put to shame
- C. Deliver him from the hand of the enemy
- D. Protect him from the foe

B:B:Ps:31

3. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do in his righteousness (Ps. 31:1)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Rescue him
- C. Save him
- D. Protect him

A:B:Ps:31

4. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to turn toward him (Ps. 31:2)?

- A. His face
- B. His ear
- C. His eyes
- D. His grace

B:B:Ps:31

5. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do quickly (Ps. 31:2)?

- A. Show his might
- B. Defeat his enemy
- C. Come to his rescue
- D. Come to deliver him

C:B:Ps:31

6. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to be for him (Ps. 31:2)?

- A. His shield
- B. His tower
- C. His bow of bronze
- D. His rock of refuge

D:B:Ps:31

7. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to be for him (Ps. 31:2)?

- A. His shield
- B. His bow of bronze
- C. His strong fortress
- D. His cave of refuge

C:B:Ps:31

8. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do because he is the Psalmist's rock and fortress (Ps. 31:3)?

- A. Shield him
- B. Guide him
- C. Protect him
- D. Deliver him

B:B:Ps:31

9. What is the Lord to the Psalmist (Ps. 31:3)?

- A. His rock and fortress
- B. His sword and shield
- C. His strength and might
- D. His redeemer and friend

A:B:Ps:31

10. What does the Psalmist commit into the hands of the Lord (Ps. 31:5)?

- A. His life
- B. His spirit
- C. The work of his hands
- D. His soul

B:B:Ps:31

11. What does the Psalmist ask his faithful God to do for him (Ps. 31:5)?

- A. Forgive him
- B. Turn to him
- C. Deliver him
- D. Rescue him

C:B:Ps:31

12. Whom does the Psalmist hate (Ps. 31:6)?

- A. All who do wrong
- B. Those who slander the name of the Lord
- C. The wicked who pursue the righteous
- D. Those who cling to worthless idols

D:B:Ps:31

13. In contrast to those who cling to idols what does the Psalmist do (Ps. 31:6)?

- A. Sacrifices to the Lord alone
- B. Is faithful to the Lord
- C. Trusts in the Lord
- D. Seeks the face of the Lord

C:B:Ps:31

14. In what will the Psalmist be glad and rejoice (Ps. 31:7)?

- A. In the Lord's justice
- B. In the Lord's love
- C. In the Lord's strength
- D. In the Lord's mercy

B:B:Ps:31

15. What did the Lord see (Ps. 31:7)?

- A. The Psalmist's affliction
- B. The Psalmist's plight
- C. The Psalmist's trouble
- D. The Psalmist's need

A:B:Ps:31

16. What did the Lord know (Ps. 31:7)?

- A. The faithfulness of the Psalmist
- B. The anguish of the Psalmist's soul
- C. The fears facing the Psalmist
- D. The treacherousness of the enemy

B:B:Ps:31

17. Into what had the Lord not given the Psalmist (Ps. 31:8)?

- A. The pit
- B. The arrows of the wicked
- C. The hands of the enemy
- D. The snares of his foes

C:B:Ps:31

18. Where had the Lord set the feet of the Psalmist (Ps. 31:8)?

- A. In the sanctuary
- B. On his Holy Mountain
- C. On the path of the righteous
- D. In a spacious place

D:B:Ps:31

19. Why does the Psalmist ask the Lord to be merciful (Ps. 31:9)?

- A. Because he has been faithful
- B. Because he trusts in the Lord
- C. Because he is in distress
- D. Because he is surrounded by enemies

C:B:Ps:31

20. What are the Psalmist's eyes doing (Ps. 31:9)?

- A. Looking upon his enemy
- B. Growing weak with sorrow
- C. Seeing the travail of his soul
- D. Looking for the Lord's deliverance

B:B:Ps:31

21. What is growing weak with grief (Ps. 31:9)?

- A. The Psalmist's soul and body
- B. The Psalmist's heart
- C. The Psalmist's strength and might
- D. The Psalmist's arms and hands

A:B:Ps:31

22. With what is the Psalmist's life consumed (Ps. 31:10)?

- A. Trouble
- B. Anguish
- C. Sorrow
- D. Disease

B:B:Ps:31

23. What is consumed by groaning (Ps. 31:10)?

- A. The Psalmist's bones
- B. The Psalmist's voice
- C. The Psalmist's years
- D. The Psalmist's heart

C:B:Ps:31

24. Why is the Psalmist's strength falling (Ps. 31:10)?

- A. Because of his enemies
- B. Because of his affliction
- C. Because of his sorrow
- D. Because of his crying out to the Lord

B:B:Ps:31

25. What is growing weak (Ps. 31:10)?

- A. The Psalmist's bones
- B. The Psalmist's trust
- C. The Psalmist's eyes
- D. The Psalmist's strength

A:B:Ps:31

26. Because of this enemies what consequence does the Psalmist have to face (Ps. 31:11)?

- A. Death and destruction
- B. The contempt of his neighbors
- C. The wrath of the congregation
- D. Shame and disgrace

B:B:Ps:31

27. What do those on the street do to the Psalmist (Ps. 31:11)?

- A. They accuse
- B. They slander
- C. They flee
- D. They gnash their teeth

C:B:Ps:31

28. To whom is the Psalmist an object of dread (Ps. 31:11)?

- A. His neighbors
- B. His closest friends
- C. Those who oppose him
- D. His enemies

B:B:Ps:31

29. Like what has the Psalmist become (Ps. 31:12)?

- A. Broken pottery
- B. A cracked wine skin
- C. A broken wall
- D. A dry cistern

A:B:Ps:31

30. What has the Psalmist faced like he were dead (Ps. 31:12)?

- A. Being disgusting
- B. Being forgotten
- C. Going to the dust
- D. Wasting away

B:B:Ps:31

31. What does the Psalmist hear (Ps. 31:13)?

- A. Silence
- B. Words of violence
- C. Many whispering
- D. Many shouting at him

C:B:Ps:31

32. What does the Psalmist hear them whispering (Ps. 31:13)?

- A. Now we shall devour him
- B. He will never escape
- C. Violence has consumed him
- D. Terror on every side

D:B:Ps:31

33. What do the Psalmist's enemies plot (Ps. 31:13)?

- A. To ensnare him
- B. To destroy his memory from the earth
- C. To take his life
- D. To slander him

C:B:Ps:31

34. What do the enemies do against the Psalmist (Ps. 31:13)?

- A. Raise their hands
- B. Conspire
- C. Slander
- D. Accuse

B:B:Ps:31

35. What does the Psalmist say (Ps. 31:14)?

- A. You are my God
- B. Please be merciful O Lord
- C. Deliver me
- D. May my enemies be frustrated

A:B:Ps:31

36. What does the Psalmist say are in God's hands (Ps. 31:15)?

- A. His plans

- B. His times
- C. His hopes
- D. His steps

B:B:Ps:31

37. From what does the Psalmist ask to be delivered (Ps. 31:15)?

- A. The fangs of the wicked
- B. The arrows of his foes
- C. The hands of his enemies
- D. The snares of evildoers

C:B:Ps:31

38. In what does the Psalmist ask to be saved (Ps. 31:16)?

- A. In the palm of the Lord's hand
- B. In the shadow of the Lord's wings
- C. In the Lord's great mercy
- D. In the Lord's unfailing love

D:B:Ps:31

39. How does the Psalmist identify himself when he asks for the Lord to let his face shine on him (Ps. 31:16)?

- A. A king
- B. A son
- C. A servant
- D. A child

C:B:Ps:31

40. As a servant what does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do for him (Ps. 31:16)?

- A. Let his gates open wide for him
- B. Let his face shine on him
- C. Let his mercy overwhelm him
- D. Let his shield protect him

B:B:Ps:31

41. Because the Psalmist has cried out to the Lord what does he ask not to happen (Ps. 31:17)?

- A. He not be put to shame
- B. He not be abandoned
- C. He not be forgotten
- D. He not be left behind

A:B:Ps:31

42. Who does the Psalmist ask to be put to shame (Ps. 31:17)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The wicked
- C. His enemies
- D. Those who oppose him

B:B:Ps:31

43. What does the Psalmist wish upon the wicked (Ps. 31:17)?

- A. They be awoken to their sin
- B. They turn from their evil ways
- C. They be silent in the realm of the dead
- D. They fall into their own traps

C:B:Ps:31

44. What does the Psalmist wish upon the wicked (Ps. 31:18)?

- A. They turn from their evil ways
- B. They fall into their own traps
- C. They be banished from the land
- D. Their lying lips be silenced

D:B:Ps:31

45. Against whom have the wicked spoken (Ps. 31:18)?

- A. The upright
- B. The needy
- C. The righteous
- D. The blameless

C:B:Ps:31

46. With what have the wicked spoken arrogantly (Ps. 31:18)?

- A. With deception and disdain
- B. With pride and contempt
- C. With slander and lies
- D. With boasting and lying

B:B:Ps:31

47. For whom has the Lord stored up good things (Ps. 31:19)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those who love him
- C. Those who seek him
- D. Those who are faithful to his word

A:B:Ps:31

48. On whom does the Lord bestow good things in the sight of all (Ps. 31:19)?

- A. Those who love him
- B. Those who take refuge in him
- C. Those who seek his face
- D. Those who are faithful to his law

B:B:Ps:31

49. Where does the Lord hide those who take refuge in him (Ps. 31:20)?

- A. On his holy mountain
- B. In the hollow of his hand
- C. In the shelter of his presence
- D. In the shadow of his wings

C:B:Ps:31

50. From what does the Lord hide those who take refuge in him (Ps. 31:20)?

- A. From the snares of the wicked

- B. From the plots of the enemy
- C. From the slander of foes
- D. From all human intrigues

D:B:Ps:31

51. From what does the Lord keep those who take refuge in him (Ps. 31:20)?

- A. From the hands of the wicked
- B. From the plots of the enemy
- C. From accusing tongues
- D. From the slander of foes

C:B:Ps:31

52. Where does the Lord keep those who take refuge in him (Ps. 31:20)?

- A. On Zion
- B. In his dwelling
- C. In the shadow of his wings
- D. Under his altar

B:B:Ps:31

53. What did the Psalmist praise the Lord for showing him (Ps. 31:21)?

- A. The wonders of his love
- B. His grace and mercy
- C. His mighty power
- D. The greatness of his salvation

A:B:Ps:31

54. When does the Lord show the Psalmist the wonders of his love (Ps. 31:21)?

- A. When he was in the pit
- B. When he was in a city under siege
- C. When his enemy had surrounded him
- D. When his foe had defeated him

B:B:Ps:31

55. What did the Psalmist say in his alarm (Ps. 31:22)?

- A. O Lord do not forsake me
- B. I have no hope but in you
- C. I am cut off from you sight
- D. I am going down into the pit

C:B:Ps:31

56. What did the Lord hear (Ps. 31:22)?

- A. The Psalmist's prayer for deliverance
- B. The Psalmist's plea for salvation
- C. The Psalmist's request for protection
- D. The Psalmist's cry for mercy

D:B:Ps:31

57. What does the Psalmist tell all the Lord's faithful people to do (Ps. 31:23)?

- A. Walk in the Lord's way
- B. Fear the Lord

- C. Love the Lord
- D. Shout to the Lord

C:B:Ps:31

58. Who does the Lord pay back in full (Ps. 31:23)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The proud
- C. The evildoer
- D. The slanderer

B:B:Ps:31

59. What does the Lord do to the proud (Ps. 31:23)?

- A. He pays him back in full
- B. He humbles him
- C. He foils his plans
- D. He brings on him shame

A:B:Ps:31

60. Who does the Psalmist tell to be strong and take heart (Ps. 31:24)?

- A. All who serve the Lord
- B. All who hope in the Lord
- C. All who fear the Lord
- D. All who seek the Lord

B:B:Ps:31

61. What does the Psalmist tell those who hope in the Lord (Ps. 31:24)?

- A. Seek the Lord's mercy
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Be strong and take heart
- D. Trust in the Lord with all their heart

C:B:Ps:31

Psalm 32

1. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 32)?

- A. The one who had been saved by the Lord
- B. The one whose transgressions are forgiven
- C. The one whose burdens have been lifted
- D. The one whose ways have been blameless

B:B:Ps:32

2. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 32)?

- A. The one who had been saved by the Lord
- B. The one whose burdens have been lifted
- C. The one whose sins are covered
- D. The one whose ways have been blameless

C:B:Ps:32

3. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 32)?

- A. The one who had been saved by the Lord
- B. The one whose burdens have been lifted
- C. The one whose ways have been blameless
- D. The one in whose spirit is no deceit

D:B:Ps:32

4. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 32)?

- A. The one whose sin the Lord does not count against them
- B. The one who had been saved by the Lord
- C. The one whose burdens have been lifted
- D. The one whose ways have been blameless

A:B:Ps:32

5. All of the following are blessed EXCEPT (Ps. 32:1-2)

- A. One whose transgressions are forgiven
- B. One whose deceit has been dismissed
- C. One whose sins are covered
- D. One whose sin the Lord does not count against them

B:B:Ps:32

6. When did the Psalmist's bones waste away (Ps. 32:3)?

- A. When he confessed his sins
- B. When he hid
- C. When he kept silent
- D. When he covered his sins

C:B:Ps:32

7. Through what did the Psalmist's bones waste away (Ps. 32:3)?

- A. Through his weeping all night long
- B. Through his silence holding it in
- C. Through his enemies shooting arrows
- D. Through his groaning all day long

D:B:Ps:32

8. What does the Psalmist say was heavy upon him (Ps. 32:4)?

- A. The Lord's eyes
- B. His guilt
- C. The Lord's hand
- D. The Lord's judgment

C:B:Ps:32

9. What happened to the Psalmist's strength (Ps. 32:5)?

- A. It faded away like the flower of the field
- B. It was sapped as in the heat of summer
- C. It slipped away as water through his fingers
- D. It withered away as the green grass

B:B:Ps:32

10. What did the Psalmist acknowledge to God (Ps. 32:5)?

- A. His sin
- B. His transgressions
- C. His iniquity
- D. His rebellion

A:B:Ps:32

11. What did the Psalmist determine to say (Ps. 32:5)?

- A. I will repent of my sinful ways
- B. I will confess my transgressions
- C. I will turn from my sin
- D. I will sacrifice for all my iniquities

B:B:Ps:32

12. What did the Lord forgive (Ps. 32:5)?

- A. His deceitful heart
- B. His iniquity
- C. The guilt of his sin
- D. The shame of his transgressions

C:B:Ps:32

13. Who should pray to the Lord while he may be found (Ps. 32:6)?

- A. All sinners
- B. All who have transgressed
- C. All the blameless
- D. All the faithful

D:B:Ps:32

14. When should all the faithful pray to the Lord (Ps. 32:6)?

- A. Always
- B. When the flower blossoms
- C. When he may be found
- D. When his eyes are upon him

C:B:Ps:32

15. What will not reach the faithful (Ps. 32:6)?

- A. The hail and storm clouds
- B. The rising of mighty waters
- C. The armies of the wicked
- D. The enemies arrows

B:B:Ps:20

16. From what does the Lord protect the Psalmist (Ps. 32:7)?

- A. Trouble
- B. Harm
- C. Plagues
- D. The enemy

A:B:Ps:32

17. With what does the Lord surround the Psalmist (Ps. 32:7)?

- A. His shield
- B. Songs of deliverance
- C. Shouts of praise in the congregation
- D. A strong fortress

B:B:Ps:32

18. The Psalmist says that the Lord is his _____ (Ps. 32:7)?

- A. Fortress
- B. Resting place
- C. Hiding place
- D. Rock

C:B:Ps:32

19. In what will the Lord instruct and teach you (Ps. 32:8)?

- A. In the way of the righteous
- B. In the path of the wise
- C. In the way of the Lord
- D. In the way you should go

D:B:Ps:32

20. How will the Lord counsel you (Ps. 32:8)?

- A. With his wisdom and understanding
- B. With the law of the Lord
- C. With his loving eye on you
- D. With his unfailing love protecting you

C:B:Ps:32

21. Which animals are used to display that they have no understanding (Ps. 32:9)?

- A. Sheep and goat
- B. Horse and mule
- C. Dog and bird
- D. Wolf and lion

B:B:Ps:32

22. With what is a horse controlled (Ps. 32:9)?

- A. With a bridle

- B. With a whip
- C. With spurs
- D. With a stick

A:B:Ps:32

23. Who has many woes (Ps. 32:10)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. The wicked
- C. The evildoers
- D. The deceitful

B:B:Ps:32

24. What surrounds those who trust in the Lord (Ps. 32:10)?

- A. The fortress of the Lord
- B. The Lord's faithfulness
- C. The Lord's unfailing love
- D. The Lord's shield

C:B:Ps:32

25. Who will the Lord's unfailing love surround (Ps. 32:10)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those who love him
- C. Those who are faithful to him
- D. Those who trust in him

D:B:Ps:32

26. Who does the Psalmist tell to rejoice in the Lord (Ps. 32:11)?

- A. The innocent
- B. The blameless
- C. The righteous
- D. The faithful

C:B:Ps:32

27. What does the Psalmist tell the righteous to do (Ps. 32:11)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Rejoice in the Lord
- C. Serve the Lord
- D. Fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:32

28. What does the Psalmist tell the upright in heart to do (Ps. 32:11)?

- A. Sing
- B. Rejoice
- C. Serve
- D. Praise

A:B:Ps:32

29. Who does the Psalmist tell to sing (Ps. 32:11)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright in heart

- C. Those who are faithful
 - D. Those who fear the Lord
- B:B:Ps:32

Psalm 33

1. Who does the Psalmist tell to sing joyfully (Ps. 33:1)?

- A. The faithful
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. The righteous
- D. The helpless

C:B:Ps:33

2. What does the Psalmist tell the righteous to do (Ps. 33:1)?

- A. Shout to the Lord
- B. Cry out to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Sing joyfully

D:B:Ps:33

3. What is fitting for the upright to do (Ps. 33:1)?

- A. Shout to the Lord
- B. Cry out to the Lord
- C. Praise him
- D. Sing joyfully

C:B:Ps:33

4. With what should the Lord be praised (Ps. 33:2)?

- A. Cymbals
- B. Harp
- C. Trumpets
- D. Song

B:B:Ps:33

5. With what should they make music to the Lord (Ps. 33:2)?

- A. With a ten-stringed lyre
- B. With a golden trumpet
- C. With cymbals
- D. With a loud voice

A:B:Ps:33

6. What does the Psalmist say they should sing to the Lord (Ps. 33:3)?

- A. Of his mighty wonders
- B. A new song
- C. How he led them through the desert
- D. A song of joy

B:B:Ps:33

7. The Psalmist tells the worshippers how should they play their instruments (Ps. 33:3)?

- A. Joyfully
- B. With beautiful melodies
- C. Skillfully
- D. Loudly

C:B:Ps:33

8. What is the word of the Lord (Ps. 33:4)?

- A. Perfect and blameless
- B. Righteous and just
- C. Wise and trustworthy
- D. Right and true

D:B:Ps:33

9. What is the Lord in all he does (Ps. 33:4)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Just
- C. Faithful
- D. Compassionate

C:B:Ps:33

10. What does the Lord love (Ps. 33:5)?

- A. Integrity and uprightness
- B. Righteousness and justice
- C. Compassion and mercy
- D. Love and kindness

B:B:Ps:33

11. Of what is the earth full (Ps. 33:5)?

- A. The Lord's unfailing love
- B. The Lord's justice
- C. The Lord's wisdom
- D. The Lord's compassion

A:B:Ps:33

12. How were the heavens made (Ps. 33:6)?

- A. By the hands of the Lord
- B. By the words of the Lord
- C. By the Lord's command
- D. By the purposes of the Lord

B:B:Ps:33

13. How were the starry hosts made (Ps. 33:6)?

- A. By the mighty hands of the Lord
- B. By the Lord's command
- C. By the breath of the Lord's mouth
- D. By the plans of the Lord

C:B:Ps:33

14. What does the Lord gather into jars (Ps. 33:7)?

- A. New wine
- B. The rains from the sky
- C. The floods of the earth
- D. The waters of the sea

D:B:Ps:33

15. Where does the Lord put the deep (Ps. 33:7)?

- A. Into cisterns
- B. Into pots
- C. Into storehouses
- D. Into wine skins

C:B:Ps:33

16. What should all the earth do (Ps. 33:8)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Fear the Lord
- C. Come before the Lord
- D. Serve the Lord

B:B:Ps:33

17. Why should the people of the world revere the Lord (Ps. 33:8-9)?

- A. Because he spoke and the world came to be
- B. Because he holds the whole world in his hands
- C. Because he rules over all the people of the world
- D. Because it is right

A:B:Ps:33

18. What happened to the world when the Lord commanded (Ps. 33:9)?

- A. It spun around the sun
- B. It stood still
- C. Its seasons came to be
- D. It shook

B:B:Ps:33

19. How did the world come to be (Ps. 33:9)?

- A. The Lord shaped it with his hands
- B. The Lord clapped
- C. The Lord spoke
- D. The Lord raised his mighty hand

C:B:Ps:33

20. What does the Lord foil (Ps. 33:10)?

- A. The plots of the wicked
- B. The snare of the evildoers
- C. The devices of the fools
- D. The plans of the nations

D:B:Ps:33

21. What does the Lord thwart (Ps. 33:10)?

- A. The plots of the wicked
- B. The snare of the evildoers
- C. The purposes of the peoples
- D. The devices of the fools

C:B:Ps:33

22. What stands firm forever (Ps. 33:11)?

- A. The ways of the Lord
- B. The plans of the Lord
- C. The purposes of the righteous
- D. The law of the Lord

B:B:Ps:33

23. What stands firm through all generations (Ps. 33:11)?

- A. The purposes of the Lord's heart
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. The purposes of the righteous
- D. The law of the Lord

A:B:Ps:33

24. What nation is blessed (Ps. 33:12)?

- A. The one whom God has favored
- B. The one whose God is the Lord
- C. The one whom God favors
- D. The one who follows the Lord's covenant

B:B:Ps:33

25. What nation is blessed (Ps. 33:12)?

- A. The one whom God has favored
- B. The one whom God favors
- C. The one the Lord chose
- D. The one who follows the Lord's covenant

C:B:Ps:33

26. What did the Lord chose his people for (Ps. 33:12)?

- A. For his treasure
- B. For the apple of his eye
- C. For his dwelling
- D. For his inheritance

D:B:Ps:33

27. What does the Lord see when he looks down from heaven (Ps. 33:13)?

- A. The actions of his people
- B. All human hearts
- C. All mankind
- D. The deeds of the wicked

C:B:Ps:33

28. Where does the Lord watch all who live on the earth (Ps. 33:14)?

- A. From his heavenly throne
- B. From his dwelling place
- C. From Zion
- D. From his holy temple

B:B:Ps:33

29. What does the Lord form (Ps. 33:15)?

- A. The hearts of all

- B. All humans from the dust of the ground
- C. His image in his people
- D. The eyes of all

A:B:Ps:33

30. What does the Lord consider (Ps. 33:15)?

- A. The way of every person
- B. Everything humans do
- C. The works of men
- D. The deeds of evildoers

B:B:Ps:30

31. What does not save a king (Ps. 33:16)?

- A. The number of his chariots
- B. The number of his horses
- C. The size of his army
- D. His fortress and gates

C:B:Ps:33

32. By what does no warrior escape (Ps. 33:16)?

- A. By his power and might
- B. By his sword
- C. By his speed
- D. By his great strength

D:B:Ps:33

33. What is a vain hope for deliverance (Ps. 33:17)?

- A. A chariot
- B. A fortified city
- C. A horse
- D. A strong warrior

C:B:Ps:33

34. What cannot save (Ps. 33:17)?

- A. A chariot
- B. A horse
- C. A sword
- D. A fortress

B:B:Ps:33

35. On whom are the eyes of the Lord (Ps. 33:18)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those who follow his ways
- C. The righteous
- D. The upright in heart

A:B:Ps:33

36. On whom are the eyes of the Lord (Ps. 33:18)?

- A. Those who serve the Lord with all their hearts
- B. Those whose hope is in the Lord's unfailing love

- C. Those who follow in ways of the Lord
- D. Those who have turned from wickedness to righteousness

B:B:Ps:33

37. What to those who hope in the Lord's unfailing love hope for (Ps. 33:19)?

- A. To rescue them from the pit
- B. To help them in time of need
- C. To deliver them from death
- D. To save them from their enemies

C:B:Ps:33

38. What to those who hope in the Lord's unfailing love hope for (Ps. 33:19)?

- A. To rescue them from the pit
- B. To help them in time of need
- C. To save them from their enemies
- D. To keep them alive in famine

D:B:Ps:33

39. The Psalmist says he waits in what (Ps. 33:20)?

- A. In trust in the Lord
- B. In the fear of the Lord
- C. In hope for the Lord
- D. In expectation of the Lord's salvation

C:B:Ps:33

40. What metaphor does the Psalmist use to portray the Lord's help (Ps. 33:20)?

- A. Rock
- B. Shield
- C. Fortress
- D. King

B:B:Ps:33

41. In what does the Psalmist trust (Ps. 33:21)?

- A. His holy name
- B. His holy temple
- C. His unfailing love
- D. His greatness and goodness

A:B:Ps:33

42. What does the Psalmist do in the hope for the Lord (Ps. 33:20)?

- A. He serves the Lord
- B. He waits for the Lord
- C. He follows the Lord
- D. He seeks the Lord

B:B:Ps:33

43. As the Psalmist puts his hope in the Lord, what does he request be with them (Ps. 33:22)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His justice

- C. His unfailing love
- D. His salvation

C:B:Ps:33

44. What does the community put in the Lord (Ps. 33:22)?

- A. Their praise
- B. Their trust
- C. Their glory
- D. Their hope

D:B:Ps:33

Psalm 34

1. What does the Psalmist do at all times (Ps. 34:1)?

- A. Meditate on the word of the Lord
- B. Seek the Lord
- C. Extol the Lord
- D. Serve the Lord

C:B:Ps:34

2. What is the title historical setting for Psalm 34 (Ps. 34)?

- A. When David fled from Saul into the Judean Desert
- B. When David pretended to be insane before Abimelek
- C. When David fled from his son Absalom
- D. When David was cursed by Shimei the son of Saul

B:B:Ps:34

3. Where will praise always be for the Psalmist (Ps. 34:1)?

- A. On his lips
- B. In his mouth
- C. In his heart
- D. On his mind

A:B:Ps:34

4. What will the Psalmist glory (Ps. 34:2)?

- A. The Lord's greatness
- B. In the Lord
- C. In the house of the Lord
- D. Zion

B:B:Ps:34

5. Who does the Psalmist say should hear and rejoice (Ps. 34:2)?

- A. All the nations
- B. The sons of Jacob
- C. The afflicted
- D. Those who fear the Lord

C:B:Ps:34

6. What should the afflicted do (Ps. 34:2)?

- A. Serve the Lord
- B. Seek the Lord
- C. Trust and obey
- D. Hear and rejoice

D:B:Ps:34

7. What does the Psalmist invite his audience to do with him (Ps. 34:3)?

- A. Serve the Lord
- B. Seek the Lord
- C. Glorify the Lord
- D. Rejoice in the Lord

C:B:Ps:34

8. What does the Psalmist invite his audience to do with him (Ps. 34:3)?

- A. Serve the Lord with gladness
- B. Exalt the Lord's name
- C. Seek the Lord
- D. Rejoice in the Lord

B:B:Ps:34

9. From what did the Lord deliver the Psalmist (Ps. 34:4)?

- A. All his fears
- B. All his foes
- C. All his enemies
- D. All his sins

A:B:Ps:34

10. What did the Lord do after the Psalmist sought the Lord (Ps. 34:3)?

- A. He shielded him
- B. He answered him
- C. He forgave him
- D. He delivered him

B:B:Ps:34

11. What are those who look to the Lord (Ps. 34:4)?

- A. Grateful
- B. Satisfied
- C. Radiant
- D. Joyful

C:B:Ps:34

12. What are the faces that look to the Lord never covered in (Ps. 34:5)?

- A. Disgrace
- B. Disappointment
- C. Despair
- D. Shame

D:B:Ps:34

13. How does the Psalmist portray himself as he called to the Lord (Ps. 34:6)?

- A. As the king
- B. As a worshipper
- C. As a poor man
- D. As a sheep

C:B:Ps:34

14. From what did the Lord save the Psalmist (Ps. 34:6)?

- A. The shadow of darkness
- B. All his troubles
- C. The snares of the wicked
- D. The plots of his enemies

B:B:Ps:34

15. Around whom does the angel of the Lord encamp (Ps. 34:7)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those who serve him
- C. Those who honor him
- D. Those who seek him

A:B:Ps:34

16. What does the Lord of the Lord do for those who fear him (Ps. 34:7)?

- A. His shield protects them
- B. He encamps around them
- C. He makes their paths straight
- D. He builds a fortress for them

B:B:Ps:34

17. What does the Lord of the Lord do for those who fear him (Ps. 34:7)?

- A. His shield protects them
- B. He makes their paths straight
- C. He delivers them
- D. He builds a fortress for them

C:B:Ps:34

18. How does the Psalmist say that they should see that the Lord is good (Ps. 34:8)?

- A. By trusting
- B. By hoping
- C. By watching
- D. By tasting

D:B:Ps:34

19. Who is blessed (Ps. 34:8)?

- A. The one who trust in the Lord
- B. The one who hides in the temple of the Lord
- C. The one who takes refuge in the Lord
- D. The one who walks in straight paths

C:B:Ps:34

20. Who does the Psalmist exhort to fear the Lord (Ps. 34:9)?

- A. You his chosen people
- B. You his holy people
- C. You the sons of Jacob
- D. You to trust in the Lord

B:B:Ps:34

21. Who lacks nothing (Ps. 34:9)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. Those who serve the Lord
- C. Those who trust in the Lord
- D. Those who seek the Lord

A:B:Ps:34

22. Who lack no good thing (Ps. 34:10)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. Those who seek the Lord
- C. Those who serve the Lord
- D. Those who trust in the Lord

B:B:Ps:34

23. Who may happen to lions (Ps. 34:10)?

- A. They grow strong and powerful
- B. They grow powerless and afraid
- C. They grow weak and hungry
- D. They grow tired and thirsty

C:B:Ps:34

24. Who does the Psalmist invite to listen to him (Ps. 34:11)?

- A. Those who seek the Lord
- B. His people
- C. All the nations
- D. His children

D:B:Ps:34

25. What does the Psalmist say he will teach his children (Ps. 34:11)?

- A. The mighty deeds of the Lord
- B. Love and compassion
- C. The fear of the Lord
- D. The way of the righteous

C:B:Ps:34

26. What should those loving life do (Ps. 34:12-13)?

- A. Turn from the way of the wicked
- B. Keep their tongue from evil
- C. Love the Lord
- D. Seek the Lord on his holy mountain

B:B:Ps:34

27. What should those loving life do (Ps. 34:12-13)?

- A. Keep their lips from telling lies
- B. Turn from the way of the wicked
- C. Love the Lord
- D. Seek the Lord on his holy mountain

A:B:Ps:34

28. What does the Psalmist say one should do in reference to evil (Ps. 34:14)?

- A. Despise it
- B. Turn from it
- C. Confess it
- D. Reject it

B:B:Ps:34

29. What does the Psalmist say his children should seek and pursue (Ps. 34:14)?

- A. Forgiveness

- B. Unfailing love
- C. Peace
- D. Holiness

C:B:Ps:34

30. What are on the righteous (Ps. 34:15)?

- A. The blessings of the Lord
- B. The deliverance of the Lord
- C. The favor of the Lord
- D. The eyes of the Lord

D:B:Ps:34

31. To what are the ears of the Lord attentive (Ps. 34:15)?

- A. The prayers of the needy
- B. The pleas of the godly
- C. The cry of the righteous
- D. The prayers of the upright

C:B:Ps:34

32. What is against those who do evil (Ps. 34:16)?

- A. The hand of the Lord
- B. The face of the Lord
- C. The anger of the Lord
- D. The heavenly hosts

B:B:Ps:34

33. What will the Lord do to those who do evil (Ps. 34:16)?

- A. Blot out their name from the earth
- B. Send them down into the pit
- C. Deliver them over to their own snares
- D. Let them be deceived by their own lies

A:B:Ps:34

34. Who cries out and the Lord hears them (Ps. 34:17)?

- A. The wise
- B. The righteous
- C. The needy
- D. The upright

B:B:Ps:34

35. From what does the Lord deliver the righteous (Ps. 34:17)?

- A. The snares of the wicked
- B. The plots of evildoers
- C. All their troubles
- D. All their enemies

C:B:Ps:34

36. To whom is the Lord close (Ps. 34:18)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. The righteous

- C. The needy
- D. The brokenhearted

D:B:Ps:34

37. Who does the Lord save (Ps. 34:18)?

- A. Those who walk in the ways of righteousness
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. Those who are crushed in spirit
- D. Those who are helpless

C:B:Ps:34

38. Who may have many troubles (Ps. 34:19)?

- A. The king
- B. The righteous
- C. The brokenhearted
- D. The upright

B:B:Ps:34

39. What does the Lord do for the righteous person who has many troubles (Ps. 34:19)?

- A. He delivers them
- B. He saves them
- C. He protects their children
- D. He guides them

A:B:Ps:34

40. What does the Lord do for the righteous person who has many troubles (Ps. 34:19)?

- A. He rescues them
- B. He protects all his bones
- C. He shelters their children
- D. He guides them

B:B:Ps:34

41. What will slay the wicked (Ps. 34:21)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Wickedness
- C. Evil
- D. Sin

C:B:Ps:34

42. Who will be condemned (Ps. 34:21)?

- A. The enemies of the upright
- B. The fools of heart
- C. Those planning evil
- D. The foes of the righteous

D:B:Ps:34

43. Who will the Lord rescue (Ps. 34:22)?

- A. Those fearing him

- B. The righteous
- C. His servants
- D. His children

C:B:Ps:34

44. Who will not be condemned (Ps. 34:22)?

- A. Those who live a blameless life
- B. Those who take refuge in the Lord
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. Those who walk in the ways of the Lord

B:B:Ps:34

Psalm 35

1. With whom does the Psalmist want the Lord to contend (Ps. 35:1)?

- A. With those who are plotting against him
- B. With those who are lying about him
- C. With those who contend with him
- D. With those who are pursuing him

C:B:Ps:35

2. Against whom does the Psalmist want the Lord to fight (Ps. 35:1)?

- A. Those who slander him
- B. Those who sharpen their swords against him
- C. Those who shoot arrows at him
- D. Those who fight against him

D:B:Ps:35

3. What does the Psalmist request that the Lord take up while coming to his aid (Ps. 35:2)?

- A. Horse and chariot
- B. Bow and arrow
- C. Shield and armor
- D. Sword and spear

C:B:Ps:35

4. Against whom does the Psalmist want the Lord to brandish his spear (Ps. 35:3)?

- A. Those who are slandering him
- B. Those who pursue him
- C. Those who are fighting against him
- D. Those who are trying to trap him

B:B:Ps:35

5. What does the Psalmist want the Lord to brandish (Ps. 35:3)?

- A. Spear and javelin
- B. Sword and spear
- C. Shield and spear
- D. Power and might

A:B:Ps:35

6. What does the Psalmist want the Lord to say to him (Ps. 35:3)?

- A. I Am who I Am
- B. I am your salvation
- C. I am your redeemer
- D. I am your King

B:B:Ps:35

7. What does the Psalmist wish upon those who seek his life (Ps. 35:4)?

- A. They be defeated
- B. They become plunder
- C. They be disgraced
- D. They be cast out and slain

C:B:Ps:35

8. Who does the Psalmist want to be turned back in dismay (Ps. 35:4)?

- A. Those who run after idols
- B. Those who pursue him
- C. Those who slander him
- D. Those who plot his ruin

D:B:Ps:35

9. What does the Psalmist want to happen to those who plot his ruin (Ps. 35:4)?

- A. They be shamed before the congregation
- B. They are ensnared by their own plots
- C. They be turned back in dismay
- D. They be cast out of the holy city

C:B:Ps:35

10. Who does the Psalmist want to pursue those plotting his ruin (Ps. 35:6)?

- A. The heavenly hosts
- B. The angel of the Lord
- C. God Almighty
- D. Gabriel

B:B:Ps:35

11. What does the Psalmist want those plotting his ruin to become like (Ps. 35:5)?

- A. Chaff before the wind
- B. Dust on the ground
- C. Dung on the street
- D. Withered grass in the field

A:B:Ps:35

12. What does the Psalmist want the enemy's path to become (Ps. 35:6)?

- A. Treacherous and dangerous
- B. Dark and slippery
- C. Crooked and narrow
- D. Steep and muddy

B:B:Ps:35

13. What did the enemy hide on the Psalmist without cause (Ps. 35:7)?

- A. A snare
- B. A trap
- C. A net
- D. A pit

C:B:Ps:35

14. What did the enemy do to trap the Psalmist without cause (Ps. 35:7)?

- A. Slandered him
- B. Locked the gates
- C. Shot his arrows
- D. Dug a pit

D:B:Ps:35

15. What does the Psalmist want to happen by surprise to those seeking to harm him (Ps. 35:8)?

- A. Defeat become their lot
- B. Blown away by the wind
- C. Ruin overtake them
- D. Face the Lord's judgment

C:B:Ps:35

16. How does the Psalmist want the enemy's ruin to happen (Ps. 35:8)?

- A. They stumble on their way
- B. They fall into the pit they dug
- C. They be shot by their own arrows
- D. They be drowned in the sea

B:B:Ps:35

17. When will the Psalmist's soul rejoice in the Lord (Ps. 35:9)?

- A. When they fall into pit
- B. When they are blown away
- C. When they become like dust in the wind
- D. When they are trapped

A:B:Ps:35

18. In what will the Psalmist delight when ruin comes upon his enemy (Ps. 35:9)?

- A. The Lord's justice
- B. The Lord's salvation
- C. The Lord's vengeance
- D. The Lord's protection

B:B:Ps:35

19. When the Psalmist delights in the Lord's salvation what will he exclaim (Ps. 35:10)?

- A. You are my salvation
- B. How wonderful are the works of the Lord
- C. Who is like you, Lord?
- D. God is great

C:B:Ps:35

20. From whom does the Lord rescue the poor (Ps. 35:10)?

- A. The rich
- B. The wicked
- C. The evildoers
- D. The strong

D:B:Ps:35

21. From whom does the Lord rescue the needy (Ps. 35:10)?

- A. From those who plot against them
- B. From those who oppress them
- C. From those who rob them
- D. From those who slander them

C:B:Ps:35

22. Who questioned the Psalmist on things he knew nothing about (Ps. 35:11)?

- A. Those plotting against him
- B. Ruthless witnesses
- C. Liars and thieves
- D. Powerful enemies

B:B:Ps:35

23. On what did ruthless witnesses question the Psalmist (Ps. 35:11)?

- A. Things he knew nothing about
- B. Things he had said in private
- C. Lies that were totally false
- D. Things that he never said

A:B:Ps:35

24. How did the enemies leave the Psalmist (Ps. 35:12)?

- A. Like a corpus in the field
- B. Like one bereaved
- C. Like one without a home
- D. Like one cursed by all

B:B:Ps:35

25. What do the Psalmist's enemies repay him for the good (Ps. 35:12)?

- A. Violence
- B. Harm
- C. Evil
- D. Treachery

C:B:Ps:35

26. What did the Psalmist do when his enemy was ill (Ps. 35:13)?

- A. He wept for them
- B. He prayed for them
- C. He sat in ashes
- D. He put on sackcloth

D:B:Ps:35

27. With what did the Psalmist humble himself when his enemy was sick (Ps. 35:13)?

- A. With prayer
- B. With ashes
- C. With fasting
- D. With silence

C:B:Ps:35

28. When did the Psalmist go around mourning (Ps. 35:13-14)?

- A. When his enemy was uprooted
- B. When those who betrayed him perished
- C. When others were rejoicing
- D. When his prayers were unanswered

D:B:Ps:35

29. The Psalmist went around mourning as if for _____ (Ps. 35:14)?

- A. A beloved neighbor
- B. A wife or child
- C. A friend or brother
- D. A father

C:B:Ps:35

30. The Psalmist went around weeping as if for _____ (Ps. 35:14)?

- A. A beloved neighbor
- B. A wife
- C. A child
- D. A mother

D:B:Ps:35

31. What did those opposing the do when he stumbled (Ps. 35:15)?

- A. They dug another pit
- B. They feasted together
- C. They gathered in glee
- D. They celebrated his demise

C:B:Ps:35

32. When did the Psalmist's enemies gather in glee (Ps. 35:15)?

- A. When he fell into the pit
- B. When he stumbled
- C. When he was sick
- D. When he was oppressed

B:B:Ps:35

33. What happened without the Psalmist's knowledge (Ps. 35:15)?

- A. His assailants gathered against him
- B. His enemies plotted against him
- C. His foes sharpened their arrows
- D. The wicked schemed violence against him

A:B:Ps:35

34. What did the Psalmist's enemies do without ceasing (Ps. 35:15)?

- A. They cursed him
- B. They slandered him
- C. They plotted against him
- D. They laid traps against him

B:B:Ps:35

35. What did the Psalmist's assailants do like the ungodly (Ps. 35:16)?

- A. They cursed him without cause
- B. They cast shame on him
- C. They maliciously mocked
- D. They slandered his family

C:B:Ps:35

36. What did the Psalmist's assailants do (Ps. 35:16)?

- A. They laughed at his demise
- B. They slandered his family
- C. They gathered an army against him
- D. They gnashed their teeth

D:B:Ps:35

37. What does the Psalmist ask how long for to the Lord (Ps. 35:17)?

- A. How long will he spare the wicked
- B. How long until he saves
- C. How long will he look on
- D. How long until he will answer

C:B:Ps:35

38. What does the Psalmist ask to be rescued from (Ps. 35:17)?

- A. Their violence
- B. Their ravages
- C. Their slander
- D. Their mocking

B:B:Ps:35

39. What image does the Psalmist use when he asks the Lord to rescue from those ravaging him (Ps. 35:17)?

- A. Lions
- B. Dogs
- C. Wild oxen
- D. Vultures

A:B:Ps:35

40. Where will the Psalmist give thanks for being rescued (Ps. 35:18)?

- A. On the mountain top
- B. In the great assembly
- C. In the city gate
- D. In the sanctuary

B:B:Ps:35

41. Where will the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 35:18)?

- A. Among the tribes
- B. Among the nations
- C. Among the throngs
- D. Among the people

C:B:Ps:35

42. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to allow the enemy to do (Ps. 35:19)?

- A. Send him to the pit
- B. Slander him
- C. Terrify his soul
- D. Gloat over him

D:B:Ps:35

43. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to allow his enemy to do (Ps. 35:19)?

- A. Send him to the pit
- B. Slander him
- C. Maliciously wink
- D. Terrify his soul

C:B:Ps:35

44. How do the enemies not speak (Ps. 35:20)?

- A. Graciously
- B. Peaceably
- C. Honestly
- D. With blessings

B:B:Ps:35

45. What do the enemies devise (Ps. 35:20)?

- A. False accusations
- B. Slander
- C. Cursings
- D. Violent plans

A:B:Ps:35

46. Against whom do the enemies devise false accusations (Ps. 35:20)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord in all their ways
- B. Those who live quietly in the land
- C. Those who walk uprightly
- D. Those who stand firmly on Mount Zion

B:B:Ps:35

47. What do the enemies say when they sneer at the Psalmist (Ps. 35:21)?

- A. We've got him now
- B. O, it is too bad he is sick because of his sin
- C. Aha! With our own eyes we have seen it
- D. Yes, he is the one who blasphemes the Lord

C:B:Ps:35

48. The Psalmist asks the Lord not to be _____ (Ps. 35:22)

- A. Slow
- B. Hesitant
- C. Deaf
- D. Silent

D:B:Ps:35

49. The Psalmist asks the Lord not to be _____ (Ps. 35:22)

- A. Angry
- B. Blind
- C. Far
- D. Forgetful

C:B:Ps:35

50. For what does the Psalmist call for the Lord to rise (Ps. 35:23)?

- A. To his cause
- B. To his defense
- C. To his salvation
- D. To his rescue

B:B:Ps:35

51. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord to do (Ps. 35:23)?

- A. Awake
- B. Gird on his armor
- C. Judge
- D. Come

A:B:Ps:35

52. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do in his righteousness (Ps. 35:24)?

- A. Rescue him
- B. Vindicate him
- C. Shield him
- D. Deliver him

B:B:Ps:35

53. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to let his enemy say (Ps. 35:25)?

- A. We have victory over him
- B. Our trap is sprung
- C. We have swallowed him up
- D. We have got him now

C:B:Ps:35

54. Who does the Psalmist rebuke hoping they be put to shame (Ps. 35:26)?

- A. Those who pursue him without a cause
- B. Those who set traps for him
- C. Those who slander him
- D. Those who gloat over his distress

D:B:Ps:35

55. What does the Psalmist wish for those who gloat over his distress (Ps. 35:26)?

- A. They become distressed themselves
- B. They stumble in the path of the wicked
- C. They be put to shame and confusion
- D. They fall into their own traps

C:B:Ps:35

56. Who does the Psalmist hope will be clothed with disgrace (Ps. 35:26)?

- A. Those who turn away from the way of the Lord
- B. Those who exalt themselves over him
- C. Those who slander him without a cause
- D. Those who have laid traps for him

B:B:Ps:35

57. What does the Psalmist hope for those who exalt themselves over him (Ps. 35:26)?

- A. They be clothed with shame and disgrace
- B. They fall into their own traps
- C. Others exalt themselves over them
- D. They be humbled into the dust of the ground

A:B:Ps:35

58. Who does the Psalmist wish may shout for joy and gladness (Ps. 35:27)?

- A. Those who enter into the gates of Zion
- B. Those who delight in his vindication
- C. Those who witness his deliverance
- D. Those who seek the way of the Lord

B:B:Ps:35

59. In what does the Lord delight (Ps. 35:27)?

- A. The deeds of the upright
- B. Those who fear him
- C. The well-being of his servant
- D. The rescuing of the righteous

C:B:Ps:35

60. What does the Psalmist say those who delight in his vindication will always say (Ps. 35:27)?

- A. Praise be the Lord
- B. He has done it
- C. Deliverance is from the Lord
- D. The Lord be exalted

D:B:Ps:35

61. What will the Psalmist's tongue proclaim (Ps. 35:28)?

- A. The Lord's goodness
- B. The Lord's greatness
- C. The Lord's righteousness
- D. The Lord's unfailing love

C:B:Ps:35

62. What will the Palmist's tongue proclaim all day long (Ps. 35:28)?

- A. The Lord's goodness
- B. The Lord's praises
- C. The Lord's greatness
- D. The Lord's unfailing love

B:B:Ps:35

Psalm 36

1. What does the Psalmist have in his heart (Ps. 36:1)?

- A. Praise for the Lord
- B. An arrow of his enemy
- C. A message from God
- D. Trouble and grief

C:B:Ps:36

2. Concerning what message does the Psalmist have in his heart (Ps. 36:1)?

- A. Concerning the faithfulness of the Lord
- B. Concerning the sinfulness of the wicked
- C. Concerning the oppression of the needy
- D. Concerning the congregation of Israel

B:B:Ps:36

3. What is not before the eyes of the wicked (Ps. 36:1)?

- A. The fear of God
- B. The way of the righteous
- C. The statutes of God
- D. The faithfulness of the upright

A:B:Ps:36

4. What do the wicked do in their own eyes (Ps. 36:2)?

- A. What benefits themselves
- B. Flatter themselves
- C. Justify themselves
- D. Extol themselves

B:B:Ps:36

5. Because the wicked flatter themselves, what does that keep them from detecting (Ps. 36:2)?

- A. The fear of God
- B. The needy
- C. Their own sin
- D. Injustice

C:B:Ps:36

6. What are the words of the wicked besides being wicked (Ps. 36:3)?

- A. Arrogant
- B. Hurtful
- C. Slandorous
- D. Deceitful

D:B:Ps:36

7. What do the wicked fail to do (Ps. 36:3)?

- A. Fear God
- B. What is right
- C. Act wisely
- D. Show kindness

C:B:Ps:36

8. Where do the wicked plot evil (Ps. 36:4)?

- A. In the shadows
- B. On their beds
- C. In their gatherings
- D. In the darkness

B:B:Ps:36

9. What do the wicked plot on their beds (Ps. 36:4)?

- A. Evil
- B. Wickedness
- C. Violence
- D. Treachery

A:B:Ps:36

10. What do the wicked not reject (Ps. 36:4)?

- A. Deceit
- B. What is wrong
- C. Slander
- D. Evil

B:B:Ps:36

11. How far does the love of the Lord reach (Ps. 36:5)?

- A. From the east to the west
- B. To all nations
- C. To the heavens
- D. To fatherless and widows

C:B:Ps:36

12. What reaches to the skies (Ps. 36:5)?

- A. The Lord's greatness
- B. The Lord's goodness
- C. The Lord's compassion
- D. The Lord's faithfulness

D:B:Ps:36

13. What is the Lord's righteousness like (Ps. 36:6)?

- A. A shining beacon
- B. A pearl of great price
- C. The highest mountain
- D. A straight path

C:B:Ps:36

14. What is the Lord's justice like (Ps. 36:6)?

- A. A mighty river
- B. The great deep
- C. The cedar tree
- D. The mighty flood

B:B:Ps:36

15. What does the Lord do for both people and animals (Ps. 36:6)?

- A. He preserves them
- B. He guides them
- C. He rules them
- D. He listens to them

A:B:Ps:36

16. What is priceless (Ps. 36:7)?

- A. God's righteousness
- B. God's unfailing love
- C. God's mercy
- D. God's justice

B:B:Ps:36

17. Where do people take refuge (Ps. 36:7)?

- A. In God's fortress on Zion
- B. In the strength of the Almighty
- C. In the shadow of God's wings
- D. In the hollow of God's hands

C:B:Ps:36

18. On what do the people feast (Ps. 36:8)?

- A. The table set by God
- B. The bread of heaven
- C. Meat of the Lord's altar
- D. The abundance of God's house

D:B:Ps:36

19. From what does God give people to drink (Ps. 36:8)?

- A. From ever flowing springs
- B. From the rain from heaven
- C. From rivers of delights
- D. From the mighty floods

C:B:Ps:36

20. What is with God (Ps. 36:9)?

- A. The bread of life
- B. The fountain of life
- C. The breath of life
- D. The path of life

B:B:Ps:36

21. In what do we see light (Ps. 36:9)?

- A. In God's light
- B. In God's splendor
- C. In God's sunrise
- D. In God's heavens

A:B:Ps:36

22. To whom does the Psalmist request that God continue his love to (Ps. 36:10)?

- A. The righteous
- B. Those who know him
- C. Those who fear him
- D. Those who follow his law

B:B:Ps:36

23. To whom does the Psalmist request that God continue his righteousness to (Ps. 36:10)?

- A. Those who delight in the Lord
- B. The faithful in heart
- C. The upright in heart
- D. The pure in heart

C:B:Ps:236

24. What does the Psalmist not want to come against him (Ps. 36:11)?

- A. The hand of the violent
- B. The sword of the wicked
- C. The arrow of his enemy
- D. The foot of the proud

D:B:Ps:36

25. What does the Psalmist not want the hand of the wicked to do (Ps. 36:11)?

- A. Break his jaw
- B. Strike him on the cheek
- C. Drive him away
- D. Triumph over him

C:B:Ps:36

26. Who does the Psalmist say to see lie fallen (Ps. 36:12)?

- A. The foe
- B. The evildoers
- C. The wicked
- D. The unfaithful

B:B:Ps:36

27. What are the evildoers not able to do after they are thrown down (Ps. 36:12)?

- A. Rise
- B. Speak
- C. Harm
- D. Lift their fist

A:B:Ps:36

Psalm 37

1. Of what does the Psalmist say not to fret (Ps. 37:1)?

- A. Of the wicked who prosper
- B. Of those who set traps
- C. Of those who plot against the righteous
- D. Of those who are evil

D:B:Ps:37

2. Of whom does the Psalmist say we should not be envious (Ps. 37:1)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. Those whose end is coming
- C. Those who do wrong
- D. Those who seek to harm

C:B:Ps:37

3. Why should we not fret those who are evil (Ps. 37:2)?

- A. They will be blown away like chaff
- B. They will wither like the grass
- C. They will wither like flowers of the field
- D. They will pass like the wind

B:B:Ps:37

4. Why should we not fret those who are evil (Ps. 37:2)?

- B. They will soon die away like the green plants
- A. They will be blown away like chaff
- C. They will wither like flowers of the field
- D. They will pass like the wind

A:B:Ps:37

5. The Psalmist exhorts people to _____ (Ps. 37:3)

- A. Act justly and love mercy
- B. Trust in the Lord and do good
- C. Fear the Lord and walk in his ways
- D. Love justice and seek righteousness

B:B:Ps:37

6. What does the Psalmist say should be enjoyed in safety (Ps. 37:3)?

- A. Goodness
- B. Family
- C. Pasture
- D. One's food

C:B:Ps:37

7. What should one do in the Lord (Ps. 37:4)?

- A. Rejoice
- B. Rest
- C. Hope
- D. Delight

D:B:Ps:37

8. If one delights in the Lord what will he give that person (Ps. 37:4)?

- A. Blessings and honor
- B. The honor of the assembly
- C. The desires of their heart
- D. Long life and prosperity

C:B:Ps:37

9. What should one do for the Lord to make your righteous reward shine (Ps. 37:5-6)?

- A. Walk in the ways of the Lord
- B. Commit your way to the Lord
- C. Seek the Lord with all your heart
- D. Put your hope in the Lord

B:B:Ps:37

10. If one commits their way to the Lord and trust in him what will he do (Ps. 37:6)?

- A. He will make your righteous reward shine like the dawn
- B. He will light your way as at noon day
- C. He will deliver you from the hands of the wicked
- D. He will delight in you and shower you with blessings

A:B:Ps:37

11. What will shine like the noonday sun (Ps. 37:6)?

- A. Your good deeds
- B. Your vindication
- C. Your righteousness
- D. Your victory

B:B:Ps:37

12. What does the Psalmist say we should be before the Lord (Ps. 37:7)?

- A. Silent
- B. Joyful
- C. Still
- D. Exuberant

C:B:Ps:37

13. What does the Psalmist say we do for the Lord (Ps. 37:7)?

- A. Seek him while he may be found
- B. Make our requests known to him
- C. Rest in the power of his might
- D. Wait patiently for him

D:B:Ps:37

14. When should we not fret (Ps. 37:7)?

- A. When our enemies surround us
- B. When the Lord is silent
- C. When people succeed in their ways
- D. When our foes plot against us

C:B:Ps:37

15. When should we not fret (Ps. 37:7)?

- A. When our enemies surround us with no way to escape
- B. When people carry out their wicked schemes
- C. When the Lord is silent when we cry out to him
- D. When our foes plot against us

B:B:Ps:37

16. From what does the Psalmist say we should turn (Ps. 37:8)?

- A. Wrath
- B. Wickedness
- C. Idols
- D. Deceit

A:B:Ps:37

17. From what does the Psalmist say we should refrain (Ps. 37:8)?

- A. Arrogance
- B. Anger
- C. Laziness
- D. Deceit

B:B:Ps:37

18. Who will inherit the land (Ps. 37:9)?

- A. The righteous
- B. Those who wait patiently for the Lord
- C. Those who hope in the Lord
- D. Those who seek the Lord

C:B:Ps:37

19. Who will be destroyed (Ps. 37:9)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The unfaithful
- C. The nations
- D. The evil

D:B:Ps:37

20. What will happen in a little while (Ps. 37:10)?

- A. The nations will fall
- B. The evildoers will perish
- C. The wicked will be no more
- D. The righteous will shine like the sun

C:B:Ps:37

21. What will happen when you look for the wicked (Ps. 37:10)?

- A. They will flee away
- B. They will not be found
- C. You will see their ruin
- D. They will hide in the rocks

B:B:Ps:37

22. Who will inherit the land (Ps. 37:11)?

- A. The meek
- B. The righteous
- C. Those who wait patiently for the Lord
- D. Those who seek the Lord

A:B:Ps:37

23. What will the meek enjoy (Ps. 37:11)?

- A. Protection and security
- B. Peace and prosperity
- C. Long life and wealth
- D. The favor of the Lord

B:B:Ps:37

24. Against whom do the wicked plot (Ps. 37:12)?

- A. The helpless
- B. The innocent
- C. The righteous
- D. The upright

C:B:Ps:37

25. What do the wicked do toward the righteous (Ps. 37:12)?

- A. Curse them in the congregation
- B. Dig a pit to make them fall
- C. Cast them into prison
- D. Gnash their teeth at them

D:B:Ps:37

26. What does the Lord do at the wicked (Ps. 37:13)?

- A. Calls them out
- B. Unleashes his fury
- C. Laughs at them
- D. Exposes them

C:B:Ps:37

27. Why does the Lord laugh at the wicked (Ps. 37:13)?

- A. He as determined their destiny
- B. He knows their day is coming
- C. They are mere chaff blown in the wind
- D. They are like grass that withers

B:B:Ps:37

28. What do the wicked do trying to bring down the poor (Ps. 37:14)?

- A. Draw their swords and bend their bows
- B. Harness their chariots and prepare their horses
- C. Dig their pits and cover them over
- D. Terrify them and seek their destruction

A:B:Ps:37

29. Who do the wicked seek to slay (Ps. 37:14)?

- A. Those who are faithful to the Lord
- B. Those whose ways are upright
- C. The poor and needy
- D. Those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:37

30. What will happen to the bows of the wicked (Ps. 37:15)?

- A. They will be thrown aside
- B. Their string will be loosed
- C. They will be broken
- D. They will be burned

C:B:Ps:37

31. What will happen to the swords of the wicked (Ps. 37:15)?

- A. They will be shattered into pieces
- B. They will be dulled as on a rock
- C. They will be useless
- D. They will pierce their own hearts

D:B:Ps:37

32. What is better than the wealth of the wicked (Ps. 37:16)?

- A. The land of the meek
- B. The pastures of the righteous
- C. Little that the righteous have
- D. The peace that the upright have

C:B:Ps:37

33. What is worse than the little that the righteous have (Ps. 37:16)?

- A. The power of the wicked
- B. The wealth of the wicked
- C. The castles of the wicked
- D. The fortresses of the wicked

B:B:Ps:37

34. What will be broken (Ps. 37:17)?

- A. The power of the wicked
- B. The fortress of the wicked
- C. The head of the wicked
- D. The arm of the wicked

A:B:Ps:37

35. What does the Lord do to the righteous (Ps. 37:17)?

- A. He honors them
- B. He upholds them
- C. He rescues them
- D. He guides them

B:B:Ps:37

36. Who spend their days under the Lord's care (Ps. 37:18)?

- A. The ones fearing the Lord

- B. The upright
- C. The blameless
- D. The faithful

C:B:Ps:37

37. What of the blameless will last forever (Ps. 37:18)?

- A. Their land
- B. Their descendants
- C. The memory of them
- D. Their inheritance

D:B:Ps:37

38. What will the blameless not do in times of disaster (Ps. 37:19)?

- A. Fade away
- B. Turn away
- C. Wither
- D. Curse

C:B:Ps:37

39. When will the blameless enjoy plenty (Ps. 37:19)?

- A. In a drought
- B. In a famine
- C. In a plague
- D. In a storm

B:B:Ps:37

40. What are the enemies of the Lord like (Ps. 37:20)?

- A. Flowers of the field
- B. Grass on the desert
- C. Rocks on the mountain
- D. Wood that burns

A:B:Ps:37

41. How will the wicked perish (Ps. 37:20)?

- A. They will return to the dust
- B. They will go up in smoke
- C. They will wither like grass
- D. They will be blow away like chaff

B:B:Ps:37

42. What do the wicked do (Ps. 37:21)?

- A. They oppress the needy
- B. They do not fear the Lord
- C. They borrow and do not repay
- D. They plot against the righteous

C:B:Ps:37

43. What do the righteous do (Ps. 37:21)?

- A. They follow in the way of the Lord
- B. They serve the Lord with gladness

- C. They are just
- D. They give generously

D:B:Ps:37

44. Who will inherit the land (Ps. 37:22)?

- A. The children of Abraham
- B. Those who are faithful
- C. Those the Lord blesses
- D. Those who walk in the way of the Lord

C:B:Ps:37

45. What does the Lord do for the one who delights in him (Ps. 37:23)?

- A. He blesses them with peace
- B. He makes their steps firm
- C. He keeps them from trouble
- D. He gives them the land

B:B:Ps:37

46. How does the Lord uphold the one who delights in him (Ps. 37:23-24)?

- A. With his hand
- B. With his word
- C. With a rock
- D. With his blessings

A:B:Ps:37

47. What has the Psalmist never seen (Ps. 37:25)?

- A. The wicked prospering
- B. The righteous forsaken
- C. The upright stumbling
- D. The righteous uprooted

B:B:Ps:37

48. What has the Psalmist never seen (Ps. 37:25)?

- A. The descendants of the righteous disinherited
- B. The children of the righteous fleeing before the wicked
- C. The children of the righteous begging for bread
- D. The children of the righteous going astray

C:B:Ps:37

49. What may happen to the one who delights in the Lord (Ps. 37:24)?

- A. He may have trouble
- B. He may be poor and needy
- C. He may fall
- D. He may stumble

D:B:Ps:37

50. What will the children of the righteous always be (Ps. 37:26)?

- A. Faithful
- B. Humble
- C. Generous

D. Righteous

C:B:Ps:37

51. What will the children of the righteous be (Ps. 37:26)?

- A. A wonderful inheritance
- B. Dependable
- C. Faithful
- D. A blessing

D:B:Ps:37

52. What does the Psalmist say to turn from (Ps. 37:27)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. Evil
- D. Unrighteousness

C:B:Ps:37

53. If you turn from evil and do good what will the result be (Ps. 37:27)?

- A. You will have rest
- B. You will dwell in the land forever
- C. You will prosper and dwell securely
- D. You will see the Lord's handiwork

B:B:Ps:37

54. Who will dwell in the land forever (Ps. 37:27)?

- A. Those who turn from evil and do good
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. Those who keep the commandments of the Lord
- D. Those who are generous to the poor

A:B:Ps:37

55. Who does the Lord love (Ps. 37:28)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The just
- C. The faithful
- D. Those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:37

56. Who does the Lord not forsake (Ps. 37:28)?

- A. His righteous ones
- B. Those who are needy
- C. His faithful ones
- D. His beloved

C:B:Ps:37

57. What will happen to wrongdoers (Ps. 37:28)?

- A. They will be banished from the land
- B. They will be completely destroyed
- C. They will perish in the land
- D. They will go down into the pit

B:B:Ps:37

58. What will happen to the offspring of the wicked (Ps. 37:28)?

- A. They will stumble
- B. They will be burned as straw
- C. They will perish
- D. They will be scattered as the dust

C:B:Ps:37

59. Who will inherit the land (Ps. 37:29)?

- A. The faithful
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. Those who keep the Lord's commands
- D. The righteous

D:B:Ps:37

60. Who will dwell in the land forever (Ps. 37:29)?

- A. The faithful
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. The righteous
- D. Those who keep the Lord's commands

C:B:Ps:37

61. What do the mouths of the righteous utter (Ps. 37:30)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Justice
- C. Equity
- D. Kindness

A:B:Ps:37

62. What speaks what is just (Ps. 37:30)?

- A. The mouth of the faithful
- B. The tongues of the righteous
- C. The lips of the upright
- D. The words of the wise

B:B:Ps:37

63. What is in the heart of the righteous (Ps. 37:31)?

- A. Generosity to the poor
- B. The fear of the Lord
- C. The law of their God
- D. Justice for all

C:B:Ps:37

64. What do the feet of the righteous not do (Ps. 37:31)?

- A. Stumble
- B. Flee
- C. Walk in wrong paths
- D. Slip

D:B:Ps:37

65. What do the wicked do in regard to the righteous (Ps. 37:32)?

- A. Lay snares for them
- B. Plot against them
- C. Lie in wait for them
- D. Slander them

C:B:Ps:37

66. What are the intentions of the wicked (Ps. 37:32)?

- A. To destroy the righteous
- B. To put the righteous to death
- C. To cause the righteous to stumble
- D. To trap the righteous

B:B:Ps:37

67. Where will the Lord not leave the righteous (Ps. 37:33)?

- A. In the power of the wicked
- B. Under the foot of the wicked
- C. Helpless against the wicked
- D. Without aid against the wicked

A:B:Ps:37

68. What will the Lord not let happen to the righteous (Ps. 37:33)?

- A. Let them not inherit the land
- B. Let them be condemned when brought to trial
- C. Let them be plundered when attacked
- D. Let them be shamed in the great congregation

B:B:Ps:37

69. The Psalmist exhorts people to hope in the Lord and _____ (Ps. 37:34)?

- A. Fear the Lord
- B. Follow his commands
- C. Keep his way
- D. Trust in the Lord

C:B:Ps:37

70. What will those who hope in the Lord see (Ps. 37:34)?

- A. The unfaithful perish
- B. The end of evildoers
- C. The uprooting of the oppressor
- D. The wicked destroyed

D:B:Ps:37

71. What will those who hope in the Lord be exalted to (Ps. 37:34)?

- A. Peace and prosperity
- B. Zion
- C. Inherit the land
- D. Thrones of justice

C:B:Ps:37

72. Like what has the Psalmist seen the ruthless flourishing like (Ps. 37:35)?

- A. A palm tree
- B. A native tree
- C. A desert flower
- D. A verdant vine

B:B:Ps:37

73. What happened soon to the wicked (Ps. 37:36)?

- A. He passed away and was no more
- B. He withered and faded
- C. He fell into the pit he dug for others
- D. His children did not inherit the land

A:B:Ps:37

74. For whom does the future await (Ps. 37:37)?

- A. Those who walk in the way of the Lord
- B. Those who seek peace
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. Those who seek the Lord

B:B:Ps:37

75. Who does the Psalmist say the audience should consider (Ps. 37:37)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright
- C. The blameless
- D. The king

C:B:Ps:37

76. Who will be destroyed (Ps. 37:38)?

- A. All the evildoers
- B. All the wicked
- C. All who speak deception
- D. All the sinners

D:B:Ps:37

77. Who will have no future (Ps. 37:38)?

- A. The enemy
- B. The sinners
- C. The wicked
- D. Evildoers

C:B:Ps:37

78. What comes from the Lord to the righteous (Ps. 37:39)?

- A. Justice
- B. Salvation
- C. Guidance
- D. Security

B:B:Ps:37

79. What is the Lord to the righteous in times of trouble (Ps. 37:39)?

- A. A stronghold

- B. A rock
- C. A fortress
- D. A savior

A:B:Ps:37

80. What does the Lord do for the righteous in times of trouble (Ps. 37:40)?

- A. He rescues and protects them
- B. He delivers and saves them
- C. He vindicates and justifies them
- D. He strengthens and comforts them

B:B:Ps:37

81. What do the righteous take in the Lord (Ps. 37:40)?

- A. A hiding place
- B. Solace
- C. Refuge
- D. Satisfaction

C:B:Ps:37

Psalm 38

1. In what does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to be rebuked in (Ps. 38:1)?

- A. Justice
- B. Compassion
- C. Vindictiveness
- D. Anger

D:B:Ps:38

2. In what does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to be disciplined in (Ps. 38:1)?

- A. Justice
- B. Compassion
- C. Wrath
- D. Vindictiveness

C:B:Ps:38

3. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do in anger (Ps. 38:1)?

- A. Judge him
- B. Rebuke him
- C. Punish him
- D. Correct him

B:B:Ps:38

4. What have pierced the Psalmist (Ps. 38:2)?

- A. God's arrows
- B. The enemy's sword
- C. The spear of the foe
- D. Rusty nails

A:B:Ps:

5. What has come down on the Psalmist (Ps. 38:2)?

- A. The wrath of the Lord
- B. The hand of the Lord
- C. The discipline of the Lord
- D. The correction of the Lord

B:B:Ps:38

6. What has the wrath of the Lord done to the Psalmist (Ps. 38:3)?

- A. He faced the pangs of death
- B. There was no escape from his enemy
- C. There is no health in his body
- D. His back was given to the whip

C:B:Ps:38

7. What did his sin result in (Ps. 38:3)?

- A. His own sin returned on his head
- B. There was no rain on the land
- C. There was not rest for his soul
- D. There was no soundness in his bones

D:B:Ps:38

8. Why was there no soundness in the Psalmist's bones (Ps. 38:3)?

- A. Because of his iniquity
- B. Because of his shame
- C. Because of his sin
- D. Because of the Lord's discipline

C:B:Ps:38

9. What overwhelmed the Psalmist (Ps. 38:4)?

- A. Suffering
- B. Guilt
- C. Shame
- D. Pain

B:B:Ps:38

10. What was the Psalmist's guilt like (Ps. 38:4)?

- A. A burden too heavy to bear
- B. A weight which he could not carry
- C. A grief over the death of child
- D. A covering which cannot be removed

A:B:Ps:38

11. What happened to the Psalmist because of his sinful folly (Ps. 38:5)?

- A. His friends abandoned him
- B. His wounds fester and are loathsome
- C. His sickness was unto death
- D. His pain and sorrow were unceasing

B:B:Ps:38

12. What does the Psalmist do all day long (Ps. 38:6)?

- A. Praying and fasting
- B. Threatened by the wicked
- C. Goes about mourning
- D. Regrets his sin

C:B:Ps:38

13. What happened to the Psalmist because of his sin (Ps. 38:6)?

- A. He was despised and rejected by all
- B. He was silenced in the gate
- C. He was cast out of the congregation
- D. He was bowed down and brought low

D:B:Ps:38

14. What was filled with searing pain (Ps. 38:7)?

- A. His heart
- B. His head
- C. His back
- D. His stomach

C:B:Ps:38

15. What is not in the Psalmist's body (Ps. 38:7)?

- A. Quietness
- B. Health
- C. Joy
- D. Rest

B:B:Ps:38

16. In what does the Psalmist groan (Ps. 38:8)?

- A. In anguish of heart
- B. In pain of mind
- C. In his soul
- D. In the tears of his eyes

A:B:Ps:38

17. How does the Psalmist describe himself (Ps. 38:8)?

- A. Diseased and shamed
- B. Feeble and utterly crushed
- C. Grieving and sad
- D. In pain and anguish of spirit

B:B:Ps:38

18. What is not hidden from the Lord (Ps. 38:9)?

- A. His sighing
- B. His groaning
- C. His pain
- D. His sorrow

A:B:Ps:38

19. What lie open before the Lord (Ps. 38:9)?

- A. All his requests
- B. All his longings
- C. All his sins
- D. All his groanings

B:B:Ps:38

20. What fails the Psalmist (Ps. 38:10)?

- A. His friends
- B. His body
- C. His strength
- D. His health

C:B:Ps:38

21. What has gone from the Psalmist's eyes (Ps. 38:10)?

- A. Visions
- B. Joy
- C. Sleep
- D. Light

D:B:Ps:38

22. Why do the Psalmist's friends avoid him (Ps. 38:11)?

- A. Because of God's judgment

- B. Because of his sorrow
- C. Because of his wounds
- D. Because of his uncleanness

C:B:Ps:38

23. Who stays far away from the Psalmist (Ps. 38:11)?

- A. The Lord's angels
- B. His neighbors
- C. His family and friends
- D. The great assembly

B:B:Ps:38

24. Who set traps for the Psalmist (Ps. 38:12)?

- A. Those who wanted to kill him
- B. The wicked surrounding him
- C. His enemies wanting to devour him
- D. Those who had plotted against him

A:B:Ps:38

25. What do those wanting to harm the Psalmist do (Ps. 38:12)?

- A. Lay a trap for him
- B. Talk of his ruin
- C. Plot against him
- D. Slander him

B:B:Ps:38

26. What do the enemies of the Psalmist do all day long (Ps. 38:12)?

- A. Slander him
- B. Sharpen their swords
- C. Scheme and lie
- D. Dig a pit

C:B:Ps:38

27. How does the Psalmist see himself when facing a lying enemy (Ps. 38:13)?

- A. Blind
- B. One facing death
- C. A worm
- D. Deaf

D:B:Ps:38

28. How does the Psalmist see himself when facing a lying enemy (Ps. 38:13)?

- A. Blind
- B. One facing death
- C. Mute
- D. A worm

C:B:Ps:38

29. What can the Psalmist's mouth not do (Ps. 38:14)?

- A. Speak the truth
- B. Offer a reply

- C. Confess
- D. Proclaim

B:B:Ps:38

30. What is the Psalmist confident the Lord will do as he waits (Ps. 38:15)?

- A. Answer
- B. Deliver
- C. Rescue
- D. Vindicate

A:B:Ps:38

31. What does the Psalmist not want the enemy to exalt themselves (Ps. 38:16)?

- A. When he is helpless
- B. When his feet slip
- C. When he falls into their pit
- D. When he is caught in their net

B:B:Ps:38

32. What does the Psalmist not want his enemy to do when his feet slip (Ps. 38:16)?

- A. Rejoice
- B. Mock
- C. Gloat
- D. Shout

C:B:Ps:38

33. What is ever with the Psalmist (Ps. 38:17)?

- A. Sorrow
- B. Regret
- C. Hope
- D. Pain

D:B:Ps:38

34. What does the Psalmist think is about to happen (Ps. 38:17)?

- A. He is about to be vindicated
- B. He is about to praise
- C. He is about to fall
- D. He is about to be delivered

C:B:Ps:38

35. What does the Psalmist confess (Ps. 38:18)?

- A. His transgressions
- B. His iniquity
- C. His sin
- D. His faults

B:B:Ps:38

36. By what is the Psalmist troubled (Ps. 38:18)?

- A. His sin
- B. Those wanting to kill him

- C. The Lord's silence
- D. The betray of a friend

A:B:Ps:38

37. Who does the Psalmist say are numerous (Ps. 38:19)?

- A. Many who plot against him
- B. Many who hate him
- C. Those who oppose him
- D. Those who oppress him

B:B:Ps:38

38. Why have many become the Psalmist's enemies (Ps. 38:19)?

- A. Because he is favored by the Lord
- B. Because he is blameless
- C. Without a cause or reason
- D. Because he is righteous

C:B:Ps:38

39. What do those who repay the Psalmist's good with evil do (Ps. 38:20)?

- A. Slander him
- B. Plot against him
- C. Lie about him in the great congregation
- D. Lodge accusations against him

D:B:Ps:38

40. What is the only thing the Psalmist seeks to do (Ps. 38:20)?

- A. Peace
- B. Justice
- C. Good
- D. Righteousness

C:B:Ps:38

41. What does the Psalmist plead with the Lord not to do (Ps. 38:21)?

- A. Judge him before his time
- B. Forsake him
- C. Forget him
- D. Chastise him

B:B:Ps:38

42. What does the Psalmist plead with the Lord not to do (Ps. 38:21)?

- A. Be far from him
- B. Forget him
- C. Turn away from him
- D. Take his Holy Spirit from him

A:B:Ps:38

43. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do quickly (Ps. 38:22)?

- A. Rescue him
- B. Come to help him
- C. Defeat the wicked

D. Vindicate him

B:B:Ps:38

44. The Psalmist finishes Psalm 38 identifying God as "My Lord and _____ (Ps. 38:22)?

- A. My God
- B. My Song
- C. My Savior
- D. My Rock

C:B:Ps:38

Psalm 39

1. What did the Psalmist say he would keep from sin (Ps. 39:1)?

- A. His heart
- B. His tongue
- C. His ways
- D. His children

B:B:Ps:39

2. When will the Psalmist put a muzzle on his mouth (Ps. 39:1)?

- A. When in the presence of the wicked
- B. When speaking to the unfaithful
- C. When watching the plots of his enemies
- D. When speaking before the Lord

A:B:Ps:39

3. What will the Psalmist do in the presence of the wicked (Ps. 39:1)?

- A. Witness to their deceptions and lies
- B. Put a muzzle on his mouth
- C. Pray for the Lord to rescue him
- D. Trust in the Lord and not sin

B:B:Ps:39

4. What will the Psalmist watch/guard (Ps. 39:1)?

- A. His thoughts
- B. His deeds
- C. His ways
- D. His words

C:B:Ps:39

5. What did the Psalmist do in the presence of the wicked (Ps. 39:2)?

- A. Witness to their deceptions and lies
- B. Pray for the Lord to rescue him
- C. Trust in the Lord and not sin
- D. Remained utterly silent

D:B:Ps:39

6. What happened when the Psalmist remained silent in the presence of the wicked (Ps. 39:2)?

- A. He held onto his honor
- B. His words failed him
- C. His anguish increased
- D. His thoughts focused on the good

C:B:Ps:39

7. What happened when the Psalmist remained silent in the presence of the wicked (Ps. 39:3)?

- A. His eyes turned away
- B. His words failed him
- C. His ears would not listen

- D. His heart grew hot

D:B:Ps:39

8. What happened when the Psalmist meditated (Ps. 39:3)?

- A. Peace and calmness overtook him
- B. His soul grew quiet
- C. The fire burned
- D. A ring of fire burned in his heart

C:B:Ps:39

9. After the Psalmist meditated what did he do next (Ps. 39:4)?

- A. Fled
- B. Spoke
- C. Prayed
- D. Bowed

B:B:Ps:39

10. What did the Psalmist ask the Lord to show him (Ps. 39:4)?

- A. His life's end
- B. The way he should go
- C. The end of the wicked
- B. His deliverance

A:B:Ps:39

11. What did the Psalmist ask the Lord to show him (Ps. 39:4)?

- A. The way he should go
- B. The number of his days
- C. The end of the wicked
- B. His deliverance

B:B:Ps:39

12. What did the Psalmist ask the Lord to let him know (Ps. 39:4)?

- A. The ways of the Lord
- B. How to escape the wicked
- C. How fleeting his life is
- D. How to cleanse his hands

C:B:Ps:39

13. How does the Psalmist describe his days (Ps. 39:5)?

- A. A gust of wind
- B. A fading flower
- C. A cubit
- D. A handbreadth

D:B:Ps:39

14. What does the Psalmist say everyone is like (Ps. 39:5)?

- A. A leaf blown in the wind
- B. The dew
- C. A breath
- D. A fading flower

C:B:Ps:39

15. What is as nothing before the Lord (Ps. 39:5)?

- A. The wisdom of the wise
- B. The span of his years
- C. The power of the wicked
- D. The strength of the mighty

B:B:Ps:39

16. How does everyone go around like (Ps. 39:6)?

- A. A phantom
- B. A blowing in the wind
- C. A circle of fire
- D. Dust

A:B:Ps:39

17. What do people rush about in vain for (Ps. 39:6)?

- A. Power
- B. Wealth
- C. Love
- D. Life

B:B:Ps:39

18. Why is wealth vain (Ps. 39:6)?

- A. Because it cannot buy the Lord's favor
- B. Because it is meaningless
- C. Because you cannot know whose it will finally be
- D. Because it so easily slips away

C:B:Ps:39

19. What does the Psalmist put in the Lord (Ps. 39:7)?

- A. His trust
- B. His confidence
- C. His life
- D. His hope

D:B:Ps:39

20. From what does the Psalmist ask to be saved (Ps. 39:8)?

- A. Secret sins
- B. The snares of the wicked
- C. His transgressions
- D. His hardness of heart

C:B:Ps:39

21. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to make him (Ps. 39:8)?

- A. The arrogance of the wealthy
- B. The scorn of fools
- C. The mockery of the wicked
- D. The shame of the young

B:B:Ps:39

22. Why was the Psalmist silent (Ps. 39:9)?

- A. Because the Lord was the one who did this
- B. Because he would not answer a fool
- C. Because he did not want to be counted with the wicked
- D. Because he knew God would deliver him

A:B:Ps:39

23. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to remove from him (Ps. 39:10)?

- A. His punishment
- B. His scourge
- C. His rebuke
- D. His terrors

B:B:Ps:39

24. By what is the Psalmist overcome (Ps. 39:10)?

- A. The rebuke of the Lord
- B. The arrows of the Almighty
- C. The blow from the Lord's hand
- D. The deeds of evildoers

C:B:Ps:39

25. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to listen to (Ps. 39:12)?

- A. His laments
- B. His call for direction
- C. His request for deliverance
- D. His cry for help

D:B:Ps:39

26. To what does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to be deaf (Ps. 39:12)?

- A. His laments
- B. His humble plea
- C. His weeping
- D. His call for deliverance

C:B:Ps:39

27. How does the Psalmist dwell with the Lord (Ps. 39:12)?

- A. As a servant
- B. As a foreigner
- C. As a worshipper
- D. As a covenant keeper

B:B:Ps:39

28. Who was a stranger to the Lord (Ps. 39:12)?

- A. The Psalmist's ancestors
- B. The wicked's emissaries
- C. The fool's guides
- D. The foes opposing him

A:B:Ps:39

29. What does the Lord do for anyone for their sin (Ps. 39:11)?

- A. He forgives their many trespasses
- B. He rebukes and disciplines them
- C. He passes judgment on them
- D. He deals out justice to all

B:B:Ps:39

30. How is wealth consumed by the Lord (Ps. 39:11)?

- A. Like a fire
- B. Like a vulture
- C. Like a moth
- D. Like a lion

C:B:Ps:39

31. What metaphor does the Psalmist use to characterize everyone (Ps. 39:11)?

- A. A sinner
- B. A tree
- C. A flower
- D. A breath

D:B:Ps:39

32. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord so that he may enjoy life again (Ps. 39:13)?

- A. Forget him
- B. Rescue him
- C. Look away
- D. Listen

C:B:Ps:39

33. The Psalmist desires to enjoy life before what happens (Ps. 39:13)?

- A. The enemy overtakes him
- B. He departs and is no more
- C. He has to face his own ruin
- D. He sleeps in the dust

B:B:Ps:39

Psalm 40

1. What does the Psalmist do patiently (Ps. 40:1)?

- A. Listen to the Lord
- B. Follow the Lord
- C. Hope in the Lord
- D. Wait for the Lord

D:B:Ps:40

2. What did the Lord do to the Psalmist (Ps. 40:1)?

- A. The Lord lifted him up
- B. The Lord watched over him
- C. The Lord turned to him
- D. The Lord delivered him

C:B:Ps:40

3. What did the Lord lift the Psalmist out of (Ps. 40:2)?

- A. Trouble
- B. A slimy pit
- C. A deep ravine
- D. A muddy cistern

B:B:Ps:40

4. Where did the Lord set the feet of the Psalmist (Ps. 40:2)?

- A. On a rock
- B. On a mountain
- C. On a narrow path
- D. On a fortress wall

A:B:Ps:40

5. What did the Lord give the Psalmist (Ps. 40:2)?

- A. Entrance into the holy place
- B. A firm place to stand
- C. Victory
- D. Goodness and mercy

B:B:Ps:40

6. What did the Lord put into the mouth of the Psalmist (Ps. 40:3)?

- A. A tongue of truth
- B. Words of thanksgiving
- C. A new song
- D. A word of praise

C:B:Ps:40

7. What did the Lord put into the mouth of the Psalms (Ps. 40:3)?

- A. A tongue of truth
- B. Words of thanksgiving
- C. A word of remembrance
- D. A hymn of praise to God

D:B:Ps:40

8. What will many do (Ps. 40:3)?

- A. Shout aloud to the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. See and fear the Lord
- D. Find hope in the Lord

C:B:Ps:40

9. What will many do (Ps. 40:3)?

- A. Shout aloud to the Lord
- B. Put their trust in the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Find hope in the Lord

B:B:Ps:40

10. Who is blessed (Ps. 40:4)?

- A. One who trusts in the Lord
- B. One who walks in right ways
- C. One who hopes in the Lord
- D. One who fears the Lord

A:B:Ps:40

11. What does the one who is blessed not do (Ps. 40:4)?

- A. Turn away from the Lord
- B. Turn aside to false gods
- C. Walk in the way of the wicked
- D. Speak lies and deception

B:B:Ps:40

12. To whom does the one who is blessed not look (Ps. 40:4)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. Those who follow idols
- C. The proud
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:40

13. What has the Lord planned for the Psalmist and others (Ps. 40:5)?

- A. Signs
- B. Miracles
- C. Salvation
- D. Wonders

D:B:Ps:40

14. What are too many to declare (Ps. 40:5)?

- A. The blessings of the Lord
- B. The works of the Lord
- C. The deeds of the Lord
- D. The benefits of the Lord

C:B:Ps:40

15. What did the Lord not desire (Ps. 40:6)?

- A. Deeds of righteousness
- B. Sacrifice and offering
- C. Praise and singing
- D. The cattle on a thousand hills

B:B:Ps:40

16. What has the Lord opened for the Psalmist (Ps. 40:6)?

- A. His ears
- B. His mouth
- C. His heart
- D. His hand

A:B:Ps:40

17. What did the Lord not require (Ps. 40:6)?

- A. Blind allegiance
- B. Burnt and sin offerings
- C. Songs of praise
- D. Gifts and treasures

B:B:Ps:40

18. Where was it written about the Psalmist (Ps. 40:7)?

- A. In heaven
- B. In the temple records
- C. In the scroll
- D. In the Law and Prophets

C:B:Ps:40

19. What does the Psalmist desire to do (Ps. 40:8)?

- A. What is right and just
- B. That which is pleasing
- C. Righteousness
- D. The Lord's will

D:B:Ps:40

20. What is the law within for the Psalmist (Ps. 40:8)?

- A. His mouth
- B. His soul
- C. His heart
- D. His ears

C:B:Ps:40

21. What is in the Psalmist's heart (Ps. 40:8)?

- A. Trust
- B. The law
- C. Faithfulness
- D. Hope

B:B:Ps:40

22. What does the Psalmist proclaim in the great assembly (Ps. 40:9)?

- A. The Lord's saving acts

- B. The Lord's wonders
- C. The loving kindness of the Lord
- D. The Lord's faithfulness

A:B:Ps:40

23. Where does the Psalmist proclaim the saving acts of the Lord (Ps. 40:9)?

- A. In the temple
- B. In the great assembly
- C. On Mount Zion
- D. In the company of the wicked

B:B:Ps:40

24. What does the Psalmist not seal (Ps. 40:9)?

- A. His scroll
- B. His ears
- C. His lips
- D. His heart

C:B:Ps:40

25. What does the Psalmist not hide in his heart (Ps. 40:10)?

- A. Sin
- B. The Lord's ways
- C. The Lord's mighty deeds of old
- D. The Lord's righteousness

D:B:Ps:40

26. Of what does the Psalmist speak (Ps. 40:10)?

- A. The unfailing love of the Lord
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. God's faithfulness and saving acts
- D. The Lord's deliverance and salvation

C:B:Ps:40

27. What does the Psalmist not conceal (Ps. 40:10)?

- A. The Lord's forgiveness and mercy
- B. The Lord's love and faithfulness
- C. The Lord's holiness and righteousness
- D. The Lord's justice and deliverance

B:B:Ps:40

28. Where will the Psalmist not conceal the Lord's love (Ps. 40:10)?

- A. In the great assembly
- B. Among the nations
- C. In the celebrating throngs
- D. In the Lord's temple

A:B:Ps:40

29. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to withhold (Ps. 40:11)?

- A. His compassion
- B. His mercy

- C. His unfailing love
- D. His deliverance

B:B:Ps:40

30. What does the Psalmist acknowledge as protecting him (Ps. 40:11)?

- A. The Lord's righteousness and justice
- B. The Lord's fortress
- C. The Lord's love and faithfulness
- D. The mighty acts of the Lord

C:B:Ps:40

31. What surround the Psalmist (Ps. 40:12)?

- A. The enemies
- B. Evildoers
- C. Those who oppose him
- D. Troubles

D:B:Ps:40

32. What has overtaken the Psalmist (Ps. 40:12)?

- A. His troubles
- B. His faults
- C. His sins
- D. His enemies

C:B:Ps:40

33. How does the Psalmist characterize the number of his sins (Ps. 40:12)?

- A. As many as the sand of the sea
- B. More than the hairs of his head
- C. More than the stars of the heavens
- D. More than the dust of the earth

B:B:Ps:40

34. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to be pleased to do (Ps. 40:13)?

- A. Save him
- B. Deliver him
- C. Forgive him
- D. Listen to him

A:B:Ps:40

35. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do quickly (Ps. 40:13)?

- A. Disperse his enemies
- B. Come to help him
- C. Answer his prayer
- D. Heal him

B:B:Ps:40

36. What does the Psalmist ask to happen to those who want to take his life (Ps. 40:14)?

- A. They be cast into a pit
- B. They be thrown into the sea

- C. They be put to shame and confusion
- D. They suffer loss and betrayal

C:B:Ps:40

37. Who does the Psalmist ask be put to shame and confusion (Ps. 40:14)?

- A. Those plotting to harm him
- B. Those who are wicked and vile
- C. Those who have dug a pit for him
- D. Those who want to take his life

D:B:Ps:40

38. What does the Psalmist wish upon those who desire his ruin (Ps. 40:14)?

- A. They will be ruined themselves
- B. Their desires will be unanswered
- C. They will be turned back in disgrace
- D. They will suffer loss and harm

C:B:Ps:40

39. Who does the Psalmist wish will be appalled at their own shame (Ps. 40:15)?

- A. Those who say "We've got him now"
- B. Those who say "Aha! Aha!"
- C. All who deceive
- D. Those who sought his ruin

B:B:Ps:40

40. What does the Psalmist wish upon those who say "Aha! Aha!" (Ps. 40:15)?

- A. They will be appalled at their own shame
- B. They will suffer confusion and loss
- C. Their prayers will never be heard again
- D. They will repent in dust and ashes

A:B:Ps:40

41. Who does the Psalmist wish will rejoice and be glad in the Lord (Ps. 40:16)?

- A. All who follow the ways of the righteous
- B. All who seek the Lord
- C. All who fear the Lord
- D. All who are faithful

B:B:Ps:40

42. What does the Psalmist say those who long for the Lord's saving help will say (Ps. 40:16)?

- A. Aha! Aha!
- B. The Lord's unfailing love is forever
- C. The Lord is great
- D. Praise the Lord

C:B:Ps:40

43. Who will say, "The Lord is great" (Ps. 40:16)?

- A. Those who have seen the great wonders of the Lord
- B. Those who the Lord has deliver from the hands of their enemies

- C. All the nations
- D. Those who long for the Lord's saving help

D:B:Ps:40

44. How does the Psalmist see himself (Ps. 40:17)?

- A. Blameless
- B. Forgiven and righteous
- C. Poor and needy
- D. Humble and kind

C:B:Ps:40

45. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to do (Ps. 40:17)?

- A. Forget
- B. Delay
- C. Fail
- D. Turn away

B:B:Ps:40

46. How does the Psalmist see the Lord (Ps. 40:17)?

- A. As his Savior and his God
- B. As his righteousness and
- C. As his help and deliverer
- D. As his guardian and king

C:B:Ps:40

Psalm 41

1. Who are blessed (Ps. 41:1)?

- A. Those who are pure in heart
- B. Those who are meek
- C. Those who have regard for the weak
- D. Those who are seeking the kingdom of God

C:B:Ps:41

2. What does the Lord do for those who have regard for the weak (Ps. 41:1)?

- A. He allows them to enter his fortress
- B. He delivers them in times of trouble
- C. He rescues them from the hand of their enemies
- D. He saves them in the hollow of his hand

B:B:Ps:41

3. To what does the Lord not give those who have regard for the weak over to (Ps. 41:2)?

- A. The desire of their foes
- B. The plots of their enemies
- C. The hands of the wicked
- D. The attacks of evildoers

A:B:Ps:41

4. What does the Lord do for those who have regard for the weak (Ps. 41:1)?

- A. He sets them upon a rock
- B. He protects and preserves them
- C. He rescues them
- D. He saves them in the shadow of his wings

B:B:Ps:41

5. When does the Lord sustain those who have regard for the weak (Ps. 41:3)?

- A. When they stumble and fall
- B. When they are trapped by their enemies
- C. When they are on their sickbed
- D. When they themselves become weak

C:B:Ps:41

6. From what does the Lord restore those who have regard for the weak (Ps. 41:3)?

- A. When they stumble and fall
- B. When they are trapped by their enemies
- C. When they themselves become weak
- D. From their bed of illness

D:B:Ps:41

7. What does the Psalmist say to the Lord (Ps. 41:4)?

- A. Praise be the Lord
- B. The Lord is great
- C. Have mercy on me
- D. Forgive me of my sins

C:B:Ps:41

8. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord because he has sinned (Ps. 41:4)?

- A. Forgive me
- B. Heal me
- C. Deliver me
- D. Rescue me

B:B:Ps:41

9. Why does the Psalmist ask the Lord to heal him (Ps. 41:4)?

- A. For he has sinned against him
- B. For he is at the doors of death
- C. For his body in pain
- D. For he cannot heal himself

A:B:Ps:41

10. What do the Psalmist's enemies say (Ps. 41:5)?

- A. Aha! We have him now
- B. When will he die
- C. How have the mighty fallen
- D. When will we plunder him

B:B:Ps:41

11. In what do the Psalmist's enemies speak (Ps. 41:5)?

- A. Jealousy
- B. Envy
- C. Malice
- D. Anger

C:B:Ps:41

12. What do the Psalmist's enemies say (Ps. 41:5)?

- A. Aha! We have him now
- B. How have the mighty fallen
- C. When will we plunder him
- D. When will his name perish

D:B:Ps:41

13. What does the heart of the Psalmist's enemy gather (Ps. 41:6)?

- A. Foes
- B. Plots
- C. Slander
- D. Arrows

C:B:Ps:41

14. What does the Psalmist's enemy do when he comes to see him (Ps. 41:6)?

- A. He gnashes his teeth
- B. He speaks lies
- C. He tells secret
- D. He has no mercy

B:B:Ps:41

15. What does the enemy of the Psalmist do with slander (Ps. 41:6)?

- A. He spreads it around
- B. He proclaims it on the roof tops
- C. He tells it in Zion
- D. He makes up conspiracies against him

A:B:Ps:41

16. What does the Psalmist's enemies imagine (Ps. 41:7)?

- A. Curses upon him
- B. The worst for him
- C. Plots against him
- D. Victory over him

B:B:Ps:41

17. What does the Psalmist's enemies do against him (Ps. 41:7)?

- A. Rejoice over his demise
- B. Shoot their arrows
- C. Whisper together
- D. Dig a pit

C:B:Ps:41

18. What do the enemies say against the Psalmist (Ps. 41:8)?

- A. No one can rescue him now
- B. His friends have abandoned him
- C. His sin has overcome him
- D. A vile disease has afflicted him

D:B:Ps:41

19. What do the enemies say against the Psalmist (Ps. 41:8)?

- A. We have him now, no one can rescue him now
- B. He is helpless, his friends have abandoned him
- C. He will never get up from the place where he lies
- D. His sin has overcome him forever

C:B:Ps:41

20. Who had turned against the Psalmist (Ps. 41:9)?

- A. The Lord
- B. His close friend
- C. His own family
- D. Those he had helped

B:B:Ps:41

21. How does the Psalmist describe his close friend (Ps. 41:9)?

- A. As one he shared bread with
- B. As one he had grown up with
- C. As one who knew him well
- D. As one who he had helped

A:B:Ps:41

22. How does the Psalmist describe his close friend (Ps. 41:9)?

- A. As someone who he had helped
- B. As someone he trusted
- C. As someone he embraced
- D. As someone he loved

B:B:Ps:41

23. Why does the Psalmist ask the Lord to raise him up (Ps. 41:10)?

- A. So that he may rejoice again
- B. So that he may praise the Lord
- C. So that he may repay them
- D. So that all will know the Lord's mighty deeds

C:B:Ps:41

24. What does the Psalmist ask from the Lord (Ps. 41:10)?

- A. May he destroy his enemies
- B. May he deliver him
- C. May he forgive his sins
- D. May he have mercy on him

D:B:Ps:41

25. What does the Psalmist know about the Lord (Ps. 41:11)?

- A. He will listen to his cry for help
- B. He will return ruin upon his enemies
- C. He is pleased with the Psalmist
- D. He will come to rescue the Psalmist

C:B:Ps:41

26. What does the enemy of the Psalmist not do (Ps. 41:11)?

- A. Cause him to stumble
- B. Triumph over him
- C. Seek the Lord
- D. Acknowledge his wrong

B:B:Ps:41

27. Why will the Lord uphold the Psalmist (Ps. 41:12)?

- A. Because of his integrity
- B. Because of his righteousness
- C. Because he is blameless
- D. Because he trusts the Lord

A:B:Ps:41

28. Where will the Lord set the Psalmist forever (Ps. 41:12)?

- A. On his throne
- B. In his presence
- C. On Zion, the city of God
- D. In his sanctuary

B:B:Ps:41

29. How does the Psalmist identify the Lord (Ps. 41:13)?

- A. As the Lion of Judah

- B. As the King of kings
- C. As the God of Israel
- D. As God Almighty

C:B:Ps:41

30. How does the Psalmist conclude Psalm 41 (Ps. 41:13)?

- A. Hear my prayer, O God
- B. Forgive your servant forever
- C. Heal me, O Lord
- D. Praise be to the Lord

D:B:Ps:41

Psalm 42

1. For what does a deer pant (Ps. 42:1)?

- A. An oasis of deep water
- B. A cistern of fresh water
- C. Streams of water
- D. Lush green pastures

C:B:Ps:42

2. What does the soul of the Psalmist pant like (Ps. 42:1)?

- A. A camel
- B. A sheep
- C. A lion
- D. A deer

D:B:Ps:42

3. For what does the soul of the Psalmist pant (Ps. 42:1)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. The presence of God in the temple
- C. His God
- D. The word of the Lord

C:B:Ps:42

4. For what does the soul of the Psalmist thirst (Ps. 42:2)?

- A. The Almighty God
- B. The living God
- C. El Shaddai
- D. The divine King

B:B:Ps:42

5. What does the Psalmist ask about meeting God (Ps. 42:2)?

- A. When can I go and meet with God?
- B. Where is God?
- C. How can I meet with a holy God?
- D. Why would God meet with me?

A:B:Ps:42

6. What has been the Psalmist's food (Ps. 42:3)?

- A. Dust
- B. His tears
- C. His own flesh
- D. His cries to God

B:B:Ps:42

7. What do people say to the Psalmist all day long (Ps. 42:3)?

- A. Has not God forgotten you?
- B. Let the Lord deliver him
- C. Where is your God?
- D. There is no hope for you in God

C:B:Ps:42

8. What does the Psalmist do as he pours out his soul (Ps. 42:4)?

- A. He weeps
- B. He cries out
- C. He sits in ashes
- D. He remembers

D:B:Ps:42

9. What does the Psalmist do as he remembers going to the house of God (Ps. 42:4)?

- A. He cries out to God
- B. He rejoices in the Lord
- C. He pours out his soul
- D. He yearns for refreshment

C:B:Ps:42

10. What does the Psalmist remember as he pours out his soul (Ps. 42:4)?

- A. How the enemy had triumphed over him
- B. How he used to go to the house of God
- C. How he used to fast and pray to God
- D. How his soul was crushed and needy

B:B:Ps:42

11. How did the Psalmist used to go to the house of God (Ps. 42:4)?

- A. Under the protection of the Mighty One
- B. With prayer and fasting
- C. Fleeing the arrows of the enemies
- D. With prayers and sacrifices at the altar

A:B:Ps:42

12. How did the Psalmist used to go to the house of God (Ps. 42:4)?

- A. With prayer and fasting
- B. With shouts of joy and praise
- C. Fleeing the arrows of the enemies
- D. With prayers and sacrifices at the altar

B:B:Ps:42

13. What does the Psalmist remember when he thought about going to the house of God (Ps. 42:4)?

- A. The altar of God
- B. The cloud of God's presence
- C. The festive throng
- D. The priests gathered for praise

C:B:Ps:42

14. What does the Psalmist ask his own soul (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. Why are you anxious
- B. Do you not trust in God
- C. When can we go to be with God
- D. Why are you downcast

D:B:Ps:42

15. What does the Psalmist ask his own soul (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. Why are you anxious
- B. Do you not trust in God
- C. Why are you so disturbed within me
- D. When can we go to be with God

C:B:Ps:42

16. What does the Psalmist exhort his own soul to do (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. Seek the Lord while he may be found
- B. Put your hope in God
- C. Go to meet the Lord
- D. Trust in the Lord with all your heart

B:B:Ps:42

17. Why does the Psalmist say he should put his hope in God (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. For he will yet praise him
- B. For he will join the festive throng
- C. For he will once again offer sweet sacrifices
- D. For he will yet rest in his arms

A:B:Ps:42

18. Where will the Psalmist remember God (Ps. 42:6)?

- A. From the desert of Judea
- B. From the land of the Jordan
- C. From God's holy mountain
- D. From the mountains of Bashan

B:B:Ps:42

19. When the Psalmist asks his soul why it is downcast how does he see God (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. As his Fortress
- B. As his Rock
- C. As his Savior
- D. As his Redeemer

C:B:Ps:42

20. Where will the Psalmist remember God (Ps. 42:6)?

- A. From the desert of Judea
- B. From God's holy mountain
- C. From the top of Mount Zaphon
- D. From the heights of Hermon

D:B:Ps:42

21. What is Mount Hermon, where the Psalmist remembers God also called (Ps. 42:6)?

- A. Mount Zaphon
- B. Mount Gilboa
- C. Mount Mizar

D. Mount Zion

C:B:Ps:42

22. What sweeps over the Psalmist (Ps. 42:7)?

- A. The chaotic waters of the deep
- B. All God's waves and breakers
- C. A mighty flood
- D. Streams of living water

B:B:Ps:42

23. Where does deep call to deep (Ps. 42:7)?

- A. In the roar of God's waterfalls
- B. In the surging of the deep
- C. Under the foundations of the mountains
- D. In the sea's crashing waves

A:B:Ps:42

24. What does the Lord do by day (Ps. 42:8)?

- A. Rescues the righteous
- B. Directs his love
- C. Cares for his children
- D. Protects his beloved

B:B:Ps:42

25. What is with the Psalmist at night (Ps. 42:8)?

- A. Darkness
- B. The Lord's fire
- C. The Lord's song
- D. His cries for help

C:B:Ps:42

26. To whom does the Psalmist direct his prayer (Ps. 42:8)?

- A. The great assembly
- B. The festive throng
- C. His God and his Savior
- D. The God of his life

D:B:Ps:42

27. What does the Psalmist call God (Ps. 42:9)?

- A. His Guide
- B. His light
- C. His Rock
- D. His Redeemer

C:B:Ps:42

28. What does the Psalmist say to God his Rock (Ps. 42:9)?

- A. Why does my enemy triumph?
- B. Why have you forgotten me?
- C. When will you come to deliver me?
- D. Why have you abandoned me?

B:B:Ps:42

29. How does the Psalmist go about (Ps. 42:9)?

- A. Mourning
- B. In despair
- C. Downcast
- D. Rejoicing

A:B:Ps:42

30. Who was oppressing the Psalmist (Ps. 42:9)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The enemy
- C. Evildoers
- D. Sinners

B:B:Ps:42

31. What does the Psalmist say was suffering mortal agony (Ps. 42:10)?

- A. His heart
- B. His soul
- C. His bones
- D. His eyes

C:B:Ps:42

32. What were the foes doing to the Psalmist (Ps. 42:10)?

- A. Rejecting him
- B. Betraying him
- C. Slandering him
- D. Taunting him

D:B:Ps:42

33. What did the foes say in taunting the Psalmist (Ps. 42:10)?

- A. You will never escape
- B. Can God rescue you?
- C. Where is your God?
- D. God has forgotten you

C:B:Ps:42

Psalm 43

1. What does the Psalmist ask God to do (Ps. 43:1)?

- A. Save and rescue him
- B. Listen to his call for help
- C. See what his enemy has done to him
- D. Vindicate and plead his cause

D:B:Ps:43

2. From whom does the Psalmist ask to be rescued (Ps. 43:1)?

- A. The evildoers and violent
- B. The slanderers and those who taunt him
- C. The deceitful and wicked
- D. His enemies and foes

C:B:Ps:43

3. Against whom does the Psalmist ask for God to plead his cause (Ps. 43:1)?

- A. Against those who despise God
- B. Against an unfaithful nation
- C. Against those who are coming against him
- D. Against those who taunt him

B:B:Ps:43

4. How does the Psalmist portray God (Ps. 43:2)?

- A. As a stronghold
- B. As a shield
- C. As a rock
- D. As a warrior

A:B:Ps:43

5. What does the Psalmist ask God in dismay (Ps. 43:2)?

- A. How long, O Lord
- B. Why have you rejected me?
- C. Why have you abandoned me?
- D. How long will you delay?

B:B:Ps:43

6. Who was the Psalmist oppressed by (Ps. 43:2)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. The enemy
- D. The unfaithful

C:B:Ps:43

7. Why was the Psalmist going about mourning (Ps. 43:2)?

- A. Because his foes had overcome him
- B. Because the wicked surrounded him
- C. Because he was left in a pit
- D. Because he was oppressed by the enemy

D:B:Ps:43

8. What does the Psalmist request to lead him (Ps. 43:3)?

- A. God's wisdom and truth
- B. God's righteousness and justice
- C. God's light and faithful care
- D. God's mercy and unfailing love

C:B:Ps:43

9. Where does the Psalmist ask to be led by God's light (Ps. 43:3)?

- A. To his holy mountain
- B. To his sanctuary
- C. To his throne on Zion
- D. Into his loving presence

A:B:Ps:43

10. What is God's holy mountain known for (Ps. 43:3)?

- A. It is the place where vows are completed
- B. It is the place where God dwells
- C. It is the place where God's light shines
- D. It is the place where one finds mercy

B:B:Ps:43

11. What will the Psalmist do when he comes to God's holy mountain (Ps. 43:4)?

- A. He will go to God's dwelling place
- B. He will go to God's throne room
- C. He will go to the altar
- D. He will go to the sanctuary

C:B:Ps:43

12. How does the Psalmist refer to God (Ps. 43:4)?

- A. As the light of his life
- B. As his Rock and salvation
- C. As his desire
- D. As his joy and delight

D:B:Ps:43

13. With what will the Psalmist praise God (Ps. 43:4)?

- A. With his song
- B. With his whole heart
- C. With his lyre
- D. With his trumpet

C:B:Ps:43

14. What does the Psalmist ask his own soul (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. Why are you anxious
- B. Do you not trust in God
- C. When can we go to be with God
- D. Why are you downcast

D:B:Ps:43

15. What does the Psalmist ask his own soul (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. Why are you anxious
- B. Do you not trust in God
- C. Why are you so disturbed within me
- D. When can we go to be with God

C:B:Ps:43

16. What does the Psalmist exhort his own soul to do (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. Seek the Lord while he may be found
- B. Put your hope in God
- C. Go to meet the Lord
- D. Trust in the Lord with all your heart

B:B:Ps:43

17. Why does the Psalmist say he should put his hope in God (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. For he will yet praise him
- B. For he will join the festive throng
- C. For he will once again offer sweet sacrifices
- D. For he will yet rest in his arms

A:B:Ps:43

18. When the Psalmist asks his soul why it is downcast how does he see God (Ps. 42:5, 11; 43:5)?

- A. As his Fortress
- B. As his Rock
- C. As his Savior
- D. As his Redeemer

C:B:Ps:43

Psalm 44

1. Who told the Psalmist what they heard with their ears (Ps. 44:1)?

- A. Their king
- B. Their fathers and mothers
- C. Their priests
- D. Their ancestors

D:B:Ps:44

2. What did the ancestors tell the sons of Korah (Ps. 44:1)?

- A. About God's greatness and goodness
- B. How God delivered them
- C. What God did in their days
- D. The mighty works of God

C:B:Ps:44

3. Who does the title ascribe Psalm 44 to (Ps. 44)?

- A. Asaph
- B. The Sons of Korah
- C. Moses
- D. David

B:B:Ps:44

4. The hand of God did all of the following in days long ago EXCEPT (Ps. 44:2)

- A. Split mighty waters
- B. Drove out the nations
- C. Planted their ancestors
- D. Made our ancestors flourish

A:B:Ps:44

5. What crushed the peoples in days long ago (Ps. 44:2)?

- A. The rock of God
- B. The hand of God
- C. The foot of God
- D. The word of God

B:B:Ps:44

6. What was not the reason why they won the land (Ps. 44:3)?

- A. Their faithfulness
- B. Their chariots
- C. Their sword
- D. Their might

C:B:Ps:44

7. What did their arm not bring them (Ps. 44:3)?

- A. Deliverance
- B. Salvation
- C. Jericho
- D. Victory

D:B:Ps:44

8. All of the following brought their ancestors victory EXCEPT (Ps. 44:3)

- A. God's arm
- B. God's right hand
- C. God's fire
- D. The light of God's face

C:B:Ps:44

9. Why did God give them the victory (Ps. 44:3)?

- A. Because he promised it to them
- B. Because he loved them
- C. Because of their faithfulness
- D. Because of his mercy

B:B:Ps:44

10. The Psalmist portrays God as his _____ (Ps. 44:4)

- A. His King
- B. His Rock
- C. His Redeemer
- D. His Savior

A:B:Ps:44

11. What does God decree (Ps. 44:4)?

- A. The land as an inheritance
- B. Victories for Jacob
- C. Success for the sons of Abraham
- D. Flourishing for Israel

B:B:Ps:44

12. What does Israel do through God (Ps. 44:5)?

- A. Inherit the land
- B. Keeps God's decrees
- C. Push back their enemies
- D. Defeat the nations

C:B:Ps:44

13. Through what does Israel trample its foes (Ps. 44:5)?

- A. Through God's mighty power
- B. Through the hand of God
- C. Through the blessings of the Lord
- D. Through God's name

D:B:Ps:44

14. In what does the Psalmist put no trust (Ps. 44:6)?

- A. The sword
- B. Horses
- C. The bow
- D. Chariot

C:B:Ps:44

15. What does not bring the Psalmists victory (Ps. 44:6)?

- A. His army
- B. His sword
- C. His bow
- D. His chariot

B:B:Ps:44

16. Over whom does God give the Psalmists victory (Ps. 44:7)?

- A. Our enemies
- B. The wicked
- C. Evildoers
- D. Our rivals

A:B:Ps:44

17. What does God do to the adversaries of the Psalmists (Ps. 44:7)?

- A. Defeats them
- B. Puts them to shame
- C. Casts them out of the land
- D. Silences them

B:B:Ps:44

18. What do the Psalmists do in God all day long (Ps. 44:8)?

- A. Rejoice
- B. Praise his holy name
- C. Make their boast
- D. Wait at the altar

C:B:Ps:44

19. What will the Psalmists praise forever (Ps. 44:8)?

- A. God's unfailing love
- B. The victory of God
- C. God's deliverance
- D. God's name

D:B:Ps:44

20. What has God done now to the Psalmists (Ps. 44:9)?

- A. Forgotten and abandoned them
- B. Turned away from them
- C. Rejected and humbled them
- D. Given them the victory

C:B:Ps:44

21. What does God no longer do (Ps. 44:9)?

- A. Listen to their prayers
- B. Go out with their armies
- C. Shield his sinful people
- D. Come and rescue them

B:B:Ps:44

22. What did God make them do before their enemies (Ps. 44:10)?

- A. Retreat

- B. Go into exile
- C. Put on chains
- D. Cast their crowns aside

A:B:Ps:44

23. What had the adversaries done to the Psalmists (Ps. 44:10)?

- A. Mocked them
- B. Plundered them
- C. Fled from them
- D. Marched them out of the city

B:B:Ps:44

24. What had God given the Psalmists up to (Ps. 44:11)?

- A. To stumble and fall
- B. To flames and famine
- C. To be devoured like sheep
- D. To fend for themselves

C:B:Ps:44

25. What had God done to the Psalmists (Ps. 44:11)?

- A. Burn their cities to the ground
- B. Given them over to famine and plagues
- C. Turned his back on them
- D. Shattered them among the nations

D:B:Ps:44

26. What do the Psalmists say God sold for a pittance (Ps. 44:12)?

- A. Samaria
- B. The enemy
- C. His people
- D. The nations

C:B:Ps:44

27. To whom did the Psalmists say God made them a reproach (Ps. 44:13)?

- A. Their rulers
- B. Their neighbors
- C. All nations
- D. Their enemies

B:B:Ps:44

28. What did the Psalmists say God made them to those around them (Ps. 44:13)?

- A. Derision
- B. Mockery
- C. Joke
- D. Curse

A:B:Ps:44

29. What do people do at the Psalmists (Ps. 44:14)?

- A. Turn their eyes away
- B. Shake their heads

- C. Shoot their arrows
- D. Shake their fists

B:B:Ps:44

30. What has God made the Psalmists among the nations (Ps. 44:14)?

- A. Ashamed
- B. A mockery
- C. A byword
- D. An example

C:B:Ps:44

31. What does the Psalmist live in all day long (Ps. 44:15)?

- A. Fear
- B. Anguish
- C. Hope
- D. Disgrace

D:B:Ps:44

32. What is the Psalmist's face covered with (Ps. 44:15)?

- A. Mud
- B. Fear
- C. Shame
- D. Anxiety

C:B:Ps:44

33. What is the enemy bent on (Ps. 44:16)?

- A. Harm
- B. Revenge
- C. Deception
- D. Destruction

B:B:Ps:44

34. While many bad things had come on the Psalmists yet what had they not done (Ps. 44:17)?

- A. They had not forgotten God
- B. They had not committed adultery
- C. They had not defiled God's temple
- D. They had not stopped sacrificing

A:B:Ps:44

35. While many bad things had come on the Psalmists yet what had they not done (Ps. 44:17)?

- A. Had not forgotten the Lord's festivals
- B. Had not been false to God's covenant
- C. Had not rejected God's prophets
- D. Had not turned away to idols

B:B:Ps:44

36. What do the Psalmists say their hearts had not done (Ps. 44:18)?

- A. Thought of evil

- B. Joined in with the wicked
- C. Turned back
- D. Gone astray

C:B:Ps:44

37. What do the Psalmists say their feet had not done (Ps. 44:18)?

- A. Run after evil
- B. Walked in the way of the wicked
- C. Stumbled
- D. Strayed from God's path

D:B:Ps:44

38. The Psalmists claim God had done all of the following to them EXCEPT (Ps. 44:19)

- A. Cover them with deep darkness
- B. Exiled them from the land
- C. Crushed them
- D. Made them the haunt of jackals

B:B:Ps:44

39. What do the Psalmists say God would have known if they had not forgotten (Ps. 44:20)?

- A. The name of their God
- B. The path to Zion
- C. The covenant
- D. Their vows to the Almighty

A:B:Ps:44

40. What do the Psalmists say God would have known if they had spread out their hands to (Ps. 44:20)?

- A. A distant king
- B. A foreign god
- C. Do evil
- D. Praise themselves

B:B:Ps:44

41. What do the Psalmists acknowledge God knows (Ps. 44:21)?

- A. Their thoughts before they come to be
- B. Their desires
- C. The secrets of the heart
- D. The unseen realm of the deep

C:B:Ps:44

42. What do the Psalmists face all day long (Ps. 44:22)?

- A. Exile
- B. Shame
- C. Slander
- D. Death

D:B:Ps:44

43. What do the Psalmists say they are considered (Ps. 44:22)?

- A. Ants to be crushed
- B. Dung to be cast aside
- C. Sheep to be slaughtered
- D. Doves to be sacrificed

C:B:Ps:44

44. What do the Psalmists ask God (Ps. 44:23)?

- A. Why are we sold as sheep?
- B. Why do you sleep?
- C. Why have you forsaken us?
- D. Why do you delay?

B:B:Ps:44

45. What do the Psalmists ask God (Ps. 44:24)?

- A. Why do you hide your face?
- B. Why are we sold as sheep?
- C. Why have you forsaken us?
- D. Why do you delay?

A:B:Ps:44

46. What do the Psalmists ask God to do (Ps. 44:23)?

- A. Deliver
- B. Awake
- C. Save
- D. Redeem

B:B:Ps:44

47. What do the Psalmists say God has forgotten (Ps. 44:24)?

- A. Their sacrifices and prayers
- B. Their cries and pleas
- C. Their misery and oppression
- D. Their sorrow and anguish

C:B:Ps:44

48. To what do the bodies of the Psalmists cling (Ps. 44:25)?

- A. Their bones
- B. Their clothes
- C. Life
- D. The ground

D:B:Ps:44

49. To what are the Psalmists brought down (Ps. 44:25)?

- A. The pit
- B. Death
- C. The dust
- D. The grave

C:B:Ps:44

50. On what basis do the Psalmists ask to be helped and rescued (Ps. 44:26)?

- A. Because of God's longsuffering
- B. Because of God's unfailing love
- C. Because of God's great compassion
- D. Because of God's mercy

B:B:Ps:44

51. The Psalmists ask God to do all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 44:26)?

- A. Deliver us
- B. Rise up
- C. Help us
- D. Rescue us

A:B:Ps:44

Psalm 45

1. With what is the Psalmists' heart stirred (Ps. 45:1)?

- A. Words from the Almighty
- B. Thoughts of Zion
- C. A noble theme
- D. Anguish and anxiety

C:B:Ps:45

2. For whom are the Psalmists reciting verses (Ps. 45:1)?

- A. The Lord
- B. The king
- C. His bride
- D. His troops

B:B:Ps:45

3. What is the tongue of the Psalmists (Ps. 45:1)?

- A. A pen of a skillful writer
- B. A sword of a mighty warrior
- C. An arrow shot from a bronze bow
- D. A source of living water

A:B:Ps:45

4. What happened to the king's lips (Ps. 45:2)?

- A. They were silent
- B. They were anointed with grace
- C. They were spewing out lies
- D. They spoken soft words to his beloved

B:B:Ps:45

5. How is the king referred to (Ps. 45:2)?

- A. A mighty warrior
- B. A faithful judge
- C. Most excellent of men
- D. Handsome and true

C:B:Ps:45

6. What is the mighty one told to gird on (Ps. 45:3)?

- A. His armor
- B. His shield
- C. His royal robe
- D. His sword

D:B:Ps:45

7. What was the king to do in his majesty (Ps. 45:4)?

- A. Sit upon his throne
- B. Rule his people
- C. Ride forth victoriously
- D. Enter the city on glory

C:B:Ps:45

8. With what was the king to be clothed (Ps. 45:3)?

- A. Honor and glory
- B. Splendor and majesty
- C. Justice and goodness
- D. Righteousness and wisdom

B:B:Ps:45

9. The king was to ride forth victoriously in the cause of all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 45:4)?

- A. Honor
- B. Truth
- C. Humility
- D. Justice

A:B:Ps:45

10. What was the king's right hand to achieve (Ps. 45:4)?

- A. Victory
- B. Awesome deeds
- C. Justice and equity
- D. Power and might

B:B:Ps:45

11. What should the king's arrows pierce (Ps. 45:5)?

- A. Those surrounding Jerusalem
- B. The fortresses of the wicked
- C. The hearts of the king's enemies
- D. The Psalmists' foes

C:B:Ps:45

12. Who was to fall before the king's feet (Ps. 45:5)?

- A. His faithful subjects
- B. His servants
- C. His enemies
- D. All nations

D:B:Ps:45

13. What will last forever (Ps. 45:6)?

- A. God's law
- B. The memory of the king
- C. God's throne
- D. The king's victories

C:B:Ps:45

14. What is the scepter of God's/the king's kingdom (Ps. 45:6)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Mercy
- D. Unfailing love

B:B:Ps:45

15. Why did God set the king above his companions (Ps. 45:7)?

- A. Because he loved righteousness
- B. Because he ruled with equity
- C. Because he was victorious
- D. Because he feared the Lord

A:B:Ps:45

16. What did the king hate (Ps. 45:7)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Wickedness
- C. Evil
- D. Evildoers

B:B:Ps:45

17. With what did God anoint the king (Ps. 45:7)?

- A. With living water
- B. With the oil of righteousness
- C. With the oil of joy
- D. With the oil of blessing

C:B:Ps:45

18. How has God set the king above his companions (Ps. 45:7)?

- A. By place a royal wreath on his head
- B. By giving him the scepter of justice
- C. By giving him the victory
- D. By anointing him with the oil of joy

D:B:Ps:45

19. The king's robes were fragrant with all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 45:8)

- A. Myrrh
- B. Aloes
- C. Frankincense
- D. Cassia

C:B:Ps:45

20. With what was the king's palace adorned (Ps. 45:8)?

- A. Gold
- B. Ivory
- C. Silver
- D. Rubies

B:B:Ps:45

21. What makes the king glad (Ps. 45:8)?

- A. Music of the strings
- B. The sound of trumpets
- C. The marching of his armies
- D. Peace and stability

A:B:Ps:45

22. Who is at the king's right hand (Ps. 45:9)?

- A. The king's son
- B. The royal bride
- C. The queen mother
- D. The king's advisers

B:B:Ps:45

23. Who are among the honored women in the king's presence (Ps. 45:9)?

- A. The daughters of nobles
- B. The daughters of foreign kings
- C. The king's daughters
- D. The king's bride

C:B:Ps:45

24. What is the bride of the king dressed in (Ps. 45:9)?

- A. Ivory earrings
- B. Silk from the East
- C. Diamonds from Arabia
- D. Gold from Ophir

D:B:Ps:45

25. What is the king's bride asked to forget (Ps. 45:10)?

- A. Her former garments
- B. Her former lovers
- C. Her father's house
- D. Her former years

C:B:Ps:45

26. With what should the king be enthralled (Ps. 45:11)?

- A. Her wisdom
- B. Her beauty
- C. Her character
- D. Her royal dress

B:B:Ps:45

27. What should be the bride's response to the king (Ps. 45:11)?

- A. Honor him
- B. Serve him
- C. Joy over him
- D. Approach him

A:B:Ps:45

28. What city will come with a gift for the king at his wedding (Ps. 45:12)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Tyre
- C. Bethlehem
- D. Hazer

B:B:Ps:45

29. What will people of wealth do at the king's wedding (Ps. 45:12)?

- A. Honor him

- B. Rejoice with him
- C. Seek his favor
- D. Present gifts

C:B:Ps:45

30. Who is all glorious (Ps. 45:13)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. The king
- C. The servants of the king
- D. The princess in her chamber

D:B:Ps:45

31. What is the princess' gown interwoven with (Ps. 45:13)?

- A. Ivory
- B. Silver
- C. Gold
- D. Rubies

C:B:Ps:45

32. How is the bride led to the king (Ps. 45:14)?

- A. In beauty and honor
- B. In embroidered garments
- C. With a royal wreath
- D. With a long train

B:B:Ps:45

33. Who follows the royal bride (Ps. 45:14)?

- A. Her virgin companions
- B. Her father and mother
- C. Her friends
- D. Her royal entourage

A:B:Ps:45

34. How is the royal bride led in to the king (Ps. 45:15)?

- A. With pomp and circumstance
- B. With joy and gladness
- C. With dignity and respect
- D. With music and song

B:B:Ps:45

35. Where is the royal bride led in to me the king with joy (Ps. 45:15)?

- A. The regal gate
- B. The king's throne
- C. The king's palace
- D. The royal stoa

C:B:Ps:45

36. What will the sons of the king be made (Ps. 45:16)?

- A. Courtiers
- B. Advisers

- C. Heads of state
- D. Princes

D:B:Ps:45

37. What will the Psalmist perpetuate through all generations (Ps. 45:17)?

- A. The praise of the Lord
- B. The story of his royal bride
- C. The memory of the king
- D. The mighty deeds of the king

C:B:Ps:45

38. Who will praise the king forever (Ps. 45:17)?

- A. All the servants of the king
- B. The nations
- C. The leaders of his kingdom
- D. The whole world

B:B:Ps:45

Psalm 46

1. The Psalmists say God is all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 46:1)?

- A. Refuge
- B. Strength
- C. Rock
- D. Ever-present help in trouble

C:B:Ps:46

2. What was Psalm 46 to be sung by or according to (Ps. 46)?

- A. Cymbals
- B. Alamoth
- C. Miktam
- D. Lilies

B:B:Ps:46

3. Who was Psalm 46 of or by (Ps. 46)?

- A. The sons of Korah
- B. David
- C. Asaph
- D. Solomon

A:B:Ps:46

4. When will the Psalmists not fear (Ps. 46:2)?

- A. Though the mountains run away and hide
- B. Though the earth give way
- C. Though the waves surge
- D. Though the fire rages

B:B:Ps:46

5. When will the Psalmists not fear (Ps. 46:2)?

- A. Though the columns of the temple quake
- B. Though the waves of the sea surge
- C. Though the mountains fall into the sea
- D. Though the fire rages in the forests of the mountains

C:B:Ps:46

6. When will the Psalmists not fear (Ps. 46:3)?

- A. Though the columns of the temple quake
- B. Though the mountains flee away
- C. Though the fire rages in the forests of the mountains
- D. Though the waters roar and foam

B:B:Ps:46

7. What makes glad the city of God (Ps. 46:4)?

- A. A river with its streams
- B. The rain which falls
- C. The flowing springs of Gihon
- D. The flowers of the field

A:B:Ps:46

8. Where does the Most High dwell (Ps. 46:4)?

- A. In the sanctuary
- B. In the holy place in the city of God
- C. In the temple on Mount Zion
- D. Enthroned in heavenly places

B:B:Ps:46

9. Because God is in the city of God what will not happen (Ps. 46:5)?

- A. She will remain forever
- B. She will never be burned
- C. She will not fall
- D. She will triumph

C:B:Ps:46

10. What will God do for the city of God (Ps. 46:5)?

- A. Give her the victory
- B. Protect her day and night
- C. Secure her in the midst of attack
- D. Help her at the break of day

D:B:Ps:46

11. What are the nations in (Ps. 46:6)?

- A. Panic
- B. Despair
- C. An uproar
- D. Terror

C:B:Ps:46

12. What happens when God lifts his voice (Ps. 46:6)?

- A. The kings of the nations bow
- B. The earth melts
- C. The waters surge
- D. The mountains quake

B:B:Ps:46

13. What do the Psalmists say the God of Jacob is like (Ps. 46:7)?

- A. Their fortress
- B. Their rock
- C. Their deliverer
- B. Their king

A:B:Ps:46

14. Who do the Psalmists say is with them (Ps. 46:7)?

- A. The Lord
- B. The Lord Almighty
- C. God Almighty
- D. The Most High

B:B:Ps:46

15. What do the Psalmists invite their audience to come and see (Ps. 46:8)?

- A. The city of God
- B. The quaking of the mountains
- C. What the Lord has done
- D. Their griefs and sorrows

C:B:Ps:46

16. What do the Psalmists invite their audience to come and see (Ps. 46:8)?

- A. The city of God triumphing over the enemy
- B. The quaking of the mountains before the surging sea
- C. Their griefs and sorrows
- D. The desolations God has brought on the earth

D:B:Ps:46

17. What does the Lord make to cease (Ps. 46:9)?

- A. Weeping in the city of God
- B. Plagues and famines
- C. Wars to the ends of the earth
- D. The plots of the enemy

C:B:Ps:46

18. What does the Lord break (Ps. 46:9)?

- A. Chariots
- B. The bow
- C. The arrows
- D. The walls

B:B:Ps:46

19. What does the Lord shatter (Ps. 46:9)?

- A. The spear
- B. The bow
- C. The arrows
- D. The gates

A:B:Ps:46

20. What does the Lord burn with fire (Ps. 46:9)?

- A. The bows
- B. The shields
- C. The arrows
- D. The chariots

B:B:Ps:46

21. What does the Lord say (Ps. 46:10)?

- A. Be holy
- B. Be silent
- C. Be still
- D. Be blameless

C:B:Ps:46

22. What does the Lord say he wants people to know (Ps. 46:10)?

- A. That he has done great things

- B. That he has delivered Israel
- C. His power and majesty
- D. That he is God

D:B:Ps:46

23. What will the Lord be among the nations (Ps. 46:10)?

- A. Praised
- B. Honored
- C. Exalted
- D. Feared

C:B:Ps:46

24. Where will the Lord be exalted (Ps. 46:10)?

- A. In his sanctuary
- B. In the earth
- C. In the heavens
- D. In the city of God

B:B:Ps:46

25. Who is their fortress (Ps. 46:11)?

- A. The God of Jacob
- B. The Lord Almighty
- C. The Most High
- D. The Rock of Israel

A:B:Ps:46

Psalm 47

1. The Psalm 47 title says it is "Of" _____ (Ps. 47)

- A. Asaph
- B. David
- C. Sons of Korah
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:47

2. What do the Psalmists tell the nations to do (Ps. 47:1)?

- A. Play the harp
- B. Clap their hands
- C. Pray to the Lord
- D. Seek the Lord

B:B:Ps:47

3. What do the Psalmists tell the nations to do (Ps. 47:1)?

- A. Shout to God with cries of joy
- B. Pray to the Lord
- C. Seek the Lord while he may be found
- D. Sing to God for he is good

A:B:Ps:47

4. Who is awesome (Ps. 47:2)?

- A. Our Rock
- B. The Lord Most High
- C. God Almighty
- D. The Holy One

B:B:Ps:47

5. What is the Lord over all the earth (Ps. 47:2)?

- A. The high priest
- B. The Maker
- C. The great King
- D. The Holy One

C:B:Ps:47

6. Who did the Lord subdue under us (Ps. 47:3)?

- A. Our enemies
- B. Those oppressing us
- C. The wicked
- D. The nations

D:B:Ps:47

7. Who did the Lord subdue (Ps. 47:3)?

- A. Our enemies under our law
- B. The wicked under the righteous
- C. People under our feet
- D. Nations under our table

C:B:Ps:47

8. What did the Lord chose for us (Ps. 47:4)?

- A. Our name
- B. Our inheritance
- C. Our land
- D. Our cities

B:B:Ps:47

9. Whom did the Lord love (Ps. 47:4)?

- A. The pride of Jacob
- B. The people of Israel
- C. The children of Abraham
- D. The followers of Moses

A:B:Ps:47

10. What did God do amid shouts of joy (Ps. 47:5)?

- A. Entered the gate
- B. Ascended
- C. Descended
- D. Entered his sanctuary

B:B:Ps:47

11. With what did God ascend (Ps. 47:5)?

- A. Clouds
- B. Fire and smoke
- C. Shouts of joy
- D. Claps of lightning

C:B:Ps:47

12. With what did the Lord ascend (Ps. 47:5)?

- A. Clapping of hands
- B. Clouds of the heavens
- C. A chariot of fire
- D. Sounding of trumpets

D:B:Ps:47

13. The Psalmists tell their audience to sing praise to whom (Ps. 47:6)?

- A. Our Majestic Lord
- B. Our Holy One
- C. Our King
- D. Our Messiah

C:B:Ps:47

14. What is God (Ps. 47:7)?

- A. The ruler of heaven and earth
- B. King of all the earth
- C. The maker of heaven and earth
- D. Deliverer of his people

B:B:Ps:47

15. What is to be sung to God (Ps. 47:7)?

- A. A psalm
- B. A song
- C. A hymn
- D. A prayer

A:B:Ps:47

16. What does God do over the nations (Ps. 47:8)?

- A. Blesses
- B. Reigns
- C. Rides
- D. Sings

B:B:Ps:47

17. Where is God seated (Ps. 47:8)?

- A. Over Israel
- B. In his sanctuary
- C. On his holy throne
- D. On his chariot of fire

C:B:Ps:47

18. Like what do the nobles of the nations assemble (Ps. 47:9)?

- A. As the children of Jacob
- B. As the sons of the Most High
- C. As servants of the Holy One and his people
- D. As the people of the God of Abraham

D:B:Ps:47

19. God is greatly _____ (Ps. 47:9)?

- A. Honored
- B. Sought
- C. Exalted
- D. Praised

C:B:Ps:47

20. Who belongs to God (Ps. 47:9)?

- A. All peoples of the earth
- B. The kings of the earth
- C. All who dwell upon the earth
- D. Heaven and earth

B:B:Ps:47

Psalm 48

1. What is the Lord most worthy of (Ps. 48:1)?

- A. Honor
- B. Glory
- C. Praise
- D. Fear

C:B:Ps:48

2. The title of Psalm 48 says it is by/for/of _____ (Ps. 48)

- A. Asaph
- B. Sons of Korah
- C. David
- D. Solomon

B:B:Ps:47

3. What is the city of our God is also identified as the location of praise (Ps. 48:1)?

- A. His holy mountain
- B. Zion
- C. Jerusalem
- D. The city of the Great King

A:B:Ps:48

4. What is his holy mountain also identified as the location of praise (Ps. 48:1)?

- A. Zion
- B. The city of our God
- C. Jerusalem
- D. The city of the Great King

B:B:Ps:48

5. What is the city of our God beautiful in (Ps. 48:2)?

- A. Holiness
- B. Justice
- C. Loftiness
- D. Streams

C:B:Ps:48

6. What is his holy mountain also known for (Ps. 48:2)?

- A. It is majestic in its power
- B. It is the glory of all nations
- C. It is the praise of the sons of Jacob
- D. It is the joy of the whole earth

D:B:Ps:48

7. What other mountain is Mount Zion like (Ps. 48:2)?

- A. Mount Sinai
- B. Mount Hermon
- C. Mount Zaphon
- D. Mount Tabor

C:B:Ps:48

8. What is Mount Zion also known as (Ps. 48:2)?

- A. Mount Sirion
- B. The city of the Great King
- C. The city of the Holy One
- D. The city of David

B:B:Ps:48

9. Where in the city of the Great King is God (Ps. 48:3)?

- A. In her citadels
- B. On its throne
- C. In her sanctuary
- D. Above her altar

A:B:Ps:48

10. What has the Lord shown himself to be (Ps. 48:3)?

- A. Mount Zion's rock
- B. Mount Zion's fortress
- C. Mount Zion's savior
- D. Mount Zion's deliverer

B:B:Ps:48

11. Who joined forces (Ps. 48:4)?

- A. The nations
- B. The tribes
- C. The kings
- D. The enemies

C:B:Ps:48

12. What did the kings do when they saw Jerusalem (Ps. 48:5)?

- A. They attacked
- B. They broke her gates
- C. They raised their hands in surrender
- D. They fled in terror

D:B:Ps:48

13. When the kings saw Jerusalem what seized them (Ps. 48:6)?

- A. Fear
- B. Joy
- C. Trembling
- D. Shame

C:B:Ps:48

14. How was the pain of the kings seeing Jerusalem described (Ps. 48:6)?

- A. Like a hand in a fire
- B. Like a woman in labor
- C. Like a man pierced by an arrow
- D. Like a person struck by a rock

B:B:Ps:48

15. The Psalmists say God destroyed the kings like _____ (Ps. 48:7)

- A. Ships of Tarshish
- B. Locusts devouring a field
- C. A thunderstorm ravaging the land
- D. A forest fire

A:B:Ps:48

16. How were the kings joining forces against Jerusalem shattered (Ps. 48:7)?

- A. By the hand of the Almighty
- B. By an east wind
- C. By the heavenly hosts
- D. By a thunderstorm

B:B:Ps:48

17. What does God do for Jerusalem forever (Ps. 48:8)?

- A. Makes her flourish
- B. Guards her gates
- C. Makes her secure
- D. Shows his unfailing love to her

C:B:Ps:48

18. What is Jerusalem called by the Psalmists (Ps. 48:8)?

- A. The Holy Mountain of God
- B. The temple mount
- C. The city of David
- D. The city of the Lord Almighty

D:B:Ps:48

19. What do people do within God's temple (Ps. 48:9)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Rest
- C. Meditate on God's unfailing love
- D. Recite God's wonderful acts of old

C:B:Ps:48

20. Where do people meditate on God's unfailing love (Ps. 48:9)?

- A. On the mountain tops
- B. In God's temple
- C. On their beds
- D. In the gates of Jerusalem

B:B:Ps:48

21. To where does God's praise reach (Ps. 48:10)?

- A. To the ends of the earth
- B. To the heavens
- C. To all nations
- D. To the heights of Mount Zion

A:B:Ps:21

22. What is filled with righteousness (Ps. 48:10)?

- A. The city of our God

- B. God's right hand
- C. The throne room of God
- D. The temple

B:B:Ps:48

23. What is God's right hand filled with (Ps. 48:10)?

- A. Justice
- B. Long life
- C. Righteousness
- D. Unfailing love

C:B:Ps:48

24. What villages are glad (Ps. 48:11)?

- A. The earth
- B. Israel
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Judah

D:B:Ps:48

25. Why are the villages of Judah glad (Ps. 48:11)?

- A. Because of God's unfailing love
- B. Because of God's righteousness
- C. Because of God's judgments
- D. Because of God's victory

C:B:Ps:48

26. What does Mount Zion do (Ps. 48:11)?

- A. Praises
- B. Rejoices
- C. Sings
- D. Claps

B:B:Ps:48

27. What do the Psalmists tell their audience to count (Ps. 48:12)?

- A. Zion's towers
- B. Zion's gates
- C. Zion's stones
- D. Zion's people

A:B:Ps:48

28. What do the Psalmists tell people to consider well (Ps. 48:13)?

- A. Zion's gates
- B. Zion's ramparts
- C. Zion's towers
- D. Zion's walls

B:B:Ps:48

29. What do the Psalmists tell people to view (Ps. 48:13)?

- A. Zion's gates
- B. Zion's towers

- C. Zion's citadels
- D. Zion's walls

C:B:Ps:48

30. Why do the Psalmists tell people to count the towers of Zion (Ps. 48:13)?

- A. So that the world may know of its greatness
- B. So that the kings of the nations will fear and flee
- C. So that all may praise the city of God
- D. So that they may tell of them to the next generation

D:B:Ps:48

31. What will God be to the very end (Ps. 48:14)?

- A. Their Rock
- B. Their redeemer
- C. Their guide
- D. Their king

C:B:Ps:48

Psalm 49

1. The title says Psalm 49 is "of/by" _____ (Ps. 49)

- A. David
- B. Asaph
- C. Sons of Korah
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:49

2. Who do the Psalmists call on to listen (Ps. 49:1)?

- A. Every tribe and every nation
- B. All the children of Jacob
- C. All who live in Zion
- D. All who live in this world

D:B:Ps:49

3. Who does the Psalmist specifically list as those who should listen (Ps. 49:2)?

- A. Both kings and people
- B. Both wicked and righteous
- C. Both low and high
- D. Both young and old

C:B:Ps:49

4. Who does the Psalmist specifically list as those who should listen (Ps. 49:2)?

- A. Both kings and people
- B. Both rich and poor
- C. Both wicked and righteous
- D. Both young and old

B:B:Ps:49

5. What does the Psalmist say his mouth will speak (Ps. 49:3)?

- A. Words of wisdom
- B. A pleasant song
- C. God's word
- D. Praise to the Lord

A:B:Ps:49

6. What does the Psalmist say will give you understanding (Ps. 49:3)?

- A. Wisdom of the sage
- B. The meditation of his heart
- C. The words of his mouth
- D. The word of God

B:B:Ps:49

7. What does the Psalmist say the meditation of his heart will give people (Ps. 49:3)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Truth
- C. Understanding
- D. Knowledge

C:B:Ps:49

8. To what will the Psalmist turn his ear (Ps. 49:4)?

- A. A riddle
- B. A song
- C. A psalm
- D. A proverb

D:B:Ps:49

9. With what will the Psalmist expound his riddle (Ps. 49:4)?

- A. A melody
- B. A song
- C. A harp
- D. His words

C:B:Ps:49

10. What will the Psalmist do with his harp (Ps. 49:4)?

- A. Sing out his proverb
- B. Expound his riddle
- C. Sing out his wisdom
- D. Call his people to righteousness

B:B:Ps:49

11. What does the Psalmist ask whether he should fear (Ps. 49:5)?

- A. When evil days come
- B. When he is surrounded by his enemies
- C. When the wicked prosper
- D. When the earth gives way

A:B:Ps:49

12. What does the Psalmist ask whether he should fear (Ps. 49:5)?

- A. When his enemies triumph over him
- B. When wicked deceiver surround him
- C. When the wicked prosper
- D. When the earth gives way

B:B:Ps:49

13. How are wicked deceivers described by the Psalmist (Ps. 49:6)?

- A. Those who trust in their own strength
- B. Those who oppress the poor
- C. Those who trust in their wealth
- D. Those who plot against him

C:B:Ps:49

14. How are wicked deceivers described by the Psalmist (Ps. 49:6)?

- A. Those who trust in their own strength
- B. Those who oppress the poor
- C. Those who plot against him
- D. Those who boast in their riches

D:B:Ps:49

15. What can no one do (Ps. 49:7)?

- A. Escape the wicked
- B. Avoid stumbling on the path
- C. Redeem the life of another
- D. Follow the ways of the Lord

C:B:Ps:49

16. What can no one do (Ps. 49:7)?

- A. Escape the wicked
- B. Give to God a ransom for another
- C. Avoid stumbling on the path
- D. Follow the ways of the Lord

B:B:Ps:49

17. What is costly (Ps. 49:8)?

- A. The ransom for a life
- B. Paying for the sins of one's soul
- C. Escaping from calamity
- D. Gaining wisdom

A:B:Ps:49

18. For what is payment never enough (Ps. 49:8)?

- A. Paying for the sins of one's soul
- B. The ransom for a life
- C. Escaping from calamity
- D. Gaining wisdom

B:B:Ps:49

19. What is payment for a soul made for (Ps. 49:9)?

- A. So that they could stand on Mount Zion
- B. So that they should go to heaven
- C. So they should live on forever
- D. So that their sins could be forgiven

C:B:Ps:49

20. What should a ransomed life not see (Ps. 49:9)?

- A. The pit
- B. Death
- C. Deep darkness
- D. Decay

D:B:Ps:49

21. The Psalmist lists all of the following as those who see death and perish EXCEPT (Ps. 49:10)

- A. The wise
- B. The senseless
- C. The wicked
- D. The foolish

C:B:Ps:49

22. When the senseless perish what do they leave (Ps. 49:10)?

- A. Their family and friends behind
- B. Their wealth to others
- C. Their hopes and dreams unfulfilled
- D. Their homes empty

B:B:Ps:49

23. What will remain the houses of the foolish forever (Ps. 49:11)?

- A. Their tombs
- B. Their palaces
- C. Their folly
- D. Their decaying bodies

A:B:Ps:49

24. What had the senseless done before they died (Ps. 49:11)?

- A. Entered their gates with praise
- B. Named lands after themselves
- C. Named cities after themselves
- D. Made monuments for themselves

B:B:Ps:49

25. What does not endure (Ps. 49:12)?

- A. Hopes
- B. Wickedness
- C. People
- D. The grass

C:B:Ps:49

26. What are people like (Ps. 49:12)?

- A. Trees that fall
- B. Grass that withers
- C. Cities whose walls topple
- D. Beasts that perish

D:B:Ps:49

27. What cannot stop a person from perishing (Ps. 49:12)?

- A. Joy
- B. Effort
- C. Wealth
- D. Faithfulness

C:B:Ps:49

28. What do the followers of the wise approve of (Ps. 49:13)?

- A. Their wisdom
- B. Their sayings
- C. Their riddles
- D. Their lives

B:B:Ps:49

29. Who has the fate of beasts that perish (Ps. 49:13)?

- A. Those who trust in themselves
- B. Those who are foolish
- C. Those who pursue folly
- D. Those to turn to wickedness

A:B:Ps:49

30. What will death be like for those who trust in themselves (Ps. 49:14)?

- A. Their judge
- B. Their shepherd
- C. Their harvester
- D. Their potter

B:B:Ps:49

31. Who will prevail over those who trust in themselves (Ps. 49:14)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The faithful
- C. The upright
- D. The wise

C:B:Ps:49

32. Where will the forms of those who trust in themselves decay (Ps. 49:14)?

- A. In a pit deep in the dust
- B. Next to the Dung Gate
- C. Far from the land of the living
- D. Far from their princely mansions

D:B:Ps:49

33. From what will God redeem the Psalmist (Ps. 49:15)?

- A. From the grip of death
- B. From the hands of my enemies
- C. From the realm of the dead
- D. From the dust

C:B:Ps:49

34. In redeeming the Psalmist where will God take him (Ps. 49:15)?

- A. To his heavenly sanctuary
- B. To himself
- C. To Zion
- D. To streams of living water

B:B:Ps:49

35. At one should one not be overawed (Ps. 49:16)?

- A. When others grow rich
- B. When the wicked prosper
- C. When one grows overly wise
- D. When others escape death

A:B:Ps:49

36. What can a person take with them when they die (Ps. 49:17)?

- A. Their good deeds

- B. Nothing
- C. Their soul
- D. Their family

B:B:Ps:49

37. What will not descend with a person who dies (Ps. 49:17)?

- A. Their good deeds
- B. Their righteousness
- C. Their splendor
- D. Their wisdom

C:B:Ps:49

38. When do people praise a person (Ps. 49:18)?

- A. When they live
- B. When they are generous
- C. When they have power
- D. When they prosper

D:B:Ps:49

39. Who will the dead join with (Ps. 49:19)?

- A. All the peoples of the nations
- B. Those who were wealthy
- C. Those who went before them
- D. Those who were arrogant

C:B:Ps:49

40. What will those who went before them never see (Ps. 49:19)?

- A. The sunrise
- B. The light of life
- C. The laughter of children
- D. Wisdom

B:B:Ps:49

41. Who are like the beasts that perish (Ps. 49:20)?

- A. Those who have wealth but lack understanding
- B. Fools who have strayed from wisdom
- C. The wicked who have oppressed the poor
- D. Those who have rejected the fear of God

A:B:Ps:49

Psalm 50

1. Psalm 50 in the title attributes it to _____ (Ps. 50)?

- A. David
- B. The Sons of Korah
- C. Asaph
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:50

2. The Psalmist opens Psalm 50 with all of the following name for God EXCEPT (Ps. 50:1)

- A. The Mighty One
- B. The Holy One
- C. God
- D. The Lord

B:B:Ps:50

3. What does God summon (Ps. 50:1)?

- A. The earth
- B. The heavens and earth
- C. His people
- D. All nations

A:B:Ps:50

4. How does the Psalmist describe the extent of God's summons to the earth (Ps. 50:1)?

- A. From Hermon in the north to the Negev in the south
- B. From the rising of the sun to where it sets
- C. From the city Dan to the city of Beersheba
- D. From sea to shining sea

B:B:Ps:50

5. From where does God shine forth (Ps. 50:2)?

- A. His throne in heaven
- B. The clouds
- C. Zion
- D. His sanctuary

C:B:Ps:50

6. How does the Psalmist describe Zion (Ps. 50:2)?

- A. Most majestic of mountains
- B. The holy place
- C. The Lord's throne
- D. Perfect in beauty

D:B:Ps:50

7. When God comes what will he not be (Ps. 50:2)?

- A. Angry
- B. Judging
- C. Silent

D. Slow

C:B:Ps:50

8. What goes before God as he comes to Zion (Ps. 50:2)?

- A. His angels
- B. A devouring fire
- C. Clouds
- D. A thunderstorm

B:B:Ps:50

9. What goes around God as he come to Zion (Ps. 50:2)?

- A. A raging tempest
- B. Thunder and lightning
- C. Dark clouds
- D. His angels

A:B:Ps:50

10. What does God summon as he comes to Zion (Ps. 50:3)?

- A. Judah
- B. Heaven and earth
- C. All nations
- D. His people

B:B:Ps:50

11. Why does God summon the heaven and earth to Zion (Ps. 50:3)?

- A. So that he may deliver his people
- B. So that he may redeem the nations
- C. So that he may judge his people
- D. So that he may judge the nations

C:B:Ps:50

12. Who does God command be gathered to him on Zion (Ps. 50:5)?

- A. The nations
- B. The enemies of Israel
- C. All who live on the earth
- D. This consecrated people

D:B:Ps:50

13. What did this consecrated people do with a sacrifice (Ps. 50:5)?

- A. They gave thanks
- B. They blessed the name of the Lord most high
- C. They made a covenant with God
- D. They cleansed their sins

C:B:Ps:50

14. What do the heavens proclaim (Ps. 50:6)?

- A. God's greatness
- B. God's righteousness
- C. God's glory
- D. God's power and might

B:B:Ps:50

15. The Psalmist says God is a God of _____ (Ps. 50:6)?

- A. Justice
- B. Wisdom
- C. Power
- D. Unfailing love

A:B:Ps:50

16. Against whom does God testify (Ps. 50:7)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Israel
- C. Those who break the covenant
- D. Judah

B:B:Ps:50

17. What are ever before God (Ps. 50:8)?

- A. Their shedding of blood
- B. Their violence and wickedness
- C. Their sacrifices and burnt offerings
- D. Their prayers and fasting

C:B:Ps:50

18. Against what does God not bring charges against Israel (Ps. 50:8)?

- A. Their prayers
- B. Their praise
- C. Their sacrifices
- D. Their feasts

C:B:Ps:50

19. Of what does God not have need (Ps. 50:9)?

- A. A sheep from its fold
- B. Their empty praise
- C. Doves for their cleansing
- D. A bull from their stall

D:B:Ps:50

20. Of what does God not have need (Ps. 50:9)?

- A. A sheep from its fold
- B. Their empty praise
- C. Goats from their pens
- D. Doves for their cleansing

C:B:Ps:50

21. Why does God not have need of their bulls (Ps. 50:10)?

- A. He has the bread of heaven to eat
- B. Every animal of the forest is his
- C. All the herds of the field are his
- D. All the grapes and figs are his

B:B:Ps:50

22. Why does God not have need of their bulls (Ps. 50:10)?

- A. He owns the cattle on a thousand hills
- B. He has the bread of heaven to eat
- C. All the herds of the field are his
- D. All the grapes and figs are his

A:B:Ps:50

23. In the mountains what does God know (Ps. 50:11)?

- A. Every deer
- B. Every bird
- C. Every ibex
- D. Every lion and bear

B:B:Ps:50

24. What does God say from the fields are all his (Ps. 50:11)?

- A. The sheep
- B. The herds
- C. The insects
- D. The wild bulls

C:B:Ps:50

25. What would God not do if he were hungry (Ps. 50:12)?

- A. Eat the bread of humans
- B. Call for more sacrifices
- C. Lack food
- D. Tell them

D:B:Ps:50

26. Why would God not tell them if he were hungry (Ps. 50:12)?

- A. For he does not eat food or drink water
- B. For they did not have enough to feed him
- C. For the world is his and all that is in it
- D. For heaven and earth are his

C:B:Ps:50

27. What does God ask Israel rhetorically (Ps. 50:13)?

- A. Can they come near to feed God?
- B. Do I eat the flesh of bulls?
- C. Can you send the rains?
- D. What is it that I need?

B:B:Ps:50

28. What does God ask Israel rhetorically (Ps. 50:13)?

- A. Do I drink the blood of goats?
- B. Can they come near to feed God?
- C. Can you send the rains?
- D. What is it that I need?

A:B:Ps:50

29. What does God tell them to fulfill (Ps. 50:14)?

- A. Their covenant
- B. Their vows
- C. Their duties
- D. Their promises

B:B:Ps:50

30. What type of offerings does God tell them to sacrifice (Ps. 50:14)?

- A. Burnt offerings
- B. Fellowship offerings
- C. Thank offerings
- D. Sin offerings

C:B:Ps:50

31. When does God say they should call on him (Ps. 50:15)?

- A. When the enemy draws near
- B. When distress has overwhelmed them
- C. In the season of repentance
- D. In their day of trouble

D:B:Ps:50

32. After the Lord delivers them how should they respond (Ps. 50:15)?

- A. They should turn to him
- B. They should praise him
- C. They should honor him
- D. They should thank him

C:B:Ps:50

33. What question does God ask the wicked (Ps. 50:16)?

- A. How can you enter my sanctuary?
- B. What right have you to recite my laws?
- C. How can you come into my courts?
- D. What right do you have to offer praise?

B:B:Ps:50

34. What question does God ask the wicked (Ps. 50:16)?

- A. What right have you to take my covenant on your lips?
- B. How can you enter my sanctuary with unclean hands?
- C. How can you come into my courts with violence in your hearts?
- D. What right do you have to offer praise?

A:B:Ps:50

35. What do the wicked hate (Ps. 50:17)?

- A. God's ways
- B. God's instruction
- C. God's wisdom
- D. God's law

B:B:Ps:50

36. What do the wicked cast behind them (Ps. 50:17)?

- A. God's ways

- B. God's people
- C. God's words
- D. God's law

C:B:Ps:50

37. Who do the wicked join in with (Ps. 50:18)?

- A. An idolater
- B. A blasphemer
- C. A murderer
- D. A thief

D:B:Ps:50

38. With whom do the wicked throw in their lot (Ps. 50:18)?

- A. Idolaters
- B. Blasphemers
- C. Adulterers
- D. Murderers

C:B:Ps:50

39. What do the wicked use for evil (Ps. 50:19)?

- A. Their heart
- B. Their mouth
- C. Their hands
- D. Their lips

B:B:Ps:50

40. What do the wicked harness their tongue for (Ps. 50:19)?

- A. Deceit
- B. Slander
- C. Violence
- D. Plottings

A:B:Ps:50

41. Who do the wicked testify against (Ps. 50:20)?

- A. Their king
- B. Their brother
- C. Their neighbor
- D. Their parents

B:B:Ps:50

42. Who do the wicked slander against (Ps. 50:20)?

- A. Their wife
- B. Their father and mother
- C. Their own mother's son
- D. Their father's brother

C:B:Ps:50

43. When the wicked did things and God was silent what did they conclude (Ps. 50:21)?

- A. God had forgotten

- B. God had forsaken his people
- C. God had abandoned the righteous
- D. God was exactly like they were

D:B:Ps:50

44. What does God now set before the wicked (Ps. 50:21)?

- A. His laws
- B. His judgments
- C. His accusations
- D. His punishments

C:B:Ps:50

45. Who does God call on to consider this (Ps. 50:22)?

- A. Those who seek violence
- B. Those who forget God
- C. Those who turn away from God
- D. Those who turn to idols

B:B:Ps:50

46. If those who forget God do not consider this what will God do (Ps. 50:22)?

- A. Tear them to pieces
- B. Reject them
- C. Not listen to their prayers
- D. Abandon them to the pit

A:B:Ps:50

47. When God tears those who forget him in pieces what will not happen (Ps. 50:22)?

- A. They will not turn to God
- B. No one will rescue them
- C. Their sins will condemn them
- D. They will perish forever

B:B:Ps:50

48. Who honors God (Ps. 50:23)?

- A. Those who walk in God's ways
- B. Those who meditate on his word
- C. Those who sacrifice thank offerings
- D. Those who keep his covenant

C:B:Ps:50

49. To whom will God show his salvation (Ps. 50:23)?

- A. The upright
- B. The righteous
- C. The needy
- D. The blameless

D:B:Ps:50

Psalm 51

1. What is the setting for Ps. 51 according to the title (Ps. 51)?

- A. After David fled from Saul in the desert
- B. After David's sin with Bathsheba
- C. When Shimei came against David
- D. When David brought the ark into Jerusalem

B:B:Ps:51

2. Who was the prophet that confronted David after his sin with Bathsheba (Ps. 51)?

- A. Iddo
- B. Huldah
- C. Nathan
- D. Gad

C:B:Ps:51

3. The Psalmist requests what from God as he opens the Psalm (Ps. 51:1)?

- A. To rescue him from his enemies
- B. To deliver him from the wicked
- C. To display his greatness
- D. To have mercy on him

D:B:Ps:51

4. Based on what does the Psalmist ask for God's mercy (Ps. 51:1)?

- A. Based on God's great grace
- B. Based on his confession of sin
- C. Based on God's unfailing love
- D. Based on God's desire to forgive

C:B:Ps:51

5. The Psalmist asks that what should happen to his transgressions (Ps. 51:1)?

- A. They be cast into the sea
- B. They be blotted out
- C. They be forgiven
- D. They be separated from him as far as the east is from the west

B:B:Ps:51

6. What does the Psalmist ask will happen to his iniquity (Ps. 51:2)?

- A. It is washed away
- B. It be cast into the sea
- C. It be blotted out
- D. It be separated from him as far as the east is from the west

A:B:Ps:51

7. What is always before the Psalmist (Ps. 51:3)?

- A. His iniquity
- B. His sin
- C. His transgressions
- D. His faults

B:B:Ps:51

8. What does the Psalmist know (Ps. 51:3)?

- A. His sin
- B. His iniquity
- C. His transgressions
- D. His faults

C:B:Ps:51

9. What had the Psalmist done in the sight of God (Ps. 51:4)?

- A. Sin
- B. Adultery
- C. Murder
- D. Evil

D:B:Ps:51

10. How does the Psalmist confess his sin to God (Ps. 51:4)?

- A. Against myself have I sinned
- B. Against the people of Israel I have sinned
- C. Against you [God] only have I sinned
- D. Against Bathsheba have I sinned

C:B:Ps:51

11. Why does the Psalmist confess the evil he has done in God's sight (Ps. 51:4)?

- A. So God would forgive him
- B. So God would be justified when he judges
- C. So many would not fall away because of his sin
- D. So that Israel would confess their evil to God

B:B:Ps:51

12. When did the Psalmist say his problem with sin began (Ps. 51:5)?

- A. From when his mother conceived him
- B. When he lusted after Bathsheba
- C. When he murdered Uriah
- D. When he harbored evil in his heart

A:B:Ps:51

13. What did God desire even in the womb (Ps. 51:6)?

- A. Truth
- B. Faithfulness
- C. Righteousness
- D. Goodness

B:B:Ps:51

14. What did God teach the Psalmist in that secret place of his mother's womb (Ps. 51:6)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Wisdom
- D. Justice

C:B:Ps:51

15. With what does the Psalmist wish to be cleansed (Ps. 51:7)?

- A. With blood
- B. With hyssop
- C. With soap
- D. With flowing water

B:B:Ps:51

16. What will happen when the Psalmist is washed by God (Ps. 51:7)?

- A. He will be whiter than snow
- B. He will be cleaner than a whistle
- C. He will be forgiven forever
- D. He will be free of uncleanness

A:B:Ps:51

17. What does the Psalmist desire to hear (Ps. 51:8)?

- A. Singing and praise
- B. Joy and gladness
- C. The declaration of his cleansing
- D. Shouts of freedom

B:B:Ps:51

18. What does the Psalmist want to rejoice (Ps. 51:8)?

- A. His mouth
- B. His lips
- C. His bones
- D. His heart

C:B:Ps:51

19. What does the Psalmist ask God to do in regard to his sin (Ps. 51:9)?

- A. God should forget it
- B. God should turn his back on it
- C. God should cleanse it with blood
- D. God should hide his face from it

D:B:Ps:51

20. What does the Psalmist ask God to do with his iniquity (Ps. 51:9)?

- A. Forget it
- B. Pardon it
- C. Blot it out
- D. Wash it away

C:B:Ps:51

21. What does the Psalmist ask God to create in him (Ps. 51:10)?

- A. A new heart
- B. A clean heart
- C. A good heart
- D. A blameless heart

B:B:Ps:51

22. What does the Psalmist ask to be renewed within him (Ps. 51:10)?

- A. A steadfast spirit
- B. A faithful spirit
- C. A upright spirit
- D. A wise spirit

A:B:Ps:51

23. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 51:11)?

- A. Let him go down into the pit
- B. Cast him away from his presence
- C. Turn his back on him
- D. Refuse to let him enter the sanctuary

B:B:Ps:51

24. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 51:11)?

- A. Judge the people of Israel because of him
- B. Reject his sacrifices to him
- C. Take his Holy Spirit from him
- D. Refuse to let him enter the sanctuary

C:B:Ps:51

25. What does the Psalmist ask to be restored to him (Ps. 51:12)?

- A. His crown and throne over Israel
- B. The anointing of the Holy Spirit
- C. A heart to pursue God
- D. The joy of his salvation

D:B:Ps:51

26. What does the Psalmist ask God to grant to sustain him (Ps. 51:12)?

- A. A new beginning
- B. A humble spirit
- C. A willing spirit
- D. A clean spirit

C:B:Ps:51

27. If God grants the Psalmist his wish who will he teach (Ps. 51:13)?

- A. The nations
- B. Transgressors
- C. The wicked
- D. All Israel

B:B:Ps:51

28. If God grants the Psalmist his wish what will sinners do (Ps. 51:13)?

- A. Turn back to God
- B. Repent
- C. Confess their sins
- D. Ask for forgiveness

A:B:Ps:51

29. From what does the Psalmist ask to be delivered (Ps. 51:14)?

- A. From the hand of his enemy
- B. From the guilt of bloodshed
- C. From the consequences of his sin
- D. From the shame that had come upon him

B:B:Ps:51

30. If God delivers the Psalmist from the guilt of bloodshed what will he do (Ps. 51:14)?

- A. Shout to God for joy
- B. Proclaim God's greatness among the nations
- C. Sing of God's righteousness
- D. Praise God for his unfailing love

C:B:Ps:51

31. If God opens his lips what will the mouth of the Psalmist declare (Ps. 51:15)?

- A. He is great
- B. He is good
- C. His faithfulness
- D. His praise

D:B:Ps:51

32. What does God not delight in (Ps. 51:16)?

- A. The prayers of sinners
- B. Feasts
- C. Sacrifice
- D. Evildoers

C:B:Ps:51

33. In what does God not take pleasure (Ps. 51:16)?

- A. Feasts
- B. Burnt offerings
- C. Vows
- D. Fasting

B:B:Ps:51

34. What is the Psalmist's sacrifice to God (Ps. 51:17)?

- A. A broken spirit
- B. To do justice
- C. A humble heart
- D. A voice of praise

A:B:Ps:51

35. What will God not despise (Ps. 51:17)?

- A. The pure in heart
- B. A contrite heart
- C. A blameless mouth
- D. A whole heart

B:B:Ps:51

36. What does the Psalmist ask God to prosper (Ps. 51:18)?

- A. Israel
- B. Judah
- C. Zion
- D. His way

C:B:Ps:51

37. How does the Psalmist describe the prospering of Zion by God (Ps. 51:18)?

- A. Its enemies being defeated
- B. Its gates being restored
- C. Its temple being rebuilt
- D. Its walls being built up

D:B:Ps:51

38. When the walls of Zion are in what will God delight (Ps. 51:19)?

- A. His people Israel
- B. The vows of the blameless
- C. The sacrifices of the righteous
- D. The offerings of the upright

C:B:Ps:51

39. When God delights in the sacrifices of the righteous what will be offered on the altar (Ps. 51:19)?

- A. Sheep
- B. Bulls
- C. Goats
- D. A whole heart

B:B:Ps:51

Psalm 52

1. From the title who told Saul where David was (Ps. 52)?

- A. Abner the Gileadite
- B. Achish the Philistine
- C. Doeg the Edomite
- D. Shimei the Saulide

C:B:Ps:52

2. From the title where did Doeg tell Saul David had gone (Ps. 52)?

- A. To Mount Zion in Jerusalem
- B. To the house of Ahimelek
- C. To the land of Achish
- D. To Ziklag in the Negev

B:B:Ps:52

3. Of what does the "mighty hero" boast (Ps. 52:1)?

- A. Evil
- B. Wickedness
- C. Violence
- D. Oppression

A:B:Ps:52

4. What was the "mighty hero" in the eyes of God (Ps. 52:1)?

- A. A fallen leaf
- B. A disgrace
- C. Chaff blown in the wind
- D. Mere dust

B:B:Ps:52

5. What did the "mighty hero" practice (Ps. 52:2)?

- A. Slander
- B. Violence
- C. Deceit
- D. Treachery

C:B:Ps:52

6. What does the tongue of the "mighty hero" plot (Ps. 52:2)?

- A. Treachery
- B. Violence
- C. Snares
- D. Destruction

D:B:Ps:52

7. What is the tongue of the "mighty one" like (Ps. 52:2)?

- A. A snake
- B. An arrow
- C. A sharpened razor
- D. A double-edged sword

C:B:Ps:52

8. What does the "mighty one" love over good (Ps. 52:3)?

- A. Wrongdoing
- B. Evil
- C. Wickedness
- D. Oppression

B:B:Ps:52

9. Over what does the "mighty one" love falsehood (Ps. 52:3)?

- A. Speaking the truth
- B. Righteousness
- C. Words of encouragement
- D. Justice in the gates

A:B:Ps:52

10. What does the "mighty one" love (Ps. 52:4)?

- A. The corruption of power
- B. Every harmful word
- C. Every plot against the righteous
- D. The sword

B:B:Ps:52

11. What does the Psalmist call the "mighty one" (Ps. 52:4)?

- A. A wicked heart
- B. A blood thirsty avenger
- C. A deceitful tongue
- D. A violent hand

C:B:Ps:52

12. What will God bring the "mighty one" down to (Ps. 52:5)?

- A. The valley of the shadow of death
- B. The dust of death
- C. The pit
- D. Everlasting ruin

D:B:Ps:52

13. From where will God pluck the "mighty one" (Ps. 52:5)?

- A. His wicked way
- B. His fortress
- C. His tent
- D. The city gate

C:B:Ps:52

14. From what will the "mighty one" be uprooted (Ps. 52:5)?

- A. The assembly of the righteous
- B. The land of the living
- C. The soil of prosperity
- D. The goodness of the land

B:B:Ps:52

15. Who will laugh at the "mighty one" (Ps. 52:6)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright
- C. The oppressed
- D. The needy

A:B:Ps:52

16. When the righteous see the "mighty one" uprooted what will be their response (Ps. 52:6)?

- A. To reflect
- B. To fear
- C. To remember
- D. To consider

B:B:Ps:52

17. What does the righteous note as the major flaw of the "mighty one" (Ps. 52:7)?

- A. His arrogance blinded him
- B. He did not consider the ways of the Lord
- C. He did not make God his stronghold
- D. He did not fear the Lord in all his ways

C:B:Ps:52

18. What did the "mighty one" trust in (Ps. 52:7)?

- A. His own understanding
- B. His strength and might
- C. His lies
- D. His wealth

D:B:Ps:52

19. How did the "mighty one" grow strong (Ps. 52:7)?

- A. By plot against others
- B. By disparaging others
- C. By destroying others
- D. By slandering others

C:B:Ps:52

20. How does the Psalmist describe himself in contrast to the "mighty one" (Ps. 52:8)?

- A. Like a flower of the field
- B. Like an olive tree
- C. Like a cedar tree
- D. Like an oak

B:B:Ps:52

21. Where did the Psalmist see himself flourishing (Ps. 52:8)?

- A. In the house of God
- B. In the Lord's garden
- C. On Zion
- D. In the gates of Jerusalem

A:B:Ps:52

22. In what does the Psalmist trust forever (Ps. 52:8)?

- A. God's faithfulness
- B. God's unfailing love
- C. God's great compassion
- D. God's mercy

B:B:Ps:52

23. For what will the Psalmist always praise God (Ps. 52:9)?

- A. For his deliverance
- B. For his faithfulness
- C. For what he has done
- D. For his mighty acts of old

C:B:Ps:52

24. Where will the Psalmist praise God for what he had done (Ps. 52:9)?

- A. In the assembly of the righteous
- B. In the great congregation
- C. In the midst of Israel
- D. In the presence of God's faithful people

D:B:Ps:52

25. In what will the Psalmist hope (Ps. 52:9)?

- A. In God's deliverance
- B. In God's works
- C. In God's name
- D. In God's word

C:B:Ps:52

26. What does the Psalmist say God's name is (Ps. 52:9)?

- A. True
- B. Good
- C. Great
- D. Faithful

B:B:Ps:52

Psalm 53

1. What does the fool say in his heart (Ps. 53:1)?

- A. Who is like God?
- B. There is no God
- C. God is sleeping
- D. Does God really know?

B:B:Ps:53

2. Who says, "There is no God" (Ps. 53:1)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The evildoer
- C. The fool
- D. The unfaithful

C:B:Ps:53

3. What are the ways of the fool (Ps. 53:1)?

- A. Rocky
- B. Sinful
- C. Violent
- D. Vile

D:B:Ps:53

4. Who does good (Ps. 53:1)?

- A. Those who seek the Lord
- B. The blameless
- C. No one
- D. The righteous

C:B:Ps:53

5. From where does God look on all mankind (Ps. 53:2)?

- A. From his sanctuary
- B. From heaven
- C. From Zion
- D. From his holy temple

B:B:Ps:53

6. For what does God look down on mankind from heaven to see (Ps. 53:2)?

- A. If there are any who understand
- B. If there are any who are wise
- C. If there are any who are faithful
- D. If there are any who are holy

A:B:Ps:53

7. For what does God look down on mankind from heaven to see (Ps. 53:2)?

- A. If there are any who walk in his ways
- B. If there are any who seek God
- C. If there are any who are faithful
- D. If there are any who are blameless

B:B:Ps:53

8. What has everyone done (Ps. 53:3)?

- A. Run after other gods
- B. Rejected the way of life
- C. Turned away
- D. Rebelled against God

C:B:Ps:53

9. What have all become (Ps. 53:3)?

- A. Wicked
- B. Vile
- C. Evil
- D. Corrupt

D:B:Ps:53

10. What do the evildoers do (Ps. 53:4)?

- A. Violence in the streets
- B. Reject the ways of God
- C. Eat God's people like bread
- D. Cast the poor aside like dung

C:B:Ps:53

11. What do the evildoers never do (Ps. 53:4)?

- A. Fear the Lord
- B. Call upon God
- C. Seek God's face
- D. Walk in the ways of righteousness

B:B:Ps:53

12. With what are evildoers overwhelmed (Ps. 53:5)?

- A. Dread
- B. Violence
- C. Silence
- D. Injustice

A:B:Ps:53

13. Who does God despise (Ps. 53:5)?

- A. Those who turned away from the paths of righteousness
- B. Those who attacked God's people
- C. Those who are wicked
- D. Those who ran over the poor with their chariots

B:B:Ps:53

14. What did God do to those that attacked God's people (Ps. 53:5)?

- A. Left them to their own schemes
- B. Sent famine on their land
- C. Scattered their bones
- D. Drowned them in a flood

C:B:Ps:53

15. What did the Psalmist do to the evildoers (Ps. 53:5)?

- A. Prayed for them
- B. Triumphed over them
- C. Drove them out of their city
- D. Put them to shame

D:B:Ps:53

16. Where does the Psalmist see salvation coming from (Ps. 53:6)?

- A. Heaven
- B. From the temple
- C. Out of Zion
- D. From the throne

C:B:Ps:53

17. When will Jacob rejoice and Israel be glad (Ps. 53:6)?

- A. When God give victory to Israel
- B. When God restores his people
- C. When God redeems those who fear him
- D. When God comes to Zion

B:B:Ps:53

18. What will Israel do when God restores his people (Ps. 53:6)?

- A. Be glad
- B. Shout for joy
- C. Come to Zion
- D. Clap their hands

A:B:Ps:53

19. In the title Psalm 53 is directed to be done "According to _____ (Ps. 53)?

- A. Gittith
- B. Mahalath
- C. Miktam
- D. Lyre

B:B:Ps:53

Psalm 54

1. In the title, what is Psalm 54 labeled as (Ps. 54)?

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Gittith
- C. An Asaph
- D. Maskil

D:B:Ps:54

2. How does the title designate the setting of Psalm 54 (Ps. 54)?

- A. When Doeg the Edomite had killed the priests
- B. When David had sinned with Bathsheba
- C. When the Ziphites went to Saul about David
- D. When David was pursued by Absalom his son

C:B:Ps:54

3. By what means does the Psalmist request that God save him (Ps. 54:1)?

- A. By his strong arm
- B. By his name
- C. By his heavenly bow
- D. By his outstretched hand

B:B:Ps:54

4. What does the Psalmist ask God to do with his might (Ps. 54:1)?

- A. Vindicate him
- B. Rescue him
- C. Redeem him
- D. Forgive him

A:B:Ps:54

5. What does the Psalmist request that God hear (Ps. 54:2)?

- A. His song
- B. His prayer
- C. His shout
- D. His plea

B:B:Ps:54

6. To what does the Psalmist request that God listen (Ps. 54:2)?

- A. The clapping of his hands
- B. The song of his heart
- C. The words of his mouth
- D. The cry of his soul

C:B:Ps:54

7. How does the Psalmist describe those who are attacking him (Ps. 54:3)?

- A. Violent
- B. Wicked
- C. Treacherous
- D. Arrogant

D:B:Ps:54

8. Who are trying to kill the Psalmist (Ps. 54:3)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. The wicked
- C. Ruthless people
- D. Treacherous people

C:B:Ps:54

9. How does the Psalmist describe those who are attacking him (Ps. 54:3)?

- A. People with malice in their hearts
- B. People without regard for God
- C. Treacherous people plotting against him
- D. Violent people with no regard for life

B:B:Ps:54

10. What does the Psalmist say the Lord does for him (Ps. 54:4)?

- A. Sustains him
- B. Delivers him
- C. Rescues him
- D. Redeems him

A:B:Ps:54

11. The Psalmist says God is his _____ (Ps. 54:4)

- A. Savior
- B. Help
- C. Deliverer
- D. Rock

B:B:Ps:54

12. Who does the Psalmist say evil should recoil on (Ps. 54:5)?

- A. Those plotting against him
- B. Those attacking him
- C. Those who slander him
- D. Those trying to kill him

C:B:Ps:54

13. In or by what does the Psalmist ask God to destroy those who slander him (Ps. 54:5)?

- A. In his fury
- B. In his wrath
- C. In his righteousness
- D. In his faithfulness

D:B:Ps:54

14. What does the Psalmist say he will offer up to God (Ps. 54:6)?

- A. A thank offering
- B. A burnt offering
- C. A freewill offering
- D. A vow offering

C:B:Ps:54

15. Why will the Psalmist praise the name of the Lord (Ps. 54:6)?

- A. Because it is everlasting
- B. Because it is good
- C. Because it delivered him
- D. Because it is a fortress

B:B:Ps:554

16. From what has the Lord delivered the Psalmist (Ps. 54:7)?

- A. All his troubles
- B. All his enemies
- C. All the nations
- D. All the wicked

A:B:Ps:54

17. How did the Psalmist's eyes look on his foes (Ps. 54:7)?

- A. In vengeance
- B. In triumph
- C. In uprightness
- D. In joy

B:B:Ps:54

Psalm 55

1. How is Psalm 55 labelled in the title (Ps. 55)

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Gittith
- C. Maskil
- D. An Asaph

C:B:Ps:55

2. The Psalmist calls on the Lord to do all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 55:1)

- A. Listen to his prayer
- B. Be not far from him
- C. Hear and answer him
- D. Do not ignore his plea

B:B:Ps:55

3. How is the Psalmist feeling as Psalm 55 opens (Ps. 55:2)

- A. His thoughts trouble him
- B. He is fearful of the enemy
- C. He is tired of crying out
- D. He is in despair

A:B:Ps:55

4. What are making the Psalmist feel distraught (Ps. 55:3)?

- A. Because he is sick of soul
- B. Because of what the enemy is saying
- C. Because the foes have surrounded him
- D. Because of the traps of the enemy

B:B:Ps:55

5. What are making the Psalmist feel distraught (Ps. 55:3)?

- A. Because he is sick of soul
- B. Because the foes have surrounded him
- C. Because of the threats of the wicked
- D. Because of the traps of the enemy

C:B:Ps:55

6. What do the wicked bring down on the Psalmist (Ps. 55:3)?

- A. Despair
- B. A hammer on his head
- C. Plots
- D. Suffering

D:B:Ps:55

7. What do the wicked do to the Psalmist (Ps. 55:3)?

- A. Lay a trap for him
- B. Surround him
- C. Assail him in anger
- D. Gnash their teeth at him

C:B:Ps:55

8. What have fallen on the Psalmist (Ps. 55:4)?

- A. The slander of the wicked
- B. Terrors of death
- C. Rocks thrown from a wall
- D. Sickness and despair

B:B:Ps:55

9. What has beset the Psalmist (Ps. 55:5)?

- A. Fear and trembling
- B. Terror on every side
- C. Sickness and sadness
- D. Betrayal and treachery

A:B:Ps:55

10. What has overwhelmed the Psalmist (Ps. 55:5)?

- A. Sickness
- B. Horror
- C. Betrayal
- D. Disease

B:B:Ps:55

11. What does the Psalmist want to get away from his situation (Ps. 55:6)?

- A. A fortress tower
- B. Legs of a deer
- C. Wings of a dove
- D. Strength of a lion

C:B:Ps:55

12. When would the Psalmist be at rest (Ps. 55:6)?

- A. After he runs away
- B. After he turns away
- C. After God delivers him
- D. After he flies away

D:B:Ps:55

13. Where would the Psalmist flee far away and stay (Ps. 55:7)?

- A. In the cleft of the rock
- B. Into a mountain cave
- C. In the desert
- D. In the fortress

C:B:Ps:55

14. To where would the Psalmist hurry (Ps. 55:8)?

- A. To his hiding place
- B. To his place of shelter
- C. To his palace
- D. To his fortress

B:B:Ps:55

15. Away from what would the Psalmist hurry (Ps. 55:8)?

- A. From tempest and storm
- B. From fire and rain
- C. From sickness and disease
- D. From death and destruction

A:B:Ps:55

16. What does the Psalmist see in the city (Ps. 55:9)?

- A. Death and destruction
- B. Violence and strife
- C. Famine and disease
- D. War and plunder

B:B:Ps:55

17. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord to do to the wicked (Ps. 55:9)?

- A. Frustrate them
- B. Turn them back
- C. Confuse them
- D. Destroy them

C:B:Ps:55

18. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord to do to the wicked (Ps. 55:9)?

- A. Frustrate them
- B. Turn them back
- C. Destroy them
- D. Confound their words

D:B:Ps:55

19. Where do the wicked prowl about (Ps. 55:10)?

- A. In the shadows
- B. In the alleys of the city
- C. On the city walls
- D. In the streets of the city

C:B:Ps:55

20. What are within the city (Ps. 55:10)?

- A. Death and destruction
- B. Malice and abuse
- C. Famine and disease
- D. Plague and plunder

B:B:Ps:55

21. What is a work in the city (Ps. 55:11)?

- A. Destructive forces
- B. Evil-doers
- C. Death and despair
- D. The wicked

A:B:Ps:55

22. What is true of threats and lies in the city (Ps. 55:11)?

- A. They are heralded from its walls

- B. They never leave its streets
- C. They rule from its palaces
- D. They are trumpeted in its festivals

B:B:Ps:55

23. What would be the Psalmist's response if the enemy insulted him (Ps. 55:12)?

- A. He could dismiss it
- B. He could ignore it
- C. He could endure it
- D. He could face it

C:B:Ps:55

24. What could the Psalmist do if a foe were rising against him (Ps. 55:12)?

- A. He could flee
- B. He could sail away
- C. He could defend himself
- D. He could hide

D:B:Ps:55

25. How does the Psalmist describe the person who betrayed him (Ps. 55:13)?

- A. A brother
- B. A betrayer like Balaam
- C. A man like himself
- D. A blameless man

C:B:Ps:55

26. How does the Psalmist describe the person who betrayed him (Ps. 55:13)?

- A. A brother
- B. His companion
- C. His servant
- D. A blameless man

B:B:Ps:55

27. Where had the betrayer and the Psalmist walked together (Ps. 55:14)?

- A. Among the worshippers
- B. On the path of the righteous
- C. In their courtyards
- D. In the streets of the city

A:B:Ps:55

28. Where had the Psalmist and his betrayer enjoyed sweet fellowship (Ps. 55:14)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. At the house of God
- C. In the palace
- D. In the streets of the city

B:B:Ps:55

29. What does the Psalmist wish would surprise his enemies (Ps. 55:15)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Sickness

- C. Death
- D. Tragedy

C:B:Ps:55

30. Where does the Psalmist want his enemies to go alive (Ps. 55:15)?

- A. To the camp of their enemies
- B. To shame and disgrace
- C. To the valley of the shadow of death
- D. To the realm of the dead

D:B:Ps:55

31. What finds lodging among the Psalmist's enemies (Ps. 55:15)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Arrogance
- C. Evil
- D. Violence

C:B:Ps:55

32. After the Psalmist calls to God what happens (Ps. 55:16)?

- A. The Lord destroys his enemy
- B. The Lord saves him
- C. The Lord redeems him
- D. The Lord directs him

B:B:Ps:55

33. The Psalmist cries out to God in distress at all of the following times EXCEPT (Ps. 55:17)?

- A. Morning
- B. Noon
- C. Night
- D. Evening

C:B:Ps:55

34. What does the Psalmist do morning, noon and evening (Ps. 55:17)?

- A. Laments his sin
- B. Cries out in distress
- C. Trusts in the Lord
- D. Hears his enemy's plots

B:B:Ps:55

35. What does God do for the Psalmist (Ps. 55:17)?

- A. He hears him
- B. He sees him
- C. He vindicates him
- D. He forgives him

A:B:Ps:55

36. From what does the Lord rescue the Psalmist (Ps. 55:18)?

- A. From the hand of his enemy
- B. From the battle waged against him

- C. From the mouth of the one who betrayed him
- D. From the fangs of his foes

B:B:Ps:55

37. What is true of God from of old (Ps. 55:19)?

- A. He is good
- B. He is eternal
- C. He is enthroned
- D. He is righteous

C:B:Ps:55

38. What does God not do (Ps. 55:19)?

- A. Pardon the wicked
- B. Forget the needy
- C. Lie
- D. Change

D:B:Ps:55

39. After God hears what will he do to the ones opposing the Psalmist (Ps. 55:19)?

- A. He will destroy them
- B. He will silence them
- C. He will humble them
- D. He will disgrace them

C:B:Ps:55

40. Why will the God humble those who oppose the Psalmist (Ps. 55:19)?

- A. Because they dishonor God
- B. Because they have no fear of God
- C. Because they have turned away from God
- D. Because they oppress the needy

B:B:Ps:55

42. What does the Psalmist's companion violate (Ps. 55:20)?

- A. His covenant
- B. His word
- C. His trust
- D. His friends

A:B:Ps:55

43. What is the talk of the Psalmist's companion compared to (Ps. 55:21)?

- A. Dung
- B. Butter
- C. Silk
- D. A snake

B:B:Ps:55

44. Who does the Psalmist's companion attack (Ps. 55:20)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The righteous
- C. His friends

D. His opponents

C:B:Ps:55

45. What is in the heart of the Psalmist's companion (Ps. 55:21)?

- A. Love
- B. Treachery
- C. Violence
- D. War

D:B:Ps:55

46. What are the words of the Psalmist's companion (Ps. 55:21)?

- A. Arrows
- B. Spears
- C. Swords
- D. Pits

C:B:Ps:55

47. What should one cast on the Lord (Ps. 55:22)?

- A. One's hopes
- B. One's cares
- C. One's anxiety
- D. One's fears

B:B:Ps:55

48. What will the Lord never let happen to the righteous (Ps. 55:22)?

- A. They will not be shaken
- B. They will not be disappointed
- C. They will not be forsaken
- D. They will not be forgotten

A:B:Ps:55

49. What will God do to the wicked (Ps. 55:23)?

- A. He will humble them
- B. He will bring them down to the pit
- C. He will send them away empty
- D. He will cast them to the wind as chaff

B:B:Ps:55

50. Who will not live out their lives (Ps. 55:23)?

- A. The wicked and evildoers
- B. The violent and unfaithful
- C. The bloodthirsty and deceitful
- D. The treacherous and liars

C:B:Ps:55

51. In the end, how does the Psalmist describe his relationship with God (Ps. 55:23)?

- A. He will fear the Lord
- B. He will praise the Lord
- C. He will thank God

D. He will trust in God
D:B:Ps:55

Psalm 56

1. To what tune does the title of Psalm 56 say it is to be played to (Ps. 56)?

- A. Tune of the "Lilies"
- B. Tune of the "Do Not Destroy"
- C. Tune of "A Dove on Distant Oaks"
- D. Tune of "A En Gedi Waterfalls"

C:B:Ps:56

2. Psalm 56 is labeled a _____ in the title (Ps. 56)

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Gittith
- C. Maskil
- D. An Asaph

A:B:Ps:56

3. The historical setting of the Psalm in the title suggests which of the following (Ps. 56)?

- A. When David fled from his son Absalom
- B. When David went to Ahimelek the priest of Nob
- C. When Saul to the desert to kill David
- D. When the Philistines seized him in Gath

D:B:Ps:56

4. With what request does the Psalmist open Psalm 56 with (Ps. 56:1)?

- A. God would protect him
- B. God would forgive his sin
- C. God would be merciful to him
- D. God would awake and rescue him

C:B:Ps:56

5. What do the Psalmists enemies do all day long (Ps. 56:1)?

- A. Make plots against him
- B. Press their attack
- C. Seek his life
- D. Surround him

B:B:Ps:56

6. Who is in hot pursuit of the Psalmist (Ps. 56:1)?

- A. His enemies
- B. His foes
- C. The wicked
- D. Evildoers

A:B:Ps:56

7. What do the Psalmists' adversaries do all day long (Ps. 56:2)?

- A. Make plots against him
- B. Pursue him
- C. Seek his life
- D. Surround him

B:B:Ps:56

8. In what are many attacking the Psalmist (Ps. 56:2)?

- A. In their anger
- B. In their treachery
- C. In their pride
- D. In their deceit

C:B:Ps:56

9. When does the Psalmist put his trust in God (Ps. 56:3)?

- A. When his enemy draws near
- B. When he is surrounded by foes
- C. When he is anxious
- D. When he is afraid

D:B:Ps:56

10. What does the Psalmist praise (Ps. 56:4)?

- A. God's works
- B. God's goodness
- C. God's word
- D. God's greatness

C:B:Ps:56

11. What accompanies the Psalmist's trust in God (Ps. 56:4, 11)?

- A. He is confident
- B. He is not afraid
- C. He can sleep
- D. He is secure

B:B:Ps:56

12. What rhetorical question does the Psalmist raise when he trusts in God (Ps. 56:4, 11)?

- A. What can mere mortals do to me?
- B. Who is like the Lord?
- C. Can he who made the world not deliver me?
- D. Does he who made the eye not see?

A:B:Ps:56

13. What do the enemies do all day long (Ps. 56:5)?

- A. Plot against the Psalmist
- B. Twist the Psalmist's words
- C. Try to entrap the Psalmist
- D. Slander the Psalmist

B:B:Ps:56

14. The enemies do all of the following hoping to take the Psalmist's life EXCEPT (Ps. 56:6)?

- A. Conspire
- B. Lurk
- C. Plot

D. Watch his steps

C:B:Ps:56

15. Why does the Psalmist not want his enemies to escape (Ps. 56:7)?

- A. Because of the violence they have committed
- B. Because of their hatred
- C. Because of their plotting against him
- D. Because of their wickedness

D:B:Ps:56

16. Who does the Psalmist want brought down (Ps. 56:7)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. Evildoers
- C. The nations
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:56

17. What does the Psalmist want God to do in his anger (Ps. 56:7)?

- A. Frustrate the plans of his foes
- B. Bring the nations down
- C. Destroy the wicked
- D. Judge the unfaithful

B:B:Ps:56

18. What does the Psalmist ask to be recorded (Ps. 56:8)?

- A. His agony
- B. His fear
- C. His pain
- D. His plea

A:B:Ps:56

19. What does the Psalmist ask to be listed on a scroll (Ps. 56:8)?

- A. His pleas
- B. His tears
- C. His terrors
- D. His enemies

B:B:Ps:56

20. What will happen when the Psalmist calls for help (Ps. 56:9)?

- A. His cry will be heard
- B. His misery will be banished
- C. His enemies will turn back
- D. His foes will be defeated

C:B:Ps:56

21. What will the Psalmist know when his enemies turn back (Ps. 56:9)?

- A. That God has heard his cry
- B. That God loves him
- C. That God has rescued him
- D. That God is for him

D:B:Ps:56

22. What does the Psalmist praise (Ps. 56:10)?

- A. God's justice
- B. The mighty deeds of God
- C. The Lord's word
- D. The deliverance of the Lord

C:B:Ps:56

23. What will the Psalmist present to God (Ps. 56:12)?

- A. His tithes and offerings
- B. Thank offerings
- C. Burnt offerings
- D. A sacrifice of praise

B:B:Ps:56

24. What is the Psalmist under in relation to God (Ps. 56:12)?

- A. Vows
- B. A curse
- C. A blessing
- D. His word

A:B:Ps:56

25. What has God delivered the Psalmist from (Ps. 56:13)?

- A. Snares
- B. Death
- C. Violence
- D. Shame

B:B:Ps:56

26. What has God delivered the Psalmist from (Ps. 56:13)?

- A. Slander
- B. Snares
- C. Stumbling
- D. Shame

C:B:Ps:56

27. In what will the Psalmist walk before God (Ps. 56:13)?

- A. The favor is his face
- B. The path of the righteous
- C. A white robe
- D. The light of life

D:B:Ps:56

28. What does the Psalmist see himself doing having had God deliver him from death (Ps. 5:13)?

- A. Sing a new song
- B. Shouting to God for joy
- C. Walking before God
- D. Praising God

C:B:Ps:56

Psalm 57

1. To what tune does the title of Psalm 57 say it is to be played to (Ps. 57)?

- A. Tune of the "Lilies"
- B. Tune of the "Do Not Destroy"
- C. Tune of "A Dove on Distant Oaks"
- D. Tune of "A En Gedi Waterfalls"

B:B:Ps:57

2. Psalm 57 is labeled a _____ in the title (Ps. 57)

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Gittith
- C. Maskil
- D. An Asaph

A:B:Ps:57

3. The historical setting of the Psalm in the title suggests which of the following (Ps. 57)?

- A. When David fled from his son Absalom
- B. When David went to Ahimelek the priest of Nob
- C. When David fled from Saul into a cave
- D. When the Philistines seized him in Gath

C:B:Ps:57

4. With what request does the Psalmist open Psalm 56 with (Ps. 57:1)?

- A. God would protect him
- B. God would forgive his sin
- C. God would awake and rescue him
- D. God would be merciful to him

D:B:Ps:57

5. On what basis does the Psalmist request for God's mercy (Ps. 57:1)?

- A. Because he is blameless
- B. Because he early seeks God's face
- C. Because he takes refuge in God
- D. Because he trusts in God

C:B:Ps:57

6. In what will the Psalmist take refuge (Ps. 57:1)?

- A. In the cleft of the rock
- B. In the shadow of God's wings
- C. By the altar on Mount Zion
- D. In the hollow of God's hand

B:B:Ps:57

7. For how long will the Psalmist take refuge in the shadow of God's wings (Ps. 57:1)?

- A. Until the disaster has passed
- B. Forever
- C. Until God answers his request

D. For all his life

A:B:Ps:57

8. After the Psalmist cries out to God Most High what does God do for him (Ps. 57:2)?

- A. He justifies him
- B. He vindicates him
- C. He delivers him
- D. He redeems him

B:B:Ps:57

9. To whom does the Psalmist cry out (Ps. 57:2)?

- A. El Shaddai
- B. The King Eternal
- C. God Most High
- D. Almighty God

C:B:Ps:57

10. Who does God rebuke (Ps. 57:3)?

- A. Those who have tormented the Psalmist
- B. Those who have oppressed the needy
- C. Those who lie in wait against the Psalmist
- D. Those who hotly pursue the Psalmist

D:B:Ps:57

11. What does God send forth (Ps. 57:3)?

- A. His mercy and forgiveness
- B. His compassion and kindness
- C. His love and faithfulness
- D. His justice and righteousness

C:B:Ps:57

12. From where does God send and save the Psalmist (Ps. 57:3)?

- A. From his throne
- B. From heaven
- C. From Zion
- D. From his Holy Mountain

B:B:Ps:57

13. What is the Psalmist in the midst of (Ps. 57:4)?

- A. Lions
- B. His enemies
- C. Dogs
- D. Trouble

A:B:Ps:57

14. Among whom is the Psalmist forced to dwell (Ps. 57:4)?

- A. Lions
- B. Ravenous beasts
- C. Dogs

- D. His enemies

B:B:Ps:57

15. What are the teeth of the men seen as lions like (Ps. 57:4)?

- A. Daggers and swords
- B. Nails and knives
- C. Spears and arrows
- D. Swords and spears

C:B:Ps:57

16. How are the tongues of men seen as lions described (Ps. 57:4)?

- A. Sharp as arrows
- B. As deadly as a spear
- C. As deceitful as a desert stream
- D. Sharp as swords

D:B:Ps:57

17. Above what does the Psalmist exclaim God is to be exalted (Ps. 57:5, 11)?

- A. Zion
- B. Mount Zaphon
- C. The heavens
- D. The nations

C:B:Ps:57

18. What does the Psalmist wish would be over all the earth (Ps. 57:5, 11)?

- A. God's greatness
- B. God's glory
- C. God's justice
- D. God's goodness

B:B:Ps:57

19. Where does the Psalmist wish God's glory will be manifest (Ps. 57:5, 11)?

- A. Over all the earth
- B. Over Zion
- C. Over Israel
- D. Over all the nations

A:B:Ps:57

20. What did the Psalmist's enemies spread for his feet (Ps. 57:6)?

- A. A trap
- B. A net
- C. A mat
- D. A pit

B:B:Ps:57

21. In what was the Psalmist bowed down (Ps. 57:6)?

- A. In humility
- B. In worship
- C. In distress
- D. In terror

C:B:Ps:57

22. What did the enemies do in the path for the Psalmist (Ps. 57:6)?

- A. Laid a trap
- B. Spread a net
- C. Lay in wait for him
- D. Dug a pit

D:B:Ps:57

23. What came back on the enemies of the Psalmist (Ps. 57:6)?

- A. They were tangled in their own net
- B. They were caught in their own slander
- C. They fell into the pit they had dug
- D. They were pierced by their own arrows

C:B:Ps:57

24. How does the Psalmist present his heart to God (Ps. 57:7)?

- A. As blameless
- B. As steadfast
- C. As trusting
- D. As humble

B:B:Ps:57

25. What does the Psalmist say he will do (Ps. 57:7)?

- A. He will sing and make music
- B. He will cry out to the Lord
- C. He will follow God all his days
- D. He will defend God's honor

A:B:Ps:57

26. The Psalmist calls all of the following to awaken EXCEPT (Ps. 57:8)

- A. Harp
- B. Those who sleep
- C. The dawn
- D. His soul

B:B:Ps:57

27. Where does the Psalmist vow to praise God (Ps. 57:9)?

- A. On Zion
- B. Among the great assembly
- C. Among the nations
- D. In the heavens

C:B:Ps:57

28. Among whom does the Psalmist vow to sing of God (Ps. 57:9)?

- A. Among the mountains
- B. Among the great assembly
- C. Among the heavenly hosts
- D. Among the peoples

D:B:Ps:57

29. Why will the Psalmist sing among the peoples (Ps. 57:10)?

- A. For God has done great things for him
- B. For God has rescued him
- C. For great is God's love
- D. For God is good

C:B:Ps:57

30. How far does God's love reach (Ps. 57:10)?

- A. To the ends of the earth
- B. To the heavens
- C. To the highest mountains
- D. From sea to shining sea

B:B:Ps:57

31. What reaches to the skies (Ps. 57:10)?

- A. God's faithfulness
- B. God's greatness
- C. God's salvation
- D. God's greatness

A:B:Ps:57

32. How far does God's faithfulness reach (Ps. 57:10)?

- A. To the ends of the earth
- B. To the skies
- C. To the highest mountains
- D. From sea to shining sea

B:B:Ps:57

Psalm 58

1. To what tune does the title of Psalm 58 say it is to be played to (Ps. 58)?

- A. Tune of the "Lilies"
- B. Tune of the "Do Not Destroy"
- C. Tune of "A Dove on Distant Oaks"
- D. Tune of "A En Gedi Waterfalls"

B:B:Ps:58

2. Psalm 58 is labeled a _____ in the title (Ps. 58)

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Gittith
- C. Maskil
- D. An Asaph

A:B:Ps:58

3. What does the Psalmist say on how the rulers speak (Ps. 58:1)?

- A. Righteously
- B. Justly
- C. Honestly
- D. Faithfully

B:B:Ps:58

4. The Psalmist questions whether the rulers judge how (Ps. 58:1)?

- A. With justice
- B. With faithfulness
- C. With equity
- D. With equality

C:B:Ps:58

5. What do the rulers devise in their hearts (Ps. 58:2)?

- A. Evil
- B. Oppression
- C. Wickedness
- D. Injustice

D:B:Ps:58

6. What do the hands of the rulers mete out (Ps. 58:2)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Oppression
- C. Violence
- D. Poverty

C:B:Ps:58

7. What do the wicked do from birth (Ps. 58:3)?

- A. Despise their parents
- B. Go astray
- C. Violence
- D. Unfaithfulness

B:B:Ps:58

8. What do the wicked do from the womb (Ps. 58:3)?

- A. Spread lies
- B. Oppress the poor
- C. Violence
- D. Plot evil

A:B:Ps:58

9. What has stopped its ears (Ps. 58:4)?

- A. A dog
- B. A cobra
- C. A lion
- D. An eagle

B:B:Ps:58

10. What is the speech of wicked rulers like (Ps. 58:4)?

- A. The howling of a dog
- B. Poison of an asp
- C. The venom of a snake
- D. The teeth of a lion

C:B:Ps:58

11. What will a cobra not heed (Ps. 58:5)?

- A. The directions of its master
- B. The path of righteousness
- C. The instruction of its trainer
- D. The tune of a charmer

D:B:Ps:58

12. What does the Psalmist call on God to break (Ps. 58:6)?

- A. Their crowns of gold
- B. Their thrones of ivory
- C. Their teeth
- D. Their bows

C:B:Ps:58

13. How does the Psalmist see the wicked rulers (Ps. 58:6)?

- A. As a worm
- B. As a lion
- C. As a dog
- D. As an eagle

B:B:Ps:58

14. What does the Psalmist pray God will do to this wicked ruler lions (Ps. 58:6)?

- A. Pull out their fangs
- B. Send them away empty
- C. Cause a fire to devour them
- D. Pierce their hearts with his arrows

A:B:Ps:58

15. Like what does the Psalmist hope the wicked vanish (Ps. 58:7)?

- A. Like clouds in the desert
- B. Like water that flows away
- C. Like a morning mist that vanishes
- D. Like grass that withers

B:B:Ps:58

16. What does the Psalmist hope when the wicked rulers draw their bows (Ps. 58:7)?

- A. Their arrows will fall short
- B. Their bows will break
- C. Their bows will be burned
- D. Their arrows will miss their mark

A:B:Ps:58

17. Like what does the Psalmist hope the wicked ruler will melt away (Ps. 58:8)?

- A. Like an autumn snow
- B. Like a slug
- C. Like ice in the summer
- D. Like grass

B:B:Ps:58

18. Like what does the Psalmist hope the wicked ruler never sees the sun (Ps. 58:8)?

- A. Like a bat trapped in a net
- B. Like a blind man
- C. Like a stillborn child
- D. Like a snake in a cave

C:B:Ps:58

19. What will happen before pots can feel the heat of thorns (Ps. 58:9)?

- A. The unfaithful will be burned up
- B. Injustice will be blown away
- C. His enemies will fall into their own pit
- D. The wicked will be swept away

D:B:Ps:58

20. When will the wicked be swept away (Ps. 58:9)?

- A. Before a fig can fall to the ground
- B. Before an olive can be shaken from a tree
- C. Before pots can feel the heat of thorns
- D. Before the sunrises in the east

C:B:Ps:58

21. When will the righteous be glad (Ps. 58:10)?

- A. When the unfaithful are swept away
- B. When they are avenged
- C. When the wicked perish
- D. When they are rescued

B:B:Ps:58

22. When will the righteous be glad (Ps. 58:10)?

- A. When they dip their feet in the blood of the wicked
- B. When the unfaithful are swept away in a flood
- C. When the wicked perish having fallen in the pit they dug
- D. When they are rescued by the hand of the Almighty

A:B:Ps:58

23. When the righteous are avenged what will people say (Ps. 58:11)?

- A. Surely the righteous will be victorious
- B. Surely the righteous are rewarded
- C. Surely the Lord is with us
- D. The wicked got their just deserts

B:B:Ps:58

24. When the righteous are avenged what will people say (Ps. 58:11)?

- A. Surely there is a God in Israel
- B. Surely the God of Israel is just to those who do good
- C. Surely there is a God who judges the earth
- D. Surely the Lord has delivered his people

C:B:Ps:58

Psalm 59

1. To what tune does the title of Psalm 59 say it is to be played to (Ps. 59)?

- A. Tune of the "Lilies"
- B. Tune of the "Do Not Destroy"
- C. Tune of "A Dove on Distant Oaks"
- D. Tune of "A En Gedi Waterfalls"

B:B:Ps:59

2. Psalm 59 is labeled a _____ in the title (Ps. 59)

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Gittith
- C. Maskil
- D. An Asaph

A:B:Ps:59

3. What historical setting does the title of Psalm 59 indicate (Ps. 59)?

- A. When Doeg the Edomite had killed the priests of Nob
- B. When David had fled from Saul into the cave
- C. When Saul sent men to watch David's house to kill him
- D. When Absalom came to kill his father in Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:59

4. Who does the Psalmist request God deliver him (Ps. 59:1)?

- A. From his foes
- B. From the hand of Saul
- C. From the wicked who surrounded him
- D. From his enemies

D:B:Ps:59

5. What does the Psalmist ask God to be against those who are attacking him (Ps. 59:1)?

- A. A strong tower
- B. A shield
- C. A fortress
- D. A rock

C:B:Ps:59

6. Who does the Psalmist request God deliver him (Ps. 59:2)?

- A. From his foes
- B. From evildoers
- C. From the hand of Saul
- D. From the wicked who surrounded him

B:B:Ps:59

7. From whom does the Psalmist request God deliver him (Ps. 59:2)?

- A. From those who are after his blood
- B. From those who have dug a pit for him
- C. From those who are slandering him
- D. From those who are pursuing him

A:B:Ps:59

8. Who conspires against the Psalmist (Ps. 59:3)?

- A. The unfaithful of the land
- B. Fierce men
- C. Warriors
- D. The wicked

B:B:Ps:59

9. Why do fierce men conspire against the Psalmist (Ps. 59:3)?

- A. Because they say he had sinned
- B. For they desired his throne
- C. For no offense or sin of his
- D. For envy

C:B:Ps:59

10. What does the Psalmist claim although the enemies are ready to attack the Psalmist (Ps. 59:4)?

- A. He is innocent of blood
- B. He has treated them with equity
- C. He had done them no harm
- D. He had done no wrong

D:B:Ps:59

11. What does the Psalmist ask God to look on as He arises to help (Ps. 59:4)?

- A. His need
- B. His despair
- C. His plight
- D. His attackers

C:B:Ps:59

12. For what reason does the Psalmist ask God to rouse Himself (Ps. 59:5)?

- A. To bring glory to his name
- B. To punish all the nations
- C. To save his people
- D. To rescue his anointed one

B:B:Ps:59

13. To whom does the Psalmist request that God show no mercy (Ps. 59:5)?

- A. The wicked traitors
- B. The evildoers
- C. Those who have slandered him
- D. Those who have shot their arrows against him

A:B:Ps:59

14. What do the wicked traitors do at evening (Ps. 59:6, 14)?

- A. They enter the gates of the city
- B. They return like snarling dogs
- C. They crawl into houses like snakes
- D. They walk on the walls like lizards

B:B:Ps:59

15. What do the wicked traitors do in the city (Ps. 59:6, 14)?

- A. They slither
- B. They hunt
- C. They prowl
- D. They run

C:B:Ps:59

16. What are the words from the lips of wicked traitors like (Ps. 59:7)?

- A. Sharp as arrows
- B. Sharp as knives
- B. Sharp as spears
- D. Sharp as swords

D:B:Ps:59

17. What do the wicked traitors think (Ps. 59:7)?

- A. Is not God sleeping?
- B. Who will call us to account?
- C. Who can hear us?
- D. Who can see us?

C:B:Ps:59

18. What is the Lord's response to the wicked traitors (Ps. 59:8)?

- A. He condemns them
- B. He laughs at them
- C. He is angry with them
- D. He curses them

B:B:Ps:59

19. At whom does the Lord scoff (Ps. 59:8)?

- A. All those nations
- B. The wicked
- C. The enemy
- D. The evildoers

A:B:Ps:59

20. The Psalmist says God is his _____ (Ps. 59:9)?

- A. Help
- B. Strength
- C. King
- D. Strong tower

B:B:Ps:59

21. The Psalmist says God is his _____ (Ps. 59:9)?

- A. Help
- B. King
- C. Fortress
- D. Strong tower

C:B:Ps:59

22. What is the Psalmist's relationship to God (Ps. 59:9)?

- A. He seeks him
- B. He trusts in him
- C. He cries out to him
- D. He relies on him

D:B:Ps:59

23. What will God allow the Psalmist to do in reference to those who slander him (Ps. 59:10)?

- A. Vindicate himself
- B. Watch them fall
- C. Gloat
- D. Judge them

C:B:Ps:59

24. Over whom will the Psalmist gloat (Ps. 59:10)?

- A. Those who mocked him
- B. Those who slander him
- C. Those who oppress him
- D. Those who laid a trap for him

B:B:Ps:59

25. Why does the Psalmist not want those who slander him killed (Ps. 59:11)?

- A. People will forget
- B. They need forgiveness
- C. Then God's compassion will not be seen
- D. People will praise the Lord

A:B:Ps:59

26. What does the Psalmist call on God to do to those who slander him (Ps. 59:11)?

- A. Shame them
- B. Uproot them
- C. Kill them
- D. Destroy them

B:B:Ps:59

27. What does the Psalmist address the Lord as (Ps. 59:11)?

- A. Our fortress
- B. Our Rock
- C. Our shield
- D. Our deliverer

C:B:Ps:59

28. What does the Psalmist want those who slander him to be caught in (Ps. 59:12)?

- A. Their own snare
- B. Their own slander
- C. Their lies

D. Their pride

D:B:Ps:59

29. Why does the Psalmist want those who slander him to be caught in their own pride (Ps. 59:12)?

- A. For all to see their shame
- B. For transgressions of their souls
- C. For the sins of their mouths
- D. For their lying tongues

C:B:Ps:59

30. Why does the Psalmist want those who slander him to be caught in their own pride (Ps. 59:12)?

- A. For all to see their shame
- B. For the words of their lips
- C. For transgressions of their souls
- D. For their lying tongues

B:B:Ps:59

31. By what does the Psalmist want those who slander him to be consumed (Ps. 59:13)?

- A. By their own lying words
- B. By God's wrath
- C. By God's holiness
- D. By God's justice

B:B:Ps:59

32. When God consumes those who slander the Psalmist, what will be known to the ends of the earth (Ps. 59:13)?

- A. That God rules over Jacob
- B. That God is great
- C. That God is to be feared above all gods
- D. That God defends the righteous

A:B:Ps:59

33. When will it be known that God rules over Jacob (Ps. 59:13)?

- A. When God vindicates the righteous
- B. When God consumes them till they are no more
- C. When God defends his children
- D. When God rules over Zion

B:B:Ps:59

34. When do those wicked traitors return like snarling dogs into the city (Ps. 59:14, 6)?

- A. In the morning
- B. At noon
- C. In the evening
- D. During the night

C:B:Ps:59

35. What do the traitorous dogs do when they are not satisfied with food (Ps. 59:15)?

- A. They devour themselves
- B. They eat their own excrement
- C. They bark
- D. They howl

D:B:Ps:59

36. Of what will the Psalmist sing (Ps. 59:16)?

- A. God's deliverance
- B. Praise to the Lord
- C. God's strength
- D. God's righteousness

C:B:Ps:59

37. When will the Psalmist sing of God's love (Ps. 59:16)?

- A. In the evening
- B. In the morning
- C. At noon
- D. When he is rescued

B:B:Ps:59

38. What will the Psalmist sing of in the morning (Ps. 59:16)?

- A. God's love
- B. God's faithfulness
- C. God's righteousness
- D. God's mercy

A:B:Ps:59

39. What is God in times of trouble (Ps. 59:16)?

- A. A rock
- B. A refuge
- C. A shelter
- D. A strong tower

B:B:Ps:59

40. The Psalmist says that God is his _____ (Ps. 59:16)

- A. Rock
- B. Shelter
- C. Fortress
- D. Strong tower

C:B:Ps:59

41. The Psalmist says that God is his _____ (Ps. 59:17)

- A. Deliverer
- B. Shelter
- C. Strong tower
- D. Strength

D:B:Ps:59

42. What does the Psalmist say he can do on God (Ps. 59:17, 10)?

- A. Trust
- B. Rely
- C. Call
- D. Rest

B:B:Ps:59

Psalm 60

1. To what tune does the title of Psalm 60 say it is to be played to (Ps. 60)?

- A. Tune of the "The Lily of the Covenant"
- B. Tune of the "Do Not Destroy"
- C. Tune of "A Dove on Distant Oaks"
- D. Tune of "A En Gedi Waterfalls"

A:B:Ps:60

2. Psalm 60 is labeled a _____ in the title (Ps. 60)

- A. A Gittith
- B. A Miktam
- C. Maskil
- D. An Asaph

B:B:Ps:60

3. What historical setting does the title of Psalm 60 indicate (Ps. 60)?

- A. When Doeg the Edomite had killed the priests of Nob
- B. When David had fled from Saul into the cave
- C. When David fought Aram Naharaim
- D. When Absalom came to kill his father in Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:60

4. What historical setting does the title of Psalm 60 indicate (Ps. 60)?

- A. When Doeg the Edomite had killed the priests of Nob
- B. When David had fled from Saul into the cave
- C. When Absalom came to kill his father in Jerusalem
- D. When Joab struck down Edomites in the Valley of Salt

D:B:Ps:60

5. Of what does the Psalmist accuse God (Ps. 60:1)?

- A. Of forgetting his people
- B. Of ignoring his cries
- C. Of rejecting them
- D. Of casting them off

C:B:Ps:60

6. What does the Psalmist ask God to do for them (Ps. 60:1)?

- A. Rescue them
- B. Restore them
- C. Forgive them
- D. Deliver them

B:B:Ps:60

7. What has God done to the land (Ps. 60:2)?

- A. Shaken and torn it open
- B. Caused a famine to wither it
- C. Rejected it and burnt its trees
- D. Sent plagues of locusts against it

A:B:Ps:60

8. What is quaking (Ps. 60:2)?

- A. The enemy
- B. The land
- C. The people
- D. The mountains

B:B:Ps:60

9. What has God shown to his people (Ps. 60:3)?

- A. Times of refreshment
- B. Times of despair
- C. Desperate times
- D. Delightful times

C:B:Ps:60

10. What had God give to his people (Ps. 60:3)?

- A. Water to refresh their souls
- B. Famine to bring them to repentance
- C. Hard times to make them perish
- D. Wine to make them stagger

D:B:Ps:60

11. For whom has God raised a banner (Ps. 60:4)?

- A. For the righteous
- B. For those who call upon his name
- C. For those who fear him
- D. For those who follow in his ways

C:B:Ps:60

12. What does God do for those who fear him (Ps. 60:4)?

- A. He gives them peace
- B. He raises a banner
- C. He upholds them
- D. He delivers them

B:B:Ps:60

13. Against what is the banner is raised to be unfurled (Ps. 60:4)?

- A. The bow
- B. The wicked
- C. The enemy
- D. The sword

A:B:Ps:60

14. What does the Psalmist call on God to do with his right hand (Ps. 60:5)?

- A. Uproot the enemy
- B. Save and help them
- C. Rescue them from the hand of the wicked
- D. Protect them

B:B:Ps:60

15. Who does the Psalmist ask God to deliver (Ps. 60:5)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. His faithful ones
- C. Those God loves
- D. The needy

C:B:Ps:60

16. From where has God spoken (Ps. 60:6)?

- A. From Zion
- B. From the heavens
- C. From Sinai
- D. From his sanctuary

D:B:Ps:60

17. What will God in triumph parcel out (Ps. 60:6)?

- A. The Valley of Sukkoth
- B. Gilead
- C. Shechem
- D. Ephraim

C:B:Ps:60

18. What will God measure off (Ps. 60:6)?

- A. Gilead
- B. The Valley of Sukkoth
- C. Shechem
- D. Ephraim

B:B:Ps:60

19. Of what tribe does God say it is his (Ps. 60:7)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. Manasseh
- D. Zebulun

C:B:Ps:60

20. Which tribe is God's helmet (Ps. 60:7)?

- A. Judah
- B. Manasseh
- C. Zebulun
- D. Ephraim

D:B:Ps:60

21. Which tribe is God's scepter (Ps. 60:7)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Manasseh
- C. Judah
- D. Zebulun

C:B:Ps:60

22. Which country is God's washbasin (Ps. 60:8)?

- A. Edom

- B. Moab
- C. Aram
- D. Ammon

B:B:Ps:60

23. What does God do to Edom (Ps. 60:8)?

- A. Tosses his sandal on it
- B. He shoots his arrows at it
- C. He shakes its mountains
- D. He shouts in triumph

A:B:Ps:60

24. What will do with Philistia (Ps. 60:8)

- A. He shoots his arrows at it
- B. He shouts in triumph
- C. Tosses his sandal on it
- D. He shakes its mountains

B:B:Ps:60

25. On what country does God toss his sandal (Ps. 60:8)?

- A. Moab
- B. Aram
- C. Edom
- D. Ammon

C:B:Ps:60

26. Over what country does God shout in triumph (Ps. 60:8)?

- A. Edom
- B. Moab
- C. Aram
- D. Philistia

D:B:Ps:60

27. Where does the Psalmist ask who will bring him there (Ps. 60:9)?

- A. The secure rock
- B. Zion
- C. The fortified city
- D. The sanctuary

C:B:Ps:60

28. Where does the Psalmist ask to be led to (Ps. 60:9)?

- A. Aram
- B. Edom
- C. Moab
- D. Ammon

B:B:Ps:60

29. What does the Psalmist claim God no longer does (Ps. 60:10)?

- A. Goes out with their armies

- B. Remembers his promises to Israel
- C. Delivers them from their enemies
- D. Cares about his people

A:B:Ps:60

30. What does the Psalmist ask for against the enemy (Ps. 60:11)?

- A. Flaming arrows
- B. Aid
- C. Deliverance
- D. Rescue

B:B:Ps:60

31. What does the Psalmist say is worthless against the enemy (Ps. 60:11)?

- A. Horses and chariots
- B. Walls and gates
- C. Human help
- D. Swords and spears

C:B:Ps:60

32. What does the Psalmist do with God (Ps. 60:12)?

- A. Triumphs over the enemy
- B. Rules forever
- C. Walks and talks with him
- D. Gains the victory

D:B:Ps:60

33. What will God do to the Psalmist's enemies (Ps. 60:12)?

- A. Cast them into the pit
- B. Shoot his arrows at them
- C. Trample them down
- D. Cut them off from the land of the living

C:B:Ps:60

Psalm 61

1. With what does the title say this Psalm (61) is to be sung (Ps. 61)?

- A. With cymbals
- B. With stringed instruments
- C. With trumpets
- D. With choirs

B:B:Ps:61

2. What does the Psalmist ask God to hear (Ps. 61:1)?

- A. His prayer
- B. His lament
- C. His cry
- D. His request

C:B:Ps:61

3. What does the Psalmist ask God to listen to (Ps. 61:1)?

- A. His lament
- B. His cry
- C. His request
- D. His prayer

D:B:Ps:61

4. From where does the Psalmist call on God (Ps. 61:2)?

- A. From Zion
- B. From the mountain top
- C. From the ends of the earth
- D. From his sanctuary

C:B:Ps:61

5. What is happening as the Psalmist calls on God (Ps. 61:2)?

- A. His body grows weak
- B. His heart grows faint
- C. His eyes fill with tears
- D. His soul withers within him

B:B:Ps:61

6. To where does the Psalmist ask God to lead him (Ps. 61:2)?

- A. To the rock that is higher than he is
- B. To the fortress God has prepared for him
- C. To the sanctuary of God
- D. To the resting place in God's arms

A:B:Ps:61

7. What has God been for the Psalmist against his foe (Ps. 61:3)?

- A. A fortress
- B. A strong tower
- C. A shelter
- D. A shield

B:B:Ps:61

8. The Psalmist proclaims that God has been his _____ (Ps. 61:3)?

- A. Right hand
- B. Shield
- C. Refuge
- D. Rock

C:B:Ps:61

9. Where does the Psalmist long to dwell forever (Ps. 61:4)?

- A. In God's arms
- B. In heavenly places
- C. In Zion
- D. In God's tent

D:B:Ps:61

10. Where does the Psalmist long to take refuge (Ps. 61:4)?

- A. In the hollow of God's hands
- B. In God's pleasant pastures
- C. In the shelter of God's wings
- D. In the cleft of the rock

C:B:Ps:61

11. What does the Psalmist say God has heard (Ps. 61:5)?

- A. His prayers
- B. His vows
- C. His praise
- D. His cries

B:B:Ps:61

12. Whose heritage has God given to the Psalmist (Ps. 61:5)?

- A. Of those who fear God's name
- B. Of those who serve the Lord with gladness
- C. Of those who trust in the Lord
- D. Of those who walk in paths of righteousness

A:B:Ps:61

13. Whose days does the Psalmist ask God to increase (Ps. 61:6)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The king
- C. The faithful
- D. Those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:61

14. For how long does the Psalmist ask God to increase the king's years (Ps. 61:6)?

- A. Forever
- B. For a thousand times a thousand
- C. For many generations
- D. For days upon days

C:B:Ps:61

15. Where does the Psalmist ask God that the king may be enthroned (Ps. 61:7)?

- A. On Zion
- B. In the heavens
- C. In the fortress of God
- D. In God's presence

D:B:Ps:61

16. What does the Psalmist ask that God protect him with (Ps. 61:7)?

- A. His righteousness and justice
- B. His mercy and truth
- C. His love and faithfulness
- D. His compassion and mercy

C:B:Ps:61

17. What will the Psalmist do when God protects him (Ps. 61:8)?

- A. Declare his mighty deeds
- B. Sing in praise to his name
- C. Shout to the Lord
- D. Make a joyful noise to Almighty God

B:B:Ps:61

18. What will the Psalmist do when God protects him (Ps. 62:8)?

- A. Fulfill his vows
- B. Sing a new song
- C. Declare his mighty deeds
- D. Rebuild his altar

A:B:Ps:61

Psalm 62

1. From the title of Psalm 62, who is the psalm written for (Ps. 62)?

- A. Asaph
- B. Heman
- C. Jeduthun
- D. Zadok

C:B:Ps:62

2. What does the Psalmist find in God (Ps. 62:1)?

- A. Peace
- B. Hope
- C. Joy
- D. Rest

D:B:Ps:62

3. What does the Psalmist say comes from God (Ps. 62:1)?

- A. His deliverance
- B. His redemption
- C. His security
- D. His salvation

D:B:Ps:62

4. What does the Psalmist say God is truly for him (Ps. 62:2, 6)?

- A. His strength
- B. His strong tower
- C. His salvation
- D. His shield

C:B:Ps:62

5. What does the Psalmist say God is truly for him (Ps. 62:2,6)?

- A. His strength
- B. His rock
- C. His strong tower
- D. His shield

B:B:Ps:62

6. What does the Psalmist say God is truly for him (Ps. 62:2, 6)?

- A. His fortress
- B. His strength
- C. His strong tower
- D. His shield

A:B:Ps:62

7. The Psalmist says God is all of the following to him EXCEPT (Ps. 62:2, 6)

- A. His fortress
- B. His shield
- C. His rock
- D. His salvation

B:B:Ps:62

8. What does the Psalmist being assaulted see himself as (Ps. 62:3)?

- A. A cedar of Lebanon
- B. Wood for the fire
- C. A leaning wall
- D. A leaf blown in the wind

C:B:Ps:62

9. What does the Psalmist being assaulted see himself as (Ps. 62:3)?

- A. A cedar of Lebanon
- B. Wood for the fire
- C. A leaf blown in the wind
- D. A tottering fence

D:B:Ps:62

10. What do those attacking the Psalmist intend to do (Ps. 62:4)?

- A. Cause him to stumble
- B. Bury him
- C. Topple him
- D. Kill him

C:B:Ps:62

11. What do those attacking the Psalmist take delight in (Ps. 62:4)?

- A. Stirring up conflict
- B. Lies
- C. Violence
- D. Slander

B:B:Ps:62

12. What do those attacking the Psalmist do with their mouths (Ps. 62:4)?

- A. Bless
- B. Curse
- C. Threaten
- D. Slander

A:B:Ps:62

13. What do those attacking the Psalmist do in their hearts (Ps. 62:4)?

- A. Envy
- B. Curse
- C. Plot violence
- D. Wickedness

B:B:Ps:62

14. What comes from God to the Psalmist (Ps. 62:5)?

- A. Unfailing love
- B. Justice
- C. Hope
- D. Vindication

C:B:Ps:62

15. What does the Psalmist say depend on God (Ps. 62:7)?

- A. His life
- B. His strength
- C. His breath
- D. His honor

D:B:Ps:62

16. The Psalmist says God is his mighty rock and his _____ (Ps. 62:7)

- A. Strong tower
- B. Hope
- C. Refuge
- D. Shield

C:B:Ps:62

17. What does the Psalmist tell the people to do at all times (Ps. 62:8)?

- A. Give thanks to him
- B. Trust in him
- C. Hope in him
- D. Praise him

B:B:Ps:62

18. Because God is our refuge, what does he tell the people to do (Ps. 62:8)?

- A. Pour out their hearts to him
- B. Seek the Lord with all their hearts
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Hide in the shadow of his wings

A:B:Ps:62

19. Why does the Psalmist tell the people to pour out their hearts to God (Ps. 62:8)?

- A. Because God is a strong tower
- B. Because God is our refuge
- C. Because God is our rock
- D. Because God is our fortress

B:B:Ps:62

20. Who are but a breath (Ps. 62:9)?

- A. The rich and mighty
- B. The wicked
- C. The lowborn
- D. All the nations

C:B:Ps:62

21. What are highborn people (Ps. 62:9)?

- A. Withering grass
- B. Chaff
- C. Arrogant
- D. A lie

D:B:Ps:62

22. Where are the highborn shown to be nothing (Ps. 62:9)?

- A. When they stand before God
- B. When they stumble and fall
- C. When weighed on a balance
- D. When the east wind blows

C:B:Ps:62

23. What does the Psalmist say not to put your trust in (Ps. 62:10)?

- A. Their own strength
- B. Extortion
- C. Deception
- D. The wind

B:B:Ps:62

24. In what should they not put their vain hope (Ps. 62:10)?

- A. Stolen goods
- B. Deception and lies
- C. Foreign gods
- D. Their own wisdom

A:B:Ps:62

25. What should they not do though their riches increase (Ps. 62:10)?

- A. Use them to oppress the poor
- B. Set their heart on them
- C. Set their hope on them
- D. Trust them

B:B:Ps:62

26. What is one thing (Ps. 62:11)?

- A. God has vindicated him
- B. God has rescued him
- C. God has spoken
- D. God has triumphed

C:B:Ps:62

27. What is one of the things the Psalmist heard from God (Ps. 62:11)?

- A. The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom
- B. Come before me in Zion
- C. I will be exalted above the nations
- D. Power belongs to you, God

D:B:Ps:62

28. What is one of the things the Psalmist heard from God (Ps. 62:11)?

- A. All humankind is dust blown in the wind
- B. God is coming with justice in his wings
- C. God rewards everyone according to what they have done
- D. God renders justice for those who seek him early

C:B:Ps:62

29. How does God reward everyone (Ps. 62:12)?

- A. According to their faith in him

- B. According to what they have done
 - C. According to justice and equity
 - D. According to the word of his mouth
- B:B:Ps:62

Psalm 63

1. In the title of Psalm 63 when does it put the historical setting of the psalm (Ps. 63)?

- A. When David fled from his son Absalom
- B. When David sought refuge in a cave from Saul
- C. When Doeg the Edomite slew the priests of Nob
- D. When David was in the Desert of Judah

D:B:Ps:63

2. What does the Psalmist say he was doing earnestly (Ps. 63:1)?

- A. Crying out to the Lord
- B. Praising God
- C. Seeking God
- D. Pursuing God

C:B:Ps:63

3. Where does the Psalmist thirst for God (Ps. 63:1)?

- A. In the desert of Zin
- B. In a dry and parched land
- C. In His sanctuary in Zion
- D. In a desert drought

B:B:Ps:63

4. What does the Psalmist say longs for God (Ps. 63:1)?

- A. His whole being
- B. His soul
- C. His heart
- D. All his body

A:B:Ps:63

5. Where has the Psalmist seen God (Ps. 63:2)?

- A. In the most holy place
- B. In the sanctuary
- C. On Zion
- D. Beside the altar

B:B:Ps:63

6. What had the Psalmist seen in the sanctuary (Ps. 63:2)?

- A. God's love and faithfulness
- B. God's holiness and goodness
- C. God's power and glory
- D. God's majesty and greatness

C:B:Ps:63

7. What does the Psalmist say is better than life (Ps. 63:3)?

- A. God's grace
- B. God's deliverance
- C. God's salvation
- D. God's love

D:B:Ps:63

8. What will the Psalmist do because God's love is better than life (Ps. 63:3)?

- A. His mouth will declare his greatness
- B. His mouth will sing God's praise
- C. His lips will glorify God
- D. His tongue will tell of God's wonders

C:B:Ps:63

9. What will the Psalmist do as long as he lives (Ps. 63:4)?

- A. Shout to the Lord
- B. Praise God
- C. Worship God
- D. Sing God a new song

B:B:Ps:63

10. What will the Psalmist do in God's name (Ps. 63:4)?

- A. He will lift up his hands
- B. He will bow before God
- C. Sing his praise
- D. Shout of God's greatness

A:B:Ps:63

11. With what will the Psalmist praise God (Ps. 63:5)?

- A. With a thankful heart
- B. With singing lips
- C. With a tongue that declares his works
- D. With clapping hands

B:B:Ps:63

12. With what will the Psalmist be satisfied (Ps. 63:5)?

- A. As with the sweetest figs
- B. As with olives from the tree
- C. As with the richest of foods
- D. As with cool waters

C:B:Ps:63

13. Where does the Psalmist remember God (Ps. 63:6)?

- A. In the gate
- B. In the sanctuary
- C. On the mountain top
- D. On his bed

D:B:Ps:63

14. When does the Psalmist think about God (Ps. 63:6)?

- A. From the rising of the sun until it sets
- B. When in the procession of the great assembly
- C. Through the watches of the night
- D. Day and night

C:B:Ps:63

15. Where does the Psalmist sing (Ps. 63:7)?

- A. In the valley of deep darkness
- B. In the shadow of God's wings
- C. Beside the altar
- D. On his ascent to the sanctuary

B:B:Ps:63

16. What upholds the Psalmist (Ps. 63:8)?

- A. God's right hand
- B. His hope in God
- C. The Lord's deliverance
- D. God's faithful love

A:B:Ps:63

17. What does the Psalmist do to God (Ps. 63:8)?

- A. Seeks him
- B. Clings to him
- C. Serves him
- D. Pursues him

B:B:Ps:63

18. Who will be destroyed (Ps. 63:9)?

- A. Those who are evildoers
- B. Those setting a snare for the Psalmist
- C. Those who want to kill the Psalmist
- D. Those who are spreading slander against the Psalmist

C:B:Ps:63

19. Where will those who want to kill the Psalmist go (Ps. 63:9)?

- A. Down into the grave
- B. Down to the depths of the sea
- C. Down to the Valley of Slaughter
- D. Down to the depths of the earth

D:B:Ps:63

20. What will those who want to kill the Psalmist be given over to (Ps. 63:10)?

- A. Death and despair
- B. The grave
- C. The sword
- D. The pit

C:B:Ps:63

21. For whom will those who want to kill the Psalmist become food (Ps. 63:10)?

- A. Lions
- B. Jackals
- C. Vultures
- D. Wild beasts

B:B:Ps:63

22. Who will rejoice in God (Ps. 63:11)?

- A. The king
- B. The Psalmist
- C. The congregation
- D. All nations

A:B:Ps:63

23. Who will glory in God (Ps. 63:11)?

- A. Those who walk in the paths of righteousness
- B. All who swear by God
- C. All who sing to the Lord
- D. Those who seek God's face

B:B:Ps:63

24. What will be silenced (Ps. 63:11)?

- A. The threats of evildoers
- B. The mouths of the wicked
- C. The mouths of liars
- D. The lips of the enemy

C:B:Ps:63

Psalm 64

1. What is the Psalmist voicing (Ps. 64:1)?

- A. His cry for help
- B. His questions
- C. His complaint
- D. His petition

C:B:Ps:64

2. From what is the Psalmist asking that his life be protected (Ps. 64:1)?

- A. The violence of the wicked
- B. The threat of the enemy
- C. The fury of the foe
- D. The slander of evildoers

B:B:Ps:64

3. What is the Psalmist asking God to do from the threat of the enemy (Ps. 64:1)?

- A. Protect his life
- B. Hide him in the shadow of his wings
- C. Turn the threat back on his enemy
- D. Rescue him

A:B:Ps:64

4. From what does the Psalmist asked to be hidden (Ps. 64:2)?

- A. From the darts of the enemy
- B. From the conspiracy of the wicked
- C. From the snares of evildoers
- D. From the sword of his foes

B:B:Ps:64

5. From what does the Psalmist asked to be hidden (Ps. 64:2)?

- A. From the darts of the enemy
- B. From the slander of the wicked
- C. From the plots of evildoers
- D. From the sword of his foes

C:B:Ps:64

6. What do the evildoers sharpen like swords (Ps. 64:3)?

- A. Their words
- B. Their plots
- C. Their slander
- D. Their tongues

D:B:Ps:64

7. What do evildoers do with their tongues (Ps. 64:3)?

- A. Voice violence against the Psalmist
- B. Slander the Psalmist
- C. They sharpen them like swords
- D. They shoot them like arrows

C:B:Ps:64

8. What do evil doers do with their cruel words (Ps. 64:3)?

- A. Sharpen them like swords
- B. Aim them like deadly arrows
- C. Cast them upon the helpless
- D. Seek to destroy their neighbors

B:B:Ps:64

9. What do the evildoers aim like deadly arrows (Ps. 64:3)?

- A. Their cruel words
- B. Their slander
- C. Their curses
- D. Their destruction

A:B:Ps:64

10. At whom do the evildoers shoot from ambush (Ps. 64:4)?

- A. The blameless
- B. The innocent
- C. The humble
- D. The Psalmist

B:B:Ps:64

11. How do the evildoers shoot at the innocent (Ps. 64:4)?

- A. With malice
- B. Without remorse
- C. Without fear
- D. With fury

C:B:Ps:64

12. In what do evildoers encourage each other (Ps. 64:5)?

- A. In evil slander
- B. In their violence
- C. In their wickedness
- D. In evil plans

D:B:Ps:64

13. What do the evildoers talk about (Ps. 64:5)?

- A. Digging their pits
- B. Causing others to stumble
- C. Hiding their snares
- D. Their wicked slander

C:B:Ps:64

14. What do the evildoers say (Ps. 64:5)?

- A. God will never know
- B. Who will see it
- C. We have got him now
- D. Even God cannot deliver him

B:B:Ps:64

15. What do the evildoers plot (Ps. 64:6)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Violence
- C. Wickedness
- D. Shame

A:B:Ps:64

16. What do the evildoers say (Ps. 64:6)?

- A. God will never know
- B. We have devised a perfect plan
- C. We have got him now
- D. Even God cannot deliver him

B:B:Ps:64

17. What are the human mind and heart (Ps. 64:6)?

- A. Wicked
- B. Evil
- C. Cunning
- D. Deceitful

C:B:Ps:64

18. What will God do to those who plot injustice (Ps. 64:7)?

- A. Sharpen his sword against them
- B. Send them down to the pit
- C. Blow them away with a strong east wind
- D. Shoot them with arrows

D:B:Ps:64

19. What will happen to those who plot injustice (Ps. 64:7)?

- A. Their own injustice will overtake them
- B. They will stumble and fall
- C. They will suddenly be struck down
- D. They will be uprooted forever

C:B:Ps:64

20. What will be turned against those who plot injustice (Ps. 64:8)?

- A. Their own wickedness
- B. Their own tongues
- C. Their own plots
- D. Their own evil intents

B:B:Ps:64

21. What will all who see those who plot injustice do (Ps. 64:8)?

- A. Shake their heads in scorn
- B. Rejoice over their downfall
- C. Turn the other way when they fall
- D. Clap their hands

A:B:Ps:64

22. What will all people proclaim (Ps. 64:9)?

- A. Praise to the Lord for he is good

- B. The works of God
- C. The deliverance of the Lord
- D. Hallelujah

B:B:Ps:64

23. When the evildoers are brought to their ruin what will all people do (Ps. 64:9)?

- A. Rejoice
- B. Clap their hands
- C. Fear
- D. Shout to the Lord

C:B:Ps:64

24. When the evildoers are brought to their ruin what will all people do (Ps. 64:9)?

- A. Rejoice
- B. Break into singing
- C. Praise the Lord for his deliverance
- D. Ponder what God has done

D:B:Ps:64

25. What will the righteous do (Ps. 64:10)?

- A. Consider God's ways
- B. Come before the Lord with singing
- C. Rejoice in the Lord
- D. Offer thanks to the Lord

C:B:Ps:64

26. What will the righteous do (Ps. 64:10)?

- A. Enter his courts with praise
- B. Take refuge in the Lord
- C. Hide in the shelter of God's wings
- D. Praise the Lord for he is good

B:B:Ps:64

27. Who will glory in the Lord (Ps. 64:10)?

- A. The upright in heart
- B. The righteous
- C. The poor and needy
- D. The redeemed of the Lord

A:B:Ps:64

28. What will the upright in heart do (Ps. 64:10)?

- A. Rejoice
- B. Glory in the Lord
- C. Clap their hands
- D. Sing praise to the Lord

B:B:Ps:64

Psalm 65

1. Where does praise await God (Ps. 65:1)?

- A. In his sanctuary
- B. In Zion
- C. In the mountain of his holiness
- D. In the great assembly

B:B:Ps:65

2. What will be fulfilled to God (Ps. 65:1)?

- A. Sacrifices
- B. Offerings
- C. Vows
- D. His word

C:B:Ps:65

3. What awaits our God in Zion (Ps. 65:1)?

- A. Songs
- B. His reign
- C. Worship
- D. Praise

D:B:Ps:65

4. What does God answer (Ps. 65:2)?

- A. Petitions
- B. Cries of his beloved
- C. Prayer
- D. Pleas

C:B:Ps:65

5. Who comes to God (Ps. 65:2)?

- A. The righteous
- B. All people
- C. Those who fear him
- D. His servants

B:B:Ps:65

6. What were the Psalmists overwhelmed with (Ps. 65:3)?

- A. Sins
- B. Troubles
- C. Enemies
- D. Despair

A:B:Ps:65

7. What did God do when the Psalmists were overwhelmed by sins (Ps. 65:3)?

- A. He pardoned their iniquities
- B. He forgave their transgressions
- C. He listened to their prayers
- D. He heard their voices

B:B:Ps:65

8. Who are blessed (Ps. 65:4)?

- A. Those who the Lord forgives
- B. Those who trust in the Lord
- C. Those who God chooses
- D. Those who God delivers

C:B:Ps:65

9. What does God do for those he chooses (Ps. 65:4)?

- A. He pardons their sins
- B. He delivers them from their enemies
- C. He shelters them under his wings
- D. He brings them to live in his courts

D:B:Ps:65

10. What do the Psalmists experience at God's house (Ps. 65:4)?

- A. They are rewarded for their righteousness
- B. They feed on the abundance of sacrifices
- C. They are filled with good things
- D. They find sweet rest

C:B:Ps:65

11. What is God's house is also called (Ps. 65:4)?

- A. His heavenly throne
- B. His holy temple
- C. The sanctuary
- D. Zion

B:B:Ps:65

12. How does God answer the Psalmists (Ps. 65:5)?

- A. With awesome and righteous deeds
- B. With his might and power
- C. With his strong right hand
- D. With his powerful works of old

A:B:Ps:65

13. Where does hope in God our Savior come from (Ps. 65:5)?

- A. The highest mountains
- B. All the ends of the earth
- C. Zion, his holy mountain
- D. All nations of the earth

B:B:Ps:65

14. Where does hope in God our Savior come from (Ps. 65:5)?

- A. The highest mountains
- B. Zion, his holy mountain
- C. The farthest seas
- D. All nations of the earth

C:B:Ps:65

15. What did God form by his power (Ps. 65:6)?

- A. The waves of the sea
- B. The flood waters of the earth
- C. Sun and stars
- D. The mountains

D:B:Ps:65

16. With what did God arm himself (Ps. 65:6)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Strength
- D. Honor

C:B:Ps:65

17. What did God do to the roaring sea (Ps. 65:7)?

- A. Set its boundaries
- B. Stilled it
- C. Made a path in it
- D. Silenced it

B:B:Ps:65

18. What did God still (Ps. 65:7)?

- A. The turmoil of the nations
- B. The anxiety of their soul
- C. The surging of the nations
- D. The shouts of the enemy

A:B:Ps:65

19. What is the whole earth filled with (Ps. 65:8)?

- A. The God's mighty deeds
- B. The awe at God's wonders
- C. Praise to the Mighty One of Jacob
- D. The beauty of God's holiness

B:B:Ps:65

20. What does God call forth where the morning dawns and the evening fades (Ps. 65:8)?

- A. God's mighty deeds
- B. Shouts of praise
- C. Songs of joy
- D. Praise to our God

C:B:Ps:65

21. Where are songs of joy called forth (Ps. 65:8)?

- A. From where Israel gathers
- B. From the great assembly
- C. From the north to the south
- D. From where the morning dawns

D:B:Ps:65

22. What does God care for (Ps. 65:9)?

- A. His people
- B. Those who fear him
- C. The land
- D. The faithful

C:B:Ps:65

23. What are filled with water (Ps. 65:9)?

- A. The temple cisterns
- B. The streams of God
- C. The desert
- D. The Negev

B:B:Ps:65

24. Why are the streams of God filled with water (Ps. 65:9)?

- A. To provide the people with grain
- B. To provide the people with water
- C. To nourish the soil
- D. To bless his people

A:B:Ps:65

25. What does God level (Ps. 65:10)?

- A. The rich and poor
- B. The land's furrows
- C. The mountains
- D. The cities

B:B:Ps:65

26. How does God soften the land (Ps. 65:10)?

- A. With the plows of his people
- B. With plants
- C. With showers
- D. With dew

C:B:Ps:65

27. With what does God crown the year (Ps. 65:11)?

- A. With his blessing
- B. With a plentiful harvest
- C. His power and glory
- D. With his bounty

D:B:Ps:65

28. What overflow with abundance (Ps. 65:11)?

- A. Their cisterns
- B. Their store houses
- C. Their carts
- D. Their barns

C:B:Ps:65

29. What overflow (Ps. 65:12)?

- A. The cisterns of Zion

- B. The grasslands of the wilderness
- C. Their vats with oil
- D. Their vineyards with wine

B:B:Ps:65

30. With what are the hills clothed (Ps. 65:12)?

- A. Gladness
- B. Justice
- C. Abundance
- D. Flowers

A:B:Ps:65

31. With what are the meadows covered (Ps. 65:13)?

- A. Flowers
- B. Flocks
- C. Golden fields of grain
- D. Abundance

B:B:Ps:65

32. With what are the valleys mantled (Ps. 65:13)?

- A. Olive trees
- B. Flocks and herds
- C. Grains
- D. Righteousness

C:B:Ps:65

33. What do the meadows and valleys do in response to God's rich flocks and grains (Ps. 65:13)?

- A. Clap their hands
- B. Raise their hands in glory to God
- C. Praise the Lord from whom all blessings flow
- D. Shout for joy and sing

D:B:Ps:65

Psalm 66

1. What does the Psalmist tell all the earth to do (Ps. 66:1)?

- A. Sing to the Lord a new song
- B. Clap your hands
- C. Shout for joy to God
- D. Praise the Lord

C:B:Ps:66

2. What does the Psalmist say should be sung (Ps. 66:2)?

- A. The rule of the King eternal
- B. The glory of his name
- C. His mighty works
- D. His deliverance of his people

B:B:Ps:66

3. What does the Psalmist say God's praise should be made (Ps. 66:2)?

- A. Glorious
- B. Awesome
- C. Majestic
- D. Loud

A:B:Ps:66

4. What does the Psalmist say should be said to God (Ps. 66:3)?

- A. Your unfailing love lasts forever
- B. How awesome are your deeds
- C. Praise be to our mighty King
- D. We will declare your mighty deeds both now and forever

B:B:Ps:66

5. What indicates the greatness of God's power (Ps. 66:3)?

- A. All the nations worship him
- B. His people rejoice day and night
- C. His enemies cringe before him
- D. He has delivered his people

C:B:Ps:66

6. What does all the earth do (Ps. 66:4)?

- A. Sings praise to the Lord Almighty
- B. Tells of his wonderful works
- C. Comes to Zion
- D. Bows down to God

D:B:Ps:66

7. What does all the earth sing praise of (Ps. 66:4)?

- A. God's salvation
- B. God's justice
- C. God's name
- D. God's unfailing love

C:B:Ps:66

8. What does the Psalmist invite people to come and see (Ps. 66:5)?

- A. God's glory in the sun, moon and stars
- B. God's awesome deeds for mankind
- C. God's creation of heaven and earth
- D. God's salvation of his people

B:B:Ps:66

9. What did God turn the sea into (Ps. 66:6)?

- A. Dry land
- B. Still waters
- C. Fresh water
- D. A pathway

A:B:Ps:66

10. How did they pass through the waters (Ps. 66:6)?

- A. On angel wings
- B. On foot
- C. In a boat
- D. On horses

B:B:Ps:66

11. By what does God rule forever (Ps. 66:7)?

- A. By his might
- B. By his wisdom
- C. By his power
- D. By his justice

C:B:Ps:66

12. What do God's eyes watch (Ps. 66:7)?

- A. His people
- B. Those who fear him
- C. The whole world
- D. The nations

D:B:Ps:66

13. Who should not rise up against God (Ps. 66:7)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. The arrogant
- C. The rebellious
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:66

14. What sound does the Psalmist say should be heard (Ps. 66:8)?

- A. The triumph of the righteous
- B. God's praise
- C. The victory of the righteous
- D. Shouts of joy

B:B:Ps:66

15. How has God kept their feet (Ps. 66:9)?

- A. From slipping
- B. From stumbling
- C. On the path
- D. On Zion

A:B:Ps:66

16. What has God preserved (Ps. 66:9)?

- A. The way of the righteous
- B. Their lives
- C. Their honor
- D. His word

B:B:Ps:66

17. What did God do to them (Ps. 66:10)?

- A. Gave them the victory
- B. Rescued them
- C. Refined them like silver
- D. Purified them like gold

C:B:Ps:66

18. What has God done to them (Ps. 66:10)?

- A. Delivered them
- B. Shown them the way
- C. Hid them
- D. Tested them

D:B:Ps:66

19. Where did God bring them (Ps. 66:11)?

- A. Into his holy temple
- B. Into his light
- C. Into prison
- D. Into the desert

C:B:Ps:66

20. What did God lay on their backs (Ps. 66:11)?

- A. Thorns
- B. Burdens
- C. A shield
- D. A royal robe

B:B:Ps:66

21. What did God let people do to them (Ps. 66:12)?

- A. Ride over their heads
- B. Cause them to stumble
- C. Trap them in a snare
- D. Plunder them

A:B:Ps:66

22. What did they go through (Ps. 66:12)?

- A. Fire and rain

- B. Fire and water
- C. Hail and
- D. A ring of fire

B:B:Ps:66

23. After going through fire and water where did God bring them (Ps. 66:12)?

- A. To a place of peace
- B. To a place with no water
- C. To a place of abundance
- D. To a place of rest

C:B:Ps:66

24. With what does the Psalmist say he will come to the temple (Ps. 66:13)?

- A. With fellowship offerings
- B. The blood of bulls and goats
- C. With psalms of praise
- D. With burnt offerings

D:B:Ps:66

25. What will the Psalmist do at the temple (Ps. 66:13)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Worship
- C. Fulfill his vows
- D. Declare God's mighty works

C:B:Ps:66

26. What did the Psalmist's mouth speak (Ps. 66:14)?

- A. Words that were too great for him
- B. Vows
- C. Petitions
- D. Prayers

B:B:Ps:66

27. When did the Psalmist make vows to God (Ps. 66:14)?

- A. When he was in trouble
- B. When he walked with the sacred throng
- C. What his enemy attacked
- D. When he was abandoned and forgotten

A:B:Ps:66

28. What did the Psalmist say he would sacrifice (Ps. 66:15)?

- A. Sheep and goats
- B. Fat animals
- C. His body
- D. The produce of the land

B:B:Ps:66

29. The Psalmist says he will offer up all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 66:15)?

- A. Rams
- B. Bulls

- C. Sheep
- D. Goats

C:B:Ps:66

30. Who does the Psalmist summon to come and hear (Ps. 66:16)?

- A. All who are blameless
- B. All who follow the ways of the Lord
- C. All the sons of Jacob
- D. All who fear God

D:B:Ps:66

31. What does the Psalmist tell those he summons to come and hear (Ps. 66:16)?

- A. The mighty works of God
- B. How God delivered his people
- C. What God has done for him
- D. What God has done for his people

C:B:Ps:66

32. What did the Psalmist do with his mouth (Ps. 66:17)?

- A. Spoke of all God's wonderful works
- B. Cried out to God
- C. Shouted to God
- D. Sang praise to the Lord

B:B:Ps:66

33. What was on the Psalmist's tongue (Ps. 66:17)?

- A. The praise of God
- B. The mighty acts of God
- C. God's word
- D. The Lord's commands

A:B:Ps:66

34. When would the Lord not have listened to the Psalmist (Ps. 66:18)?

- A. If he followed the way of the wicked
- B. If he cherished sin in his heart
- C. If he cried out against his enemy
- D. If his mouth was full of iniquity

B:B:Ps:66

35. What has God surely done for the Psalmist (Ps. 66:19)?

- A. Answered his cry
- B. Delivered the Psalmist
- C. Listened to his prayer
- D. Rescued him from the hand of his enemy

C:B:Ps:66

36. What has God not rejected (Ps. 66:20)?

- A. The Psalmist
- B. The cry of the Psalmist
- C. The complaint of the Psalmist

D. The prayer of the Psalmist

D:B:Ps:66

37. What had God not withheld from the Psalmist (Ps. 66:20)?

A. His mercy

B. His deliverance

C. His love

D. His justice

C:B:Ps:66

Psalm 67

1. The Psalmist requests all of the following as he opens Psalm 67 EXCEPT (Ps. 67:1)

- A. God be gracious to them
- B. God bless them
- C. God grant them peace
- D. God make his face to shine upon them

C:B:Ps:67

2. What does the Psalmist want to shine upon them (Ps. 67:1)?

- A. The sun
- B. The brightness of God's presence
- C. The dispelling shadows of daylight
- D. God's face

D:B:Ps:67

3. Why does the Psalmist want God to make his face shine upon them (Ps. 67:2)?

- A. So that his glory may shine throughout the earth
- B. So that his favor on Israel may be seen
- C. So that his ways may be known on earth
- D. So that he may be praised

C:B:Ps:67

4. What does the Psalmist want to be known among all nations (Ps. 67:2)?

- A. God's righteousness
- B. God's salvation
- C. God's glory
- D. God's greatness

B:B:Ps:67

5. Who does the Psalmist say should praise God (Ps. 67:3, 5)?

- A. All the peoples
- B. The whole creation
- C. Sun, moon and stars
- D. All the children of Abraham

A:B:Ps:67

6. What does the Psalmist say the nations should do (Ps. 67:4)?

- A. Fear the Lord
- B. Be glad and sing for joy
- C. Shout to the Lord
- D. Sing a new song to the Lord

B:B:Ps:67

7. What does God do with equity (Ps. 67:4)?

- A. Protect the rights of the needy
- B. Judge the earth
- C. Rule the nations
- D. Rule Israel

C:B:Ps:67

8. With what does God rule the nations (Ps. 67:4)?

- A. Justice
- B. Righteousness
- C. Wisdom
- D. Equity

D:B:Ps:67

9. What does God guide (Ps. 67:4)?

- A. The wise in heart
- B. Those who fear him
- C. The nations of the earth
- D. His people

C:B:Ps:67

10. What does the land yield (Ps. 67:6)?

- A. Its strength
- B. Its harvest
- C. Its fruit
- D. Its food

B:B:Ps:67

11. What does God, our God do according to the Psalmist (Ps. 67:6)?

- A. Bless us
- B. Deliver us
- C. Rescue us
- D. Save us

A:B:Ps:67

12. What does the Psalmist want God to do still (Ps. 67:7)?

- A. Deliver us
- B. Bless us
- C. Rescue us
- D. Save us

B:B:Ps:67

13. What will be the result of God blessing us (Ps. 67:7)?

- A. The heavens and earth will praise him
- B. All the nations will glorify him
- C. The ends of the earth will fear him
- D. He will be praised to the ends of the earth

C:B:Ps:67

Psalm 68

1. Who does the Psalmist declare will be scattered (Ps. 68:1)?

- A. The foes of Israel
- B. God's enemies
- C. The Psalmist's enemies
- D. The wicked on the earth

B:B:Ps:68

2. What does the Psalmist want to happen to God's foes (Ps. 68:1)?

- A. That they flee before God
- B. That they fall into a pit they had dug
- C. That they learn to fear God
- D. That they stumble and fall

A:B:Ps:68

3. What does the Psalmist want to happen to the enemies (Ps. 68:2)?

- A. That they fall into a pit they had dug
- B. God blow them away like smoke
- C. That they learn to fear God
- D. That they stumble and fall

B:B:Ps:68

4. What does the Psalmist want to happen to the enemies (Ps. 68:2)?

- A. That they fall into a pit they had dug
- B. That they learn to fear God
- C. That they melt like wax before the fire
- D. That they stumble and fall

B:B:Ps:68

5. Who does the Psalmist want to perish before God (Ps. 68:20)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. His enemies
- C. The wicked
- D. The evildoers

C:B:Ps:68

6. What does the Psalmist want for the righteous before God (Ps. 68:3)?

- A. That they may sing his praises
- B. That they may shout "The Lord is great"
- C. That his face may shine on them forever
- D. That they may rejoice and be glad

D:B:Ps:68

7. What does the Psalmist want for the righteous (Ps. 68:3)?

- A. That they may sing his praises
- B. That they may shout "The Lord is great"
- C. That they may be happy and joyful
- D. That his face may shine on them forever

C:B:Ps:68

8. Who does the Psalmist want to be joyful and happy (Ps. 68:3)?

- A. The blameless
- B. The righteous
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. The upright

B:B:Ps:68

9. Who does the Psalmist say is to be extolled (Ps. 68:4)?

- A. He who rides on the clouds
- B. He who made the heavens and earth
- C. He who rescued Israel and led them in the desert
- D. He who sits enthroned in Zion

A:B:Ps:68

10. What is God in his holy dwelling (Ps. 68:5)?

- A. A righteous judge
- B. A father to the fatherless
- C. A rock of ages
- D. A provider of the needy

B:B:Ps:68

11. What is God in his holy dwelling (Ps. 68:5)?

- A. A righteous judge
- B. A rock of ages
- C. A defender of widows
- D. A provider of the needy

C:B:Ps:68

12. Where is God a father to the fatherless (Ps. 68:5)?

- A. In all the earth
- B. On Zion
- C. On his royal throne
- D. In his holy dwelling

D:B:Ps:68

13. Where has God set the lonely (Ps. 68:6)?

- A. Among the great assembly
- B. Among the righteous
- C. In families
- D. In his holy dwelling

C:B:Ps:68

14. Who does God lead out with singing (Ps. 68:6)?

- A. His people
- B. The prisoners
- C. Those who fear him
- D. The upright in heart

B:B:Ps:68

15. Where does God have the rebellious live (Ps. 68:6)?

- A. In a sun-scorched land
- B. In the pit
- C. In despair
- D. In terror and anxiety

A:B:Ps:68

16. Who does God have live in a sun-scorched land (Ps. 68:6)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. The rebellious
- C. The wicked
- D. The evildoers

B:B:Ps:68

17. Where did God march with his people (Ps. 68:7)?

- A. Over the mountains
- B. Into the promised land
- C. Through the wilderness
- D. Out of Egypt

C:B:Ps:68

18. What happened when God marched with his people (Ps. 68:8)?

- A. The waters parted
- B. The wind broke the cedars of Lebanon
- C. The clouds soared under his feet
- D. The earth shook

D:B:Ps:68

19. What does the Psalmist call God (Ps. 68:8)?

- A. The One of Zion
- B. The One of Shiloh
- C. The One of Sinai
- D. The One of Pisgah

C:B:Ps:68

20. What did God give abundantly (Ps. 68:9)?

- A. The fruit of the land
- B. Showers
- C. Olives and grapes
- D. Manna

B:B:Ps:68

21. What did God refresh (Ps. 68:9)?

- A. His weary inheritance
- B. His people Israel
- C. All those who fear him
- D. The righteous of the land

A:B:Ps:68

22. What did God do from the bounty of the land (Ps. 68:10)?

- A. He fed the tribes of Israel

- B. He provided for the poor
- C. He blessed his people
- D. He rescued the humble

B:B:Ps:68

23. Who proclaim God's word as a mighty throng (Ps. 68:11)?

- A. The upright
- B. The righteous
- C. The women
- D. Children

C:B:Ps:68

24. What word did the Lord announce (Ps. 68:11-12)?

- A. Listen, all you sinners
- B. Be warned you nations of the earth
- C. Let the wicked bow before the righteous
- D. Kings and armies flee in haste

D:B:Ps:68

25. What will the women do at home according to the Lord's announcement (Ps. 68:12)?

- A. Sing to the Lord
- B. Dance and play the cymbals
- C. Divide the plunder
- D. Knead bread

C:B:Ps:68

26. Where does God's announcement say they will sleep (Ps. 68:13)?

- A. Within the city gates
- B. Among the sheep pens
- C. In green pastures
- D. In the land of their inheritance

B:B:Ps:68

27. With what are the wings of God's dove sheathed (Ps. 68:13)?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. Rubies
- D. Ivory

A:B:Ps:68

28. With what are the feathers of God's dove sheathed (Ps. 68:13)?

- A. Silver
- B. Gold
- C. Rubies
- D. Ivory

B:B:Ps:68

29. What was like snow fallen on Mount Zalmon (Ps. 68:14)?

- A. When the Almighty showered his blessings on the land

- B. When the almond trees shed their blossoms
- C. When the Almighty scattered the kings in the land
- D. When the Almighty gave his people the bread of heaven

C:B:Ps:68

30. Like snow fallen on what mountain was it when the Almighty scattered the kings in the land (Ps. 68:14)?

- A. Mount Zion
- B. Mount Hermon
- C. Mount Sinai
- D. Mount Zalmon

D:B:Ps:68

31. What mountain is called majestic and rugged (Ps. 68:15)?

- A. Zaphon
- B. Sinai
- C. Bashan
- D. Gilead

C:B:Ps:68

32. In personifying the mountains what emotion does the Psalmist say Mount Bashan should not have (Ps. 68:16)?

- A. Fear
- B. Envy
- C. Arrogance
- D. Sadness

B:B:Ps:68

33. What mountain does the Psalmist tell Mount Bashan not to be envious of (Ps. 68:16)?

- A. The mountain where God chooses to reign
- B. Mount Zion where God's holy temple is
- C. On the mountain where God's throne is
- D. On Mount Sinai where God gave his law

A:B:Ps:68

34. What will God do on the mountain where God chooses to reign (Ps. 68:16)?

- A. Gather all his people
- B. He will dwell there forever
- C. He will send forth his law
- D. His shining cloud will inhabit there

B:B:Ps:68

35. What are tens of thousands and thousands of thousands (Ps. 68:17)?

- A. God's heavenly hosts
- B. God's cherubim
- C. God's chariots
- D. God's arrows

C:B:Ps:68

36. From where has God come into his sanctuary (Ps. 68:17)?

- A. From his heavenly throne
- B. From Mount Bashan
- C. From between the cherubim
- D. From Sinai

D:B:Ps:68

37. Where did God go when he came from Sinai (Ps. 68:17)?

- A. To his throne on Zion
- B. Into the desert
- C. Into his sanctuary
- D. To his holy tabernacle at Shiloh

C:B:Ps:68

38. What did God do when he ascended on high (Ps. 68:18)?

- A. He defeated the forces of evil
- B. He took many captives
- C. He led his mighty hosts
- D. He mounted his chariot on the clouds

B:B:Ps:68

39. From whom did God receive gifts when he came to his sanctuary (Ps. 68:18)?

- A. The rebellious
- B. All the nations
- C. The wicked
- D. His servants

A:B:Ps:68

40. The Psalmist says that our God is a God who does what (Ps. 68:20)?

- A. He redeems
- B. He saves
- C. He delivers
- D. He protects

B:B:Ps:68

41. What does God do daily as our Savior (Ps. 68:19)?

- A. He delivers us from the hand of the evildoers
- B. He cares for the fatherless
- C. He bears our burdens
- D. He hears our prayers

C:B:Ps:68

42. What comes from the Sovereign Lord (Ps. 68:20)?

- A. Deliverance from the hand of the enemy
- B. Salvation from the pit
- C. Unfailing love
- D. Escape from death

D:B:Ps:68

43. What will God do to his enemies (Ps. 68:21)?

- A. Triumph over them
- B. Pay them back for what they have done
- C. Crush their heads
- D. Render justice upon them

C:B:Ps:68

44. Whose heads will God crush (Ps. 68:21)?

- A. Those who do not fear the Lord
- B. Those who go on in their sins
- C. Those who have rebelled against him
- D. Those who refuse to obey him

B:B:Ps:68

45. From where will God bring his enemies (Ps. 68:22)?

- A. From Bashan
- B. From Gilead
- C. From the pit
- D. From the valley of the shadow of death

A:B:Ps:68

46. From where will God bring his enemies (Ps. 68:22)?

- A. From the heights of the mountains
- B. From the depths of the sea
- C. From the pit
- D. From the ends of the earth

B:B:Ps:68

47. When God brings his enemies from Bashan what will the Psalmist do (Ps. 68:23)?

- A. Proclaim victory over them
- B. Scoff at their demise
- C. Wade his feet in the blood of his foes
- D. Run his chariots over them

C:B:Ps:68

48. What will happen as the Psalmists wade their feet in the blood of their foes (Ps. 68:23)?

- A. The birds will feast
- B. The nations will see and fear Israel's victory
- C. The mountains will quake
- D. The tongues of dogs will have their share

D:B:Ps:68

49. What does the Psalmist say has come into view (Ps. 68:24)?

- A. God's cloud of glory
- B. The ark of the covenant
- C. God's procession
- D. All nations praising God

C:B:Ps:68

50. Where was the procession seen by the Psalmist headed (Ps. 68:24)?

- A. Ascending the hill to Zion
- B. Into the sanctuary
- C. To the throne room of God
- D. To the gate of Jerusalem

B:B:Ps:68

51. What are the young women playing in God's procession (Ps. 68:25)?

- A. Timbrels
- B. Harps
- C. Lyres
- D. Cymbals

A:B:Ps:68

52. Who goes first in God's procession (Ps. 68:25)?

- A. The musicians
- B. The singers
- C. The priests
- D. God's entourage

B:B:Ps:68

53. Who comes after the singers in God's procession (Ps. 68:25)?

- A. The angels of God
- B. The director of music
- C. The musicians
- D. The cherubim and seraphim

C:B:Ps:68

54. Where does the Psalmist say to praise God (Ps. 68:26)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. In the gates of Jerusalem
- C. In the temple courts
- D. In the great congregation

D:B:Ps:68

55. Where does the Psalmist say to praise God (Ps. 68:26)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. In the gates of Jerusalem
- C. In the assembly of Israel
- D. In the temple courts

C:B:Ps:68

56. What tribe is leading the procession of God (Ps. 68:27)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Benjamin
- C. Judah
- D. Naphtali

B:B:Ps:68

57. What tribe in God's procession is identified as a great throng of princes (Ps. 68:27)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Benjamin
- D. Naphtali

A:B:Ps:68

58. In God's procession which tribe's princes are identified (Ps. 68:27)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Zebulun
- C. Judah
- D. Benjamin

B:B:Ps:68

59. What does the Psalmist ask God to show them (Ps. 68:28)?

- A. His justice
- B. His goodness
- C. His strength
- D. His unfailing love

C:B:Ps:68

60. Why will kings bring God gifts (Ps. 68:29)?

- A. Because he is the King of all nations
- B. Because he rules with righteousness
- C. Because of his throne in heaven
- D. Because of his temple at Jerusalem

D:B:Ps:68

61. Because of God's temple at Jerusalem what will kings do (Ps. 68:29)?

- A. Come before him with singing
- B. Fear his name
- C. Bring him gifts
- D. Offer sacrifices to him

C:B:Ps:68

62. What does the Psalmist request God rebuke (Ps. 68:30)?

- A. The wolves that surround them
- B. The beast among the reeds
- C. Behemoth
- D. Leviathan

B:B:Ps:68

63. Humbled what should the beast bring to the temple (Ps. 68:30)?

- A. Bars of silver
- B. Shields of gold
- C. Thrones of ivory
- D. Rubies

A:B:Ps:68

64. Who does the Psalmist request be scattered (Ps. 68:30)?

- A. The foe and the avenger
- B. The nations who delight in war
- C. The kings of the earth gathered against them
- D. The wicked and evildoers

B:B:Ps:68

65. Where will envoys come from to visit the temple at Jerusalem (Ps. 68:31)?

- A. Moab
- B. Edom
- C. Egypt
- D. Assyria

C:B:Ps:68

66. Who will submit herself to God (Ps. 68:31)?

- A. Midian
- B. Edom
- C. Aram
- D. Cush

D:B:Ps:68

67. What will Cush do coming to Jerusalem (Ps. 68:31)?

- A. Offering sacrifices
- B. Bring gifts
- C. Submit herself to God
- D. Serve the Lord with gladness

C:B:Ps:68

68. Who does the Psalmist tell to sing to God (Ps. 68:32)?

- A. All the nations of the earth
- B. The kingdoms of the earth
- C. All his people
- D. The tribes of Israel

B:B:Ps:68

69. The Psalmist tells the kingdoms of the earth to sing praise to him who _____ (Ps. 68:33)?

- A. Rides across the highest heavens
- B. Rides his chariot among the clouds of heaven
- C. Has redeemed his people
- D. Gives them rain from heaven

A:B:Ps:68

70. What does God do with a mighty voice (Ps. 68:33)?

- A. Commands his legions
- B. Thunders
- C. Sends hail upon the earth
- D. Terrifies

B:B:Ps:68

71. What does the Psalmist say should be proclaimed (Ps. 68:34)?

- A. The salvation of God
- B. The greatness and goodness of God
- C. The power of God
- D. The wonderful works of God

C:B:Ps:68

72. Where is God's power (Ps. 68:34)?

- A. In Zion
- B. In his sanctuary
- C. On the earth
- D. In heaven

D:B:Ps:68

73. Where is God awesome (Ps. 68: 35)?

- A. Among his people
- B. In all the earth
- C. In his sanctuary
- D. On Zion

C:B:Ps:68

74. What does God give to his people (Ps. 68:35)?

- A. Mercy and unfailing love
- B. Power and strength
- C. Salvation and deliverance
- D. Justice and righteousness

B:B:Ps:68

Psalm 69

1. What tune is Psalm 69 to be played to (Ps. 69)

- A. Tune of the "Lilies"
- B. Tune of the "Do Not Destroy"
- C. Tune of "A Dove on Distant Oaks"
- D. Tune of "A En Gedi Waterfalls"

A:B:Ps:69

2. What does the Psalmist open Psalm 69 with a call for God to do (Ps. 69:1)?

- A. To deliver him
- B. To save him
- C. To redeem him
- D. To purify him

B:B:Ps:69

3. Why does the Psalmist call on God to save him (Ps. 69:1)?

- A. Enemies have surrounded him
- B. He has stumbled into a snare
- C. Waters have come up to his neck
- D. Darkness is his only friend

C:B:Ps:69

4. Into what did the Psalmist sink (Ps. 69:2)?

- A. The pit
- B. The darkness of death
- C. A dreaded swamp
- D. Miry depths

D:B:Ps:69

5. What is not found in the miry depths into which the Psalmist has sunk (Ps. 69:2)?

- A. No way out
- B. No ladder
- C. No foothold
- D. No helping hand out

C:B:Ps:69

6. Into what has the Psalmist come (Ps. 69:2)?

- A. The mire of the wicked
- B. Deep waters
- C. Surging waves
- D. The depths of the sea

B:B:Ps:69

7. What engulf the Psalmist (Ps. 69:2)?

- A. The floods
- B. High waters
- C. The miry depths
- D. Death

A:B:Ps:69

8. From what is the Psalmist worn out (Ps. 69:3)?

- A. Trying to escape
- B. Calling for help
- C. Weeping
- D. Sleepless nights

B:B:Ps:69

9. What is parched (Ps. 69:3)?

- A. His tongue
- B. His lips
- C. His throat
- D. His mouth

C:B:Ps:69

10. What of the Psalmist fails (Ps. 69:3)?

- A. His protection
- B. His shield
- C. His strength
- D. His eyes

D:B:Ps:69

11. Why do the Psalmist's eyes fail (Ps. 69:3)?

- A. Looking for salvation
- B. Looking for justice
- C. Looking for God
- D. Looking for relief

C:B:Ps:69

12. What outnumber the hairs on the head of the Psalmist (Ps. 69:4)?

- A. Those who gnash their teeth against him
- B. Those who hate him without reason
- C. Those who plot against him
- D. Those who despise the Lord

B:B:Ps:69

13. What do the enemies of the Psalmist seek to do (Ps. 69:4)?

- A. To destroy him
- B. To enslave him
- C. To cause him to stumble
- D. To trap him

A:B:Ps:69

14. Who is seeking to destroy the Psalmist (Ps. 69:4)?

- A. His adversaries
- B. His enemies
- C. The wicked
- D. Evildoers

B:B:Ps:69

15. What is the Psalmist forced to restore (Ps. 69:4)?

- A. His crown
- B. His land and herds
- C. What he did not steal
- D. The inheritance he received

C:B:Ps:69

16. What does the Psalmist acknowledge is not hid from God (Ps. 69:5)?

- A. The plans of the wicked
- B. The darkness
- C. His offenses
- D. His guilt

D:B:Ps:69

17. What does the Psalmist acknowledge God knows (Ps. 69:5)?

- A. His unfaithfulness
- B. His rebellions
- C. His folly
- D. His sin

C:B:Ps:69

18. Who does the Psalmist pray might not be disgraced because of him (Ps. 69:6)?

- A. Those who are faithful
- B. Those who hope in God
- C. Those who follow the way of righteousness
- D. Those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:69

19. Who does the Psalmist pray might not be disgraced because of him (Ps. 69:6)?

- A. Those who hope in the Lord
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. Those who are faithful to the covenant
- D. Those who are redeemed

A:B:Ps:69

20. Who does the Psalmist pray might not be put to shame because of him (Ps. 69:6)?

- A. Those who are faithful to God
- B. Those who seek the God of Israel
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. Those who are hunted by the enemies

B:B:Ps:69

21. What does the Psalmist pray should not happen to those who seek the God of Israel (Ps. 69:6)?

- A. They should not be forgotten because of him
- B. Their cries for help should not be unheard by God
- C. They should not be put to shame because of him
- D. They should not be abandoned because of him

C:B:Ps:69

22. What does the Psalmist endure for God's sake (Ps. 69:7)?

- A. Death
- B. Guilt
- C. Abandonment
- D. Scorn

D:B:Ps:

23. What covers the Psalmist's face (Ps. 69:7)?

- A. Dung
- B. Guilt
- C. Shame
- D. Abandonment

C:B:Ps:69

24. What is the Psalmist to his own family (Ps. 69:8)?

- A. Unclean
- B. A foreigner
- C. An outcast
- D. A guest

B:B:Ps:69

25. To whom is the Psalmist a stranger (Ps. 69:8)?

- A. His own mother's children
- B. His own wife and children
- C. The people of God
- D. The Lord

A:B:Ps:69

26. What consumes the Psalmist (Ps. 69:9)?

- A. Meditating on the law
- B. The zeal for God's house
- C. The dogs of the enemies
- D. The seeking for God

B:B:Ps:69

27. What falls on the Psalmist (Ps. 69:9)?

- A. Rocks of those who oppose God
- B. The arrows of the wicked
- C. The insults of those who insult God
- D. The scorn of those who reject God

C:B:Ps:69

28. When does the Psalmist have to endure scorn (Ps. 69:10)?

- A. When he stumbles and falls
- B. When he enters the city gate
- C. When he goes to the house of God
- D. When he weeps and fasts

D:B:Ps:69

29. When do people make sport of the Psalmist (Ps. 69:11)?

- A. When he comes into the sanctuary
- B. When he weeps and mourns
- C. When he puts on sackcloth
- D. When he is covered in ashes

C:B:Ps:69

30. What happens when the Psalmist weeps and fasts (Ps. 69:10)?

- A. He endures guilt
- B. He endures scorn
- C. He hears no answer
- D. His enemies taunt him

B:B:Ps:69

31. Who mock the Psalmist (Ps. 69:12)?

- A. Those who sit at the gate
- B. Those who rule over him
- C. Those who serve him
- D. The who stand on the wall

A:B:Ps:69

32. To whom is the Psalmist a song (Ps. 69:12)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Drunkards
- C. Evildoers
- D. His foes

B:B:Ps:69

33. When did the Psalmist pray to the Lord (Ps. 69:13)?

- A. When he was in trouble
- B. In the time of deep distress
- C. In the time of the Lord's favor
- D. In the time of need

C:B:Ps:69

34. How does the Psalmist ask God to answer him (Ps. 69:13)?

- A. With his mighty hand
- B. With his justice
- C. With the deliverance of his people
- D. With his sure salvation

D:B:Ps:69

35. How does the Psalmist want God to answer him with sure salvation (Ps. 69:13)?

- A. In his justice
- B. In his strength and might
- C. In his great love
- D. In his unfailing compassion

C:B:Ps:69

36. From where does the Psalmist asked to be rescued (Ps. 69:14)?

- A. From the darkness
- B. From the mire
- C. From the surging waves
- D. From the grave

B:B:Ps:69

37. From whom does the Psalmist ask to be delivered (Ps. 69:14)?

- A. From those who hate him
- B. From those plotting against him
- C. From his enemies
- D. From his foes surrounding him

A:B:Ps:69

38. From what does the Psalmist ask to be delivered (Ps. 69:14)?

- A. The grave
- B. The deep waters
- C. The arrows
- D. The sword of the wicked

B:B:Ps:69

39. What did the Psalmist pray would not engulf him (Ps. 69:15)?

- A. The grave
- B. His foes
- C. The floodwaters
- D. The depths of the sea

C:B:Ps:69

40. What did the psalmist pray the pit not be allowed to do to him (Ps. 69:15)?

- A. Kill him
- B. Shed its darkness on him
- C. Engulf him
- D. Close its mouth over him

D:B:Ps:69

41. How does the Psalmist call on the Lord to answer him (Ps. 69:16)?

- A. Out of his justice
- B. Out of his unfailing faithfulness
- C. Out of the goodness of his love
- D. Out of his mercy and compassion

C:B:Ps:69

42. What does the Psalmist ask God to do in his great mercy (Ps. 69:16)?

- A. Forgive him
- B. Turn to him
- C. Shine upon him
- D. Vindicate him

B:B:Ps:69

43. How does the Psalmist identify himself to God when asking God not to hide his face (Ps. 69:17)?

- A. As God's servant
- B. As God's king
- C. As God's anointed one
- D. As God's son

A:B:Ps:69

44. What does the Psalmist as God's servant ask him not to do (Ps. 69:17)?

- A. Close his eyes from him
- B. Hide his face from him
- C. Turn away from him
- D. Cover his ears from his plea

B:B:Ps:69

45. From whom does the Psalmist ask for God to deliver him (Ps. 69:18)?

- A. His enemies
- B. The wicked
- C. His foes
- D. Foreigners

C:B:Ps:69

46. What does the Psalmist ask God to do when he comes near (Ps. 69:18)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Guide him
- C. Shelter him
- D. Rescue him

D:B:Ps:69

47. The Psalmist says he is all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 69:19)

- A. Scorned
- B. Disgraced
- C. Rejected
- D. Shamed

C:B:Ps:69

48. Who does the Psalmist say are before God (Ps. 69:19)?

- A. All of the great assembly
- B. All his enemies
- C. All the nations
- D. All the afflicted

B:B:Ps:69

49. What has broken the Psalmist's heart (Ps. 69:20)?

- A. Scorn
- B. Shame
- C. Disgrace
- D. Solitude

A:B:Ps:69

50. How has scorn left the Psalmist (Ps. 69:20)?

- A. In grief
- B. Helpless
- C. Abandoned
- D. Rejected

B:B:Ps:69

51. What did the Psalmist look for but find none (Ps. 69:20)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Help
- C. Sympathy
- D. Love

C:B:Ps:69

52. Who did the Psalmist look for but find none (Ps. 69:20)?

- A. Helpers
- B. Supporters
- C. Companions
- D. Comforters

D:B:Ps:69

53. What did they put in the Psalmist's food (Ps. 69:21)?

- A. Poison
- B. Worms
- C. Gall
- D. Wine

C:B:Ps:69

54. What did they give the Psalmist for his thirst (Ps. 69:21)?

- A. Wine
- B. Vinegar
- C. Urine
- D. Polluted water

B:B:Ps:69

55. What does the Psalmist wish the table of his enemies to become (Ps. 69:22)?

- A. A snare
- B. Barren
- C. A fire
- D. Empty

A:B:Ps:69

56. What does the Psalmist wish the eyes of his enemies to become (Ps. 69:23)?

- A. Full of tears as their prosperity disappears
- B. Darkened so they cannot see
- C. Blind like a bat in flight
- D. Unable to see their own end

B:B:Ps:69

57. What does the Psalmist wish will happen to his enemies forever (Ps. 69:23)?

- A. Their ears be deaf
- B. Their strength perish
- C. Their backs be bent
- D. Their hands become weak

C:B:Ps:69

58. What does the Psalmist want God to do on his enemies (Ps. 69:24)?

- A. Uproot them forever
- B. Famine and plague to pursue them
- C. Judge them with equity
- D. Pour out his wrath on them

D:B:Ps:69

59. What does the Psalmist hopes overtakes his enemies (Ps. 69:24)?

- A. What they have done to others
- B. His vindication
- C. God's fierce anger
- D. Justice from God

C:B:Ps:69

60. What does the Psalmist wish will happen to his enemies (Ps. 69:25)?

- A. They will be uprooted
- B. No one will dwell in their tents
- C. No one will offer them mercy
- D. They will flee when no one pursues

B:B:Ps:69

61. What do the enemies talk about (Ps. 69:26)?

- A. The pain of those God hurts
- B. Malice and envy against the Psalmist
- C. Slander the godly
- D. Plots against the righteous

A:B:Ps:69

62. Who do the enemies persecute (Ps. 69:26)?

- A. The widows and orphans
- B. Those whom God wounds
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. The righteous

B:B:Ps:69

63. What does the Psalmist ask God not to let the enemies share in (Ps. 69:27)?

- A. Blessings
- B. Prosperity
- C. Salvation
- D. Long life

C:B:Ps:69

64. What does the Psalmist ask God to be done to the enemies (Ps. 69:28)?

- A. They be given what they did to others

- B. They be uprooted and cast into the fire
- C. They be banished from the land
- D. They be blotted out of the book of life

D:B:Ps:69

65. What does the Psalmist ask God to be done to the enemies (Ps. 69:28)?

- A. They be cast into the pit they dug for others
- B. They stumble and fall
- C. They not be listed with the righteous
- D. Their prosperity perish with them

C:B:Ps:69

66. What does the Psalmist ask God's salvation to do for him (Ps. 69:29)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Protect him
- C. Rescue him
- D. Destroy his enemies

B:B:Ps:69

67. How does the Psalmist describe himself (Ps. 69:29)?

- A. Afflicted and in pain
- B. Poor and needy
- C. Humble and meek
- D. Blameless and upright

A:B:Ps:69

68. With what will the Psalmist glorify God (Ps. 69:30)?

- A. With shouts and rejoicing
- B. With thanksgiving
- C. With song
- D. With a harp and lyre

B:B:Ps:69

69. More than what will praising God in song will please the Lord (Ps. 69:31)?

- A. More than a grain offering
- B. More than a ram
- C. More than an ox
- D. More than sheep

C:B:Ps:69

70. More than what will praising God in song will please the Lord (Ps. 69:31)?

- A. More than a grain offering of thanksgiving
- B. More than a ram with horns and hooves
- C. More than many sheep from the herds
- D. More than a bull with horns and hooves

D:B:Ps:69

71. Who will see the Psalmist praising God and be glad (Ps. 69:32)?

- A. All the nations
- B. The great assembly

- C. The poor
- D. Those who fear the Lord

C:B:Ps:69

72. Who does the Psalmist say he hope their hearts will live (Ps. 69:32)?

- A. Those who praise God
- B. Those who seek God
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. Those who serve the Lord

B:B:Ps:69

73. Who does the Lord hear (Ps. 69:33)?

- A. The needy
- B. The righteous
- C. The upright
- D. The helpless

A:B:Ps:69

74. Who does the Lord not despise (Ps. 69:33)?

- A. His faithful ones
- B. His captive people
- C. The needy
- D. The blameless

B:B:Ps:69

75. The Psalmist calls on all of the following to praise God EXCEPT (Ps. 69:34)

- A. Heaven
- B. Seas
- C. All nations
- D. All that move in the sea

C:B:Ps:69

76. What does the Psalmist say God will save (Ps. 69:35)?

- A. His people
- B. The fatherless and widows
- C. Those who fear him
- D. Zion

D:B:Ps:69

77. What does the Psalmist say God will rebuild (Ps. 69:35)?

- A. Zion
- B. His sanctuary
- C. The cities of Judah
- D. The fortresses of Israel

C:B:Ps:69

78. What will happen when God rebuilds the cities of Judah (Ps. 69:35)?

- A. They will be secure forever
- B. People will settle there
- C. People will praise his name

- D. They will never be shaken

B:B:Ps:69

79. Who will inherit the cities of Judah (Ps. 69:36)?

- A. The children of his servants
- B. The needy
- C. The fatherless and widows
- D. The righteous

A:B:Ps:69

80. Who will dwell in the cities of Judah that God rebuilds (Ps. 69:36)?

- A. Those who trust in him
- B. Those who love his name
- C. Those who fear him
- D. Those who walk in the way of the light

B:B:Ps:69

Psalm 70

1. What does the Psalmist ask God to haste and do (Ps. 70:1)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Save him
- C. Destroy the wicked
- D. Uproot the evildoers

B:B:Ps:70

2. What does the Psalmist ask to come quickly to do (Ps. 70:1)?

- A. Pick him up
- B. Uproot the wicked
- C. Help him
- D. Deliver him

C:B:Ps:70

3. What does the Psalmist wish for those who want to take his life (Ps. 70:2)?

- A. They stumble and fall
- B. They be shot with God's arrows
- C. They fall into the pit they dug for others
- D. They be put to shame and confusion

D:B:Ps:70

4. Who does the Psalmist want to be put to shame and confusion (Ps. 70:2)?

- A. Those who oppress the needy
- B. Those who are mocking his demise
- C. Those who want to take his life
- D. Those setting a trap for him

C:B:Ps:70

5. What does the Psalmist wish for those who desire his ruin (Ps. 70:2)?

- A. They suffer the violence they plotted
- B. They be turned back in disgrace
- C. They be uprooted
- D. They perish to no one's regret

B:B:Ps:70

6. Who does the Psalmist wish will be turned back in disgrace (Ps. 70:2)?

- A. Those seeking his ruin
- B. Those trying to trap him
- C. Those slandering him
- D. Those seeking to harm him without a cause

A:B:Ps:70

7. Who does the Psalmist say he wish they will be turned back because of their shame (Ps. 70:3)?

- A. Those who say "we have him now"
- B. Those who say "Aha! Aha!"
- C. Those who say "God does not hear"
- D. Those who say "No one will ever know"

B:B:Ps:70

8. What does the Psalmist want for those who say to him "Aha! Aha!" (Ps. 70:3)?

- A. They be uprooted
- B. They suffer defeat and demise
- C. They be turned back in shame
- D. They be silenced

C:B:Ps:70

9. Who does the Psalmist say will rejoice and be glad (Ps. 70:4)?

- A. Those who trust in the Lord
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. The faithful
- D. Those who seek God

D:B:Ps:70

10. What will be the benefit for those who seek God (Ps. 70:4)?

- A. They will find him
- B. God will rescue them from the hand of the enemy
- C. They rejoice and are glad in God
- D. They will inherit the land

C:B:Ps:70

11. Who does the Psalmist say will say "The Lord is great" (Ps. 70:4)?

- A. Those who trust in the Lord
- B. Those who long for God's saving help
- C. Those who follow in the ways of the Lord
- D. Those who fear God and keep his commandments

B:B:Ps:70

12. What will those who long for God's saving help always say (Ps. 70:4)?

- A. The Lord is great
- B. The Lord is good
- C. The Lord is faithful
- D. His love endures forever

A:B:Ps:70

13. How does the Psalmist see himself (Ps. 70:5)?

- A. As one who fears the Lord
- B. As one who is poor and needy
- C. As one oppressed by enemies
- D. As one trying to escape the wicked

B:B:Ps:70

14. What final request does the Psalmist make to God to conclude Psalm 70 (Ps. 70:5)?

- A. O Lord, be my refuge
- B. Deliver me from the hand of evildoers
- C. Lord, do not delay
- D. Save me, O Lord

C:B:Ps:70

15. The Psalmist calls God _____ (Ps. 70:5)?

- A. My savior and redeemer
- B. My rock and fortress
- C. My King forever
- D. My help and deliverer

D:B:Ps:70

Psalm 71

1. What has the Psalmist taken in the Lord (Ps. 71:1)?

- A. Hope
- B. Refuge
- C. Security
- D. Hiding place

B:B:Ps:71

2. What does the Psalmist request would never happen to him (Ps. 71:1)?

- A. God turn his back on him
- B. He be overcome by his enemies
- C. He be put to shame
- D. He be forgotten

C:B:Ps:71

3. How does the Psalmist want God to rescue and deliver him (Ps. 71:2)?

- A. In his mercy
- B. In his justice
- C. In his goodness
- D. In his righteousness

D:B:Ps:71

4. What does the Psalmist want God to do in his righteousness (Ps. 71:2)?

- A. Silence his enemies
- B. Destroy the wicked from the earth
- C. Rescue and deliver him
- D. Save and redeem him

C:B:Ps:71

5. Where does the Psalmist say he can always go (Ps. 71:3)?

- A. God as his strong tower
- B. God as his rock of refuge
- C. God as his rock of ages
- D. God as his fortress

B:B:Ps:71

6. The Psalmist calls on God to save him using what two metaphors (Ps. 71:3)?

- A. Strong tower and gate
- B. Sword and shield
- C. Rock and fortress
- D. Wings and nest

C:B:Ps:71

7. From what does the Psalmist ask to be delivered (Ps. 71:4)?

- A. From that clutches of evildoers
- B. From the pit
- C. From the arrows of his enemies
- D. From the hand of the wicked

D:B:Ps:71

8. From whose grasp does the Psalmist ask to be delivered (Ps. 71:4)?

- A. Those who have slandered him
- B. Those who plot against him
- C. Those who are evil and cruel
- D. Those who oppress the needy

C:B:Ps:71

9. What has the Sovereign Lord been to the Psalmist (Ps. 71:5)?

- A. His Savior
- B. His hope
- C. His righteousness
- D. His Deliverer

B:B:Ps:71

10. Since when has the Psalmist relied on God (Ps. 71:6)?

- A. From birth
- B. Even when he was in his mother's womb
- C. From before he knew right from wrong
- D. From his conception

A:B:Ps:71

11. What did God do for the Psalmist as he began life (Ps. 71:6)?

- A. He delivered him from the hands of his brothers
- B. He brought him forth from his mother's womb
- C. He led him in the ways of righteousness for his name sake
- D. He taught him right from wrong

B:B:Ps:71

12. What does the Psalmist say he has become for many (Ps. 71:7)?

- A. A beacon
- B. A light
- C. A sign
- D. A message

C:B:Ps:71

13. What has God been for the Psalmist since his youth (Ps. 77:5)?

- A. His source of strength
- B. His shield
- C. His deliverer
- D. His confidence

D:B:Ps:71

14. What has the Psalmist done since birth (Ps. 77:6)?

- A. Trusted in God
- B. Followed the Lord
- C. Relied on God
- D. Believed in God

C:B:Ps:71

15. The Psalmist says God is his strong _____ (Ps. 71:7)?

- A. Fortress
- B. Refuge
- C. Tower
- D. Mountain

B:B:Ps:71

16. With what is the Psalmist's mouth filled (Ps. 71:8)?

- A. Thanksgiving
- B. Songs
- C. Praise
- D. Proclaim of God's greatness

C:B:Ps:71

17. What does the Psalmist declare all day long (Ps. 71:8)?

- A. God's greatness
- B. God's goodness
- C. God's unfailing love
- D. God's splendor

D:B:Ps:71

18. When does the Psalmist asked not to be cast away (Ps. 71:9)?

- A. When his enemy has overcome him
- B. When his friends have abandoned him
- C. When he is old
- D. When he is helpless

C:B:Ps:71

19. When does the Psalmist request that God not forsake him (Ps. 71:9)?

- A. When his enemy triumphs
- B. When his strength is gone
- C. When his friends have abandoned him
- D. When he is trapped by his enemy

B:B:Ps:71

20. Who speaks against the Psalmist (Ps. 71:10)?

- A. His enemies
- B. His foes
- C. The wicked
- D. Evildoers

A:B:Ps:71

21. Who conspires together against the Psalmist (Ps. 71:10)?

- A. Those who slander him
- B. Those waiting to kill him
- C. Those plotting against him
- D. Those who are causing him to stumble

B:B:Ps:71

22. What do his enemies say (Ps. 71:11)?

- A. God has not listened to him?

- B. God has turned away from him?
- C. God has forsaken him?
- D. Where is your God?

C:B:Ps:71

23. What do his enemies say to do realizing no one will rescue the Psalmist (Ps. 71:11)?

- A. Drag him into the city gate
- B. Throw him into a pit
- C. Cause him to stumble and fall
- D. Pursue and seize him

D:B:Ps:71

24. Why do the enemies say to seize him (Ps. 71:11)?

- A. For even his friends have forgotten him
- B. For he has not strength to resist
- C. For no one will rescue him
- D. For his God has abandoned him

C:B:Ps:71

25. What does the Psalmist ask God to do when his enemies are talking about seizing him (Ps. 71:12)?

- A. Listen to his prayer
- B. Come quickly and help him
- C. Strike the enemy on the jaw
- D. Shot his arrows against the wicked

B:B:Ps:71

26. What does the Psalmist ask God to do when his enemies are talking about seizing him (Ps. 71:12)?

- A. Be not far from him
- B. Listen to his prayer
- C. Strike the enemy on the jaw
- D. Shot his arrows against the wicked

A:B:Ps:71

27. What does the Psalmist pray against his accusers (Ps. 71:13)?

- A. May they fall into the pit then planned for him
- B. May they perish in shame
- C. May they be destroyed forever
- D. May they flee when no one pursues

B:B:Ps:71

28. Who does the Psalmist want to perish in shame (Ps. 71:13)?

- A. His enemies
- B. His foes
- C. His accusers
- D. Those who slander him

C:B:Ps:71

29. Who does the Psalmist want to be covered in scorn and disgrace (Ps. 71:13)?

- A. Those who are plotting against him
- B. Those who are slandering him
- C. Those planning violence against him
- D. Those who want to harm him

D:B:Ps:71

30. What does the Psalmist want for those who want to harm him (Ps. 71:13)?

- A. They receive mercy and reconciliation
- B. They stumble and fall
- C. They be covered in scorn and disgrace
- D. They be uprooted from the land of the living

C:B:Ps:71

31. What does the Psalmist say he will always have (Ps. 71:14)?

- A. Confidence
- B. Hope
- C. Fear of God
- D. Trust

B:B:Ps:71

32. What will the Psalmist do more and more (Ps. 71:14)?

- A. Praise God
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Walk in God's ways
- D. Thank the Lord

A:B:Ps:71

33. What will the Psalmist's mouth tell of (Ps. 71:15)?

- A. God's unfailing love
- B. God's righteous deeds
- C. God's faithfulness to those who fear him
- D. God's greatness

B:B:Ps:71

34. What will the Psalmist tell of all day long (Ps. 71:15)?

- A. God's deliverance
- B. God's redeeming of his people
- C. God's saving acts
- D. God's mighty deeds of old

C:B:Ps:71

35. What does the Psalmist not know how to do (Ps. 71:15)?

- A. Walk in righteousness
- B. Praise the Lord for his greatness
- C. Observe all the wonders of his creation
- D. How to relate all God's saving acts

D:B:Ps:71

36. What will the Psalmist proclaim (Ps. 71:16)?

- A. The greatness of Almighty God
- B. The unfailing love of the Lord endures forever
- C. The mighty acts of the Sovereign Lord
- D. How God saved him from the hand of the wicked

C:B:Ps:71

37. What will the Psalmist proclaim (Ps. 71:16)?

- A. God's greatness
- B. God's righteous deeds
- C. God's rescuing him from the mire
- D. God's deliverance from the hand of his enemies

B:B:Ps:71

38. What had God done for the Psalmist since his youth (Ps. 71:17)?

- A. Taught him
- B. Rescued him
- C. Saved him
- D. Listened to him

A:B:Ps:71

39. What had the Psalmist declared from his youth unto this day (Ps. 71:17)?

- A. God's mercy and compassion
- B. God's marvelous deeds
- C. How God delivered him
- D. God's greatness

B:B:Ps:71

40. What does the Psalmist say he does not want God to do when he is old (Ps. 71:18)?

- A. Abandon him
- B. Discipline him
- C. Forsake him
- D. Turn away from him

C:B:Ps:71

41. What does the Psalmist want to do when he is old and gray (Ps. 71:18)?

- A. Proclaim God's greatness forever
- B. Testify what God has done for him
- C. Witness the wonders of God's grace forever
- D. Declare God's power to the next generation

D:B:Ps:71

42. To whom does the Psalmist want to declare God's mighty acts (Ps. 71:18)?

- A. To all God's people
- B. To all who cast their cares upon God
- C. To all who are to come
- D. To generation upon generations

C:B:Ps:71

43. What reaches to the heavens (Ps. 71:19)?

- A. God's justice
- B. God's righteousness
- C. God's unfailing love
- D. God's compassion

B:B:Ps:71

44. The Psalmist exclaims God has done great things and then what does he say (Ps. 71:19)?

- A. Who is like you, God?
- B. The Lord is great
- C. The failing love of the Lord endures forever
- D. How can we understand God's ways?

A:B:Ps:71

45. What has God made the Psalmist see (Ps. 71:20)?

- A. Shame and disgrace
- B. Troubles many and bitter
- C. His own demise
- D. The strength of his enemies

B:B:Ps:71

46. What will God do to the life of the Psalmist (Ps. 71:20)?

- A. Deliver it from the enemy
- B. Rescue it from the pit
- C. Restore it again
- D. Preserve it forever

C:B:Ps:71

47. What will God do for the Psalmist (Ps. 71:20)?

- A. Deliver him from the hand of the foe
- B. Vindicate him before his enemies
- C. Give him honor and glory in the great assembly
- D. Bring him up from the depths of the earth

D:B:Ps:71

48. What will God increase for the Psalmist (Ps. 71:21)?

- A. Glory
- B. Life
- C. Honor
- D. Respect

C:B:Ps:71

49. What does the Psalmist ask God to do once more (Ps. 71:21)?

- A. Hear him
- B. Comfort him
- C. Deliver him
- D. Save him

B:B:Ps:71

50. With what will the Psalmist praise God (Ps. 71:22)?

- A. With the harp
- B. With the lyre
- C. With all his heart
- D. With his mouth

A:B:Ps:71

51. Why will the Psalmist praise God with the harp (Ps. 71:22)?

- A. For his unfailing love
- B. For his faithfulness
- C. For his redemption
- D. For his deliverance

B:B:Ps:71

52. With what will the Psalmist sing praise to God (Ps. 71:22)?

- A. With the harp
- B. With all his heart
- C. With the lyre
- D. With his mouth

C:B:Ps:71

53. To whom will the Psalmist sing praise with the lyre (Ps. 71:22)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. The El Shaddai
- C. The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- D. The Holy One of Israel

D:B:Ps:71

54. What will the Psalmist's lips do (Ps. 71:23)?

- A. Sing a new song
- B. Give thanks
- C. Shout for joy
- D. Rejoice forever

C:B:Ps:71

55. How does the Psalmist identify himself when he sings praise to God (Ps. 71:23)?

- A. As one who has seen the greatness of God
- B. As one who God has delivered
- C. As one who proclaims the mighty works of God
- D. As one who has seen God's face

B:B:Ps:71

56. What will the Psalmist's tongue do all day long (Ps. 71:24)?

- A. Tell of God's righteous acts
- B. Tell of God's wondrous deeds
- C. Recite how God has delivered Israel
- D. Proclaim God is great

A:B:Ps:71

57. Who was put to shame and confusion (Ps. 71:24)?

- A. Those who plotted against the Psalmist
- B. Those who wanted to harm the Psalmist
- C. Those who sought to take the life of the Psalmist
- D. Those who oppress the needy

B:B:Ps:71

58. What happened to those who wanted to harm the Psalmist (Ps. 71:24)?

- A. They were judged by God's righteousness
- B. They stumbled and fell
- C. They were put to shame and confusion
- D. They did not find their help in God

C:B:Ps:71

Psalm 72

1. What does the Psalmist request God endow the king with (Ps. 72:1)?

- A. Your righteousness
- B. Your wisdom
- C. Your justice
- D. The fear of God

C:B:Ps:72

2. Who does the Psalmist ask be endowed with God's justice (Ps. 72:1)?

- A. The people
- B. All the nations
- C. The elders in the city gate
- D. The king

D:B:Ps:72

3. Who does he ask be endowed with God's righteousness (Ps. 72:1)?

- A. The elders ruling Israel
- B. The people of the land
- C. The royal son
- D. The king

C:B:Ps:72

4. How does the Psalmist wish the king will judge the people (Ps. 72:2)?

- A. In holiness
- B. In righteousness
- C. In justice
- D. In fairness

B:B:Ps:72

5. Who does the Psalmist want to be judged with justice (Ps. 72:2)?

- A. The afflicted ones
- B. The fatherless and widows
- C. All of the people
- D. All nations

A:B:Ps:72

6. What will the mountains bring to the people (Ps. 72:3)?

- A. Justice
- B. Prosperity
- C. Herds and flocks
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Ps:72

7. What will the hills bring to the people (Ps. 72:3)?

- A. Peace
- B. Security and protection
- C. The fruit of righteousness
- D. The benefits of justice

C:B:Ps:72

8. Who does the Psalmist want to be defended by the king (Ps. 72:4)?

- A. The fatherless and widows
- B. The godly of the earth
- C. The faithful among Israel
- D. The afflicted among the people

D:B:Ps:72

9. Who does the Psalmist want saved by the king (Ps. 72:4)?

- A. The godly of the land
- B. Those who seek the Lord
- C. The children of the needy
- D. The fatherless and widows

C:B:Ps:72

10. What does the Psalmist hopes happens to the oppressor (Ps. 72:4)?

- A. He will be cast aside
- B. He will be crushed
- C. He will be judged
- D. He will be forgotten

B:B:Ps:72

11. How long will the king endure (Ps. 72:5)?

- A. As long as the sun
- B. As long as the earth exists
- C. As long as there is summer and winter
- D. As long as righteousness endures

A:B:Ps:72

12. How long will the king endure (Ps. 72:5)?

- A. As long as the earth exists
- B. Through all generations
- C. Through summer and winter
- D. As long as righteousness endures

B:B:Ps:72

13. Like what does the Psalmist says the king should be (Ps. 72:6)?

- A. A shield over is people
- B. An olive tree giving its oil to all
- C. Rain on a mown field
- D. A rock of refuge

C:B:Ps:72

14. What does the Psalmist see will happen in the king's days (Ps. 72:7)?

- A. The upright shall see their reward
- B. The needy will be satisfied
- C. Justice will flow like a river
- D. The righteous flourish

D:B:Ps:72

15. Until when does the Psalmist want prosperity to abound (Ps. 72:7)?

- A. Until there are no more sunrises
- B. Until sun grows dark as night
- C. Until the moon is no more
- D. Until the stars do not shine

C:B:Ps:72

16. Where does the Psalmist desire the king's rule to extend (Ps. 72:8)?

- A. From mountains to the valley
- B. From sea to sea
- C. From the north to the south
- D. From Dan to Beersheba

B:B:Ps:72

17. Where does the Psalmist desire the king's rule to extend (Ps. 72:8)?

- A. From the River to the ends of the earth
- B. From mountains to the valley
- C. From the north to the south
- D. From Dan to Beersheba

A:B:Ps:72

18. Who does the Psalmist want to bow before the king (Ps. 72:9)?

- A. Moab and Ammon
- B. The desert tribes
- C. Egypt and Aram
- D. All the nations

B:B:Ps:72

19. What does the Psalmist want the king's enemies to do (Ps. 72:9)?

- A. Bite the dust
- B. Scatter like the dust
- C. Lick the dust
- D. Go down into the dust

C:B:Ps:72

20. Who does the Psalmist want to bring tribute to the king (Ps. 72:10)?

- A. The kings of Egypt and Aram
- B. The queen of Sheba
- C. The kings of Moab
- D. The kings of Tarshish

D:B:Ps:72

21. Who does the Psalmist want to bring gifts to the king (Ps. 72:10)?

- A. The kings of Egypt and Aram
- B. The queen of Dedan
- C. The kings of Sheba
- D. The kings of Moab

C:B:Ps:72

22. What does the Psalmist want all the kings to do (Ps. 72:11)?

- A. Obey the king

- B. Bow down to the king
- C. Rejoice in the king
- D. Fear the king

B:B:Ps:72

23. What does the Psalmist want all the kings to do (Ps. 72:11)?

- A. Serve the king
- B. Obey the king
- C. Rejoice in the king
- D. Fear the king

A:B:Ps:72

24. Who will the king deliver (Ps. 72:12)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. The needy who cry out
- C. The fatherless and widows
- D. The upright in heart

B:B:Ps:72

25. Who will the king deliver (Ps. 72:12)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. The fatherless and widows
- C. The afflicted who have no one to help
- D. The upright in heart

C:B:Ps:72

26. On whom will the king take pity (Ps. 72:13)?

- A. The humble and downtrodden
- B. The righteous
- C. The upright in heart
- D. The weak and needy

D:B:Ps:72

27. From what will the king save the needy (Ps. 72:13)?

- A. From abuse
- B. From the hands of the wicked
- C. From death
- D. From the snares of the wicked

C:B:Ps:72

28. From what will the king rescue the needy (Ps. 72:14)?

- A. From death
- B. From oppression and violence
- C. From the hand of the wicked
- D. From the snares of the enemy

B:B:Ps:72

29. What does the Psalmist pray will be given to the king (Ps. 72:15)?

- A. Gold from Sheba
- B. Spices from Ramah

- C. Ivory from Cush
- D. Silver from Timnah

A:B:Ps:72

30. What does the Psalmist want the people to do for the king all day long (Ps. 72:15)?

- A. Shout for joy at his victories
- B. Pray for and bless him
- C. Serve the king with joy
- D. Be loyal and fear him

B:B:Ps:72

31. What does the Psalmist want to abound in the land (Ps. 72:16)?

- A. Wine and oil
- B. Figs and olives
- C. Grain
- D. Flocks and herds

C:B:Ps:72

32. Where does the Psalmist want grain to sway (Ps. 72:16)?

- A. On Zion
- B. By streams of water
- C. In the valleys
- D. On the tops of mountains

D:B:Ps:72

33. The Psalmist wants crops to flourish like in what country (Ps. 72:16)?

- A. Aram
- B. Moab
- C. Lebanon
- D. Egypt

C:B:Ps:72

34. Like what does the Psalmist want crops to flourish (Ps. 72:16)?

- A. Like the cedars of Lebanon
- B. Like the grass of the field
- C. Like the grapes of Zion
- D. Like the spring flowers of the desert

B:B:Ps:72

35. How long does the Psalmist desires the king's name to continue (Ps. 72:17)?

- A. As long as the sun
- B. As long as the stars shine
- C. As long as the mountains stand over the sea
- D. As long as an olive tree

A:B:Ps:72

36. What does the Psalmist want to happen forever (Ps. 72:17)?

- A. The king's greatness will be remembered
- B. The king's name will endure

- C. God's unfailing love will fall on his people
- D. The king's strength will shine

B:B:Ps:72

37. Who will be blessed by the king (Ps. 72:17)?

- A. All who are afflicted
- B. All the godly
- C. All nations
- D. All Israel

C:B:Ps:72

38. What does the Lord God alone do (Ps. 72:18)?

- A. Mighty works of old
- B. Gives salvation to his people
- C. Miracles and wonders
- D. Marvelous deeds

D:B:Ps:72

39. What does the Psalmist desire to fill the whole earth (Ps. 72:19)?

- A. The praise of God
- B. The kingdom
- C. God's glory
- D. God's mighty deeds

C:B:Ps:72

40. How does Psalm 72 end Book II of the Psalter (Ps. 72:19)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Amen and Amen
- C. Glory to God in the highest
- D. Let all the earth praise the Lord

B:B:Ps:72

41. What does Psalm 72 conclude (Ps. 72:19)?

- A. The prayers of David son of Jesse
- B. The psalms of the sweet singer of Israel
- C. The wisdom of Solomon, son of David
- D. God is great and he is good

A:B:Ps:72

Psalm 73

1. According to the title Ps. 73 is "of" _____ (Ps. 73)

- A. Korah
- B. David
- C. Asaph
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:73

2. To what does the Psalmist open Ps. 73 saying "Surely" (Ps. 73:1)?

- A. God is great
- B. God is to be praise
- C. God's unfailing love endures forever
- D. God is good to Israel

D:B:Ps:73

3. To whom is God good (Ps. 73:1)?

- A. Those who walk in uprightness
- B. The righteous
- C. Those who are pure in heart
- D. Those who fear him

C:B:Ps:73

4. What did the Psalmist nearly lose (Ps. 73:2)?

- A. His faith
- B. His foothold
- C. His way
- D. His mind

B:B:Ps:73

5. When did the Psalmist almost loose his foothold (Ps. 73:3)?

- A. When he envied the arrogant
- B. When he saw the end of the wicked
- C. When he was oppressed by evildoers
- D. When he saw the victory of sinners

A:B:Ps:73

6. When did the Psalmist almost loose his foothold (Ps. 73:3)?

- A. When he saw the end of the arrogant
- B. When he saw the prosperity of the wicked
- C. When he was oppressed by evildoers
- D. When he saw the victory of sinners

B:B:Ps:73

7. How are the bodies of the wicked according to the Psalmist (Ps. 73:4)?

- A. Sickly and weak
- B. Emaciated and dying
- C. Healthy and strong
- D. Fit and trim

C:B:Ps:73

8. What do the wicked not have (Ps. 73:4)?

- A. Lack of anything
- B. Kindness
- C. Humility
- D. Struggles

D:B:Ps:73

9. What are the wicked free from (Ps. 73:5)?

- A. Fear of God
- B. Worry and despair
- C. Common human burdens
- D. Common sense

C:B:Ps:73

10. With what are the wicked not plagued by (Ps. 73:5)?

- A. Hunger
- B. Human ills
- C. Fear of others
- D. A conscience

B:B:Ps:73

11. What is pride for the wicked (Ps. 73:6)?

- A. A necklace
- B. A crown
- C. A robe
- D. A chain of gold

A:B:Ps:73

12. What is a necklace for the wicked (Ps. 73:6)?

- A. Violence
- B. Pride
- C. Envy
- D. A bribe

B:B:Ps:73

13. With what do the wicked clothe themselves (Ps. 73:6)?

- A. Lies
- B. Plotting
- C. Violence
- D. Slander

C:B:Ps:73

14. Where does the iniquity of the wicked come from (Ps. 73:7)?

- A. Their lying mouths
- B. Their lying eyes
- C. Their violent hands
- D. Their callous hearts

D:B:Ps:73

15. What of the wicked has no limits (Ps. 73:7)?

- A. Their deceit
- B. Their violence
- C. Their imagination
- D. Their envy

C:B:Ps:73

16. With what do the wicked speak (Ps. 73:8)?

- A. Deception
- B. Malice
- C. Jealousy
- D. Envy

B:B:Ps:73

17. What do the wicked threaten (Ps. 73:8)?

- A. Oppression
- B. Destruction
- C. Traps
- D. Death

A:B:Ps:73

18. To what do the mouths of the wicked lay claim (Ps. 73:9)?

- A. The palace
- B. Heaven
- C. Riches and honor
- D. The city gate

B:B:Ps:73

19. What do the tongues of the wicked take possession of (Ps. 73:9)?

- A. Heaven
- B. The poor
- C. Earth
- D. The city gate

C:B:Ps:73

20. What do the wicked's people drink up (Ps. 73:10)?

- A. Wine to the last dregs
- B. Bitterness of soul
- C. Violence and oppression
- D. Waters in abundance

D:B:Ps:73

21. What do the wicked say (Ps. 73:11)?

- A. There is no God
- B. Can God really see?
- C. How would God know?
- D. God will not hear their cries?

C:B:Ps:73

22. What do the wicked say (Ps. 73:11)?

- A. There is no God

- B. Does the Most High know anything?
- C. Can God really see what happens on earth?
- D. God will not hear the cries of the oppressed?

B:B:Ps:73

23. What are the wicked like (Ps. 73:12)?

- A. They are always care free
- B. They are always plotting violence
- C. They are always taking advantage of the needy
- D. They are always arrogant

A:B:Ps:73

24. What are the wicked like (Ps. 73:12)?

- A. They trample on the needy
- B. They go on amassing wealth
- C. They take what is not theirs
- D. They plot against the righteous

B:B:Ps:73

25. What has the Psalmist done in vain (Ps. 73:13)?

- A. Cried out to God
- B. Sought the Lord
- C. Kept his heart pure
- D. Forgave the wicked

C:B:Ps:73

26. In what has the Psalmist washed his hands (Ps. 73:13)?

- A. Blamelessness
- B. Righteousness
- C. Purity
- D. Innocence

D:B:Ps:73

27. What has happened all day long to the Psalmist (Ps. 73:14)?

- A. He has been robbed
- B. He has been oppressed
- C. He has been afflicted
- D. He has been trampled on

B:B:Ps:73

28. What does every morning bring for the Psalmist (Ps. 73:14)?

- A. New punishments
- B. New violations
- C. New bruises
- D. New hopes

A:B:Ps:73

29. What would have happened had the Psalmist spoken out (Ps. 73:15)?

- A. He would have betrayed his mother
- B. He would have betrayed children

- C. He would have betrayed God
- D. He would have betrayed his father

B:B:Ps:73

30. What happened when the Psalmist tried to understand all this (Ps. 73:16)?

- A. It made him become silent
- B. It made him cry out for help
- C. It deeply troubled him
- D. It drove him to despair

C:B:Ps:73

31. What troubled the Psalmist deeply (Ps. 73:16)?

- A. When he saw there was no relief
- B. When God did not answer
- C. The plight of the needy
- D. When he tried to understand all this

D:B:Ps:73

32. When did the Psalmist understand the destiny of the wicked (Ps. 73:17)?

- A. When he saw their graves
- B. When he witnessed their demise
- C. When he entered the sanctuary of God
- D. When he prayed to the Lord

C:B:Ps:73

33. What did the Psalmist understand when he entered into the sanctuary of God (Ps. 73:17)?

- A. The deliverance of the righteous
- B. The destiny of the wicked
- C. The ways of the Lord
- D. The justice of God

B:B:Ps:73

34. Where has God placed the wicked (Ps. 73:18)?

- A. On slippery ground
- B. Under the crushing wheel
- C. In the light
- D. In the city gate

A:B:Ps:73

35. Where has God cast the wicked (Ps. 73:18)?

- A. Under the rock
- B. Down to ruin
- C. Out of his sanctuary
- D. Into the pit

B:B:Ps:73

36. What happens to the wicked suddenly (Ps. 73:19)?

- A. They are uprooted
- B. They disappear

- C. They are destroyed
- D. They fall

C:B:Ps:73

37. What are the wicked swept away by (Ps. 73:19)?

- A. A plague
- B. The Lord's flood
- C. Justice
- D. Terrors

D:B:Ps:73

38. What are the wicked like (Ps. 73:20)?

- A. Like a leaf blown in the wind
- B. Like dust that passes away
- C. Like a dream when one awakes
- D. Like a vanishing mist

C:B:Ps:73

39. What does the Lord do toward the wicked when He arises (Ps. 73:20)?

- A. He punishes them
- B. He despises them
- C. He dashes them to pieces
- D. He blows them away like dust

B:B:Ps:73

40. When was the Psalmist senseless and ignorant (Ps. 73:21-22)?

- A. When his heart was grieved
- B. When he considered
- C. When he called to the Lord
- D. When he saw the prosperity of the wicked

A:B:Ps:73

41. What was the Psalmist when his heart grieved (Ps. 73:21-22)?

- A. Hopeless
- B. Ignorant
- C. Sad
- D. Angry

B:B:Ps:73

42. When was the Psalmist senseless and ignorant (Ps. 73:21-22)?

- A. When he considered
- B. When he called to the Lord
- C. When his spirit was embittered
- D. When he saw the prosperity of the wicked

A:B:Ps:73

43. When the Psalmist's heart was grieved what was he like before God (Ps. 73:21-22)?

- A. A child
- B. A brute beast

- C. A widow
- D. A dumb donkey

B:B:Ps:73

44. How does God hold the Psalmist (Ps. 73:23)?

- A. By his heart
- B. By his warm embrace
- C. By his right hand
- D. By his arms

C:B:Ps:73

45. With what does God guide the Psalmist (Ps. 73:24)?

- A. By his wisdom
- B. By his mercy
- C. By his justice
- D. By his counsel

D:B:Ps:73

46. Afterward, what will happen to the Psalmist (Ps. 73:24)?

- A. God will deliver him from the wicked
- B. God will rescue him from the enemy
- C. God will take him into glory
- D. God will set him free

C:B:Ps:73

47. What does the Psalmist ask rhetorically stating his loyalty to God (Ps. 73:25)?

- A. Who is my strength if not you, O Lord?
- B. Whom have I in heaven but you?
- C. Whose law have I followed all my days?
- D. Are you not my God since my youth?

B:B:Ps:73

48. How does the Psalmist express his desire for God (Ps. 73:25)?

- A. Earth has nothing I desire besides you
- B. Like a deer I pant after you, O Lord
- C. As I hope for the morning sun so I wait for you
- D. To you is my heart's desire

A:B:Ps:73

49. What is God forever for the Psalmist (Ps. 73:26)?

- A. His deliverer
- B. His portion
- C. His savior
- D. His rock

B:B:Ps:73

50. What is God forever for the Psalmist (Ps. 73:26)?

- A. His deliverer
- B. The shade on his right hand
- C. The strength of his heart

D. His rock and fortress

C:B:Ps:73

51. Who will perish (Ps. 73:27)?

- A. Those who turn away from God
- B. Those who have rebelled against God
- C. Those who break the covenant
- D. Those who are far from God

D:B:Ps:73

52. Who does God destroy (Ps. 73:27)?

- A. Those who turn away
- B. Those who oppress the needy
- C. Those who are unfaithful
- D. Those who do not fear God

C:B:Ps:73

53. What does the Psalmist say may fail (Ps. 73:26)?

- A. His glory and honor
- B. The flesh and heart
- C. The strength of his right hand
- D. His sight

B:B:Ps:73

54. What does the Psalmist say has been good for him (Ps. 73:28)?

- A. To be near God
- B. To enter God's sanctuary
- C. To join the great assembly
- D. To trust in the Lord

A:B:Ps:73

55. What has the Psalmist made the Sovereign Lord (Ps. 73:28)?

- A. His glory
- B. His refuge
- C. His rock
- D. His shield

B:B:Ps:73

56. Of what will the Psalms tell (Ps. 73:28)?

- A. All God's goodness
- B. All God's compassion
- C. All God's deeds
- D. All God's ways

C:B:Ps:73

Psalm 74

1. What does the Psalmist ask God in the opening of his psalm (Ps. 74:1)?

- A. How long, O Lord?
- B. Why have you rejected us forever?
- C. Why have you forsaken me?
- D. Does the Most High know anything?

B:B:Ps:74

2. Who is identified in the title of Psalm 74?

- A. David
- B. Korah
- C. Asaph
- D. Jeduthun

C:B:Ps:74

3. Against whom does the Psalmist ask God why his anger smolders (Ps. 74:1)?

- A. His people
- B. His beloved children
- C. The sheep of his pasture
- D. The lambs he nursed in his arms

C:B:Ps:74

4. The Psalmist describes God's anger _____ against the sheep of his pasture (Ps. 74:1)?

- A. Writhing
- B. Burning
- C. Exploding
- D. Smoldering

D:B:Ps:74

5. What had God done long ago (Ps. 74:2)?

- A. Led his children through the desert
- B. Rescued his people
- C. Purchased the nation
- D. Deliver his servants

C:B:Ps:74

6. How does the Psalmist describe the nation redeemed by God (Ps. 74:2)?

- A. The children of God
- B. The people of God's inheritance
- C. The servants of the Lord
- D. The descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

B:B:Ps:74

7. Where does the Psalmist say God dwells (Ps. 74:2)?

- A. Mount Zion
- B. Mount Sinai
- C. Mount Gilead
- D. Mount Zaphon

A:B:Ps:74

8. What does the Psalmist complain has been destroyed by the enemy (Ps. 74:3)?

- A. Zion
- B. The sanctuary
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Shiloh

B:B:Ps:74

9. What does the Psalmist ask God to do (Ps. 74:3)?

- A. Turn his steps toward these everlasting ruins
- B. Forgive his children whom he led through the desert
- C. Have mercy on those whom he loves
- D. Lead them in the way everlasting

A:B:Ps:74

10. Who brought destruction on the sanctuary (Ps. 74:3)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The enemy
- C. The wicked
- D. The avenger

B:B:Ps:74

11. What did the foes do in the place where God met with his people (Ps. 74:4)?

- A. Rejoiced
- B. Shouted
- C. Roared
- D. Sang

C:B:Ps:74

12. What did the foes do in the place where God met with his people (Ps. 74:4)?

- A. They assembled their armies
- B. They ran their chariots over children
- C. They burned the sanctuary
- D. They set up their standards as signs

D:B:Ps:74

13. How did the foes who destroyed the sanctuary act like (Ps. 74:5)?

- A. Like vultures swooping down on their prey
- B. Like soldiers plundering the land
- C. Like men wielding axes to cut trees
- D. Like farmers plowing the ground

C:B:Ps:74

14. What did the foes smash (Ps. 74:6)?

- A. The pillars and columns
- B. The altar of the Lord
- C. The most holy place
- D. The carved paneling

D:B:Ps:74

15. With what did the foes smash the carved paneling (Ps. 74:6)?

- A. Swords
- B. Hammers
- C. Hatchets
- D. Machetes

C:B:Ps:74

16. What did the foes do to the sanctuary (Ps. 74:7)?

- A. Pull its pillars down with their horses
- B. Burned it to the ground
- C. Knocked down its stones
- D. Shattered its windows

B:B:Ps:74

17. What did the foes defile (Ps. 74:7)?

- A. The dwelling place for God's name
- B. The most holy place
- C. The dwelling of the Most High
- D. The place God chose for himself

A:B:Ps:74

18. What did the foes say in their hearts (Ps. 74:8)?

- A. We will attack at dawn
- B. We will crush them completely
- C. We will burn it down to the ground
- D. We will plunder the best of their land

B:B:Ps:74

19. What did the foes burn in the land (Ps. 74:8)?

- A. All the homes of the righteous of the land
- B. Every field the servants of God had planted
- C. Every place God was worshipped in the land
- D. All the high places of the land

C:B:Ps:74

20. What are "we" not given (Ps. 74:9)?

- A. Deliverance from the enemy
- B. Mercy from the Lord
- C. Honor
- D. Signs from God

D:B:Ps:74

21. Who are not left (Ps. 74:9)?

- A. The priests
- B. The children
- C. The prophets
- D. The kings

C:B:Ps:74

22. Concerning what does the Psalmist ask how long (Ps. 74:10)?

- A. How long until God delivers him
- B. How long will the enemy mock God
- C. How long will he be tormented
- D. How long will the wicked prosper

B:B:Ps:74

23. What does the Psalmist say God is holding back (Ps. 74:11)?

- A. His right hand
- B. His mighty power
- C. His outstretched arm
- D. His divine sword

A:B:Ps:74

24. Where does the Psalmist want God to take his right hand from (Ps. 74:11)?

- A. The sheath for his sword
- B. The folds of his garments
- C. The arm rest on the throne
- D. The heads of the righteous

B:B:Ps:74

25. What was God long ago for the Psalmist (Ps. 74:12)?

- A. His fortress
- B. His rock
- C. His king
- D. His Savior

C:B:Ps:74

26. What does God bring on the earth (Ps. 74:12)?

- A. Justice
- B. Righteousness
- C. Unfailing love
- D. Salvation

D:B:Ps:74

27. What did God do by his power (Ps. 74:13)?

- A. He shook Mount Sinai
- B. He led his people through the desert
- C. He split open the sea
- D. He gave water from a rock

C:B:Ps:74

28. What did God do in the waters (Ps. 74:13)?

- A. He covered the armies of Pharaoh
- B. He broke the heads of the monster
- C. He walked on the waves of the sea
- D. He made a path on dry land

B:B:Ps:74

29. Whose heads did God crush (Ps. 74:14)?

- A. Leviathan

- B. Behemoth
- C. Tiamat
- D. The enemy

A:B:Ps:74

30. To whom did God give the heads of Leviathan (Ps. 74:14)?

- A. The jackals of the forest
- B. The creatures of the desert
- C. Lions of the field
- D. Worms of the dust of the earth

B:B:Ps:74

31. What did God dry up (Ps. 74:15)?

- A. Springs
- B. The rains
- C. Ever-flowing rivers
- D. The sea

C:B:Ps:74

32. What did God open up (Ps. 74:15)?

- A. The book of life
- B. The sea
- C. The city gates
- D. The springs

D:B:Ps:74

33. What did God establish (Ps. 74:16)?

- A. The boundaries of the sea
- B. Spring time and harvest
- C. The sun and moon
- D. The earth upon its foundation

C:B:Ps:74

34. What did God set (Ps. 74:17)?

- A. The boundaries of the sea
- B. The boundaries of the earth
- C. The mountains upon their foundations
- D. The times and seasons

B:B:Ps:74

35. What did God make (Ps. 74:17)?

- A. Summer and winter
- B. Spring time and harvest
- C. The sun, moon and stars
- D. The waters into a wall

A:B:Ps:74

36. What does the Psalmist want the Lord to remember (Ps. 74:18)?

- A. How the enemy has plotted against him
- B. How the enemy has mocked the Lord

- C. How the enemy has threatened the righteous
- D. How the enemy has shot arrows against him

B:B:Ps:74

37. Who have reviled the name of the Lord (Ps. 74:18)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The enemy
- C. The foolish
- D. The evildoers

C:B:Ps:74

38. What have the foolish people done (Ps. 74:18)?

- A. Walked in darkness
- B. Rebelled against God
- C. Slept during the harvest
- D. Reviled the name of the Lord

D:B:Ps:74

39. How does the Psalmist see himself before the wild beasts (Ps. 74:19)?

- A. As a lamb
- B. As a child
- C. As a dove
- D. As a deer

C:B:Ps:74

40. What does the Psalmist ask God not to forget (Ps. 74:19)?

- A. The faithfulness of God's people
- B. The lives of his afflicted
- C. The suffering Zion
- D. The threats of the enemy

B:B:Ps:74

41. What does the Psalmist ask God to have regard for (Ps. 74:20)?

- A. His covenant
- B. The lives of his holy ones
- C. The faithfulness of his people
- D. The truth and justice

A:B:Ps:74

42. What fills the dark places of the land (Ps. 74:20)?

- A. The evildoer's threats
- B. The haunts of violence
- C. The enemy's plots
- D. The treachery of the wicked

B:B:Ps:74

43. What does the Psalmist ask God not to let happen (Ps. 74:21)?

- A. The enemy to triumph over the oppressed
- B. The downtrodden face their destruction
- C. The oppressed retreat in disgrace

- D. His people face shame and dishonor

C:B:Ps:74

44. Who, in particular, does the Psalmist want to praise God's name (Ps. 74:21)?

- A. The nations
- B. All God's people
- C. Those whom God has delivered
- D. The poor and needy

D:B:Ps:74

45. Who have mocked God all day long (Ps. 74:22)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. Fools
- D. The enemy

C:B:Ps:74

46. What does the Psalmist want God to rise up and do (Ps. 74:22)?

- A. Deliver his faithful ones
- B. Defend his cause
- C. Shield his people
- D. Throw off the enemy

B:B:Ps:74

47. What does the Psalmist not want God to ignore (Ps. 74:23)?

- A. The clamor of his adversaries
- B. The threats of his enemies
- C. The violence done to the needy
- D. The plots of his foes

A:B:Ps:74

48. What continually rises (Ps. 74:23)?

- A. The sun and moon
- B. The uproar of God's enemies
- C. The praises of evildoers
- D. The praises of Israel

B:B:Ps:74

Psalm 75

1. According to the title Psalm 75 was to be played to what tune (Ps. 75)?

- A. The Distant Terebinth
- B. Do Not Destroy
- C. Lilies
- D. Alamothe

B:B:Ps:75

2. Who is Psalm 75 associated with in the title (Ps. 75)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- B. Korah

C:B:Ps:75

3. Why does the Psalmist praise God (Ps. 75:1)?

- A. For his mighty deeds
- B. For the wonders of his love
- C. For his deliverance
- D. For his Name is near

D:B:Ps:75

4. What do the people tell (Ps. 75:1)?

- A. Of God's protection
- B. Of God's salvation
- C. Of God's wonderful deeds
- D. Of God's great compassion

C:B:Ps:75

5. What does God choose (Ps. 75:2)?

- A. The kings of the earth
- B. The appointed time
- C. His people
- D. A place for his Name to dwell

B:B:Ps:75

6. What does God do with equity (Ps. 75:2)?

- A. Judges
- B. Rules
- C. All things
- D. Delivers

A:B:Ps:75

7. When does God hold the earth's pillars firm (Ps. 75:3)?

- A. When the trees bend
- B. When its people quake
- C. When its winds blow
- D. When its sea rages

B:B:Ps:75

8. What does God do when the earth quakes (Ps. 75:3)?

- A. He laughs
- B. He sets it on a firm foundation
- C. He holds its pillars firm
- D. He orders it to be still

C:B:Ps:95

9. What does God say to the arrogant (Ps. 75:4)?

- A. Depart from me
- B. Be humbled
- C. Why are you filled with pride
- D. Boast no more

D:B:Ps:75

10. To whom does God say, 'Do not lift up your horns' (Ps. 75:4)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. Evildoers
- C. The wicked
- D. The enemies

C:B:Ps:75

11. God rebukes the wicked telling not to speak how (Ps. 75:5)?

- A. Lies
- B. Defiantly
- C. Arrogantly
- D. Slander

B:B:Ps:75

12. What does God tell the wicked not to lift up against heaven (Ps. 75:5)?

- A. Their horns
- B. Their fists
- C. Their eyes
- D. Their rebellion

A:B:Ps:75

13. What can no one from the east or west do (Ps. 75:6)?

- A. Bring the rains
- B. Exalt themselves
- C. Save themselves
- D. Mighty works

B:B:Ps:75

14. What does the Psalmist say God does (Ps. 75:7)?

- A. Saves
- B. Rules
- C. Judges
- D. Delivers

C:B:Ps:75

15. Who does God exalt (Ps. 75:7)?

- A. Any he chooses
- B. The godly
- C. The humble
- D. Another

D:B:Ps:75

16. What is in the hand of the Lord (Ps. 75:8)?

- A. A sword
- B. A scepter
- C. A cup
- D. A spear

C:B:Ps:75

17. What is in the cup in the hand of the Lord (Ps. 75:8)?

- A. Pure water
- B. Wine
- C. Oil
- D. The blood of the innocent

B:B:Ps:75

18. With what is the wine in the Lord's cup mixed (Ps. 75:8)?

- A. Spices
- B. Blood
- C. Water
- D. Oil

A:B:Ps:75

19. Who drinks the wine that the Lord pours out (Ps. 75:8)?

- A. The Psalmist's enemies
- B. The wicked of the earth
- C. The proud of the land
- D. The unfaithful

B:B:Ps:75

20. How much do the wicked drink of the wine from the Lord's cup (Ps. 75:8)?

- A. Down to the last drop
- B. Down to the bottom
- C. Down to the dregs
- D. Every bit

C:B:Ps:75

21. To whom will the Psalmist sing praise (Ps. 75:9)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. El Shaddai
- C. The Most High
- D. The God of Jacob

D:B:Ps:75

22. What does the God of Jacob cut off (Ps. 75:10)?

- A. The hands of the violent

- B. The thoughts of the proud
- C. The horns of the wicked
- D. The tongues of the deceitful

C:B:Ps:75

23. Whose horns will be lifted up (Ps. 75:10)?

- A. The godly
- B. The righteous
- C. The faithful
- D. The upright

B:B:Ps:75

24. What will God do for the righteous (Ps. 75:10)?

- A. He will lift their horns
- B. He will deliver them from trouble
- C. He will hide them in a rock
- D. He will shield them

A:B:Ps:75

Psalm 76

1. Who is Psalm 76 associated with in the title (Ps. 76)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- B. Korah

C:B:Ps:76

2. Where is God renowned (Ps. 76:1)?

- A. In Zion
- B. In Gilead
- C. In Judah
- D. In Ephraim

C:B:Ps:76

3. Where is God's tent (Ps. 76:2)?

- A. In Bethlehem
- B. In Shiloh
- C. In Beth Shemesh
- D. In Salem

D:B:Ps:76

4. Where is God's dwelling place (Ps. 76:2)?

- A. In Zaphon
- B. In Shiloh
- C. In Zion
- D. In Sinai

C:B:Ps:76

5. God break in Zion all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 76:3)

- A. The shields
- B. The spears
- C. The flashing arrows
- D. The swords

B:B:Ps:76

6. What did God break in Zion (Ps. 76:3)?

- A. Weapons of war
- B. The pride of the arrogant
- C. The gates
- D. The walls

A:B:Ps:76

7. What is Zion radiant with (Ps. 76:4)?

- A. Joy
- B. Light
- C. Justice
- D. Truth

B:B:Ps:76

8. Zion is more majestic than other mountains with _____ (Ps. 76:4)?

- A. Rocks
- B. Trees
- C. Game
- D. Clouds

C:B:Ps:76

9. Who lies plundered (Ps. 76:5)?

- A. The arrogant
- B. The wicked
- C. The evildoers
- D. The valiant

D:B:Ps:76

10. What cannot one of their warriors do (Ps. 76:5)?

- A. Draw a bow of bronze
- B. Swing a sword
- C. Lift his hands
- D. Breathe a breath

C:B:Ps:76

11. What lie still (Ps. 76:6)?

- A. The mighty warriors
- B. The horse and chariot
- C. The enemies of Zion
- D. The birds of prey

B:B:Ps:76

12. How are the horse and chariots stilled (Ps. 76:6)?

- A. At God's rebuke
- B. At God's command
- C. At the fear of God
- D. At the mountains shaking

A:B:Ps:76

13. What can people not do when God is angry (Ps. 76:7)?

- A. Flee
- B. Stand
- C. Speak
- D. Hide

B:B:Ps:76

14. What is God alone to experience from humans (Ps. 76:7)?

- A. Loyalty
- B. Glory
- C. Fear
- D. Praise

C:B:Ps:76

15. What does God pronounce from heaven (Ps. 76:8)?

- A. His holy word
- B. His judgment
- C. His statutes
- D. His wisdom

B:B:Ps:76

16. What was the response of the land from God's pronouncement from heaven (Ps. 76:8)?

- A. It feared and was silent
- B. It trembled and shook
- C. It withered and died
- D. It brought forth its abundance

A:B:Ps:76

17. After God's pronouncement of judgment from heaven what/who responded with fear and silence (Ps. 76:8)?

- A. The cities of Judah
- B. The land
- C. Mount Zion
- D. The mountains

B:B:Ps:76

18. Why did God rise up to judge (Ps. 76:9)?

- A. To deliver the innocent of Zion
- B. To expose the evildoers
- C. To save the afflicted of the land
- D. To deliver the wicked over to what they deserve

C:B:Ps:76

19. What brings God praise (Ps. 76:10)?

- A. God's unfailing love
- B. God's justice and might
- C. God's delivering his people
- D. God's wrath against mankind

D:B:Ps:76

20. Who are restrained (Ps. 76:10)?

- A. The righteous in the land
- B. Those who have been delivered
- C. The survivors of God's wrath
- D. The witnesses of God's power

C:B:Ps:76

21. What does the Psalmist say should be made to the Lord (Ps. 76:11)?

- A. Offerings
- B. Vows
- C. Sacrifices
- D. Thanksgiving

B:B:Ps:76

22. To whom should the neighboring lands bring gifts (Ps. 76:11)?

- A. The One to be feared
- B. The Mighty One of Israel
- C. Almighty God
- D. God Most High

A:B:Ps:76

23. Who should bring gifts to the One to be feared (Ps. 76:11)?

- A. All his people
- B. All the neighboring lands
- C. All the nations of the world
- D. All the servants of the Lord

B:B:Ps:76

24. What does God break (Ps. 76:12)?

- A. The bonds of the captives
- B. The shackles of the righteous
- C. The spirit of rulers
- D. The swords of warriors

C:B:Ps:76

25. By whom is God feared (Ps. 76:12)?

- A. All the nations
- B. All the servants of the Lord
- C. All the children of Jacob
- D. The kings of the earth

D:B:Ps:76

Psalm 77

1. According to the title of Psalm 77 who was the psalm for (Ps. 77)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- B. Korah

B:B:Ps:77

2. According to the title of Psalm 77 who was the psalm "of" (Ps. 77)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- B. Korah

C:B:Ps:77

3. Why did the Psalmist cry out to God (Ps. 77:1)?

- A. For salvation
- B. For deliverance
- C. For protection
- D. For help

D:B:Ps:77

4. What did the Psalmist cry out to God to do (Ps. 77:1)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Rescue him
- C. Hear him
- D. Protect him

C:B:Ps:77

5. When did the Psalmist seek the Lord (Ps. 77:2)?

- A. When his enemies plotted against him
- B. When he was in distress
- C. When his enemies surrounded him
- D. When he stumbled and fell

B:B:Ps:77

6. What did the Psalmist do at night (Ps. 77:2)?

- A. Stretched out untiring hands
- B. Lifted his voice to the Lord
- C. Called upon the name of the Lord
- D. Put on sackcloth

A:B:Ps:77

7. What would the Psalmist not be in the night (Ps. 77:2)?

- A. Ashamed
- B. Comforted
- C. Hopeless
- D. Distress

B:B:Ps:77

8. The Psalmist did all of the following when he remembered God EXCEPT (Ps. 77:3)

- A. Groaned
- B. Meditated
- C. Wept
- D. His spirit grew faint

C:B:Ps:77

9. When did the Psalmist's spirit grow faint (Ps. 77:3)?

- A. When his enemies surrounded him
- B. When he fled into the desert
- C. When he could not sleep
- D. When he remembered God

D:B:Ps:77

10. What was the Psalmist too troubled to do (Ps. 77:4)?

- A. Flee
- B. Hide
- C. Speak
- D. Weep

C:B:Ps:77

11. What did God keep the Psalmist from (Ps. 77:4)?

- A. Despair
- B. Closing his eyes
- C. Opening his mouth
- D. Wiping his eyes

B:B:Ps:77

12. When the Psalmist was too troubled to speak what did he think about (Ps. 77:5)?

- A. Years long ago
- B. The law of the Lord
- C. His family
- D. God's faithfulness

A:B:Ps:77

13. What did the Psalmist remember in the night (Ps. 77:6)?

- A. God's mighty acts of old
- B. Songs
- C. Vows
- D. Going with the festive throng

B:B:Ps:77

14. In the night what did the Psalmist's heart do (Ps. 77:6)?

- A. Broke
- B. Wept
- C. Meditated
- D. Cried out

C:B:Ps:77

15. The Psalmist's spirit asked all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 77:7-9)

- A. Will the Lord reject forever?
- B. Has his unfailing love vanished forever?
- C. Has he in anger withheld his compassion?
- D. Has God forsaken his chosen people?

D:B:Ps:77

16. What does the Psalmist question that God will do forever (Ps. 77:7)?

- A. Forget
- B. Turn his back
- C. Reject
- D. Be angry

C:B:Ps:77

17. What does the Psalmist fear God will never show again (Ps. 77:7)?

- A. His mighty acts
- B. His favor
- C. His salvation
- D. His justice

B:B:Ps:77

18. What does the Psalmist fear has vanished forever (Ps. 77:8)?

- A. God's unfailing love
- B. God's justice
- C. God's deliverance
- D. God's redemption

A:B:Ps:77

19. What does the Psalmist has failed for all time (Ps. 77:8)?

- A. God's grace
- B. God's promise
- C. God's salvation
- D. God's faithfulness

B:B:Ps:77

20. What does the Psalmist fear God has forgotten (Ps. 77:9)?

- A. To be just
- B. To forgive
- C. To be merciful
- D. To save them

C:B:Ps:77

21. What does the Psalmist fear God has withheld in anger (Ps. 77:9)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His deliverance
- C. His salvation
- D. His compassion

D:B:Ps:77

22. To what will the Psalmist appeal (Ps. 77:10)?

- A. The time when God delivered his people from Egypt
- B. The promises of God made to Israel at Sinai
- C. The years when the Most High stretched out his right hand
- D. The days of old when the Almighty led his people through the desert

C:B:Ps:77

23. What does the Psalmist say he will remember (Ps. 77:11)?

- A. The Lord's deliverance
- B. The miracles of long ago
- C. Eating manna in the desert
- D. God guiding them in the desert

B:B:Ps:77

24. What will the Psalmist meditate on (Ps. 77:12)?

- A. God's mighty deeds
- B. God's acts of salvation
- C. God's justice
- D. God's unfailing love

A:B:Ps:77

25. What will the Psalmist consider (Ps. 77:12)?

- A. God's redemption
- B. All God's works
- C. The heaven and earth
- D. The law of the Lord

B:B:Ps:77

26. What does the Psalmist say God's ways are (Ps. 77:13)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Just
- C. Holy
- D. Loving

C:B:Ps:77

27. Which of the following does the Psalmist ask rhetorically (Ps. 77:13)?

- A. Who is like God?
- B. Will God really not deliver?
- C. Does he who made the eye not see?
- D. What gods is as great as our God?

D:B:Ps:77

28. Where does God display his power (Ps. 77:14)?

- A. Among the sons of men
- B. Among the nations
- C. Among the peoples
- D. Among the sons of Jacob

C:B:Ps:77

29. The Psalmist says God is a God who performs _____ (Ps. 77:14)?

- A. Justice
- B. Miracles
- C. Righteousness
- D. Acts of salvation

B:B:Ps:77

30. How did God redeem his people (Ps. 77:15)?

- A. With a mighty arm
- B. With signs and wonders
- C. With unfailing love
- D. With might and power

A:B:Ps:77

31. Whose descendants does the Psalmist list as being redeemed as God's people (Ps. 77:15)?

- A. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- B. Jacob and Joseph
- C. Judah and Ephraim
- D. Noah, Shem, Ham and Japheth

B:B:Ps:77

32. Who saw God and writhed (Ps. 77:16)?

- A. The stars
- B. The pillars of the earth
- C. The waters
- D. The mountains

C:B:Ps:77

33. All of the following happened when God redeemed his people EXCEPT (Ps. 77:17)

- A. The clouds poured down water
- B. The heavens resounded with thunder
- C. God's arrows flashed back and forth
- D. The sun became dark as night

D:B:Ps:77

34. Where was God's thunder heard (Ps. 77:18)?

- A. In the heavens
- B. In his cloud of glory
- C. In the whirlwind
- D. In the dark clouds

C:B:Ps:77

35. What lit up the world (Ps. 77:18)?

- A. God's cloud
- B. God's lightning
- C. God's glory
- D. God's face

B:B:Ps:77

36. What trembled and quaked at God's thunder and lightning (Ps. 77:18)?

- A. The earth
- B. The mountains
- C. Mount Sinai
- D. The pillars of the earth

A:B:Ps:77

37. Where did God's path lead (Ps. 77:19)?

- A. Through the desert
- B. Through the sea
- C. Through the Jordan
- D. Through the Negev

B:B:Ps:77

38. Where did God's way pass through (Ps. 77:19)?

- A. The desert
- B. Sinai
- C. The mighty waters
- D. The Negev

C:B:Ps:77

39. What were not seen as God led through the sea (Ps. 77:19)?

- A. The Egyptians
- B. Any weeping
- C. Pharaoh's chariots
- D. God's footprints

D:B:Ps:77

40. How did God lead his people (Ps. 77:20)?

- A. Like his heavenly hosts
- B. Like a troop
- C. Like a flock
- D. Like a herd

C:B:Ps:77

41. How did God lead his people like a flock (Ps. 77:21)?

- A. By his mighty hand
- B. By the hand of Moses and Aaron
- C. By his powerful word
- D. By his outstretched arm

B:B:Ps:77

Psalm 78

1. In the title, what is Psalm 78 called (Ps. 78)?

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Maskil
- C. A Gittith
- D. A Mahalath

B:B:Ps:78

2. Who is Psalm 78 associated with in the title (Ps. 78)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Korah

C:B:Ps:78

3. What does the Psalmist ask his people to hear (Ps. 78:1)?

- A. His plea
- B. His lament
- C. His wisdom
- D. His teaching

D:B:Ps:78

4. What does the Psalmist ask his people to listen to (Ps. 78:1)?

- A. His earnest plea to God
- B. His praise of the Lord
- C. The words of his mouth
- D. His wisdom

C:B:Ps:78

5. With what will the Psalmist open his mouth (Ps. 78:2)?

- A. A blessing
- B. A parable
- C. A saying
- D. A proverb

B:B:Ps:78

6. What does the Psalmist say he will utter (Ps. 78:2)?

- A. Hidden things
- B. Wisdom
- C. The mighty deeds of God
- D. Praise to God Most High

A:B:Ps:78

7. What does the Psalmist say he will utter (Ps. 78:3)?

- A. The statutes of the Lord
- B. Things our ancestors told us
- C. The mighty acts of God
- D. Sayings of the wise

B:B:Ps:78

8. From whom will the Psalmist not hide the things his ancestors told him (Ps. 78:4)?

- A. The rulers of Israel
- B. The great assembly
- C. The next generation
- D. The wicked and evildoers

C:B:Ps:78

9. What will the Psalmist tell the descendants (Ps. 78:4)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. The commands of the Almighty
- C. God's mighty acts of salvation to Israel
- D. The praiseworthy deeds of the Lord

D:B:Ps:78

10. What will the Psalmist tell the descendants (Ps. 78:4)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. The commands of the Almighty
- C. The wonders God has done
- D. God's mighty acts of salvation to Israel

C:B:Ps:78

11. What did God establish in Israel (Ps. 78:5)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. The law
- C. The king
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Ps:78

12. For whom did God decree statutes (Ps. 78:5)?

- A. Jacob
- B. Isaac
- C. Abraham
- D. Israel

A:B:Ps:78

13. What did God command our ancestors to do (Ps. 78:5)?

- A. To ascribe to the Lord glory and honor
- B. To teach the law to their children
- C. To guide their descendants in the way they should go
- D. To follow the ways of the Lord

B:B:Ps:78

14. Even to whom did God command his law to be taught (Ps. 78:6)?

- A. Even to the stranger in the land
- B. Even to those of other nations
- C. Even children yet to be born
- D. Even the wicked

C:B:Ps:78

15. What will the next generation do (Ps. 78:6)?

- A. Meditate on the law
- B. Tell their children
- C. Follow the ways of the Lord
- D. Fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:78

16. What would the next generation not do (Ps. 78:7)?

- A. Forget God's deeds
- B. Forget the law of the Lord
- C. Turn aside after other gods
- D. Harbor iniquity in their hearts

A:B:Ps:78

17. What would the next generation do (Ps. 78:7)?

- A. Praise the Lord Most High
- B. Put their trust in God
- C. Meditate upon God's mighty deeds
- D. Follow the law

B:B:Ps:78

18. What would the next generation do (Ps. 78:7)?

- A. Praise the Lord Most High
- B. Not turn away
- C. Keep God's commands
- D. Serve the Lord with gladness

C:B:Ps:78

19. Who would the next generation not be like (Ps. 78:8)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Evildoers
- C. Those who turn away
- D. Their ancestors

D:B:Ps:78

20. How does the Psalmist see the ancestors (Ps. 78:8)?

- A. A wicked and faithless generation
- B. A forgetful and unfaithful generation
- C. A stubborn and rebellious generation
- D. A needy and oppressed generation

C:B:Ps:78

21. What did not characterize the ancestors' relationship to God (Ps. 78:8)?

- A. Turning to other gods
- B. Not loyal
- C. Not obedient
- D. Not his people

B:B:Ps:78

22. What did not characterize the ancestors' relationship to God (Ps. 78:8)?

- A. Not faithful
- B. Turning to other gods
- C. Not obedient
- D. Not his people

A:B:Ps:78

23. Who turned back on the day of battle (Ps. 78:9)?

- A. The princes of Judah
- B. The men of Ephraim
- C. The sons of Benjamin
- D. The hosts of Zebulun

B:B:Ps:78

24. With what were the men of Ephraim armed (Ps. 78:9)?

- A. Swords
- B. Spears
- C. Bows
- D. Slings

C:B:Ps:78

25. What did the men of Ephraim not keep (Ps. 78:10)?

- A. God's directives
- B. God's ways
- C. God's principles
- D. God's covenant

D:B:Ps:78

26. What did the men of Ephraim do with God's law (Ps. 78:10)?

- A. They burned it with fire
- B. They cast it to the ground
- C. They refused to live by it
- D. They rejected it

C:B:Ps:78

27. What did the men of Ephraim forget (Ps. 78:11)?

- A. The promises of God given to Abraham
- B. The wonders God had shown them
- C. The covenant of old
- D. The ways of the Lord

B:B:Ps:78

28. What did God do in the sight of their ancestors (Ps. 78:12)?

- A. Miracles
- B. Signs
- C. Shook the mountain
- D. Spoke

A:B:Ps:78

29. Where did God do miracles for their ancestors (Ps. 78:12)?

- A. In the region of Sinai

- B. In the region of Zoan
- C. In the region of Zaphon
- D. In the region of the Nile

B:B:Ps:78

30. Where did God do miracles for their ancestors (Ps. 78:12)?

- A. Sinai
- B. Midian
- C. Egypt
- D. Zin

C:B:Ps:78

31. What were the waters God divided like (Ps. 78:13)?

- A. A pathway
- B. A fence
- C. A mountain
- D. A wall

D:B:Ps:78

32. What did God divide for their ancestors (Ps. 78:13)?

- A. The desert
- B. The Nile
- C. The sea
- D. The rock

C:B:Ps:78

33. By what did God guide their ancestors by day (Ps. 78:14)?

- A. A star
- B. A cloud
- C. His glory
- D. A path

B:B:Ps:78

34. By what did God guide their ancestors at night (Ps. 78:14)?

- A. A fire
- B. A star
- C. His glory
- D. A cloud

A:B:Ps:78

35. What did God do in the wilderness for their ancestors (Ps. 78:15)?

- A. Taught them
- B. Split rocks
- C. Made a path for them
- D. Fed them the bread of heaven

B:B:Ps:78

36. What did God do in the wilderness for their ancestors (Ps. 78:15)?

- A. He fed them manna
- B. He taught them his law

- C. He gave them water
- D. He defeated their enemies

C:B:Ps:78

37. From where did God bring streams (Ps. 78:16)?

- A. Out of the desert sands
- B. Out of the mountains
- C. Out of the oasis
- D. Out of a rocky crag

D:B:Ps:78

38. What did their ancestors continue to do (Ps. 78:17)?

- A. Turn away from the fiery cloud
- B. Worship other gods
- C. Sin against God
- D. Reject God's law

C:B:Ps:78

39. What did their ancestors do in the wilderness (Ps. 78:17)?

- A. Speak against God's anointed
- B. Rebel against the Most High
- C. Turn back to Egypt
- D. Reject the law of the Lord

B:B:Ps:78

40. What did their ancestors do to God willfully (Ps. 78:18)?

- A. They put God to the test
- B. They turn their backs on God
- C. They ignored God's law
- D. They forgot his mighty deeds

A:B:Ps:78

41. What did the ancestors demand from God testing him (Ps. 78:18)?

- A. Wine
- B. Food
- C. Oil
- D. Olives

B:B:Ps:78

42. With what question did their ancestors speak against God (Ps. 78:19)?

- A. How long, O Lord?
- B. Will God forget us and our children forever?
- C. Can God really spread a table in the wilderness?
- D. Did God bring us into the desert just to die?

C:B:Ps:78

43. What did the ancestors acknowledge as they requested meat in the desert (Ps. 78:20)?

- A. He split the sea and we walked through
- B. He came down on a mountain and spoke

- C. He gave us Moses and Aaron
- D. He struck a rock and water gushed out

D:B:Ps:78

44. After acknowledging God gave them water what did their ancestors ask for (Ps. 78:20)?

- A. Wine and oil
- B. Cucumbers and melons
- C. Bread and meat
- D. Olives and figs

C:B:Ps:78

45. What broke out against Jacob (Ps. 78:21)?

- A. A flood
- B. Fire
- C. A famine
- D. A plague

B:B:Ps:78

46. What rose against Israel after they said, 'Can he supply meat for his people?' (Ps. 78:21)?

- A. God's wrath
- B. God's judgment
- C. God's rejection
- D. God's smoke

A:B:Ps:78

47. What did Israel not trust in (Ps. 78:22)?

- A. God's protection
- B. God's deliverance
- C. God's power
- D. God's faithfulness

B:B:Ps:78

48. Why did God's wrath rise against Israel (Ps. 78:22)?

- A. They wanted to return to Egypt
- B. They broke his covenant
- C. They did not believe in God
- D. They turned after idols

C:B:Ps:78

49. What did God open to feed the Israelites (Ps. 78:23)?

- A. The gates of Sinai
- B. The entrance to his tent
- C. The way in the wilderness
- D. The doors of heaven

D:B:Ps:78

50. What did God rain down for his people to eat (Ps. 78:24)?

- A. Pomegranates

- B. Figs
- C. Manna
- D. Olives

C:B:Ps:78

51. How does the Psalmist refer to manna (Ps. 78:24)?

- A. The oil of heaven
- B. The grain of heaven
- C. The honey of heaven
- D. The wine of heaven

B:B:Ps:78

52. How does the Psalmist refer to manna (Ps. 78:25)?

- A. The bread of angels
- B. The wine of angels
- C. The frost of the earth
- D. The food of God's children

A:B:Ps:78

53. How much manna did God send them (Ps. 78:25)?

- A. Just enough to satisfy them
- B. All they could eat
- C. With baskets left over
- D. All their children could eat

B:B:Ps:78

54. What wind did God loose from the heavens (Ps. 78:26)?

- A. The north wind
- B. The south wind
- C. The east wind
- D. The west wind

C:B:Ps:78

55. What wind did God make to blow (Ps. 78:26)?

- A. The east wind
- B. The west wind
- C. The north wind
- D. The south wind

D:B:Ps:78

56. What did God rain down on them like dust (Ps. 78:27)?

- A. Manna
- B. Locusts
- C. Meat
- D. Bread

C:B:Ps:78

57. How did God rain down meat on them (Ps. 78:27)?

- A. Like hail
- B. Like dust

- C. Like locusts
- D. Like snow

B:B:Ps:78

58. What did God rain down on them like sand on the seashore (Ps. 78:27)?

- A. Birds
- B. Locusts
- C. Manna
- D. Oil

A:B:Ps:78

59. Where did the birds come down (Ps. 78:28)?

- A. All around the sanctuary
- B. All around their tents
- C. All along their paths
- D. Filling up the valleys

B:B:Ps:78

60. Where did the birds land (Ps. 78:28)?

- A. Beside God's sanctuary
- B. Beside the altar
- C. Inside their camp
- D. Outside their camp

C:B:Ps:78

61. What did God give Israel (Ps. 78:29)?

- A. What they asked for
- B. The birds of paradise
- C. What they had a taste for
- D. What they craved

D:B:Ps:78

62. When did God's anger rise against them (Ps. 78:30)?

- A. After they finished eating
- B. After they had swallowed and were full
- C. While the food was still in their mouth
- D. Before they picked up the birds

C:B:Ps:78

63. Who did God put to death after they ate (Ps. 78:30)?

- A. The widows and orphans
- B. The sturdiest among them
- C. The elders and priests
- D. Those who complained

B:B:Ps:78

64. Who did God cut down in Israel (Ps. 78:31)?

- A. The young men
- B. The elders
- C. The warriors

D. The priests

A:B:Ps:78

65. What did Israel do in spite of God cutting down their young men (Ps. 78:32)?

- A. They went after other gods
- B. They kept on sinning
- C. They complained about the bread of heaven
- D. They wanted to go back to Egypt

B:B:Ps:78

66. What did Israel do in spite of God's wonders (Ps. 78:32)?

- A. They refused to follow God's ways
- B. They complained
- C. They did not believe
- D. They did not repent

C:B:Ps:78

67. How did God end their days (Ps. 78:33)?

- A. In the dust
- B. In the desert
- C. In grief
- D. In futility

D:B:Ps:78

68. How did God end their years (Ps. 78:33)?

- A. In the dust
- B. In the desert
- C. In terror
- D. In grief

C:B:Ps:78

69. What was Israel's response when God slew them (Ps. 78:34)?

- A. They would pursue other gods
- B. They would seek him
- C. They would turn from him
- D. They would complain

B:B:Ps:78

70. When they turned to God again what did they remember (Ps. 78:35)?

- A. That God was their Rock
- B. That God was their Shield
- C. That God was their Fortress
- D. That God was their Strong Tower

A:B:Ps:78

71. When they turned to God again what did they remember (Ps. 78:35)?

- A. That God was their Savior
- B. That God was their Redeemer
- C. That God was their Fortress
- D. That God was their Shield

B:B:Ps:78

72. What would Israel do with their tongues after they turned to God again (Ps. 78:36)?

- A. They would lie to him
- B. They would blaspheme him
- C. They would complain about him
- D. They would curse him

A:B:Ps:78

73. What would Israel do with their mouths after they turned to God again (Ps. 78:36)?

- A. They would curse him
- B. They would flatter him
- C. They would blaspheme him
- D. They would complain

B:B:Ps:78

74. After they turned back to God what was characteristic of their hearts (Ps. 78:37)?

- A. Rebellion
- B. No praise of him
- C. Not loyal to him
- D. Complaining

C:B:Ps:78

75. After they turned back to God what did they do (Ps. 78:37)?

- A. They ran after other gods
- B. They complained of desert hardships
- C. They wanted to return to Egypt
- D. They were not faithful to his covenant

D:B:Ps:78

76. What was God's response when they were unfaithful to his covenant (ps. 78:38)?

- A. He punished them
- B. He would not answer their prayers
- C. He was merciful
- D. He was filled with unfailing love

C:B:Ps:78

77. What was God's response when they were unfaithful to his covenant (ps. 78:38)?

- A. He punished them
- B. He forgave their iniquities
- C. He would not answer their prayers
- D. He was filled with unfailing love

B:B:Ps:78

78. What did God do time after time (Ps. 78:38)?

- A. Restrained his anger
- B. Forgave them
- C. Accepted their offerings
- D. Pardoned them

A:B:Ps:78

79. What did God not stir up (Ps. 78:38)?

- A. The nations
- B. His full wrath
- C. The enemies
- D. His judgement

B:B:Ps:78

80. What did God remember when he did not stir up his full wrath (Ps. 78:39)?

- A. They were his children
- B. They were sons of Abraham
- C. They were but flesh
- D. They were born into sin

C:B:Ps:78

81. What did God remember when he did not stir up his full wrath (Ps. 78:39)?

- A. They were his children
- B. They were sons of Abraham
- C. They were born into sin
- D. They were a passing breeze

D:B:Ps:78

82. What did Israel do in the wilderness (Ps. 78:40)?

- A. They complained
- B. They ran after other gods
- C. They rebelled against God
- D. They sought their own ways

C:B:Ps:78

83. What did Israel do in the wasteland (Ps. 78:40)?

- A. They complained
- B. They grieved God
- C. They ran after other gods
- D. They cursed God

B:B:Ps:78

84. What did the Israelites do again and again to God (Ps. 78:41)?

- A. Put him to the test
- B. Forgot him
- C. Rejected him
- D. Turned away from him

A:B:Ps:78

85. Who did the Israelites vex in the wilderness (Ps. 78:41)?

- A. The Mighty One of Sinai

- B. The Holy One of Israel
- C. The Lord Almighty
- D. The Redeemer of Jacob

B:B:Ps:78

86. What did the Israelites not remember in the wilderness (Ps. 78:42)?

- A. God's unfailing love
- B. God's covenant
- C. God's power
- D. God's holiness

C:B:Ps:78

87. What day did the Israelites not remember in the wilderness (Ps. 78:42)?

- A. The day the firstborn of Egypt died
- B. The day they passed through the sea on dry ground
- C. The day they ate the Passover lamb
- D. The day he redeemed them from the oppressor

D:B:Ps:78

88. What day did the Israelites not remember in the wilderness (Ps. 78:43)?

- A. The day the firstborn of Egypt died
- B. The day they passed through the sea on dry ground
- C. The day he displayed his signs in Egypt
- D. The day they ate the Passover lamb

C:B:Ps:78

89. In what region did God display his wonders (Ps. 78:43)?

- A. Sinai
- B. Zoan
- C. The Nile
- D. Goshen

B:B:Ps:78

90. Into what did God turn the river (Ps. 78:44)?

- A. Blood
- B. Wine
- C. Poison
- D. Mud

A:B:Ps:78

91. What could the Egyptians not do from their streams (Ps. 78:44)?

- A. Wash
- B. Drink
- C. Irrigate
- D. Fish

B:B:Ps:78

92. What devoured the Egyptians (Ps. 78:45)?

- A. The wild beasts
- B. The boils

- C. Swarms of flies
- D. Locusts

C:B:Ps:78

93. What devastated the Egyptians (Ps. 78:45)?

- A. The wild beasts
- B. The boils
- C. The locusts
- D. The frogs

D:B:Ps:78

94. To whom did God give the Egyptian crops (Ps. 78:46)?

- A. The frogs
- B. The swarms of flies
- C. The grasshoppers
- D. The hail

C:B:Ps:78

95. How did God destroy the Egyptian vines (Ps. 78:47)?

- A. Locusts
- B. Hail
- C. Darkness
- D. Swarms of flies

B:B:Ps:78

96. What did God destroy with sleet (Ps. 78:47)?

- A. Their sycamore-figs
- B. Their pomegranates
- C. Their grains
- D. Their homes

A:B:Ps:78

97. To what did God give over the Egyptian cattle (Ps. 78:48)?

- A. Locusts
- B. Hail
- C. Darkness
- D. Swarms of flies

B:B:Ps:78

98. To what did God give over the Egyptian livestock to (Ps. 78:48)?

- A. Hail
- B. Darkness
- C. Bolts of lightning
- D. Swarms of flies

C:B:Ps:78

99. What did God unleash on Egypt (Ps. 78:49)?

- A. Hail
- B. The angel of death
- C. A host of locusts

- D. A band of destroying angels

D:B:Ps:78

100. God unleashed on Egypt all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 78:49)

- A. His hot anger
- B. His indignation
- C. His rage
- D. His wrath

C:B:Ps:78

101. What did God give the Egyptians over to (Ps. 78:50)?

- A. The angel of death
- B. The plague
- C. Darkness
- D. Chaotic waters

B:B:Ps:78

102. What did God prepare for his anger (Ps. 78:50)?

- A. A path
- B. A target
- C. A people
- D. An enemy

A:B:Ps:78

103. From what did God not spare the Egyptians (Ps. 78:50)?

- A. Plunder
- B. Death
- C. Sickness
- D. Devastation

B:B:Ps:78

104. Who did God strike down (Ps. 78:51)?

- A. Pharaoh of Egypt
- B. The slave masters of Egypt
- C. The firstborn of Egypt
- D. The Canaanite kings

C:B:Ps:78

105. Who is Egypt also identified with (Ps. 78:51)?

- A. The sons of Cush
- B. The Midianites
- C. The descendants of Ishmael
- D. Ham, the son of Noah

D:B:Ps:51

106. How did God lead Israel through the wilderness (Ps. 78:52)?

- A. Like cattle
- B. Like children
- C. Like sheep
- D. Like a horde

C:B:Ps:78

107. How did God guide his flock as they left Egypt (Ps. 78:53)?

- A. Abundantly
- B. Safely
- C. Quickly
- D. Amazingly

B:B:Ps:78

108. What engulfed Israel's enemies (Ps. 78:53)?

- A. The sea
- B. The sand
- C. Destroying angels
- D. The desert

A:B:Ps:78

109. To the border of what land did God bring Israel (Ps. 78:54)?

- A. His blessed land
- B. His promised land
- C. His holy land
- D. His fertile land

C:B:Ps:78

110. What did God's right hand take (Ps. 78:54)?

- A. The lowlands
- B. The fertile plains
- C. The land of promise
- D. The hill country

D:B:Ps:78

111. What did God drive out before the Israelites (Ps. 78:55)?

- A. Enemies
- B. The Amorites
- C. Nations
- D. Wild beasts

C:B:Ps:78

112. How did God allot their lands (Ps. 78:55)?

- A. As a gift
- B. As an inheritance
- C. As a reward
- D. As a promise

B:B:Ps:78

113. Who did God settle in their homes (Ps. 78:55)?

- A. The tribes of Israel
- B. The children of Israel
- C. The children of the promise
- D. The families of Israel

A:B:Ps:78

114. How did Israel rebel against the Most High (Ps. 78:56)?

- A. They broke his covenant
- B. They did not keep his statutes
- C. They rejected his holy word
- D. They refused to listen

B:B:Ps:78

115. After Israel were settled in their homes what did they do (Ps. 78:56)?

- A. They praised the Lord
- B. They were thankful
- C. They put God to the test
- D. They broke his covenant

C:B:Ps:78

116. How were the Israelites who settled the land like their ancestors (Ps. 78:57)?

- A. They were wicked and evil
- B. They were treacherous
- C. They were unbelieving
- D. They were disloyal and faithless

D:B:Ps:78

117. How unreliable was Israel once they settled the land (Ps. 78:57)?

- A. As a desert stream
- B. As an empty cistern
- C. As a faulty bow
- D. As a curved arrow

C:B:Ps:78

118. With what did Israel anger God once they settled the land (Ps. 78:58)?

- A. With their uncircumcised hearts
- B. With their high places
- C. With their tithes and offering
- D. With their pagan sacrifices

B:B:Ps:78

119. How did they arouse jealousy in God (Ps. 78:58)?

- A. With their idols
- B. With their pagan altars
- C. With their injustice
- D. With their sacrifices

A:B:Ps:78

120. Who did God reject completely (Ps. 78:59)?

- A. The nations
- B. Israel
- C. The children of Abraham
- D. The wicked

B:B:Ps:78

121. What happened when God heard them (Ps. 78:59)?

- A. He turned from them
- B. He laughed at them
- C. He was furious
- D. He rejected their cries for help

C:B:Ps:78

122. What did God abandon (Ps. 78:60)?

- A. His people whom he loved
- B. The land he promised
- C. His temple in Zion
- D. The tabernacle of Shiloh

D:B:Ps:78

123. What did God send into captivity (Ps. 78:61)?

- A. His people
- B. The rebels
- C. The ark of his might
- D. The altar of his temple

C:B:Ps:78

124. Into whose hands did God send the ark of his might (Ps. 78:61)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The enemies
- C. The nations
- D. Foreigners

B:B:Ps:78

125. What did God give his people over to (Ps. 78:62)?

- A. The sword
- B. The enemy
- C. Foreigners
- D. Iron shackles

A:B:Ps:78

126. With what was God furious (Ps. 78:63)?

- A. The descendants of Jacob
- B. His inheritance
- C. His people
- D. His servants

B:B:Ps:78

127. What did their young women not have (Ps. 78:63)?

- A. Fine dresses
- B. Flocks and herds
- C. Wedding songs
- D. A safe home

C:B:Ps:78

128. What happened to their young men (Ps. 78:63)?

- A. They were put to the sword

- B. They were dragged through the street
- C. They were taken captive
- D. They were consumed by fire

D:B:Ps:78

129. Who could not weep (Ps. 78:64)?

- A. Their parents
- B. Their mourners
- C. Their widows
- D. Their children

C:B:Ps:78

130. What group in particular were put to the sword (Ps. 78:64)?

- A. The prophets
- B. The priests
- C. The king
- D. The wisemen

B:B:Ps:78

131. How did the Lord awake (Ps. 78:65)?

- A. As a warrior
- B. As a king
- C. As a shepherd
- D. As a gatekeeper

A:B:Ps:78

132. What did the Lord do to his enemies (Ps. 78:66)?

- A. He sent them into the pit
- B. He put them to everlasting shame
- C. He scattered them as sheep of the flock
- D. He banished them from his land

B:B:Ps:78

133. What did the Lord reject (Ps. 78:67)?

- A. His holy tabernacle
- B. The descendants of Abraham
- C. The tents of Joseph
- D. The scepter of Judah

C:B:Ps:78

134. Which tribe did the Lord not choose (Ps. 78:67)?

- A. Judah
- B. Dan
- C. Levi
- D. Ephraim

D:B:Ps:78

135. What tribe did God choose (Ps. 78:68)?

- A. Levi
- B. Dan

- C. Judah
- D. Ephraim

C:B:Ps:78

136. What location did the Lord chose (Ps. 78:68)?

- A. Mount Carmel
- B. Mount Zion
- C. Mount Zaphon
- D. Mount Sinai

B:B:Ps:78

137. What did the Lord build like the heights (Ps. 78:69)?

- A. His sanctuary
- B. His holy home
- C. His holy city
- D. The house of David

A:B:Ps:78

138. Who did God chose as his servant (Ps. 78:70)?

- A. Moses
- B. David
- C. Aaron
- D. Abraham

B:B:Ps:78

139. Where did the Lord take David from (Ps. 78:70)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. The fields of Ephrathah
- C. The sheep pens
- D. The wilderness of Judah

C:B:Ps:78

140. What did the Lord bring David to be (Ps. 78:71)?

- A. The king of Zion
- B. The Anointed One of Israel
- C. His son
- D. The shepherd of his people

D:B:Ps:78

141. How did David shepherd the people of Israel (Ps. 78:72)?

- A. With justice and righteousness
- B. With love and kindness
- C. With integrity of heart
- D. With faithfulness

C:B:Ps:78

142. How did David lead Israel (Ps. 78:72)?

- A. With his strength
- B. With skillful hands
- C. With a loving heart

D. With justice
B:B:Ps:78

Psalm 79

1. Psalms 79, according to the title is associated with which person (Ps. 79)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Korah
- D. Asaph

D:B:Ps:79

2. Who invaded God's inheritance (Ps. 79:1)?

- A. The nations
- B. An invader from the north
- C. Egypt
- D. The Philistines

A:B:Ps:79

3. What did the nations do who invaded God's inheritance (Ps. 79:1)?

- A. They burned the city's gate
- B. They defiled God's holy temple
- C. They plundered God's people
- D. They exiled Abraham's descendants

B:B:Ps:79

4. What did the nations do who invaded God's inheritance (Ps. 79:1)?

- A. They burned the city's gate
- B. They plundered God's people
- C. They reduced Jerusalem to rubble
- D. They exiled Abraham's descendants

C:B:Ps:79

5. What did the nations leave as food for the birds (Ps. 79:2)?

- A. The flesh of the children of Israel
- B. The descendants of David
- C. The corpses of the sons of Israel
- D. The dead bodies of God's servants

D:B:Ps:79

6. For whom was the flesh of God's people left by the nations (Ps. 79:2)?

- A. Worms of the dust
- B. Dogs of the street
- C. Animals of the wild
- D. Jackals of the field

C:B:Ps:79

7. What did the nations pour out all around Jerusalem (Ps. 79:3)?

- A. Oil
- B. Blood
- C. Milk and honey
- D. Pitch

B:B:Ps:79

8. What was there no one to do (Ps. 79:3)?

- A. Bury the dead
- B. Carry away the wounded
- C. Escape
- D. Defend the gates

A:B:Ps:79

9. God's servants are objects of all of the following to their neighbors and those around them EXCEPT (Ps. 79:4)?

- A. Contempt
- B. Horror
- C. Scorn
- D. Derision

B:B:Ps:79

10. The Psalmist asks God how long what will burn like fire (Ps. 79:5)?

- A. God's wrath
- B. God's judgment
- C. God's jealousy
- D. God's anger

C:B:Ps:79

11. What does the Psalmist ask God if he will be _____ forever (Ps. 79:5)?

- A. Jealous
- B. Unforgiving
- C. Asleep
- D. Angry

D:B:Ps:79

12. Who does the Psalmist ask God to pour out his wrath on (Ps. 79:6)?

- A. The enemies who are pursuing God's servants
- B. The wicked who surround them
- C. The nations who do not acknowledge God
- D. Those who have broken God's covenant

C:B:Ps:79

13. Who does the Psalmist ask God to pour out his wrath on (Ps. 79:6)?

- A. The enemies who are pursuing God's servants
- B. The kingdoms who do not call on God's name
- C. The wicked who surround them
- D. Those who have broken God's covenant

B:B:Ps:79

14. What have the nations who do not acknowledge God done to Jacob (Ps. 79:7)?

- A. Devoured
- B. Burned
- C. Knocked down the walls
- D. Exiled

A:B:Ps:79

15. What have the nations who do not acknowledge God devastated (Ps. 79:7)?

- A. Jacob's sanctuary
- B. Jacob's homeland
- C. Jacob's city
- D. Jacob's gates

B:B:Ps:79

16. What does the Psalmist say not to hold against them (Ps. 79:8)?

- A. Their rebellions against God
- B. Their breaking of the covenant
- C. The sins of past generations
- D. Their iniquities and transgressions

C:B:Ps:79

17. What does the Psalmist pray may come quickly (Ps. 79:8)?

- A. God's forgiveness
- B. God's justice
- C. God's compassion
- D. God's mercy

D:B:Ps:79

18. Why does the Psalmist pray that God's mercy come quickly (Ps. 79:8)?

- A. For they are scattered like dust
- B. For they are wasting away
- C. For they are in desperate need
- D. For they are repentant and seeking God

C:B:Ps:79

19. On what basis does the Psalmist call for God's help (Ps. 79:9)?

- A. For his righteousness sake
- B. For the glory of his name
- C. For the love of his servants
- D. For his unfailing love

B:B:Ps:79

20. What does the Psalmist ask God to do for his name sake (Ps. 79:9)?

- A. Deliver them and forgive their sin
- B. Save them from the hand of their enemies
- C. Judge the nations
- D. Restore Zion and the gates of Jerusalem

A:B:Ps:79

21. What were the nations saying (Ps. 79:10)?

- A. We have got them now
- B. Where is their God?
- C. Will God really deliver them?
- D. Does God really know?

B:B:Ps:79

22. What does the Psalmist call on God to avenge (Ps. 79:10)?

- A. The destruction of God's sanctuary
- B. The defiling of the altar of the Lord
- C. The outpoured blood of God's servants
- D. The burning of the gates of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:79

23. What does the Psalmist want to come before God (Ps. 79:11)?

- A. The prayers of the righteous
- B. The cries of the needy
- C. The shouts of the upright
- D. The groans of prisoners

D:B:Ps:79

24. Who does the Psalmist want God's strong arm to preserve (Ps. 79:11)?

- A. Those who are faithful
- B. Those who have walked in righteousness
- C. Those condemned to die
- D. The sons of Israel

C:B:Ps:79

25. What does the Psalmist want to be done to his neighbors who had contempt for God (Ps. 79:12)?

- A. Let them fall into shame
- B. Pay back into their laps
- C. May their children disgrace them
- D. Return their scorn

B:B:Ps:79

26. How many times does the Psalmist want the pay back on the neighbors to be (Ps. 79:12)?

- A. Twice
- B. Three times
- C. Seven times
- D. Twelve times

C:B:Ps:79

27. What had the neighbors hurled at God (Ps. 79:12)?

- A. Contempt
- B. Derision
- C. Scorn
- D. Shame

A:B:Ps:79

28. How does the Psalmist identify God's people (Ps. 79:13)?

- A. The people of the covenant
- B. The sheep of his pasture
- C. God's chosen people
- D. The sons of Jacob

B:B:Ps:79

29. What will God's people do forever (Ps. 79:13)?

- A. Follow their shepherd
- B. Sing to the Almighty
- C. Praise God
- D. Serve the Lord

C:B:Ps:79

30. How long will God's people proclaim his praise (Ps. 79:13)?

- A. From creation to the end of time
- B. Forever and ever
- C. From now to evermore
- D. From generation to generation

D:B:Ps:79

Psalm 80

1. According to the title of Psalm 80 it is to be sung to what tune (Ps. 80)

- A. Do not destroy
- B. The tune of Mahalath
- C. The Lilies of the Covenant
- D. A Dove on Distant Oaks

C:B:Ps:80

2. Psalms 80, according to the title, is associated with which person (Ps. 80)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Korah
- D. Asaph

D:B:Ps:80

3. What metaphor for God is used to open Psalm 80 (Ps. 80:1)?

- A. Rock
- B. King
- C. Shepherd
- D. Fortress

C:B:Ps:80

4. Who did God lead like a flock (Ps. 80:1)?

- A. The children of Abraham
- B. Joseph
- C. Israel
- D. The sons of Jacob

B:B:Ps:80

5. Where does God sit enthroned (Ps. 80:1)?

- A. Between the cherubim
- B. In Zion
- C. In the heavens
- D. Over Israel

A:B:Ps:80

6. All of the following tribes are listed for God to shine forth before EXCEPT (Ps. 80:2)

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. Benjamin
- D. Manasseh

B:B:Ps:80

7. What does the Psalmist call God to awaken to do (Ps. 80:2)?

- A. Redeem them
- B. Rescue them
- C. Save them
- D. Forgive them

C:B:Ps:80

8. Before coming and saving them what does the Psalmist call on God to do (Ps. 80:2)?

- A. Arise
- B. Gird on his armor
- C. Bless
- D. Awaken

D:B:Ps:80

9. What does the Psalmist ask God to do that they may be saved (Ps. 80:3, 7, 19)?

- A. Raise his strong arm and outstretched hand
- B. Be a fortress for them
- C. Make his face to shine on them
- D. Lead them like a shepherd

C:B:Ps:80

10. What does the Psalmist asks how long will happen (Ps. 80:4)?

- A. God will forget them
- B. God's anger will smolder
- C. God's wrath will be upon them
- D. Until God will deliver them

B:B:Ps:80

11. Against what does God's anger smolder (Ps. 80:4)?

- A. The prayers of his people
- B. The ways of the wicked
- C. The high places of Israel
- D. The sanctuary of the Most High

A:B:Ps:80

12. What has God fed his people (Ps. 80:5)?

- A. Manna
- B. The bread of tears
- C. The bread of heaven
- D. The sorrows of soul

B:B:Ps:80

13. How much has God made them drink tears (Ps. 80:5)?

- A. By the jarful
- B. By the wine skin
- C. By the bowlful
- D. By the cupful

C:B:Ps:80

14. What do their enemies do to them (Ps. 80:6)?

- A. Plot against them
- B. Set a snare for them
- C. Belittle them
- D. Mock them

D:B:Ps:80

15. What has God made them to their neighbors (Ps. 80:6)?

- A. A laughingstock
- B. A broken cistern
- C. An object of derision
- D. A shattered pot

C:B:Ps:80

16. What does the Psalmist want God Almighty to do for them (Ps. 80:3, 7, 19)

- A. Deliver them
- B. Restore them
- C. Rescue them
- D. Forgive them

B:B:Ps:80

17. What did God transplant from Egypt (Ps. 80:8)?

- A. A vine
- B. An olive tree
- C. A sycamore-fig tree
- D. An almond tree

A:B:Ps:80

18. What did God do before he planted the vine from Egypt (Ps. 80:8)?

- A. He gave them the bread of heaven
- B. He drove out the nations
- C. He led them through the desert
- D. He split the waters of the sea

B:B:Ps:80

19. What did God do in planting his vine from Egypt (Ps. 80:9)?

- A. He marked out the boundary
- B. He divided the land
- C. He cleared the ground
- D. He fertilized the land

C:B:Ps:80

20. After the vine took root, what did it do (Ps. 80:9)?

- A. It produced a hundredfold
- B. It grew into a mature vine
- C. Gave way to the thorns
- D. It filled the land

D:B:Ps:80

21. What were covered with the shade of the vine from Egypt that God planted (Ps. 80:10)?

- A. The thorns
- B. The grass
- C. The mountains
- D. The valleys

C:B:Ps:80

22. What were covered with the shade of the vine from Egypt that God planted (Ps. 80:10)?

- A. The thorns
- B. The cedars
- C. The grass
- D. The valleys

B:B:Ps:80

23. How far did the branches of the vine from Egypt reach (Ps. 80:11)?

- A. To the Sea
- B. To the mountains
- C. To the heavens
- D. To Zion

A:B:Ps:80

24. How far did the shoots of the vine from Egypt reach (Ps. 80:11)?

- A. To the mountains
- B. To the River
- C. To Zion
- D. To Gilead

B:B:Ps:80

25. What does the Psalmist ask God about the vine from Egypt (Ps. 80:12)?

- A. Why God had abandoned it
- B. Why God had uprooted it
- C. Why God had broken down its walls
- D. Why God allowed the enemies to burn it down

C:B:Ps:80

26. What do all those who pass by do to the vine God planted (Ps. 80:12)?

- A. Plant thorns in the vineyard
- B. Pick its grapes
- C. Pluck its branches
- D. Uproot its vines

B:B:Ps:80

27. What ravage the vine God has planted (Ps. 80:13)?

- A. Boars
- B. Lions
- C. Rock badgers
- D. Flocks and herds

A:B:Ps:80

28. What from the fields feed on the vine God had planted (Ps. 80:13)?

- A. The enemy
- B. Insects
- C. Deer
- D. Boars

B:B:Ps:80

29. What does the Psalmist ask God to do for this vine he had planted (Ps. 80:14)?

- A. Tend to his garden
- B. Guard its gate
- C. Watch over it
- D. Put a fence around it

C:B:Ps:80

30. How does the Psalmist identify the vine God had planted (Ps. 80:15)?

- A. The vine transplanted from Goshen
- B. The sweetest vine in the earth
- C. The vine with the branches of God's people
- D. The root God's right hand planted

D:B:Ps:80

31. How does the Psalmist explain or identify the vine God had planted (Ps. 80:15)?

- A. The nation of Israel
- B. The sanctuary on Zion
- C. The son God had raised
- D. The children of the promise

C:B:Ps:80

32. What happened to God's vine (Ps. 80:16)?

- A. It grew and spread
- B. It was cut down and burned
- C. It was transplanted
- D. It was abandoned in the field

B:B:Ps:80

33. What happened at God's rebuke (Ps. 80:16)?

- A. His people perished
- B. His people were exiled
- C. His people were under siege
- D. His people were abandoned

A:B:Ps:80

34. On whom did the Psalmist ask God to let his hand rest (Ps. 80:17)?

- A. The priest of the Most High
- B. The man at his right hand
- C. The one who fears the Lord
- D. The one who serves God

B:B:Ps:80

35. Who did God raise up for himself (Ps. 80:17)?

- A. The son of David
- B. The king
- C. The son of man
- D. The children of Israel

C:B:Ps:80

36. What will happen when God's hand rests on the son of man (Ps. 80:18)?

- A. They will once again follow the Lord
- B. They will seek God's ways
- C. They will repent
- D. They will not turn away from God

D:B:Ps:80

37. What will happen when God revives his people (Ps. 80:18)?

- A. They will sing praise to the Lord
- B. They will enter his gates
- C. They will call on his name
- D. They will turn back to him

C:B:Ps:80

Psalm 81

1. According to what does the title of Psalm 81 say this psalm should be played (Ps. 81)?

- A. A lyre
- B. A timbrel
- C. A harp
- D. A Gittith

D:B:Ps:81

2. Psalms 81, according to the title, is associated with which person (Ps. 81)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Korah

C:B:Ps:81

3. To whom does the Psalmist say we should shout aloud (Ps. 81:1)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. The God of Jacob
- C. The Lord our shepherd
- D. God Almighty

B:B:Ps:81

4. To whom does the Psalmist say we should sing for joy (Ps. 81:1)?

- A. God our strength
- B. God our Rock
- C. God our fortress
- D. God our shepherd

A:B:Ps:81

5. What does the Psalmist say the music should begin by striking (Ps. 81:2)?

- A. The cymbal
- B. The timbrel
- C. The bells
- D. The drums

B:B:Ps:81

6. What melodious instruments should be played (Ps. 81:2)?

- A. The trumpet and drum
- B. The timbrel and bells
- C. The harp and lyre
- D. The trumpet and ram's horn

C:B:Ps:81

7. What should be sounded at the New Moon (Ps. 81:3)?

- A. The trumpet
- B. The harp
- C. The ram's horn
- D. The bell

C:B:Ps:81

8. When should the ram's horn be sounded (Ps. 81:3)?

- A. On sabbath
- B. At Pentecost
- C. At sunset
- D. At the New Moon

D:B:Ps:81

9. What is the day does the Psalmist call "our festival" (Ps. 81:3)?

- A. On sabbath
- B. At Pentecost
- C. At the New Moon
- D. At Pentecost

C:B:Ps:81

10. How does the Psalmist identify the New Moon festival (Ps. 81:4)?

- A. As a law for Israel given at Sinai
- B. As an ordinance of the God of Jacob
- C. As a command of the Lord of All
- D. As a statute of Israel forever

B:B:Ps:81

11. How does the Psalmist identify the New Moon festival (Ps. 81:4)?

- A. As a decree for Israel
- B. As a law for the sons of Jacob
- C. As a command of the Lord
- D. As a statute of Israel forever

A:B:Ps:81

12. For whom was the statue of the New Moon festival instituted (Ps. 81:5)?

- A. For Judah
- B. For Joseph
- C. For Israel
- D. For the nations

B:B:Ps:81

13. When was the New Moon festival instituted (Ps. 81:5)?

- A. When Israel was camped at Sinai
- B. When Israel journeyed through the desert
- C. When God went out against Egypt
- D. When Moses led the flock of Israel

C:B:Ps:81

14. Who said, 'I removed the burden from their shoulders' (Ps. 81:5)?

- A. God Almighty
- B. The Holy One of Israel
- C. A thunder in the wilderness
- D. An unknown voice

D:B:Ps:81

15. From what were their hands set free (Ps. 81:6)?

- A. The plow
- B. The yoke
- C. The basket
- D. The hammer

C:B:Ps:81

16. From where did God remove the burden (Ps. 81:6)?

- A. Their legs
- B. Their shoulder
- C. Their backs
- D. Their hands

B:B:Ps:81

17. Where did God test Israel (Ps. 81:7)?

- A. At Meribah
- B. At Sinai
- C. At Kadesh
- D. At Beersheba

A:B:Ps:81

18. From where did God answer Israel's call of distress (Ps. 81:7)?

- A. From the Mountain of God
- B. From a thundercloud
- C. From a pillar of fire
- D. From the heavens

B:B:Ps:81

19. What did God do when Israel called in their distress (Ps. 81:7)?

- A. He would not listen
- B. He delivered them
- C. He rescued them
- D. He brought them out of their distress

C:B:Ps:81

20. If God's people hear him what will he do (Ps. 81:8)?

- A. He will teach them
- B. He will deliver them
- C. He will rescue them
- D. He will warn them

D:B:Ps:81

21. What does God say they should not have among them (Ps. 81:9)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Liars and deceivers
- C. A foreign god
- D. Members of foreign nations

C:B:Ps:81

22. What should Israel not do to any god but the Lord (Ps. 81:9)?

- A. Praise them
- B. Worship them
- C. Serve them
- D. Follow them

B:B:Ps:81

23. How does God identify himself (Ps. 81:10)

- A. As the God who brought them out of Egypt
- B. As the King who gave them his law
- C. As a shepherd who led them as his flock
- D. As a warrior who defeated Pharaoh

A:B:Ps:81

24. What does God tell Israel to do (Ps. 81:10)?

- A. Shout for joy to the Lord
- B. Open wide their mouth
- C. Raise their hands
- D. Open their ears and listen

B:B:Ps:81

25. What would Israel not do (Ps. 81:11)?

- A. Follow the Lord
- B. Serve the Lord
- C. Submit to the Lord
- D. Keep the covenant

C:B:Ps:81

26. What would God's people not do (Ps. 81:11)?

- A. Obey the Lord
- B. Serve the Lord
- C. Keep the covenant
- D. Listen to the Lord

D:B:Ps:81

27. What did God give Israel over to (Ps. 81:12)?

- A. Their own sinful desires
- B. Their own deception
- C. Their stubborn hearts
- D. Their wicked ways

C:B:Ps:81

28. God says if only Israel would _____ he would subdue their enemies (Ps. 81:13)

- A. Leave their wicked ways
- B. Follow his ways
- C. Obey his commands
- D. Turn and seek the Lord

B:B:Ps:81

29. God says if only Israel would _____ he would subdue their enemies (Ps. 81:13)

- A. Listen to the Lord
- B. Seek the Lord
- C. Worship the Lord
- D. Praise the Lord

A:B:Ps:81

30. What would God do if Israel listened to him (Ps. 81:14)?

- A. He would turn back to them
- B. He would subdue their enemies
- C. He would rescue them
- D. He would welcome them back

B:B:Ps:81

31. What did God say he would do if Israel would follow his ways (Ps. 81:14)?

- A. He would rescue them
- B. He would make his face to shine upon them
- C. He would turn his hand against their foes
- D. He would bring them into the land

C:B:Ps:81

32. What will those who hate the Lord do (Ps. 81:15)?

- A. Flee from him
- B. Bow their heads in shame
- C. Hide in the caves
- D. Cringe before him

D:B:Ps:81

33. For those who hate the Lord what will last forever (Ps. 81:15)?

- A. Their shame
- B. Their transgression
- C. Their punishment
- D. Their cries for mercy

C:B:Ps:81

34. With what will those who following the Lord's way be fed (Ps. 81:16)?

- A. The finest meats
- B. The finest wheat
- C. Rich olive oil
- D. The sweetest figs

B:B:Ps:81

35. With what would God satisfy those who follow his way (Ps. 81:16)?

- A. Honey from the rock
- B. Milk from the herds
- C. Sweetness of the figs
- D. His favor

A:B:Ps:81

Psalm 82

1. Psalms 82, according to the title, is associated with which person (Ps. 82)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Korah

C:B:Ps:82

2. Where does God preside (Ps. 82:1)?

- A. In the heavenly council
- B. Over the kings of the earth
- C. On Zion
- D. In the great assembly

D:B:Ps:82

3. Among whom does God render judgment (Ps. 82:1)?

- A. The sons of men
- B. His people, Israel
- C. The 'gods'
- D. The sons of God

C:B:Ps:82

4. To whom does the Psalmist complain does God show partiality (Ps. 82:2)?

- A. His people
- B. The wicked
- C. The evildoers
- D. The unfaithful

B:B:Ps:82

5. Who does the Psalmist complain that God defends (Ps. 82:2)?

- A. The unjust
- B. The wicked
- C. The enemy
- D. The evildoers

A:B:Ps:82

6. Who does the Psalmist ask God to defend (Ps. 82:3)?

- A. The descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- B. The weak and fatherless
- C. The righteous and upright
- D. The faithful and loyal

B:B:Ps:82

7. Whose case does the Psalmist ask God to uphold (Ps. 82:3)?

- A. The righteous and upright
- B. The faithful
- C. The poor and oppressed
- D. The fatherless and widows

C:B:Ps:82

8. Who does the Psalmist ask God to rescue (Ps. 82:4)?

- A. The fatherless and widows
- B. The righteous and upright
- C. The children of Abraham
- D. The weak and needy

D:B:Ps:82

9. From whose hand does the Psalmist ask God to rescue the weak (Ps. 82:4)?

- A. The enemy
- B. The treacherous
- C. The wicked
- D. The evildoers

C:B:Ps:82

10. What are shaken (Ps. 82:5)?

- A. The pillars of the temple
- B. The foundations of the earth
- C. The base of the mountains
- D. The people who do not fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:82

11. In what do the 'gods' who know nothing walk (Ps. 82:5)?

- A. Darkness
- B. The ways of the wicked
- C. The paths of unrighteousness
- D. The shadow of death

A:B:Ps:82

12. Who understand nothing (Ps. 82:5)?

- A. The fools
- B. The 'gods'
- C. The wicked
- D. The enemies

B:B:Ps:82

13. What does God say to the sons of the Most High (Ps. 82:6)?

- A. You are rebels
- B. You are made in my image
- C. You are 'gods'
- D. You are my children

C:B:Ps:82

14. Whose sons does God say the 'gods' are (Ps. 82:6)?

- A. The Evil One
- B. The Holy One
- C. The Lord Almighty
- D. The Most High

D:B:Ps:82

15. How will the 'gods' die (Ps. 82:7)?

- A. Like dogs
- B. Like beasts of the fields
- C. Like mere mortals
- D. Like sheep

C:B:Ps:82

16. Like whom will the 'gods' fall (Ps. 82:7)?

- A. Like a peasant
- B. Like every other ruler
- C. Like warriors in battle
- D. Like the needy of the earth

B:B:Ps:82

17. For what purpose does the Psalmist call on God to rise up (Ps. 82:8)?

- A. To judge the earth
- B. To rescue his people
- C. To forgive Israel
- D. To guide his sheep

A:B:Ps:82

18. What is God's inheritance (Ps. 82:8)?

- A. The land of Israel
- B. All the nations
- C. The kings of the earth
- D. The whole world

B:B:Ps:82

Psalm 83

1. Psalms 83, according to the title, is associated with which person (Ps. 83)?

- A. David
- B. Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Korah

C:B:Ps:83

2. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 83:1)?

- A. Close his eyes
- B. Judge him for his sins
- C. Withhold his hand
- D. Be silent

D:B:Ps:83

3. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 83:1)?

- A. Close his eyes
- B. Judge him for his sins
- C. Turn a deaf ear
- D. Withhold his hand

C:B:Ps:83

4. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 83:1)?

- A. Stand aloof
- B. Judge him for his sins
- C. Withhold his hand
- D. Be silent

A:B:Ps:83

5. What do the enemies of God do (Ps. 83:2)?

- A. Lie
- B. Growl
- C. Gnash their teeth
- D. Plot

B:B:Ps:83

6. What do the foes of God do (Ps. 83:2)?

- A. Raise their fists
- B. Deceive with their mouths
- C. Rear their heads
- D. Speak with scorn

C:B:Ps:83

7. What do the enemies do against God's people (Ps. 83:3)?

- A. Lay a snare
- B. Oppress
- C. Lie
- D. Conspire

D:B:Ps:83

8. Against whom do the enemies plot (Ps. 83:3)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The needy
- C. Those God cherishes
- D. The sheep of God's pasture

C:B:Ps:83

9. Why do the wicked want to destroy Israel as a nation (Ps. 83:4)?

- A. So God's name will be blasphemed
- B. So Israel's name will be remembered no more
- C. So they will not praise God any longer
- D. So they will not bring sacrifices and offerings

B:B:Ps:83

10. What do the enemies say as they plot (Ps. 83:4)?

- A. Let us destroy them as a nation
- B. Let us trample them into the dust
- C. Let us cause them to stumble
- D. Let us lay a trap for them

A:B:Ps:83

11. What do the enemies form against God (Ps. 83:5)?

- A. A covenant
- B. An alliance
- C. An army
- D. A sword

B:B:Ps:83

12. How do the enemies plot (Ps. 83:5)?

- A. With their hands
- B. With their mouths
- C. With one mind
- D. With one heart

C:B:Ps:83

13. All of the following are listed as joining in the plot against Israel EXCEPT (Ps. 83:6-7)

- A. Edom
- B. The Ishmaelites
- C. Moab
- D. Babylon

D:B:Ps:83

14. All of the following are listed as joining in the plot against Israel EXCEPT (Ps. 83:6-7)

- A. Amalek
- B. Ammon
- C. Jebusites
- D. Assyria

C:B:Ps:83

15. Who did Assyria join to reinforce in the alliance against Israel (Ps. 83:8)?

- A. The descendants of Canaan
- B. The children of Cush
- C. Lot's descendants
- D. The descendants of the Rephidim

C:B:Ps:83

16. According to what God did to what nation does the Psalmist call on God to do again to this alliance of enemies against Israel (Ps. 83:9)?

- A. Jericho
- B. Midian
- C. The Philistines
- D. The Egyptians

B:B:Ps:83

17. According to what God did to what two warrior and king does the Psalmist call on God to do again to this alliance of enemies against Israel (Ps. 83:9)?

- A. Sisera and Jabin
- B. Goliath and Achish
- C. Og and Sihon
- D. Abimelech and Pharaoh

A:B:Ps:83

18. At what river did God defeat Sisera and Jabin (Ps. 83:9)?

- A. The Jordan
- B. The Kishon
- C. The Jabbok
- D. The River of Egypt

B:B:Ps:83

19. Where did Jabin and Sisera perish (Ps. 83:10)?

- A. At Jezreel
- B. At Engedi
- C. At Endor
- D. At Gilboa

C:B:Ps:83

20. What are Jabin and Sisera after their defeated compared to (Ps. 83:10)?

- A. Rocks
- B. Dust
- C. Ashes
- D. Dung

D:B:Ps:83

21. The Psalmist prays their nobles will be like what two enemies of Israel (Ps. 83:11)?

- A. Benhadad and Hazael
- B. Og and Sihon

- C. Oreb and Zeeb
- D. Sisera and Jabin

C:B:Ps:83

22. The Psalmist prays their nobles will be like what two enemies of Israel (Ps. 83:11)?

- A. Benhadad and Hazael
- B. Zebah and Zalmunna
- C. Og and Sihon
- D. Sisera and Jabin

B:B:Ps:83

23. What did the princes Zebah and Zalmunna say (Ps. 83:11)?

- A. Let us take possession of the pasturelands of God
- B. Let us trample them into the ground never to rise again
- C. Let us plunder their cities and drink from their vineyards
- D. Let us burn their cities and salt their fields

A:B:Ps:83

24. What does the Psalmist asks God to make the enemies like (Ps. 83:13)?

- A. Dust
- B. Tumbleweed
- C. Ashes
- D. Dung

B:B:Ps:83

25. What does the Psalmist asks God to make the enemies like (Ps. 83:13)?

- A. Dust
- B. Ashes
- C. Chaff
- D. Dung

C:B:Ps:83

26. Like what does the Psalmist asks God to destroy their enemies (Ps. 83:14)?

- A. As waves sink a boat
- B. As an earthquake levels a city
- C. As hail destroys the harvest
- D. As fire consumes the forest

D:B:Ps:83

27. Like what does the Psalmist asks God to destroy their enemies (Ps. 83:14)?

- A. As waves sink a boat drowning the sailors
- B. As an earthquake levels a city and flattens its gates
- C. As a flame set the mountains ablaze
- D. As hail destroys the harvest

C:B:Ps:83

28. With what does the Psalmist want God to terrify his enemies (Ps. 83:15)?

- A. With a famine
- B. With his storm

- C. With his holy fire
- D. With the quaking of the earth

B:B:Ps:83

29. With what does the Psalmist want God to pursue his enemies (Ps. 83:15)?

- A. With his tempest
- B. With his sword
- C. With his anger
- D. With his fire

A:B:Ps:83

30. With what does the Psalmist want the enemies' faces to be covered (Ps. 83:16)?

- A. Dust
- B. Shame
- C. Sadness
- D. Dung

B:B:Ps:83

31. In what does the Psalmist want their enemies to perish (Ps. 83:17)?

- A. In shame
- B. In their own schemes
- C. In disgrace
- D. In humiliation

C:B:Ps:83

32. What does the Psalmist want to be ever the state of their enemies (Ps. 83:17)?

- A. Dust and ashes
- B. Shame and disgrace
- C. Fear and terror
- D. Ashamed and dismayed

D:B:Ps:83

33. What does the Psalmist want the enemies to know (Ps. 83:18)?

- A. That there is no escape for the wicked of the earth
- B. That vengeance is the Lord's
- C. That the Lord is the Most High over all the earth
- D. That everyone will be judged by the Righteous One

C:B:Ps:83

Psalm 84

1. In the title of Psalm 84 it says the was 'According to _____' (Ps. 84)

- A. Lamesach
- B. Gittith
- C. Maholath
- D. Shema

B:B:Ps:84

2. Psalms 84, according to the title, is associated with which person (Ps. 84)?

- A. David
- B. Sons of Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Sons of Korah

D:B:Ps:84

3. How does the Psalmist see the dwelling place of the Lord Almighty (Ps. 84:1)?

- A. Astonishing
- B. Awesome
- C. Lovely
- D. Amazing

C:B:Ps:84

4. What does the Psalmist see as lovely (Ps. 84:1)?

- A. The holy place of the Most High
- B. God's dwelling place
- C. The sanctuary
- D. Mount Zion

B:B:Ps:84

5. For what does the Psalmist's soul yearn (Ps. 84:2)?

- A. The courts of the Lord
- B. Mount Zion
- C. The tabernacle of the Lord
- D. The great assembly

A:B:Ps:84

6. For what does the Psalmist heart and flesh cry out (Ps. 84:2)?

- A. For the fiery cloud of God
- B. For the living God
- C. For the gates of Zion
- D. For the courts of the Lord

B:B:Ps:84

7. Who has found a home near God's altar (Ps. 84:3)?

- A. The dove
- B. The needy
- C. The sparrow
- D. The lizard

C:B:Ps:84

8. Who has found a nest for herself near the altar (Ps. 84:3)?

- A. The dove
- B. The widow
- C. The righteous
- D. The swallow

D:B:Ps:84

9. The Psalmist addresses the Lord Almighty as his _____ (Ps. 84:3)

- A. Master
- B. Shepherd
- C. King
- D. Adviser

C:B:Ps:84

10. Who does the Psalmist say are blessed (Ps. 84:4)?

- A. Those who seek God's face daily
- B. Those who dwell in God's house
- C. Those who walk in the ways of the Lord
- D. Those who avoids the wicked

B:B:Ps:84

11. What do the ones dwelling in God's house do (Ps. 84:4)?

- A. Ever praise Him
- B. Raise their hands to Him
- C. Shout with joy to the Lord
- D. Seek His face

A:B:Ps:84

12. Who does the Psalmist say are blessed (Ps. 84:5)?

- A. Those who seek God's face daily
- B. Those whose strength is in God
- C. Those who walk in the ways of the Lord
- D. Those who avoids the wicked

B:B:Ps:84

13. Who does the Psalmist say are blessed (Ps. 84:5)?

- A. Those who seek God's face daily
- B. Those who walk in the ways of the Lord
- C. Those whose heart is set on pilgrimage
- D. Those who avoids the wicked

C:B:Ps:84

14. The ones who set their heart on what does the Psalmist say are blessed (Ps. 84:5)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. Mount Zion
- C. The altar
- D. Pilgrimage

D:B:Ps:84

15. Where do those who have their hearts set on pilgrimage pass through (Ps. 84:6)?

- A. The Kidron Valley
- B. The Valley of Hinnom
- C. The Valley of Baka
- D. The Valley of the Shadow of Death

C:B:Ps:84

16. What cover the Valley of Baka with pools (Ps. 84:6)?

- A. The Kishon River
- B. The autumn rains
- C. The spring rains
- D. The winter floods

B:B:Ps:84

17. What is the destination of those who have their hearts set on pilgrimage (Ps. 84:7)?

- A. Appearing before God in Zion
- B. Entering the gates of Jerusalem
- C. Standing with the assembly in the sanctuary
- D. Completing their vows at the altar

A:B:Ps:84

18. From what do those who have their hearts set on pilgrimage go (Ps. 84:7)?

- A. From distant regions to Zion
- B. From strength to strength
- C. From mountain to mountain
- D. Step by step

B:B:Ps:84

19. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord God Almighty to do (Ps. 84:8)?

- A. Give ear to his cry
- B. Arise and help
- C. Hear his prayer
- D. See his plight

C:B:Ps:84

20. Who does the Psalmist request listen to him (Ps. 84:8)?

- A. The Holy One of Israel
- B. El Shaddai
- C. The Shepherd of Israel
- D. The God of Jacob

D:B:Ps:84

21. On whom does the Psalmist request that God look with favor (Ps. 84:9)?

- A. The righteous
- B. His people Israel
- C. His anointed one
- D. The blameless of the land

C:B:Ps:84

22. On what does the Psalmist ask God to look (Ps. 84:9)?

- A. Their plight
- B. Their shield
- C. Their gates
- D. Their cause

B:B:Ps:84

23. What is better than a thousand days elsewhere (Ps. 84:10)?

- A. A day in God's courts
- B. A day in Zion
- C. An hour in the great assembly
- D. A day of pilgrimage

A:B:Ps:84

24. What would the Psalmist rather do than dwell in the tents of the wicked (Ps. 84:10)?

- A. Be a tender of sycamore-fig trees
- B. Be a doorkeeper in the house of God
- C. Be a servant in courts of the Lord
- D. Be a priest of the Most High

B:B:Ps:84

25. What would the Psalmist rather be a doorkeeper in the house of God than do (Ps. 84:10)?

- A. Enter the palace of the king
- B. Attend the banquet of the king
- C. Dwell in the tents of the wicked
- D. Walk in the way of the wicked

C:B:Ps:84

26. What does the Lord bestow on those whose walk is blameless (Ps. 84:11)?

- A. Blessings and a smooth path
- B. Rewards and blessings
- C. Rain and plenty
- D. Favor and honor

D:B:Ps:84

27. How does the Psalmist see the Lord God or what metaphors does he use to describe God (Ps. 84:11)?

- A. Savior and deliverer
- B. Rock and fortress
- C. Sun and shield
- D. Shepherd and king

C:B:Ps:84

28. From whom does the Lord God not withhold any good thing (Ps. 84:11)?

- A. From those who are righteous
- B. From those whose walk is blameless

- C. From those who are faithful to the covenant
- D. From those who seek his face

B:B:Ps:84

29. What will the Lord God not do to those whose walk is blameless (Ps. 84:11)?

- A. Withhold no good thing
- B. Turn his back on them
- C. Bring them into judgment
- D. Abandon them before their enemies

A:B:Ps:84

30. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed by the Lord Almighty (Ps. 84:12)?

- A. Those who keep his covenant
- B. The one who trusts in him
- C. The one whose walk is upright
- D. The one who seeks the Lord

B:B:Ps:84

Psalm 85

1. Psalms 85, according to the title, is associated with which person (Ps. 85)?

- A. David
- B. Sons of Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Sons of Korah

D:B:Ps:85

2. On what did the Lord show favor (Ps. 85:1)?

- A. Zion
- B. Jerusalem
- C. His land
- D. His sanctuary

C:B:Ps:85

3. What did God restore (Ps. 85:1)?

- A. The blessings on Israel
- B. The promised land
- C. The cities of Judah
- D. The fortunes of Jacob

D:B:Ps:85

4. What did God forgive (Ps. 85:2)?

- A. The transgressions of the sons of Jacob
- B. The evil of Israel's kings
- C. The iniquity of his people
- D. The sins of the Israel

C:B:Ps:85

5. What did God do to all the sins of his people (Ps. 85:2)?

- A. Purified them
- B. Covered them
- C. Redeemed them
- D. Cleansed them

B:B:Ps:85

6. From what did God turn (Ps. 85:3)?

- A. His fierce anger
- B. His judgment
- C. His rage
- D. His jealousy

A:B:Ps:85

7. What did God set aside (Ps. 85:3)?

- A. His sword
- B. His wrath
- C. His vengeance
- D. His jealousy

B:B:Ps:85

8. What did the Psalmist ask God to put away (Ps. 85:4)?

- A. His arrows from his bow
- B. His sword from its sheath
- C. His displeasure toward them
- D. His anger toward Israel

C:B:Ps:85

9. What did the Psalmist ask God the Savior to do again (Ps. 85:4)?

- A. Pardon them
- B. Love them
- C. Raise them up
- D. Restore them

D:B:Ps:85

10. What does the Psalmist question will be through all generations (Ps. 85:5)?

- A. God's judgment
- B. God's punishment
- C. God's anger
- D. God's rejection

C:B:Ps:85

11. What does the Psalmist connects being revived again with (Ps. 85:6)?

- A. God's people coming to Zion
- B. God's people rejoicing in him
- C. God's people being delivered
- D. God's people praising him

B:B:Ps:85

12. What does the Psalmist want done so that God's people may rejoice in him (Ps. 85:6)?

- A. To be revived again
- B. To be delivered again
- C. To be protected again
- D. To be forgiven again

A:B:Ps:85

13. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to show them (Ps. 85:7)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His unfailing love
- C. His forgiveness
- D. His deliverance

B:B:Ps:85

14. What does the Psalmist ask God to grant them (Ps. 85:7)?

- A. His redemption
- B. His milk and honey
- C. His salvation
- D. His forgiveness

C:B:Ps:85

15. What does God promise to his people (Ps. 85:8)?

- A. Justice
- B. Mercy
- C. Unfailing love
- D. Peace

D:B:Ps:85

16. What does the Psalmist warn God's people not to turn to (Ps. 85:8)?

- A. Idols
- B. Wickedness
- C. Folly
- D. Deceitfulness

C:B:Ps:85

17. What are God's people who are promised peace also called (Ps. 85:8)?

- A. The sheep of his pasture
- B. His faithful servants
- C. His children
- D. His chosen ones

B:B:Ps:85

18. To whom is God's salvation near (Ps. 85:9)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those who seek him
- C. Those who trust in him
- D. Those who follow in his ways

A:B:Ps:85

19. Why is God's salvation near those who fear him (Ps. 85:9)?

- A. That his presence may fill the temple
- B. That his glory may dwell in their land
- C. That his justice may be proclaimed in all the earth
- D. That his faithfulness will be known from generation to generation

B:B:Ps:85

20. What two virtues meet together (Ps. 85:10)?

- A. Respect and honor
- B. Holiness and loyalty
- C. Love and faithfulness
- D. Goodness and righteousness

C:B:Ps:85

21. Which two virtues kiss each other (Ps. 85:10)?

- A. Goodness and kindness
- B. Loyalty and faithfulness
- C. Justice and truth
- D. Righteousness and peace

D:B:Ps:85

22. What springs forth from the earth (Ps. 85:11)?

- A. Holiness
- B. Justice
- C. Faithfulness
- D. Righteousness

C:B:Ps:85

23. What looks down from heaven (Ps. 85:11)?

- A. Holiness
- B. Righteousness
- C. Justice
- D. Faithfulness

B:B:Ps:85

24. What will the Lord indeed give (Ps. 85:12)?

- A. What is good
- B. What is just
- C. What is righteous
- D. What is best

A:B:Ps:85

25. What will their land do when God gives what is good (Ps. 85:12)?

- A. Its crops
- B. Its harvest
- C. Its fruits
- D. Its grains

B:B:Ps:85

26. What goes before God (Ps. 85:13)?

- A. Glory
- B. Justice
- C. Righteousness
- D. Faithfulness

C:B:Ps:85

27. What does righteousness do as it goes before God (Ps. 85:13)?

- A. It shines light upon the path
- B. It proclaims his justice upon the earth
- C. It makes his path straight
- D. It prepares the way for his steps

D:B:Ps:85

Psalm 86

1. What is Psalm 86 called in the title (Ps. 86)

- A. A song of David
- B. A prayer of David
- C. A psalm
- D. A song

B:B:Ps:86

2. When the Psalmist asks God to hear and answer him, how does he see himself (Ps. 86:1)?

- A. Poor and needy
- B. Blameless and upright
- C. Helpless and defenseless
- D. Joyful and triumphant

A:B:Ps:86

3. The Psalmist asks that God save his life, how does he describe himself (Ps. 86:2)?

- A. A loyal follower of the way of the Lord
- B. A servant who trusts in the Lord
- C. A sheep in need of a shepherd
- D. A faithful witness to God's power and might

B:B:Ps:86

4. The Psalmist says he is faithful to God, what does he call on God to do (Ps. 86:2)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Rescue him
- C. Guard him
- D. Save him

C:B:Ps:86

5. Why does the Psalmist request God's mercy (Ps. 86:2)?

- A. For he has been faithful to the Lord
- B. For he is in desperate need
- C. For his enemies have surrounded him
- D. For he has called on God all day long

D:B:Ps:86

6. What does the Psalmist ask that God bring to his servant (Ps. 86:4)?

- A. Salvation
- B. Redemption
- C. Joy
- D. Deliverance

C:B:Ps:86

7. On what basis does the Psalmist request that God bring joy to him (Ps. 86:4)?

- A. For he seeks God's face early in the morning
- B. For he puts his trust in God

- C. For he has been faithful to the Lord
- D. For he delights in the Lord

B:B:Ps:86

8. All of the following are listed as characteristics of God toward all who call upon him EXCEPT (Ps. 86:5)

- A. Full of compassion
- B. Forgiving
- C. Good
- D. Abounding in love

A:B:Ps:86

9. What is the Psalmist's cry for (Ps. 86:6)?

- A. Justice
- B. Mercy
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Vindication

B:B:Ps:86

10. When does the Psalmist call on God (Ps. 86:7)?

- A. When he is surrounded by his enemies
- B. When he is anxious
- C. When he is in distress
- D. When he is in trouble

C:B:Ps:86

11. Where is there none like the Lord (Ps. 86:8)?

- A. Upon the earth
- B. In the heavens
- C. Among the mighty
- D. Among the gods

D:B:Ps:86

12. Who will worship before the Lord (Ps. 86:9)?

- A. All the sons of Jacob
- B. All who his people
- C. All the nations he has made
- D. All peoples who dwell on the earth

C:B:Ps:86

13. What will all the nations that come and worship before the Lord bring (Ps. 86:9)?

- A. Thanks offerings
- B. Glory to his name
- C. Praise
- D. Blessings

B:B:Ps:86

14. God is great and what does he do (Ps. 86:10)?

- A. Marvelous deeds

- B. Awesome miracles
- C. Great acts of salvation
- D. Delivers his people

A:B:Ps:86

15. What does the Psalmist ask to be taught (Ps. 86:11)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. God's way
- C. God's word
- D. God's statutes

B:B:Ps:86

16. What does the Psalmist want to rely on (Ps. 86:11)?

- A. God's wisdom
- B. God's justice
- C. God's faithfulness
- D. God's unfailing love

C:B:Ps:86

17. What does the Psalmist ask God to give him (Ps. 86:11)?

- A. Neither poverty nor riches
- B. Justice like a river
- C. Forgiveness for his sins
- D. An undivided heart

D:B:Ps:86

18. What does the Psalmist want an undivided heart for (Ps. 86:11)?

- A. That he may seek the Lord wholly
- B. That he may praise the Lord
- C. That he may fear God's name
- D. That he may worship the Lord in his glory

C:B:Ps:86

19. What will the Psalmist do with all his heart (Ps. 86:12)?

- A. Shout for joy
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Fear the Lord
- D. Seek God's face

B:B:Ps:86

20. What will the Psalmist glorify forever (Ps. 86:12)?

- A. God's name
- B. The sanctuary
- C. Zion
- D. God's power and might

A:B:Ps:86

21. From what has the Lord delivered the Psalmist (Ps. 86:13)?

- A. The grave
- B. The depths

- C. The pit
- D. The dust

B:B:Ps:86

22. From what has the Lord delivered the Psalmist (Ps. 86:13)?

- A. The grave
- B. The pit
- C. Realm of the dead
- D. The dust

C:B:Ps:86

23. Who are attacking the Psalmist (Ps. 86:14)?

- A. The nations
- B. Many enemies
- C. The wicked
- D. Arrogant foes

D:B:Ps:86

24. Who is trying to kill the Psalmist (Ps. 86:14)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Violent foes
- C. Ruthless people
- D. Deceitful enemies

C:B:Ps:86

25. What is characteristic of the ruthless people trying to kill the Psalmist (Ps. 86:14)?

- A. They are violent
- B. They have no regard for God
- C. They have no fear of God
- D. They pursue the helpless without a cause

B:B:Ps:86

26. The Psalmist characterizes God as all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 86:15)?

- A. Giving justice to all
- B. Slow to anger
- C. Compassion
- D. Abounding in faithfulness

A:B:Ps:86

27. What does the Psalmist as God's servant ask God to show (Ps. 86:16)?

- A. His righteous deliverance
- B. His strength
- C. His salvation
- D. His greatness

B:B:Ps:86

28. What does the Psalmist ask God to turn and have on him (Ps. 86:16)?

- A. Grace
- B. Compassion

- C. Mercy
- D. Love

C:B:Ps:86

29. On what basis does the Psalmist call on God to save him (Ps. 86:16)?

- A. Because he is blameless
- B. Because he has been faithful
- C. Because he follows God's law
- D. Because he serves him

D:B:Ps:86

30. How does the Psalmist serve the Lord (Ps. 86:16)?

- A. Just as his father did
- B. Just as his ancestors did
- C. Just as his mother did
- D. Just as the king does

C:B:Ps:86

31. What does the Psalmist request from God that his enemies may see (Ps. 86:17)?

- A. A pardon
- B. A sign of God's goodness
- C. Salvation from the hand of his foes
- D. Deliverance from the enemy

B:B:Ps:86

32. What will showing a sign of God's goodness do to the enemies (Ps. 86:17)?

- A. Put them to shame
- B. Cause them to fear
- C. Make them flee
- D. Silence them

A:B:Ps:86

33. What has God done for the Psalmist by giving a sign of his goodness (Ps. 86:17)?

- A. Redeemed him
- B. Comforted him
- C. Restored him
- D. Delivered him

B:B:Ps:86

Psalm 87

1. Psalms 87, according to the title, is associated with which person (Ps. 87)?

- A. David
- B. Sons of Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Sons of Korah

D:B:Ps:87

2. Where has God founded his city (Ps. 87:1)?

- A. Beside the Gihon spring
- B. Where his sanctuary is
- C. On this holy mountain
- D. In Jerusalem the holy city

C:B:Ps:87

3. What does the Lord love (Ps. 87:2)?

- A. The walls of Jerusalem
- B. The gates of Zion
- C. The mountains of Salem
- D. The courts of his sanctuary

B:B:Ps:87

4. What does the Lord love the gates of Zion more than (Ps. 87:2)?

- A. All the dwellings of Jacob
- B. All the mountains of Bashan
- C. All the towns of Judah
- D. All the nations of the earth

A:B:Ps:87

5. Of what are glorious things said (Ps. 87:3)?

- A. Zion
- B. The city of God
- C. Jerusalem
- D. The Lord

B:B:Ps:87

6. What is said of the city of God (Ps. 87:3)?

- A. Great things
- B. Wonderful things
- C. Glorious things
- D. Magnificent things

C:B:Ps:87

7. Who will acknowledge Zion (Ps. 87:4)?

- A. Moab and Ammon
- B. Edom and Amalek
- C. Aram and Lebanon
- D. Rahab and Babylon

D:B:Ps:87

8. What will Philistia and Tyre say (Ps. 87:4)?

- A. Zion is the city of God
- B. What can compare to Zion
- C. This one was born in Zion
- D. This is the mountain of God

C:B:Ps:87

9. What will be said of Zion (Ps. 87:5)?

- A. This is the city of the King of Glory
- B. The Most High himself will establish her
- C. God Almighty has chosen her for himself
- D. This is the sanctuary of the Lord our God

B:B:Ps:87

10. Where will the Lord write 'This one was born in Zion' (Ps. 87:6)?

- A. In the register of the peoples
- B. In the book of life
- C. In the gates of heavenly Jerusalem
- D. In their foreheads

A:B:Ps:87

11. What will the Lord write in the register of the peoples (Ps. 87:6)?

- A. This one belongs in Zion
- B. This one was born in Zion
- C. This one lived in the courts of Zion
- D. This one entered the gates of Zion

B:B:Ps:87

12. What will they sing as they make music (Ps. 87:7)?

- A. All my goodness is in you
- B. All my hope is in you
- C. All my fountains are in you
- D. All my people are in you

C:B:Ps:87

13. What will they do as they sing (Ps. 87:7)?

- A. Praise God
- B. Sing to the Lord
- C. Shout to the Lord
- D. Make music

D:B:Ps:87

Psalm 88

1. Psalms 88, according to the title, is associated with which person(s) (Ps. 88)?

- A. David
- B. Sons of Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Sons of Korah

D:B:Ps:88

2. In the title, what is Psalm 88 labeled as (Ps. 88)?

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Gittith
- C. Maskil
- D. An Asaph

C:B:Ps:88

3. Psalm 88, according to the title, is associated with which person(s) (Ps. 88)?

- A. David
- B. Heman the Ezrahite
- C. Asaph the Judahite
- D. Jeduthun the Midianite

B:B:Ps:88

4. Psalm 88 in the title says it is according to _____ (Ps. 88)?

- A. Mahalath leannoth
- B. Miktam lehanan
- C. Lemoth hasad
- D. Sabbaot leElohim

A:B:Ps:88

5. The Psalmist identifies God with what major work of God (Ps. 88:1)?

- A. One who delivers
- B. One who saves
- C. One who is just
- D. One who does miracles

B:B:Ps:88

6. What does the Psalmist do day and night (Ps. 88:1)?

- A. Seeks God's face
- B. Pours out his complaint to God
- C. Cries out to God
- D. Lifts his hands to God

C:B:Ps:88

7. What does the Psalmist request that God do (Ps. 88:2)?

- A. Deliver him from the hand of the enemy
- B. Create a pure heart in him
- C. Forgive his transgressions
- D. Turn his ear to the Psalmist's cry

D:B:Ps:88

8. What does the Psalmist want to come before God (Ps. 88:2)?

- A. His praise
- B. His lament
- C. His prayer
- D. His complaint

C:B:Ps:88

9. With what is the Psalmist overwhelmed (Ps. 88:3)?

- A. Despair
- B. Troubles
- C. Transgressions
- D. Enemies

B:B:Ps:88

10. To what does the Psalmist's life draw near (Ps. 88:3)?

- A. Death
- B. The Lord's salvation
- C. Snares of the enemy
- D. The pit

A:B:Ps:88

11. Among whom is the Psalmist counted (Ps. 88:4)?

- A. Those who will never rise again
- B. Those who go down to the pit
- C. Those who have no hope
- D. Those who have turned away

B:B:Ps:88

12. What is the Psalmist like (Ps. 88:4)?

- A. One groping in the dark
- B. One abandoned by his friends
- C. One without strength
- D. One caught in a trap

C:B:Ps:88

13. With whom is the Psalmist set apart (Ps. 88:5)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The helpless
- C. The hopeless
- D. The dead

D:B:Ps:88

14. Who lie in the grave (Ps. 88:5)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The evildoers
- C. The slain
- D. The blameless

C:B:Ps:88

15. What happens to the slain who lie in the grave (Ps. 88:5)?

- A. They return to the dust
- B. God remembers them no more
- C. God carries them to their eternal home
- D. God rescues their souls

B:B:Ps:88

16. From what are those slain who lie in the grave cut off from (Ps. 88:5)?

- A. God's care
- B. God's unfailing love
- C. God's compassion
- D. The land of the living

A:B:Ps:88

17. Where did God put the Psalmist (Ps. 88:6)?

- A. In the shadow of death
- B. In the darkest depths
- C. In hand of his enemy
- D. In the valley of despair

B:B:Ps:88

18. Where did God put the Psalmist (Ps. 88:6)?

- A. In the shadow of death
- B. In hand of his enemy
- C. In the lowest pit
- D. In the valley of despair

C:B:Ps:88

19. What does the Psalmist lie heavily upon him (Ps. 88:7)?

- A. The plots of the enemy
- B. The snares of the enemy
- C. Darkness and death
- D. God's wrath

D:B:Ps:88

20. What has overwhelmed the Psalmist (Ps. 88:7)?

- A. God's rebuke
- B. God's abandonment
- C. God's waves
- D. God's silence

C:B:Ps:88

21. Who has God taken from the Psalmist (Ps. 88:8)?

- A. His protection
- B. His closest friends
- C. His family
- D. The great assembly

B:B:Ps:88

22. What can the Psalmist not do (Ps. 88:8)?

- A. Escape

- B. See
- C. Turn away
- D. Rejoice

A:B:Ps:88

23. What is the Psalmist to his closest friends (Ps. 88:8)?

- A. Shameful
- B. Repulsive
- C. A mockery
- D. A laughingstock

B:B:Ps:88

24. What dims the Psalmist's eyes (Ps. 88:9)?

- A. A mist
- B. God's absence
- C. Grief
- D. Shame

C:B:Ps:88

25. What does the Psalmist do to invoke God (Ps. 88:9)?

- A. Prays
- B. Cries out to God
- C. Comes to God's altar
- D. Spreads out his hands

D:B:Ps:88

26. Who do not rise up and praise God (Ps. 88:10)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. Foreigners
- C. The spirits
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:88

27. What is not shown to the dead (Ps. 88:10)?

- A. God's greatness
- B. God's wonders
- C. God's compassion
- D. God's mighty deeds

B:B:Ps:88

28. Where is God's love not declared (Ps. 88:11)?

- A. In the grave
- B. In the congregation of the wicked
- C. On this earth
- D. Among the evildoers

A:B:Ps:88

29. What is not declared in Destruction (Ps. 88:11)?

- A. God's goodness
- B. God's faithfulness

- C. God's grace
- D. God's mighty deeds

B:B:Ps:88

30. Where is God's faithfulness not declared (Ps. 88:11)?

- A. In foreign lands
- B. In the pit
- C. In Destruction
- D. In the darkness

C:B:Ps:88

31. Where are God's wonders not known (Ps. 88:12)?

- A. In foreign lands
- B. Among the wicked
- C. In the home of the evildoer
- D. In the place of darkness

D:B:Ps:88

32. Where are God's righteous deeds not known (Ps. 88:12)?

- A. Among the wicked
- B. In the night
- C. In the land of oblivion
- D. In the pit

C:B:Ps:88

33. When does the Psalmist's prayer come before the Lord (Ps. 88:13)?

- A. In the night
- B. In the morning
- C. In the evening
- D. At noon

B:B:Ps:88

34. What does the Psalmist say the Lord is hiding from him (Ps. 88:14)?

- A. His face
- B. His compassion
- C. His end
- D. His unfailing love

A:B:Ps:88

35. What has the Psalmist borne (Ps. 88:15)?

- A. The fear of death
- B. The Lord's terrors
- C. The disdain of the people
- D. The yoke of despair

B:B:Ps:88

36. What does the Psalmist say has swept over him (Ps. 88:16)?

- A. The terrors of the night
- B. Aloneness
- C. The Lord's wrath

D. Waves of despair

C:B:Ps:88

37. What has destroyed the Psalmist (Ps. 88:16)?

- A. The hand of the enemy
- B. Disease and despair
- C. Plagues from the Almighty
- D. The terrors of the Lord

D:B:Ps:88

38. What do God's terrors surround the Psalmist like (Ps. 88:17)?

- A. Locusts
- B. Darkness
- C. A flood
- D. A wave

C:B:Ps:88

39. What has completely engulfed the Psalmist (Ps. 88:17)?

- A. The disdain of the enemy
- B. Death
- C. Darkness
- D. The Lord's terrors

D:B:Ps:88

40. Who does the Psalmist say God had taken from him (Ps. 88:18)?

- A. Any path of escape
- B. His beloved
- C. Friend and neighbor
- D. His wife and children

C:B:Ps:88

41. Who is the Psalmist's closest friend (Ps. 88:18)?

- A. Despair
- B. Darkness
- C. Aloneness
- D. The Lord

B:B:Ps:88

Psalm 89

1. In the title, what is Psalm 89 labeled as (Ps. 89)?

- A. A Miktam
- B. A Gittith
- C. Maskil
- D. An Asaph

C:B:Ps:89

2. Psalm 89, according to the title, is associated with which person(s) (Ps. 89)?

- A. Ethan the Ezrahite
- B. Sons of Jeduthun
- C. Asaph
- D. Sons of Korah

A:B:Ps:89

3. Of what will the Psalmist sing forever (Ps. 89:1)?

- A. The Lord's mercy
- B. The Lord's great love
- C. The Lord's compassion
- D. The Lord's deliverance

B:B:Ps:89

4. What will the Psalmist make known with his mouth (Ps. 89:1)?

- A. The Lord's deliverance
- B. The Lord's salvation
- C. The Lord's faithfulness
- D. The Lord's love

C:B:Ps:89

5. What stands firm forever (Ps. 89:2)?

- A. The Lord's faithfulness
- B. The Lord's salvation
- C. The Lord's covenant
- D. The Lord's love

D:B:Ps:89

6. Where has the Lord established his faithfulness (Ps. 89:2)?

- A. In the sanctuary
- B. On Zion
- C. In the heavens
- D. Over the whole earth

D:B:Ps:89

7. With whom will God make a covenant (Ps. 89:3)?

- A. Those who are faithful
- B. The seed of Abraham
- C. God's chosen one
- D. God's anointed

C:B:Ps:89

8. To whom has God sworn his covenant (Ps. 89:3)?

- A. Abraham
- B. David
- C. His people
- D. His anointed one

B:B:Ps:89

9. Who is called God's servant (Ps. 89:3)?

- A. David
- B. Abraham
- C. Moses
- D. Samuel

A:B:Ps:89

10. What will God do for David forever (Ps. 89:4)?

- A. Build him a house
- B. Establish his line
- C. Forgive his iniquity
- D. Deliver him

B:B:Ps:89

11. What will God make firm for David forever (Ps. 89:4)?

- A. His crown
- B. His legacy
- C. His throne
- D. His seed

C:B:Ps:89

12. What do the heavens praise (Ps. 89:5)?

- A. The Lord's great love
- B. The glory of the Lord
- C. The Lord's faithfulness
- D. The Lord's wonders

D:B:Ps:89

13. Where will the Lord's faithfulness be praised (Ps. 89:5)?

- A. In Zion
- B. In the great throng
- C. In the assembly of the holy ones
- D. In the congregation of the righteous

C:B:Ps:89

14. The Psalmist says who is not like the Lord (Ps. 89:6)?

- A. The idols of the nations
- B. The heavenly beings
- C. Humans
- D. The sons of man

B:B:Ps:89

15. Where is God greatly feared (Ps. 89:7)?

- A. In the council of the holy ones
- B. On Zion
- C. In the great assembly
- D. Among the wise of the earth

A:B:Ps:89

16. Who is God more awesome than (Ps. 89:7)?

- A. The righteous ones
- B. All who surround him
- C. The gods of the nations
- D. The sun and moon

B:B:Ps:89

17. What surrounds the Lord God (Ps. 89:8)?

- A. His servants
- B. His angels
- C. His faithfulness
- D. His unfailing love

C:B:Ps:89

18. Over what does the Lord rule (Ps. 89:9)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The nations of the earth
- C. The sun and moon
- D. The surging sea

D:B:Ps:89

19. What does the Lord do when the sea's waves mount up (Ps. 89:9)?

- A. He protects his people
- B. He splits the waters
- C. He stills them
- D. He walks on them

C:B:Ps:89

20. Who did God crush like one of the slain (Ps. 89:10)?

- A. Behemoth
- B. Rahab
- C. Leviathan
- D. Pharaoh's firstborn

B:B:Ps:89

21. What did the Lord do to his enemies with a strong arm (Ps. 89:10)?

- A. Scattered them
- B. Crushed them
- C. Defeated them
- D. Exiled them

A:B:Ps:89

22. What does the Psalmist observe as the Lord's (Ps. 89:11)?

- A. All the nations

- B. The heaven and earth
- C. The mountains and the seas
- D. The people of the earth

B:B:Ps:89

23. What did the Lord create (Ps. 89:12)?

- A. The east and west
- B. The majestic eastern mountains
- C. The north and south
- D. The sun and stars

C:B:Ps:89

24. What sing for joy at the name of the Lord (Ps. 89:12)?

- A. Sinai and Zion
- B. Gilboa and Gilead
- C. Golan and Lebanon
- D. Tabor and Hermon

D:B:Ps:89

25. What is the Lord's arm endowed with (Ps. 89:13)?

- A. Justice
- B. Strength
- C. Power
- D. Righteousness

C:B:Ps:89

26. What of the Lord's is exalted (Ps. 89:13)?

- A. His head
- B. His right hand
- C. His face
- D. His throne

B:B:Ps:89

27. What is the foundation of the Lord's throne (Ps. 89:14)?

- A. Righteousness and justice
- B. Love and kindness
- C. Equity and fairness
- D. Truth and love

A:B:Ps:89

28. What go before the Lord (Ps. 89:14)?

- A. Righteousness and justice
- B. Love and faithfulness
- C. Equity and fairness
- D. Truth and love

B:B:Ps:89

29. Who are blessed (Ps. 89:15)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. Those serve the Lord with gladness

- C. Those who learned to acclaim the Lord
- D. Those who are faithful to the Lord

C:B:Ps:89

30. What do those who are blessed walk in (Ps. 89:15)?

- A. The wisdom and uprightness of the Lord
- B. Justice and righteousness
- C. The way of the Lord
- D. The light of the Lord's presence

D:B:Ps:89

31. What do the blessed rejoice in all day long (Ps. 89:16)?

- A. His mercy
- B. His unfailing love
- C. His name
- D. His faithfulness

C:B:Ps:89

32. What do the blessed ones celebrate (Ps. 89:16)?

- A. The Lord's justice
- B. The Lord's righteousness
- C. The Lord's faithfulness
- D. The Lord's salvation

B:B:Ps:89

33. What does the Lord exalt for those who are blessed (Ps. 89:17)?

- A. Their horn
- B. Their face
- C. Their house
- D. Their crown

A:B:Ps:89

34. What of the blessed one belongs to the Lord (Ps. 89:18)?

- A. Their arrows
- B. Their shield
- C. Their crown
- D. Their offerings

B:B:Ps:89

35. Besides the Holy One of Israel what is the Lord called (Ps. 89:18)?

- A. Our Savior
- B. Our Rock
- C. Our king
- D. Our deliverer

C:B:Ps:89

36. What does the Psalmist call the Lord besides his king (ps. 89:18)?

- A. The God of Abraham
- B. The Lord Almighty
- C. The Rock of Ages

D. The Holy One of Israel

D:B:Ps:89

37. To whom did God speak in a vision (Ps. 89:19)?

- A. His righteous ones
- B. His holy people
- C. His faithful people
- D. His chosen people

C:B:Ps:89

38. Upon whom did God bestow strength (Ps. 89:19)?

- A. His chosen king
- B. A warrior
- C. A deliverer
- D. A prophet

B:B:Ps:89

39. Who is God's servant whom he raised up (Ps. 89:20)?

- A. David
- B. Abraham
- C. Moses
- D. Isaiah

A:B:Ps:89

40. What did God do to his servant David (Ps. 89:20)?

- A. Made a covenant with him
- B. Anointed him with oil
- C. Chose him to lead his people
- D. Gave him victory over his enemies

B:B:Ps:89

41. What will God's arm do for David (Ps. 89:21)?

- A. Defend him
- B. Lift him up
- C. Strengthen him
- D. Deliver him

C:B:Ps:89

42. Who will not get the better of David (Ps. 89:22)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The foreign armies
- C. The deceitful
- D. The enemies

D:B:Ps:89

43. Who will not oppress David (Ps. 89:22)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The foreign armies
- C. The wicked
- D. The enemies

C:B:Ps:89

44. Who will God crush before David (Ps. 89:23)?

- A. Foreign armies
- B. His foes
- C. His enemies
- D. His adversaries

B:B:Ps:89

45. Who will God strike down for David (Ps. 89:23)?

- A. His adversaries
- B. Foreign armies
- C. His foes
- D. His enemies

A:B:Ps:89

46. Through God's name what will be exalted for David (Ps. 89:24)?

- A. His head
- B. His horn
- C. His kingship
- D. His works

B:B:Ps:89

47. What from God will be with David (Ps. 89:24)?

- A. His strength
- B. His justice
- C. His faithful love
- D. His great compassion

C:B:Ps:89

48. Over what will God set David's right hand (Ps. 89:25)?

- A. The mountains
- B. Zion
- C. Jerusalem
- D. The rivers

D:B:Ps:89

49. David will call out to God in all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 89:26)

- A. My God
- B. My Rock my Savior
- C. My Deliverer
- D. You are my Father

C:B:Ps:89

50. What will God appoint David to be (Ps. 89:27)?

- A. His deliverer
- B. His firstborn
- C. His beloved
- D. His friend forever

B:B:Ps:89

51. What will God appoint David as (Ps. 89:27)?

- A. The most exalted of the kings of the earth
- B. The most beloved of all of Israel
- C. The most successful of all the kings of Israel
- D. The one to build his temple

A:B:Ps:89

52. What will God maintain with David forever (Ps. 89:28)?

- A. His loyalty
- B. His love
- C. His compassion
- D. His faithfulness

B:B:Ps:89

53. What will never fail David (Ps. 89:28)?

- A. His hope in the Lord
- B. God's great compassion to him
- C. God's covenant with him
- D. God's love and truth

C:B:Ps:89

54. What will God establish for David forever (Ps. 89:29)?

- A. His victory
- B. His faithfulness
- C. His crown
- D. His line

D:B:Ps:89

55. What will God establish for David forever (Ps. 89:29)?

- A. His victory
- B. His faithfulness
- C. His throne
- D. His crown

C:B:Ps:89

56. What does God say in warning to David's son (Ps. 89:30)?

- A. If they oppress their people
- B. If they forsake his law
- C. If they pursue other gods
- D. If they depart from Zion

B:B:Ps:89

57. What does God say in warning to David's son (Ps. 89:30)?

- A. If they do not follow God's statutes
- B. If they oppress their people
- C. If they pursue other gods
- D. If they depart from Zion

A:B:Ps:89

58. All of the following are conditions God warns David's sons not to do EXCEPT (Ps. 89:30-31)

- A. Violate his decrees
- B. Disregard his covenant
- C. Fail to keep his commands
- D. Forsake his law

B:B:Ps:89

59. What will God do with the rod on David's sons (Ps. 89:32)?

- A. Strike them down
- B. Pursue them
- C. Punish their sin
- D. Cause them to suffer defeat

C:B:Ps:89

60. How will God respond to the iniquity of David's sons (Ps. 89:32)?

- A. Disciplining
- B. Rejection
- C. Forgiving
- D. Flogging

D:B:Ps:89

61. What will God not betray to David's sons (Ps. 89:33)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His justice
- C. His faithfulness
- D. His unfailing love

C:B:Ps:89

62. What will God not take away from David's sons (Ps. 89:22)?

- A. His Holy Spirit
- B. His love
- C. His righteousness
- D. His presence

B:B:Ps:89

63. What will God not violate (Ps. 89:34)?

- A. His covenant
- B. His word
- C. Justice
- D. His servant

A:B:Ps:89

64. What will God not alter (Ps. 89:34)?

- A. Times and seasons
- B. What his lips have uttered
- C. What is right and wrong
- D. What his law has commanded

B:B:Ps:89

65. By what has God sworn to David once for all (Ps. 89:35)?

- A. By his faithfulness
- B. By his righteousness
- C. By his holiness
- D. By his integrity

C:B:Ps:89

66. What will God not do to David (Ps. 89:35)?

- A. Abandon
- B. Reject
- C. Turn away from
- D. Lie

D:B:Ps:89

67. Like what does God say David's throne will endure (Ps. 89:36)?

- A. The seasons
- B. The earth
- C. The sun
- D. The heavens

C:B:Ps:89

68. Like what does God say David's throne will endure (Ps. 89:37)?

- A. The seasons
- B. The moon
- C. The earth
- D. The heavens

B:B:Ps:89

69. What is the moon in the sky (Ps. 89:37)?

- A. A faithful witness
- B. A reflection of the sun
- C. A light in the night
- D. One of God's creatures

A:B:Ps:89

70. The Lord has been all of the following against his anointed one EXCEPT (Ps. 89:38)

- A. Rejected
- B. Forsaken
- C. Spurned
- D. Angry

B:B:Ps:89

71. Who has the Lord been angry with and rejected (Ps. 89:38)?

- A. His blessed one
- B. His loyal one
- C. His anointed one
- D. His holy one

C:B:Ps:89

72. What has the Lord defiled in the dust for his anointed one (Ps. 89:39)?

- A. His life
- B. His body
- C. His honor
- D. His crown

D:B:Ps:89

73. What has the Lord renounced with his servant (Ps. 89:39)?

- A. His blessing
- B. His favor
- C. His covenant
- D. His faithfulness

C:B:Ps:89

74. What has the Lord reduced to ruins (Ps. 89:40)?

- A. Gates
- B. Strongholds
- C. Towers
- D. Walls

B:B:Ps:89

75. What has the Lord broken through (Ps. 89:40)?

- A. Walls
- B. Gates
- C. Strongholds
- D. Towers

A:B:Ps:89

76. What have all who pass by done to the anointed one (Ps. 89:41)?

- A. Mocked
- B. Plundered
- C. Torn down
- D. Uprooted

B:B:Ps:89

77. What has the anointed one become (Ps. 89:41)?

- A. Despised and rejected
- B. Forgotten by his friends
- C. Scorn to his neighbors
- D. A laughingstock to his people

C:B:Ps:89

78. Whose right hand has the Lord exalted against the anointed one (Ps. 89:42)?

- A. His enemies
- B. The treacherous and wicked
- C. Those who rebel against him
- D. His foes

D:B:Ps:89

79. Who has the Lord made to rejoice (Ps. 89:42)?

- A. The faithful
- B. The anointed one
- C. His enemies
- D. His neighbors

C:B:Ps:89

80. When has the Lord not supported his anointed one (Ps. 89:43)?

- A. In exile
- B. In battle
- C. In a plague
- D. In famine

B:B:Ps:89

81. What has the Lord turned back of the anointed (Ps. 89:43)?

- A. His sword
- B. His arrows
- C. His spear
- D. His shield

A:B:Ps:89

82. What of the anointed's has the Lord cast to the ground (Ps. 89:44)?

- A. His honor
- B. His throne
- C. His crown
- D. His tower

B:B:Ps:89

83. What of the anointed's has the Lord put an end to (Ps. 89:44)?

- A. His honor
- B. His victory
- C. His splendor
- D. His security

C:B:Ps:89

84. What of the anointed's has the Lord cut short (Ps. 89:45)?

- A. His rule
- B. His success
- C. His kingdom
- D. His days

D:B:Ps:89

85. What has the Lord covered the anointed with (Ps. 89:45)?

- A. A crown of honor
- B. A blanket of protection
- C. A mantle of shame
- D. A robe of righteousness

C:B:Ps:89

86. The Psalmist asks if God will do what forever (Ps. 89:46)?

- A. Abandon

- B. Hide
- C. Forget
- D. Sleep

B:B:Ps:89

87. What does the Psalmist ask God how long this will happen (Ps. 89:46)?

- A. His justice not have any mercy
- B. He will turn away from his people
- C. His wrath will burn life fire
- D. His anger will remain unrequited

C:B:Ps:89

88. What does the Psalmist ask God to remember (Ps. 89:47)?

- A. His eternal promise to David
- B. Mercy in the midst of judgment
- C. His works of old
- D. How fleeting his life is

D:B:Ps:89

89. What does the Psalmist say God has created all humanity for (Ps. 89:47)?

- A. Praise
- B. The dust
- C. Futility
- D. His pleasure

C:B:Ps:89

90. The Psalmist complains that what is inescapable (Ps. 89:48)?

- A. The clutches of death
- B. The power of the grave
- C. The triumph of the wicked
- D. The hand of the enemy

B:B:Ps:89

91. What does the Psalmist ask where it is now (Ps. 89:49)?

- A. His former great love
- B. His great deeds of old
- C. His mercy to his people
- D. His shepherding his sheep

A:B:Ps:89

92. When does the Psalmist say God had revealed his former great love (Ps. 89:49)?

- A. His deliverance from Egypt
- B. What he swore to David
- C. His promises to Abraham
- D. His mighty works at Sinai

B:B:Ps:89

93. What does the Psalmist bear in his heart (Ps. 89:50)?

- A. The abandonment of God

- B. The loss of his life at the hands of his foes
- C. The taunts of all the nations
- D. The scorn of his enemies

C:B:Ps:89

94. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to remember (Ps. 89:50)?

- A. That death is very nigh
- B. His promises to David
- C. How the enemy has triumphed over him
- D. How his servant had been mocked

D:B:Ps:89

95. What have the enemies mocked (Ps. 89:51)?

- A. The throne of God's anointed one
- B. The promises of God to his anointed one
- C. Every step of God's anointed one
- D. The path of the righteous

C:B:Ps:89

96. How does Psalm 89 end Book III of the Psalter (Ps. 89:52)?

- A. So let it be written
- B. Amen and Amen
- C. For his unfailing love lasts forever
- D. God is great

B:B:Ps:89

97. How does Psalm 89 end Book III of the Psalter (Ps. 89:52)?

- A. Praise be to the Lord forever
- B. So let it be written
- C. For his unfailing love lasts forever
- D. God is great

A:B:Ps:89

Psalm 90

1. Who is Psalm 90 associated with in the title (Ps. 90)?

- A. David
- B. Korah
- C. Moses
- D. Asaph

C:B:Ps:90

2. How is Moses identified in the title of Psalm 90?

- A. The servant of the Lord
- B. The man of God
- C. The friend of God
- D. The leader of Israel

B:B:Ps:90

3. How does the Psalmist in Ps. 90 describe the Lord (Ps. 90:1)?

- A. As a lion
- B. As a mountain
- C. As a shield
- D. As a dwelling place

D:B:Ps:90

4. Before what was born is God from everlasting to everlasting (Ps. 90:2)?

- A. Before the raging seas were created
- B. Before God made the heavens and earth
- C. Before the mountains were born
- D. Before the creation of the sun and moon

C:B:Ps:90

5. Before what was born is God from everlasting to everlasting (Ps. 90:2)?

- A. Before the raging seas were created
- B. Before God brought forth the whole world
- C. Before the pillars of the earth were founded
- D. Before the creation of the sun and moon

B:B:Ps:90

6. What does God turn people to (Ps. 90:3)?

- A. The dust
- B. Stone
- C. Heavenly hosts
- D. His children

A:B:Ps:90

7. When the Lord says to return to the dust how does he label human beings (Ps. 90:3)?

- A. Sons of man
- B. Mortals
- C. Children of the dust
- D. Holy ones

B:B:Ps:90

8. What is a day like in the Lord's sight (Ps. 90:4)?

- A. A year
- B. Forty years
- C. A thousand years
- D. A thousand times a thousand years

C:B:Ps:90

9. How does the Lord sweep people away (Ps. 90:5)?

- A. In a day gone by
- B. Like sheep to the slaughter
- C. Gathering them to their fathers
- D. In the sleep of death

D:B:Ps:90

10. What are people like (Ps. 90:5)?

- A. Chaff that is blown away
- B. A fallen leaf
- C. Morning grass
- D. A flower fading

C:B:Ps:90

11. What happens to grass in the evening (Ps. 90:6)?

- A. Its day is done
- B. It fades and withers
- C. It awaits the morning dew
- D. It is eaten by sheep and goats

B:B:Ps:90

12. What terrifies the Psalmist (Ps. 90:7)?

- A. God's indignation
- B. God's rebuke
- C. God's justice
- D. The sword of the Lord

A:B:Ps:90

13. The Psalmist says what are they consumed by (Ps. 90:7)?

- A. God's rebuke
- B. God's anger
- C. God's fire
- D. God's sword

B:B:Ps:90

14. What has the Lord set before him (Ps. 90:8)?

- A. Their idols
- B. Their unfaithfulness
- C. Their iniquities
- D. Their rebellions

C:B:Ps:90

15. How does the Psalmist say they finish their years (Ps. 90:9)?

- A. With rejoicing
- B. With sorrow
- C. With tears
- D. With a moan

D:B:Ps:90

16. Under what do all their days pass away (Ps. 90:9)?

- A. Under God's care
- B. Under God's judgment
- C. Under God's wrath
- D. Under God's rebuke

C:B:Ps:90

17. How many years does one get if they have strength (Ps. 90:10)?

- A. 70
- B. 80
- C. 100
- D. As many as their fathers

B:B:Ps:90

18. How many days is the normal life of a person (Ps. 90:10)?

- A. 60 years
- B. 70 years
- C. 80 years
- D. 100 years

B:B:Ps:90

19. What happens after our days pass (Ps. 90:10)?

- A. We rest in peace
- B. We return to the dust
- C. We fly away
- D. We are uprooted

C:B:Ps:90

20. What are the best of our days filled with (Ps. 90:10)?

- A. The joy of the Lord
- B. Fear and anxiety
- C. Iniquity and sin
- D. Trouble and sorrow

D:B:Ps:90

21. How great is the Lord's wrath (Ps. 90:11)?

- A. As a cloud of fire
- B. As high as the heaven
- C. As great as the fear that is due him
- D. As great as his judgment on the sin against him

C:B:Ps:90

22. What does the Psalmist ask God to teach him (Ps. 90:12)?

- A. To keep his statutes
- B. To number his days
- C. To praise the Lord
- D. To walk in his paths

B:B:Ps:90

23. What will be gained if one learns to number their days (Ps. 90:12)

- A. A heart of wisdom
- B. A crown of righteousness
- C. Length of life
- D. Life, health and prosperity

A:B:Ps:90

24. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to have on his servants (Ps. 90:13)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Compassion
- C. Joy
- D. Protection

B:B:Ps:90

25. With what does the Psalmist want the Lord to satisfy them in the morning (Ps. 90:14)?

- A. His justice
- B. His daily bread
- C. His unfailing love
- D. His compassion

C:B:Ps:90

26. What will the Psalmist do after being satisfied with the Lord's unfailing love (Ps. 90:14)?

- A. Shout to the Lord
- B. Bring a thank offering
- C. Fulfil their vows
- D. Sing for joy

D:B:Ps:90

27. What will make the Psalmist be glad for all their days (Ps. 90:14)?

- A. Being full of his compassion
- B. Having witnessed the wonders of the Lord
- C. Being satisfied with his unfailing love
- D. Being the recipient of God's compassion

C:B:Ps:90

28. The Psalmist asks God to make them glad for how many days (Ps. 90:15)?

- A. For as many days as God had compassion on them
- B. For as many days as God had afflicted them
- C. For as many days as God had delivered them
- D. For as many days as God had led them

B:B:Ps:90

29. The Psalmist asks God to make them glad for how many years (Ps. 90:15)?

- A. For as many years as they had seen trouble
- B. For as many years as they had served the Lord
- C. For as many years as they had faced their enemies
- D. For as many years as they had followed the Lord

A:B:Ps:90

30. To whom does the Psalmist ask God to be shown his deeds (Ps. 90:16)?

- A. His people
- B. His servants
- C. His chosen
- D. His holy ones

B:B:Ps:90

31. What does the Psalmist want to be shown to their children (Ps. 90:16)?

- A. God's grace
- B. God's glory
- C. God's splendor
- D. God's mighty works of old

C:B:Ps:90

32. What does the Psalmist want to rest on them (Ps. 90:17)?

- A. The Lord's righteousness
- B. The Lord's unfailing love
- C. The Lord's compassion
- D. The Lord's favor

D:B:Ps:90

33. What does the Psalmist want to be established (Ps. 90:17)?

- A. The servants of the Lord
- B. Mount Zion
- C. The work of their hands
- D. The kingdom of God

C:B:Ps:90

Psalm 91

1. Who will dwell in the shadow of the Almighty (Ps. 91:1)?
- A. Whoever keeps the covenant of the Most High
 - B. Whoever dwells in the shelter of the Most High
 - C. Whoever seeks the face of the Lord Almighty
 - D. Whoever hides under the wings of the Most High

B:B:Ps:91

2. What will happen for those who dwell in the shelter of the Most High (Ps. 91:1)?
- A. They will be protected by the shield of the Almighty
 - B. They will be anointed by the Lord
 - C. They will rest in the shadow of the Almighty
 - D. They will be exalted by the Lord Almighty

C:B:Ps:91

3. The Psalmist will say all of the following to the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 91:2)
- A. He is my refuge
 - B. He is my fortress
 - C. He is my God in whom I trust
 - D. He is my king whom I serve

D:B:Ps:91

4. How does the Psalmist envision the Lord (Ps. 91:2)?
- A. As a shield
 - B. As a strong tower
 - C. As a fortress
 - D. As a Rock

C:B:Ps:91

5. From what will the Lord surely save you (Ps. 91:3)?
- A. The darkness of the pit
 - B. The fowler's snare
 - C. The enemy's plots
 - D. The attacks of foes

B:B:Ps:91

6. From what will the Lord surely save you (Ps. 91:3)?
- A. The deadly pestilence
 - B. The darkness of the pit
 - C. The enemy's plots
 - D. The attacks of foes

A:B:Ps:91

7. With what will God cover you (Ps. 91:4)?
- A. His shield
 - B. His feathers
 - C. His strong arm
 - D. A rock

B:B:Ps:91

8. Where will you find refuge (Ps. 91:4)?

- A. Upon his rock
- B. Under his branches
- C. Under his wings
- D. Behind his shield

C:B:Ps:91

9. What will God's faithfulness be for you (Ps. 91:4)?

- A. A fortress
- B. A strong tower
- C. A rock
- D. A shield

D:B:Ps:91

10. What will God's faithfulness be for you (Ps. 91:4)?

- A. A fortress
- B. A strong tower
- C. A rampart
- D. A rock

C:B:Ps:91

11. What will you not fear (Ps. 91:5)?

- A. The enemy's snares
- B. The terror of night
- C. The surging waves
- D. The foes lies

B:B:Ps:91

12. What will you not fear (Ps. 91:5)?

- A. The arrow that flies by day
- B. The enemy's sword at night
- C. The surging waves of the sea
- D. The foes lies and deceptions

A:B:Ps:91

13. What stalks in the darkness (Ps. 91:6)?

- A. Famine
- B. Pestilence
- C. Plague
- D. Death

B:B:Ps:91

14. What destroys at midday (Ps. 91:6)?

- A. Famine
- B. Pestilence
- C. Plague
- D. Death

C:B:Ps:91

15. How many will fall at your right hand (Ps. 91:7)?

- A. A thousand
- B. Ten thousand
- C. A thousand thousands
- D. An innumerable host

B:B:Ps:91

16. How many will fall at your side (Ps. 91:7)?

- A. A thousand
- B. Ten thousand
- C. A thousand thousands
- D. An innumerable host

A:B:Ps:91

17. What will you observe with your eyes (Ps. 91:8)?

- A. The judgment on evildoers
- B. The banishment of the foe
- C. The demise of your enemy
- D. The punishment of the wicked

D:B:Ps:91

18. What will you say and no harm will overtake you (Ps. 91:9)?

- A. The Lord is great
- B. The Lord is my Rock
- C. The Lord is my refuge
- D. The Lord is my shepherd

C:B:Ps:91

19. What will you do and no harm will overtake you (Ps. 91:9)?

- A. Hide beneath the shadow of his wings
- B. Make the Most High your dwelling
- C. Make the Holy One your God
- D. Praise the Lord for his unfailing love

B:B:Ps:91

20. If one says, 'The Lord is my refuge' where will disaster not come near (Ps. 91:10)?

- A. Your tent
- B. Your family
- C. Your fortress
- D. Your gate

A:B:Ps:91

21. If one says, 'The Lord is my refuge' what will not overtake you (Ps. 91:10)?

- A. Distress
- B. Harm
- C. Famine
- D. Plague

B:B:Ps:91

22. Who will God command concerning you (Ps. 91:11)?

- A. The heavenly hosts
- B. Leviathan and Behemoth
- C. His angels
- D. His cherubim

C:B:Ps:91

23. What will the Lord command his angels concerning you (Ps. 91:11)?

- A. To hide you in the shadow of his wings
- B. To be a shield of protection to you
- C. To lead you in the way you should go
- D. To guard you in all your ways

D:B:Ps:91

24. What will the angels do for you (Ps. 91:12)?

- A. They will shield you in all your ways
- B. They will defeat your enemies
- C. They will lift you up with their hands
- D. They will carry you on eagle's wings

C:B:Ps:91

25. What will happen when the angel's hands lift you up (Ps. 91:12)?

- A. You will soar as on eagle's wings
- B. You will not dash your foot against a stone
- C. You will be carried to the walls of Zion
- D. You will ride in the clouds as on a chariot

B:B:Ps:91

26. On what will you tread (Ps. 91:13)?

- A. The lion and cobra
- B. The adder and scorpion
- C. The scorpion and locusts
- D. The lizard and panther

A:B:Ps:91

27. What does the Lord say because the Psalmist loves the Lord (Ps. 91:14)?

- A. I will guide him
- B. I will rescue him
- C. I will deliver him
- D. I will forgive his sin

B:B:Ps:91

28. Why does the Lord say he will protect the Psalmist (Ps. 91:14)?

- A. Because he has kept his covenant
- B. Because he obeys his statutes
- C. Because he acknowledges his name
- D. Because he follows in the ways of the Lord

C:B:Ps:91

29. When will the Lord be with the Psalmist (Ps. 91:15)?

- A. In distress
- B. In calamity
- C. In sorrow
- D. In trouble

D:B:Ps:91

30. What will the Lord do when the Psalmist calls on him (Ps. 91:15)?

- A. He will do good to him
- B. He will hear him
- C. He will answer him
- D. He will shield him

C:B:Ps:91

31. What will the Lord do along with delivering the Psalmist (Ps. 91:15)?

- A. Rescue him
- B. Honor him
- C. Save him
- D. Lift him up

B:B:Ps:91

32. With what will the Lord satisfy the Psalmist (Ps. 91:16)?

- A. Long life
- B. Prosperity
- C. Peace
- D. Security

A:B:Ps:91

33. What will God show the Psalmist (Ps. 91:16)?

- A. Compassion
- B. Salvation
- C. Faithfulness
- D. The way of life

B:B:Ps:91

Psalm 92

1. What does the Psalmist say it is good to do (Ps. 92:1)?

- A. Serve the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Obey the Lord
- D. Fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:92

2. Psalm 92 in the title sets what occasion for the use of this psalm (Ps. 92)?

- A. A thank offering
- B. A pilgrimage feast
- C. The Sabbath day
- D. The completion of a vow

C:B:Ps:92

3. What does the Psalmist say it is good to do (Ps. 92:1)?

- A. Shout to the Lord
- B. Sing to the Lord
- C. Obey the Lord
- D. Make music to the Lord's name

D:B:Ps:92

4. When does the Psalmist say is good to proclaim God's love (Ps. 92:2)?

- A. In the evening
- B. At noon
- C. In the morning
- D. At night

C:B:Ps:92

5. What does the Psalmist say is good to do in the morning (Ps. 92:2)?

- A. Awake with praise
- B. Proclaim the Lord's love
- C. Seek the Lord's face
- D. Come before the Lord with singing

B:B:Ps:92

6. What does the Psalmist say should be proclaimed at night (Ps. 92:2)?

- A. God's faithfulness
- B. God's love
- C. God's greatness
- D. God's protection

A:B:Ps:92

7. When does the Psalmist say God's faithfulness should be proclaimed (Ps. 92:2)?

- A. Always
- B. At night
- C. In the morning
- D. In the evening

B:B:Ps:92

8. With what should Gods love be proclaimed (Ps. 92:3)?

- A. With cymbals and songs of joy
- B. With uplifted hands in the midst of the congregation
- C. With the music of a ten-stringed lyre
- D. With a choir of a thousand voices

C:B:Ps:92

9. With what melody does the Psalmist say the love of God should be proclaimed to (Ps. 92:3)?

- A. A ten-stringed lyre
- B. The song of the Distant Terebinth
- C. The Dove Song
- D. A harp

D:B:Ps:92

10. By what does the Lord make the Psalmist glad (Ps. 92:4)?

- A. By his justice
- B. By his deliverance
- C. By his deeds
- D. By his lifting him up

C:B:Ps:92

11. What is the Psalmist's response to what the Lord's hands have done (Ps. 92:4)?

- A. He shouts to the Lord
- B. He sings for joy
- C. He leads the congregation in praise
- D. He raises his hands to the Lord

B:B:Ps:92

12. What are great (Ps. 92:5)?

- A. The works of the Lord
- B. The wonders of the Lord
- C. The mercies of the Lord
- D. The deliverances of the Lord

A:B:Ps:92

13. What are profound (Ps. 92:5)?

- A. The Lord's wonders
- B. The Lord's thoughts
- C. The deeds of the Lord
- D. The heavens and earth

B:B:Ps:92

14. Who do not know (Ps. 92:6)?

- A. The ruthless
- B. Evildoers
- C. Senseless people
- D. The wicked of the land

C:B:Ps:92

15. Who do not understand (Ps. 92:6)?

- A. The ruthless
- B. Evildoers
- C. The wicked of the land
- D. Fools

D:B:Ps:92

16. Who springs up like grass (Ps. 92:7)?

- A. All evildoers
- B. Fools
- C. The wicked
- D. The foes

C:B:Ps:92

17. Who flourishes (Ps. 92:7)?

- A. Fools
- B. All evildoers
- C. The wicked
- D. The foes

B:B:Ps:92

18. What will happen to the wicked and evildoers (Ps. 92:7)?

- A. They will be destroyed
- B. They will wither and die
- C. They will cry out for help
- D. They will follow the path that perishes

A:B:Ps:92

19. What is the Lord forever (Ps. 92:8)?

- A. Glorified
- B. Exalted
- C. Honored
- D. Praised

B:B:Ps:92

20. Who will surely perish (Ps. 92:9)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Those who oppose the Lord
- C. The Lord's enemies
- D. Evildoers

C:B:Ps:92

21. What will happen to all evildoers (Ps. 92:9)?

- A. They will be cast into the pit
- B. They will perish
- C. They will stumble
- D. They will be scattered

D:B:Ps:92

22. What has the Lord exalted (Ps. 92:10)?

- A. The Psalmist's house
- B. The Psalmist's name
- C. The Psalmist's horn
- D. The Psalmist's head

C:B:Ps:92

23. Like what has the Psalmist's horn been exalted (Ps. 92:10)?

- A. Like that of the bulls of Bashan
- B. Like that of a wild ox
- C. Like that of the altar
- D. Like that of an antelope

B:B:Ps:92

24. What has the Lord poured on the Psalmist (Ps. 92:10)?

- A. Fine oils
- B. Rich spices
- C. Precious perfumes
- D. Pure water

A:B:Ps:92

25. What has the Psalmist's eyes seen (Ps. 92:11)?

- A. The salvation of the Lord
- B. The defeat of his adversaries
- C. The downfall of his foes
- D. The wicked perishing

B:B:Ps:92

26. What has the Psalmist's ears heard (Ps. 92:11)?

- A. The cries of the wicked
- B. The shouts of the enemy
- C. The rout of his wicked foes
- D. The scattering of evildoers

C:B:Ps:92

27. How will the righteous flourish (Ps. 92:12)?

- A. Like a tree planted by streams of water
- B. Like grapes during the harvest
- C. Like spring wheat
- D. Like a palm tree

D:B:Ps:92

28. How will the righteous grow (Ps. 92:12)?

- A. Like a mustard seed
- B. Like a pomegranate
- C. Like a cedar of Lebanon
- D. Like a sycamore tree

C:B:Ps:92

29. Where will the righteous flourish (Ps. 92:13)?

- A. In Zion

- B. In the courts of God
- C. In the great assembly
- D. On the mountain of the Lord

B:B:Ps:92

30. What happens to the righteous in their old age (Ps. 92:14)?

- A. They bear fruit
- B. They gain wisdom
- C. They are secure in the Lord
- D. They find rest in the Lord

A:B:Ps:92

31. What happens to the righteous in their old age (Ps. 92:14)?

- A. They are honored in the gate
- B. They stay fresh and green
- C. They dwell in the shadow of God's wings
- D. They find peace and rest

B:B:Ps:92

32. What do the righteous proclaim in old age (Ps. 92:15)?

- A. The Lord is great
- B. The Lord is good
- C. The Lord is upright
- D. The Lord is loving

C:B:Ps:92

33. What does the righteous proclaim in old age concerning the Lord (Ps. 92:15)?

- A. He is my fortress
- B. He is my strong tower
- C. He is my redeemer
- D. He is my Rock

D:B:Ps:92

34. What does the righteous proclaim in old age concerning the Lord (Ps. 92:15)?

- A. The Almighty is above all the heavenly hosts
- B. His unfailing love endures forever
- C. There is no wickedness in him
- D. The Lord is faithful in all his works

C:B:Ps:92

Psalm 93

1. In what is the Lord robed (Ps. 93:1)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Majesty
- D. Glory

C:B:Ps:93

2. With what is the Lord armed (Ps. 93:1)?

- A. A scepter
- B. Strength
- C. Righteousness
- D. Justice

B:B:Ps:93

3. The Psalmist uses all of the following to describe the world EXCEPT (Ps. 93:1)

- A. Created
- B. Established
- C. Firm
- D. Secure

A:B:Ps:93

4. What was established long ago (Ps. 93:2)?

- A. The heavens
- B. God's throne
- C. The earth
- D. The covenant

B:B:Ps:93

5. When is God from (Ps. 93:2)?

- A. Without beginning
- B. He always is
- C. From all eternity
- D. From the beginning to the end

C:B:Ps:93

6. What have lifted up (Ps. 93:3)?

- A. Their hands
- B. The clouds
- C. The mountains
- D. The seas

D:B:Ps:93

7. What have the seas lifted up (Ps. 93:3)?

- A. Their
- B. Their floods
- C. Their voice
- D. Their waters

C:B:Ps:93

8. What have the seas lifted up (Ps. 93:3)?

- A. Their
- B. Their pounding waves
- C. Their floods
- D. Their waters

B:B:Ps:93

9. What is the Lord's might greater than (Ps. 93:4)?

- A. The thunder of the great waters
- B. The raging of the sea
- C. The winds of the storm uprooting trees
- D. The cedars of Lebanon

A:B:Ps:93

10. What is the Lord's might greater than (Ps. 93:4)?

- A. The raging of the sea
- B. The breakers of the sea
- C. The winds of the storm uprooting trees
- D. The cedars of Lebanon

B:B:Ps:93

11. What stand firm (Ps. 93:5)?

- A. The Lord's justice
- B. The Lord's promises
- C. The Lord's statutes
- D. The word of the Lord

C:B:Ps:93

12. What adorns the Lord's house (Ps. 93:5)?

- A. Justice
- B. Righteousness
- C. Unfailing love
- D. Holiness

D:B:Ps:93

13. How long does holiness adorn the Lord's house (Ps. 93:5)?

- A. Forever more
- B. For eternity
- C. For endless days
- D. From now until forever

C:B:Ps:93

Psalm 94

1. What does the Psalmist see God as (Ps. 94:1)?

- A. A God who redeems
- B. A God who saves
- C. A God who avenges
- D. A God who does wonders

C:B:Ps:94

2. What does the Psalmist ask the God who avenges to do (Ps. 94:1)?

- A. Defeat his enemies
- B. Deliver him
- C. Come near
- D. Shine forth

D:B:Ps:94

3. Who does the Psalmist ask to rise up (Ps. 94:2)?

- A. The Holy One of Israel
- B. My Rock
- C. The Judge of the earth
- D. The Lord Almighty

C:B:Ps:94

4. Who does the Psalmist ask God to pay back (Ps. 94:2)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The proud
- C. The deceitful
- D. The enemy

B:B:Ps:94

5. What does the Psalmist ask the Judge of the earth to do (Ps. 94:2)?

- A. Rise up
- B. Come to help
- C. Punish the earth
- D. Fly over him

A:B:Ps:94

6. The Psalmist asks God how long the wicked will do what (Ps. 94:3)?

- A. Harm the helpless
- B. Be jubilant
- C. Rejoice over their victims
- D. Shout victory

B:B:Ps:94

7. Who does the Psalmist ask will be jubilant (Ps. 94:3)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The foolish
- C. The wicked
- D. The enemy

C:B:Ps:94

8. What do the wicked pour out (Ps. 94:4)?

- A. Hatred
- B. Envy
- C. Lying and deceit
- D. Arrogant words

D:B:Ps:94

9. What are all evildoers full of (Ps. 94:4)?

- A. Lies
- B. Plotting
- C. Boasting
- D. Violence

C:B:Ps:94

10. Who do evildoers crush (Ps. 94:5)?

- A. The Lord's sheep
- B. The Lord's people
- C. The Lord's vineyard
- D. The Lord's olives

B:B:Ps:94

11. Who do the evildoers oppress (Ps. 94:5)?

- A. God's inheritance
- B. God's chosen ones
- C. God's sheep
- D. God's helpless ones

A:B:Ps:94

12. The evildoers kill all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 94:6)

- A. Widow
- B. The helpless
- C. The fatherless
- D. The foreigner

B:B:Ps:94

13. What do the evildoers say (Ps. 94:7)?

- A. Where is the Lord?
- B. The Lord is not here
- C. The Lord does not see
- D. The Lord is sleeping on high

C:B:Ps:94

14. Who does the evildoer say does not take notice (Ps. 94:7)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. The Holy One
- C. El Shaddai
- D. The God of Jacob

D:B:Ps:94

15. What does the Psalmist ask fools (Ps. 94:8)?

- A. Why they delight in their folly
- B. Why they turn away from wisdom
- C. When they will become wise
- D. How long they will ignore the truth

C:B:Ps:94

16. What does the Psalmist ask the senseless ones (Ps. 94:8)?

- A. Does he who formed humans not care?
- B. Does he who formed the eye not see?
- C. Does he who rules the earth not know?
- D. Does he who created the heavens not rule?

B:B:Ps:94

17. What does the Psalmist ask the senseless ones (Ps. 94:8)?

- A. Does he who formed the ear not hear?
- B. Does he who formed humans not care?
- C. Does he who rules the earth not know?
- D. Does he who created the heavens not rule?

A:B:Ps:94

18. What does the Psalmist ask the senseless ones (Ps. 94:8)?

- A. Does he who formed humans not care?
- B. Does he who teaches mankind lack knowledge?
- C. Does he who rules the earth not know?
- D. Does he who created the heavens not rule?

B:B:Ps:94

19. What does the Psalmist ask the senseless ones (Ps. 94:8)?

- A. Does he who formed humans not care?
- B. Does he who rules the earth not know?
- C. Does he who disciplines nations not punish?
- D. Does he who created the heavens not rule?

C:B:Ps:94

20. What does the Lord know (Ps. 94:11)?

- A. The end from the beginning
- B. The human heart
- C. The plotting of the wicked
- D. All human plans

D:B:Ps:94

21. What does the Lord know about all human plans (Ps. 94:11)?

- A. They will fail
- B. Their end
- C. They are futile
- D. They will not succeed

C:B:Ps:94

22. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 94:12)?

- A. The one walks in God's ways

- B. The one the Lord disciplines
- C. The one who trusts in the Lord
- D. The one who fears the Lord

B:B:Ps:94

23. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 94:12)?

- A. The one the Lord teaches his law
- B. The one walks in God's ways
- C. The one who trusts in the Lord
- D. The one who fears the Lord

A:B:Ps:94

24. From what does the Lord grant the blessed one relief (Ps. 94:13)?

- A. Distress and despair
- B. Days of trouble
- C. Worry and anxiety
- D. The hand of the evildoer

B:B:Ps:94

25. What will the Lord not do (Ps. 94:14)?

- A. Abandon his own
- B. Pardon the wicked
- C. Reject his people
- D. Turn away from his chosen

C:B:Ps:94

26. God will grant the blessed relief from trouble until what happens (Ps. 94:13)?

- A. Trouble comes back on the head of evildoers
- B. The evildoers receive what is due them
- C. The wicked stumble
- D. A pit is dug for the wicked

D:B:Ps:94

27. Who will the Lord not reject (Ps. 94:14)?

- A. The humble
- B. Those who fear him
- C. His people
- D. His chosen ones

C:B:Ps:94

28. What will God never do to his inheritance (Ps. 94:14)?

- A. Give up
- B. Forsake
- C. Forget
- D. Cast aside

B:B:Ps:94

29. Upon what will judgment be founded (Ps. 94:15)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice

- C. Mercy
- D. Equity

A:B:Ps:94

30. Who will follow righteousness (Ps. 94:15)?

- A. The wise in heart
- B. The upright in heart
- C. The faithful in spirit
- D. The chosen by God

B:B:Ps:94

31. What does the Psalmist ask in regard to the evildoers (Ps. 94:16)?

- A. Who will deliver me from the hand of the evildoers
- B. Who will save me from the plots of evildoers
- C. Who will take a stand for me against the evildoers
- D. Who will shield me from the wiles of the evildoers

C:B:Ps:94

32. What would have happened to the Psalmist had the Lord not given him help (Ps. 94:17)?

- A. He would have been uprooted by the wicked
- B. He would have been laid in the dust
- C. He would have fled to the mountains
- D. He would dwell in the silence of death

D:B:Ps:94

33. What was needed for the Psalmist not to have dwelt in the silence of death (Ps. 94:17)?

- A. Unless the Lord had been his shield
- B. Unless the Lord had heard his cry
- C. Unless the Lord had given him help
- D. Unless the Lord had defeated the wicked

C:B:Ps:94

34. When did the Lord's unfailing love support the Psalmist (Ps. 94:18)?

- A. When he cried out to the Lord
- B. When he said, 'My foot is slipping'
- C. When he fled from the hand of the wicked
- D. When he stumbled and fell

B:B:Ps:94

35. What happened when the Psalmist said, 'My foot is slipping' (Ps. 94:18)?

- A. The Lord's unfailing love supported him
- B. The Lord rescued him with his right hand
- C. The Lord became his shield
- D. The Lord put his foot upon the rock

A:B:Ps:94

36. When did the Lord's consolation bring the Psalmist joy (Ps. 94:19)?

- A. When he was in despair

- B. When anxiety was great within him
- C. When he stumbled and fell
- D. When his enemies surrounded him

B:B:Ps:94

37. When the Psalmist's anxiety was great what brought him joy (Ps. 94:19)?

- A. God's salvation
- B. God's unfailing love
- C. God's consolation
- D. God's faithfulness

C:B:Ps:94

38. What cannot be allied with God (Ps. 94:20)?

- A. An unholy sanctuary
- B. Defiled offerings
- C. A crown of unrighteousness
- D. A corrupt throne

D:B:Ps:94

39. What does a corrupt throne do (Ps. 94:20)?

- A. It punishes the innocent
- B. It rules with violence over the helpless
- C. It brings misery by its decrees
- D. It sustains the wicked

C:B:Ps:94

40. What do the wicked do against the righteous (Ps. 94:21)?

- A. They commit violence
- B. They band together
- C. They plot
- D. They ensnare them

B:B:Ps:94

41. Who do the wicked condemn to death (Ps. 94:21)?

- A. The innocent
- B. The righteous
- C. The blameless
- D. The helpless

A:B:Ps:94

42. What has the Lord become for the Psalmist (Ps. 94:22)?

- A. His shield
- B. His fortress
- C. His helper
- D. His savior

B:B:Ps:94

43. How does the Psalmist identify his God (Ps. 94:22)?

- A. As his shield who protects him
- B. As his shepherd who provides pasture

- C. As his rock in whom he takes refuge
- D. As his spring of living water who refreshes him

C:B:Ps:94

44. Why will the Lord destroy the wicked (Ps. 94:23)?

- A. For their violence
- B. For their lack of compassion
- C. For their oppressing the needy
- D. For their wickedness

D:B:Ps:94

45. For what will the Lord repay the wicked (Ps. 94:23)?

- A. For their violence
- B. For their deceitfulness
- C. For their sins
- D. For their oppression

C:B:Ps:94

46. What will the Lord do to the wicked (Ps. 94:23)?

- A. Judge them
- B. Destroy them
- C. Uproot them
- D. Blow them away

B:B:Ps:94

Psalm 95

1. What does the Psalmist invite his audience to do as he opens his psalm (Ps. 95:1)?

- A. Let us enter his gates with singing
- B. Let us lift our hands to the Lord our maker
- C. Let us sing for joy to the Lord
- D. Let us offer him music on the harp and lyre

C:B:Ps:95

2. To whom does the Psalmist invite his audience to shout aloud (Ps. 95:1)?

- A. To the Lord Almighty
- B. To the Rock of our salvation
- C. To the Lord of heaven and earth
- D. To our blessed redeemer

B:B:Ps:95

3. How does the Psalmist say they should come before the Lord (Ps. 95:2)?

- A. With thanksgiving
- B. With praise
- C. With worship
- D. With an offering

A:B:Ps:95

4. How is the Lord to be extolled (Ps. 95:2)?

- A. With a thankful heart
- B. With music and song
- C. With sacrifices and offerings
- D. With shouts for joy

B:B:Ps:95

5. How does the Psalmist identify God as above all gods (Ps. 95:3)?

- A. Calls him the Rock
- B. Calls him the Maker of heaven and earth
- C. Calls him the great King
- D. Calls him the Lord Almighty

C:B:Ps:95

6. What are in the hand of the Lord (Ps. 95:4)?

- A. All his people
- B. The whole world
- C. The land and sea
- D. The depths of the earth

D:B:Ps:95

7. What does the Psalmist say explicitly belong to the Lord (Ps. 95:4)?

- A. The surging seas
- B. His sanctuary
- C. The mountain peaks
- D. The land as an inheritance

C:B:Ps:95

8. What did God make and it is his (Ps. 95:5)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The sea
- C. The valley
- D. The fertile plains

B:B:Ps:95

9. What did the Lord's hands form (Ps. 95:5)?

- A. The dry land
- B. The sea
- C. The foundations of the earth
- D. The heavenly hosts

A:B:Ps:95

10. What does the Psalmist invite his audience to come and do (Ps. 95:6)?

- A. Let us enter his gates with singing
- B. Let us bow down in worship
- C. Let us lift our hands to the Lord our maker
- D. Let us offer him music on the harp and lyre

B:B:Ps:95

11. Before whom does the Psalmist say we should kneel (Ps. 95:6)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. The king of the earth
- C. The Lord our Maker
- D. The God of Jacob

C:B:Ps:95

12. What does the Psalmist say we should do before the Lord our Maker (Ps. 95:6)?

- A. Lift our hands
- B. Offer a thanksgiving
- C. Sing and shout
- D. Kneel

D:B:Ps:95

13. How does the Psalmist describe the people of God (Ps. 95:7)?

- A. His chosen people
- B. His precious inheritance
- C. The people of his pasture
- D. The people of his love

C:B:Ps:95

14. How does the Psalmist describe the people of God (Ps. 95:7)?

- A. His chosen people
- B. The flock under his care
- C. His precious inheritance
- D. The people of his love

B:B:Ps:95

15. When does the Psalmist associate "today" with (Ps. 95:7)?

- A. Hearing God's voice
- B. Obeying the Lord
- C. Keeping the covenant
- D. Walking in God's ways

A:B:Ps:95

16. Where did Israel harden their hearts (Ps. 95:8)?

- A. At Sinai
- B. At Meribah
- C. At Pisgah
- D. At Kadesh

B:B:Ps:95

17. What happened at Meribah (Ps. 95:8)?

- A. Israel rebelled against the Lord
- B. Israel refused to listen
- C. Israel hardened their hearts
- D. Israel turned away from the Lord

C:B:Ps:95

18. Where did Israel harden their hearts (Ps. 95:8)?

- A. At Sinai
- B. At Pisgah
- C. At Kadesh
- D. At Massah

D:B:Ps:95

19. Where is Massah located (Ps. 95:8)?

- A. In the mountains
- B. Beside Sinai
- C. In the wilderness
- D. Beside the sea

C:B:Ps:95

20. What did their ancestors do to God at Massah (Ps. 95:9)?

- A. They abandoned him
- B. They tested him
- C. They rebelled against him
- D. They turned away from him

B:B:Ps:95

21. For how long was God angry with the wilderness generation (Ps. 95:10)?

- A. Forty years
- B. Ten years
- C. Three years
- D. That day

A:B:Ps:95

22. What did God experience with the wilderness generation for 40 years (Ps. 95:10)?

- A. Compassion
- B. Anger
- C. Mercy
- D. Disappointment

B:B:Ps:95

23. What had Israel not known (Ps. 95:10)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's wonders
- C. God's ways
- D. God's statutes

C:B:Ps:95

24. How did God describe the generation of the wilderness (Ps. 95:10)?

- A. A stiff-necked people
- B. A rebellious and sinful people
- C. A people given over to treachery
- D. People whose hearts go astray

D:B:Ps:95

25. What did God declare in his anger (Ps. 95:11)?

- A. A promise
- B. A statute
- C. An oath
- D. A decree

C:B:Ps:95

26. What did God declare on oath in his anger (Ps. 95:11)?

- A. They shall never leave the wilderness
- B. They shall never enter my rest
- C. They shall never be forgiven
- D. They shall never see the promised land

B:B:Ps:95

Psalm 96

1. What kind of song is to be sung to the Lord (Ps. 96:1)?

- A. An old song
- B. A new song
- C. A joyful song
- D. A song of praise

B:B:Ps:96

2. Who is to sing to the Lord (Ps. 96:1)?

- A. All his people
- B. The heavens and earth
- C. All the earth
- D. Those who revere him

C:B:Ps:96

3. What does the Psalmist say is to be praised (Ps. 96:2)?

- A. The Lord's mighty power
- B. The Lord's strong arm
- C. The Lord's deeds
- D. The Lord's name

D:B:Ps:96

4. What is to be proclaimed day after day (Ps. 96:2)?

- A. His compassion
- B. His unfailing love
- C. His salvation
- D. His deliverance

C:B:Ps:96

5. What is to be declared among the nations (Ps. 96:2)?

- A. His mighty
- B. His glory
- C. His salvation
- D. His love

B:B:Ps:96

6. What is to be declared among all peoples (Ps. 96:3)?

- A. His marvelous deeds
- B. His acts of deliverance
- C. His great redemption
- D. His salvation out of Egypt

A:B:Ps:96

7. What is the Lord most worthy of (Ps. 96:4)?

- A. Fear
- B. Praise
- C. Honor
- D. Power

B:B:Ps:96

8. Who is the Lord to be feared above (Ps. 96:4)?

- A. The kings of the earth
- B. All heavenly hosts
- C. All gods
- D. Everyone in heaven and on earth

C:B:Ps:96

9. What are the gods of the nations (Ps. 96:5)?

- A. Rocks
- B. Wood
- C. Myths
- D. Idols

D:B:Ps:96

10. How does God contrast with the gods of the nations (Ps. 96:5)?

- A. He led Israel through the desert
- B. He gave his people water from a rock
- C. He made the heavens
- D. He gave Israel his law

C:B:Ps:96

11. Who are idols (Ps. 96:5)?

- A. Fallen angels
- B. The gods of the nations
- C. The rocks and trees
- D. False lies

B:B:Ps:96

12. What are before the Lord (Ps. 96:6)?

- A. Splendor and majesty
- B. Glory and honor
- C. Justice and mercy
- D. Love and faithfulness

A:B:Ps:96

13. Where are strength and glory (Ps. 96:6)?

- A. In God's right hand
- B. In God's sanctuary
- C. In the king's hand
- D. In the heart of the Lord

B:B:Ps:96

14. What does the Psalmist repeatedly say should all the families of nations do (Ps. 96:7)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Ascribe to the Lord
- D. Sing to the Lord

C:B:Ps:96

15. Who should ascribe to the Lord (Ps. 96:7)?

- A. All the nations of the earth
- B. The whole heaven and earth
- C. The great assembly
- D. All the families of the nations

D:B:Ps:96

16. What should be ascribed to the Lord (Ps. 96:7)?

- A. Glory and power
- B. Praise and honor
- C. Glory and strength
- D. Honor and power

C:B:Ps:96

17. What should be ascribed to the Lord (Ps. 96:8)?

- A. Power of his might
- B. Glory due to his name
- C. Praise of which he is worthy
- D. Honor of him who sits on the throne

B:B:Ps:96

18. When they come into his courts what should they bring (Ps. 96:8)?

- A. An offering
- B. Tithes and offerings
- C. Sacrifices of praise
- D. Thank offerings

A:B:Ps:96

19. In what should we worship the Lord (Ps. 96:9)?

- A. The congregation of the righteous
- B. The splendor of his holiness
- C. The power of his might
- D. The glory of his presence

B:B:Ps:96

20. What should all the earth do before the Lord (Ps. 96:9)?

- A. Shout aloud
- B. Sing praise
- C. Tremble
- D. Rejoice

C:B:Ps:96

21. What should be said among the nations (Ps. 96:10)?

- A. The Lord is great
- B. The Lord's unfailing love endures forever
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. The Lord reigns

D:B:Ps:96

22. With what will the Lord judge the peoples (Ps. 96:10)?

- A. Justice
- B. Righteousness
- C. Equity
- D. Diversity

C:B:Ps:96

23. Why cannot the world be moved (Ps. 96:10)?

- A. Its anchors are secure
- B. It is firmly established
- C. It stands on pillars
- D. God has created it

B:B:Ps:96

24. What should resound (Ps. 96:11)?

- A. The sea
- B. The heavens
- C. The earth
- D. The mountains

A:B:Ps:96

25. What should rejoice (Ps. 96:11)?

- A. The sea
- B. The heavens
- C. The earth
- D. The mountains

B:B:Ps:96

26. What should be glad (Ps. 96:11)?

- A. The sea
- B. The heavens
- C. The earth
- D. The mountains

C:B:Ps:96

27. What should be jubilant (Ps. 96:12)?

- A. The sea
- B. The heavens
- C. The earth
- D. The fields

D:B:Ps:96

28. What should sing for joy (Ps. 96:12)?

- A. The sea
- B. The fields
- C. The trees
- D. The mountains

C:B:Ps:96

29. What should all creation do (Ps. 96:13)?

- A. Praise the Lord

- B. Rejoice before the Lord
- C. Dance before the Lord
- D. Tremble at God's presence

B:B:Ps:96

30. For what purpose does the Lord come to the earth (Ps. 96:13)?

- A. To judge
- B. To deliver
- C. To save
- D. To rescue

A:B:Ps:96

31. With what will the Lord judge the world (Ps. 96:13)?

- A. In justice
- B. In righteousness
- C. In equity
- D. In compassion

B:B:Ps:96

32. How will the Lord judge the peoples (Ps. 96:13)?

- A. In his faithfulness
- B. In his justice
- C. In his equity
- D. In his compassion

A:B:Ps:96

33. Who will the Lord judge in righteousness (Ps. 96:13)?

- A. His people
- B. The world
- C. The wicked
- D. The nations

B:B:Ps:96

Psalm 97

1. Why does the Psalmist say the earth should be glad (Ps. 97:1)?

- A. Because the Lord has delivered them
- B. Because the Lord reigns
- C. Because the Lord is maker of heaven and earth
- D. Because of the Lord's unfailing love

B:B:Ps:97

2. What should the earth's response be to the fact that the Lord reigns (Ps. 97:1)?

- A. The earth should shout for joy
- B. The earth should tremble at his voice
- C. The earth should be glad
- D. The earth should cry out

C:B:Ps:97

3. What should rejoice because the Lord reigns (Ps. 97:1)?

- A. The tallest mountains
- B. The deepest valleys
- C. The surging seas
- D. The distant shores

D:B:Ps:97

4. What surround the Lord (Ps. 97:2)?

- A. Fire and wind
- B. Glory and honor
- C. Clouds and thick darkness
- D. Thunder and lightning

C:B:Ps:97

5. What are the foundations of the Lord's throne (Ps. 97:2)?

- A. Justice and equity
- B. Righteousness and justice
- C. Love and mercy
- D. Truth and love

B:B:Ps:97

6. What are righteousness and justice the foundation of (Ps. 97:2)?

- A. The Lord's throne
- B. The Lord's sanctuary
- C. Mount Zion
- D. The Mountain of the Lord

A:B:Ps:97

7. What goes before the Lord (Ps. 97:3)?

- A. Clouds
- B. Fire
- C. Darkness
- D. Lightning

B:B:Ps:97

8. What does the fire that goes before the Lord do (Ps. 97:3)?

- A. Displays his holiness
- B. Leads his people
- C. Consumes his foes
- D. Lights his way

C:B:Ps:97

9. What is the earth's response to seeing God's lightning light up the world (Ps. 97:4)?

- A. It rises to worship
- B. It shouts for joy
- C. It praises
- D. It trembles

D:B:Ps:97

10. What lights up the world (Ps. 97:4)?

- A. God's fire
- B. The sun
- C. God's lightning
- D. God's glory cloud

C:B:Ps:97

11. What do the mountains do before the Lord (Ps. 97:5)?

- A. Shake
- B. Melt
- C. Rise up
- D. Part

B:B:Ps:97

12. What do all the people see (Ps. 97:6)?

- A. The Lord's glory
- B. The Lord's power and might
- C. The Lord's justice
- D. The Lord's unfailing love

A:B:Ps:97

13. What do the heavens proclaim (Ps. 97:6)?

- A. The Lord's greatness
- B. The Lord's righteousness
- C. The Lord's goodness
- D. The Lord's glory

B:B:Ps:97

14. Who are put to shame (Ps. 97:7)?

- A. All who turn away from the Lord
- B. The wicked
- C. All who worship images
- D. All who oppress the poor

C:B:Ps:97

15. Who does the Psalmist tell to worship the Lord (Ps. 97:7)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. The people of the Lord
- D. All who boast in idols

D:B:Ps:97

16. Who hears and rejoices because of the Lord's judgments (Ps. 97:8)?

- A. His people
- B. The blameless
- C. Zion
- D. The great assembly

C:B:Ps:97

17. Who are glad because of the Lord's judgments (Ps. 97:8)?

- A. Zion
- B. The villages of Judah
- C. The towns of Ephraim
- D. Gilead

B:B:Ps:97

18. Why does Zion rejoice (Ps. 97:8)?

- A. Because of the judgments of the Lord
- B. Because of the glory of the Lord
- C. Because of the salvation of the Lord
- D. Because of the unfailing love of the Lord

A:B:Ps:97

19. What is the Lord (Ps. 97:9)?

- A. The Holy One of Israel
- B. The Most High over all the earth
- C. The Savior of his people
- D. The King of Kings and Lord of Lords

B:B:Ps:97

20. Who is the Lord exalted far above (Ps. 97:9)?

- A. The nations of the earth
- B. The kings of the earth
- C. All gods
- D. All the heavenly hosts

C:B:Ps:97

21. What should those who love the Lord do (Ps. 97:10)?

- A. Praise him who made them
- B. Shout to him
- C. Serve him
- D. Hate evil

D:B:Ps:97

22. Whose lives does the Lord guard (Ps. 97:10)?

- A. His chosen ones
- B. His holy ones
- C. His faithful ones
- D. His servants

C:B:Ps:97

23. From whom does the Lord deliver his faithful ones (Ps. 97:10)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. The wicked
- C. Evildoers
- D. The kings of this earth

B:B:Ps:97

24. On whom does the light shine (Ps. 97:11)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The blameless
- C. The innocent
- D. The needy

A:B:Ps:97

25. On whom does joy shine (Ps. 97:11)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright in heart
- C. The innocent
- D. The needy

B:B:Ps:97

26. What does the Psalmist say is to be praised (Ps. 97:12)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. Israel's Rock
- C. His holy name
- D. His acts of deliverance

C:B:Ps:97

27. Who does the Psalmist say should rejoice in the Lord (Ps. 97:12)?

- A. The blameless
- B. The upright in heart
- C. The needy
- D. The righteous

D:B:Ps:97

Psalm 98

1. What type of song is to be sung to the Lord (P. 98:1)?

- A. A song of David
- B. A thanksgiving song
- C. A new song
- D. A song of praise

C:B:Ps:98

2. What has the Lord done (Ps. 98:1)?

- A. Wonderful miracles
- B. Marvelous things
- C. Righteous deeds
- D. Mighty wonders

B:B:Ps:98

3. What has the Lord's right hand worked for him (Ps. 98:1)?

- A. Salvation
- B. Justice
- C. Equity
- D. Holiness

A:B:Ps:98

4. What has the Lord revealed to the nations (Ps. 98:2)?

- A. His justice
- B. His righteousness
- C. His unfailing love
- D. His great compassion

B:B:Ps:98

5. What has the Lord made known (Ps. 98:2)?

- A. His love
- B. His justice
- C. His salvation
- D. His mighty works of old

C:B:Ps:98

6. What has the Lord remembered (Ps. 98:3)?

- A. His deliverance
- B. His justice
- C. His covenant
- D. His love

D:B:Ps:98

7. What has the Lord remembered (Ps. 98:3)?

- A. His deliverance
- B. His justice
- C. His faithfulness
- D. His covenant

C:B:Ps:98

8. What have all the ends of the earth seen (Ps. 98:3)?

- A. The fire of our God
- B. The salvation of our God
- C. The mighty works of our God
- D. The glory of our God

B:B:Ps:98

9. Who has seen the salvation of our God (Ps. 98:3)?

- A. All the ends of the earth
- B. All Israel
- C. All the nations of the earth
- D. All his chosen people

A:B:Ps:98

10. What does the Psalmist tell all the earth to do (Ps. 98:4)?

- A. Sing to the Lord
- B. Shout for joy to the Lord
- C. Come before the Lord
- D. Enter the gates of the Lord with singing

B:B:Ps:98

11. Into what does the Psalmist say to burst (Ps. 98:4)?

- A. Dances of praise
- B. Shouts of triumph
- C. Jubilant song
- D. Songs of joy

C:B:Ps:98

12. With what does the Psalmist say to make music to the Lord (Ps. 98:5)?

- A. With the ten-stringed lyre
- B. With cymbals
- C. With drums
- D. With the harp

D:B:Ps:98

13. With what does the Psalmist say to make music to the Lord (Ps. 98:6)?

- A. With the ten-stringed lyre
- B. With cymbals
- C. With trumpets
- D. With drums

C:B:Ps:98

14. With what are trumpets paralleled (Ps. 98:6)?

- A. Piccolo
- B. Ram's horn
- C. Brass instruments
- D. Golden horn

B:B:Ps:98

15. Who is the Lord before whom the shout for joy is made (Ps. 98:6)?

- A. The King
- B. The Maker of heaven and earth
- C. The Redeemer
- D. The Savior

A:B:Ps:98

16. What does the Psalmist say should resound (Ps. 98:7)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The sea
- C. The people
- D. The cedars of Lebanon

B:B:Ps:98

17. What does the Psalmist say should clap their hands (Ps. 98:8)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The birds
- C. The rivers
- D. The trees

C:B:Ps:98

18. What does the Psalmist say should sing together for joy (Ps. 98:8)?

- A. The birds
- B. The rivers
- C. The trees
- D. The mountains

D:B:Ps:98

19. What does the Psalmist say the mountains should do (Ps. 98:8)?

- A. Lift up their heads
- B. Tremble
- C. Sing together for joy
- D. Clap their hands

C:B:Ps:98

20. Why should the mountains sing for joy (Ps. 98:9)?

- A. For God has saved his people
- B. For God comes to judge the earth
- C. For God comes to deliver his people
- D. For God will dwell in Zion

B:B:Ps:98

21. What will the Lord do in righteousness (Ps. 98:9)?

- A. Judge the world
- B. Deliver his chosen ones
- C. Destroy the wicked
- D. Help the needy

A:B:Ps:98

22. How will God judge the people (Ps. 98:9)?

- A. With justice

- B. With equity
 - C. With mercy
 - D. With compassion
- B:B:Ps:98

Psalm 99

1. The Psalmist opens Psalm 99 with which statement (Ps. 99:1)?

- A. Sing to the Lord a new song
- B. Should to the Lord
- C. The Lord reigns
- D. Praise the Lord

C:B:Ps:99

2. What does the Psalmist say should be the response of the nations to the fact that the Lord reigns (Ps. 99:1)?

- A. They should praise the Lord
- B. They should tremble
- C. They should worship and bow down
- D. They should enter his courts

B:B:Ps:99

3. Where is the Lord enthroned (Ps. 99:1)?

- A. Between the cherubim
- B. In his sanctuary
- C. On Zion
- D. On the praises of Israel

A:B:Ps:99

4. Where is the Lord great (Ps. 99:2)?

- A. In all the earth
- B. In Zion
- C. In his sanctuary
- D. In the heavens

B:B:Ps:99

5. Over what is the Lord exalted (Ps. 99:2)?

- A. The sons of men
- B. The great assembly
- C. All the nations
- D. The earth

C:B:Ps:99

6. What does the Psalmist direct his audience to praise (Ps. 99:3)?

- A. The Lord's mighty deeds
- B. The Lord's salvation of his people
- C. The unfailing love of the Lord
- D. The Lord's awesome name

D:B:Ps:99

7. Who is mighty (Ps. 99:4)?

- A. The Lord of glory
- B. The righteous
- C. The King
- D. The Holy One

C:B:Ps:99

8. What does the King love (Ps. 99:4)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Holiness
- D. Goodness

B:B:Ps:99

9. What has the Lord established (Ps. 99:4)?

- A. Equity
- B. Righteousness
- C. Holiness
- D. Justice

A:B:Ps:99

10. What has the Lord done in Jacob (Ps. 99:4)?

- A. What is great and good
- B. What is just and right
- C. What is fair and good
- D. What is holy and righteous

B:B:Ps:99

11. Where does the Psalmist direct his audience to worship (Ps. 99:5)?

- A. On Zion
- B. In the great assembly
- C. At God's footstool
- D. At God's throne

C:B:Ps:99

12. Who does the Psalmist list as among God's priests (Ps. 99:6)?

- A. Aaron and Eleazar
- B. Aaron and Zadok
- C. Samuel and Aaron
- D. Moses and Aaron

D:B:Ps:99

13. Who does the Psalmist list as among those who called on the Lord (Ps. 99:6)?

- A. Jeremiah
- B. David
- C. Samuel
- D. Phineas

C:B:Ps:99

14. From where did the Lord speak to those who called on him (Ps. 99:7)?

- A. From the mercy seat
- B. From the pillar of cloud
- C. From the blazing fire
- D. From the mountain

B:B:Ps:99

15. The Psalmist lists Moses, Aaron and Samuel and says what about them (Ps. 99:7)?

- A. They kept his statutes
- B. They cried out to the Lord
- C. They were faithful
- D. They were leaders in Israel

A:B:Ps:99

16. What does the Psalmist say the Lord did for Moses, Aaron and Samuel (Ps. 99:8)?

- A. He blessed them
- B. He answered them
- C. He heard their cries
- D. He loved them

B:B:Ps:99

17. How does the Psalmist see God in reference to Israel (Ps. 99:8)?

- A. A loving God
- B. A compassionate God
- C. A forgiving God
- D. A God of justice

C:B:Ps:99

18. What did God do to Israel (Ps. 99:8)?

- A. He led them through the wilderness
- B. He delivered them from Egypt
- C. He fed them in the wilderness
- D. He punished their misdeeds

D:B:Ps:99

19. Where does the Psalmist tell Israel God is to be worshipped (Ps. 99:9)?

- A. At his holy sanctuary
- B. At his holy altar
- C. At his holy mountain
- D. On Zion

C:B:Ps:99

20. Why is the Lord our God to be worshipped at his holy mountain (Ps. 99:9)?

- A. For he is great
- B. For he is holy
- C. For his love is eternal
- D. For he is above all gods

B:B:Ps:99

Psalm 100

1. Who does the Psalmist invite to shout for joy (Ps. 100:1)?

- A. All his people
- B. All the earth
- C. All the nations
- D. All the mountains

B:B:Ps:100

2. What does the Psalmist invite all the earth to do (Ps. 100:1)?

- A. Rejoice and be glad
- B. Make music in their hearts
- C. Shout for joy to the Lord
- D. Sing to the Lord

C:B:Ps:100

3. What should one do with gladness (Ps. 100:2)?

- A. Shout to the Lord
- B. Sing to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Worship the Lord

D:B:Ps:100

4. How should one worship the Lord (Ps. 100:2)?

- A. With the whole congregation
- B. With harp and lyre
- C. With gladness
- D. With joy

C:B:Ps:100

5. What should one do with joyful songs (Ps. 100:2)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Come before the Lord
- C. Worship the Lord
- D. Join the great assembly

B:B:Ps:100

6. What does the Psalmist say his audience should know (Ps. 100:3)?

- A. That the Lord is God
- B. That the Lord is great
- C. That the Lord's love endures forever
- D. That the Lord is King

A:B:Ps:100

7. What is the result of God having made us (Ps. 100:3)?

- A. We praise his name
- B. We are his
- C. We are his servants
- D. We walk in his ways

B:B:Ps:100

8. What metaphor is used to express that we are the Lord's people (Ps. 100:3)?

- A. We are his servants
- B. We are his stars of the heavens
- C. We are the sheep of his pasture
- D. We are his olive trees

C:B:Ps:100

9. How should one enter his gates (Ps. 100:4)?

- A. With joy
- B. With song
- C. With praise
- D. With thanksgiving

D:B:Ps:100

10. What should one do with thanksgiving (Ps. 100:4)?

- A. Worship the Lord
- B. Enter his sanctuary
- C. Enter his gates
- D. Enter his courts

C:B:Ps:100

11. How should one enter his courts (Ps. 100:4)?

- A. With joy
- B. With praise
- C. With song
- D. With thanksgiving

B:B:Ps:100

12. What is to be praised (Ps. 100:4)?

- A. His name
- B. His greatness
- C. His goodness
- D. Who he is

A:B:Ps:100

13. What endures forever (Ps. 100:5)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His love
- C. His mercy
- D. His compassion

B:B:Ps:100

14. What continues through all generations (Ps. 100:5)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His goodness
- C. His faithfulness
- D. His compassion

C:B:Ps:100

Psalm 101

1. What will the Psalmist sing of (Ps. 101:1)?

- A. God's greatness and goodness
- B. God's holiness and righteousness
- C. God's love and justice
- D. God's compassion and mercy

C:B:Ps:101

2. What will the Psalmist sing to the Lord (Ps. 101:1)?

- A. Worship
- B. Thanks
- C. Prayers
- D. Praise

D:B:Ps:101

3. What is the Psalmist careful to do (Ps. 101:2)?

- A. Guard his mouth
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Lead a blameless life
- D. Walk in the ways of the Lord

C:B:Ps:101

4. What does the Psalmist ask God when he would do _____ (Ps. 101:2)?

- A. Open his gates
- B. Come to him
- C. Open the heavens
- D. Enter his sanctuary

B:B:Ps:101

5. What will the Psalmist do with a blameless heart (Ps. 101:2)?

- A. Conduct the affairs of his house
- B. Lead the people of God
- C. Walk in the ways of the Lord
- D. Come before the Lord

A:B:Ps:101

6. How will the Psalmist conduct the affairs of his house (Ps. 101:2)?

- A. With justice
- B. With a blameless heart
- C. With an upright heart
- D. According to the statutes of the Lord

B:B:Ps:101

7. On what will the Psalmist not look with approval (Ps. 101:3)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Any evil
- C. Anything vile
- D. Folly

C:B:Ps:101

8. What will the Psalmist not do on anything that is vile (Ps. 101:3)?

- A. Participate with
- B. Listen to
- C. Follow its ways
- D. Look with approval

D:B:Ps:101

9. What does the Psalmist hate (Ps. 101:3)?

- A. The deeds of evildoers
- B. The treachery of the enemy
- C. What faithless people do
- D. The ways of the wicked

C:B:Ps:101

10. In what does the Psalmist have no part in (Ps. 101:3)?

- A. The deeds of evildoers
- B. What faithless people do
- C. The treachery of the enemy
- D. The ways of the wicked

B:B:Ps:101

11. What shall be far from the Psalmist (Ps. 101:4)?

- A. The perverse of heart
- B. The way of the wicked
- C. The treachery of the enemy
- D. The slander of evildoers

A:B:Ps:101

12. With what will the Psalmist have nothing to do (Ps. 101:4)?

- A. What is wicked
- B. What is evil
- C. What is foolish
- D. What is unfaithful

B:B:Ps:101

13. What will the Psalmist put to silence (Ps. 101:5)?

- A. Whoever speaks against the innocent without a cause
- B. Whoever plots against the righteous
- C. Whoever slanders his neighbor in secret
- D. Whoever proclaims his own righteousness

C:B:Ps:101

14. Who will the Psalmist not tolerate (Ps. 101:5)?

- A. Whoever oppresses the needy
- B. Whoever has a lying tongue
- C. Whoever has feet that run into evil
- D. Whoever has haughty eyes

D:B:Ps:101

15. Who will the Psalmist not tolerate (Ps. 101:5)?

- A. Whoever has hands that shed innocent blood
- B. Whoever has a lying tongue
- C. Whoever has a proud heart
- D. Whoever has feet that run into evil

C:B:Ps:101

16. How does the Psalmist respond to one who has a proud heart (Ps. 101:5)?

- A. He despises it
- B. He will not tolerate it
- C. He will hate it
- D. He will depart from it

B:B:Ps:101

17. On whom will the Psalmist's eyes be (Ps. 101:6)?

- A. The faithful in the land
- B. The righteous on their path
- C. The blameless in heart
- D. The innocent of the land

A:B:Ps:101

18. What will the Psalmist do for the faithful in the land (Ps. 101:6)?

- A. They will offer a thank offering with him
- B. They will dwell with him
- C. He will open the gates for them
- D. He will praise them

B:B:Ps:101

19. Who will minister to the Psalmist (Ps. 101:6)?

- A. One whose heart is humble
- B. One on whose tongue there is no slander
- C. One whose walk is blameless
- D. One who follows in the paths of righteousness

C:B:Ps:101

20. Who will not dwell in the Psalmist's house (Ps. 101:7)?

- A. No one whose ways are corrupt
- B. No one who oppresses the needy
- C. No one who is haughty
- D. No one who practices deceit

D:B:Ps:101

21. Who will not stand in the Psalmist's presence (Ps. 101:7)?

- A. No one whose ways are corrupt
- B. No one who oppresses the needy
- C. No one who speaks falsely
- D. No one who is haughty

C:B:Ps:101

22. What will one who practices deceit not do (Ps. 101:7)?

- A. Stand in the assembly of the righteous

- B. Dwell in the Psalmist's house
- C. Dwell in the sanctuary of the Lord
- D. Dwell on Zion

B:B:Ps:101

23. What will the Psalmist do every morning (Ps. 101:8)?

- A. Put to silence the wicked in the land
- B. Make his requests known to God
- C. Drive out the evildoers of the land
- D. Expose the evil of the wicked

A:B:Ps:101

24. Where will the Psalmist cut off every evildoer (Ps. 101:8)?

- A. From the assembly of the righteous
- B. From the city of the Lord
- C. From the Lord's holy mountain
- D. From the sanctuary of the Lord

B:B:Ps:101

25. Who will the Psalmist cut off from the city of the Lord (Ps. 101:8)?

- A. All who oppress the needy
- B. Those who slander
- C. Every evildoer
- D. The wicked of the land

C:B:Ps:101

Psalm 102

1. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to hear (Ps. 102:1)?

- A. His cry
- B. His plea
- C. His prayer
- D. His psalm

C:B:Ps:102

2. What does the Psalmist ask for his cry for help (Ps. 102:1)?

- A. To be heard by the Lord
- B. To come to the Lord
- C. To be answered by the Lord
- D. To awaken the Lord

B:B:Ps:102

3. What does the Psalmist ask not be hidden from him (Ps. 102:2)?

- A. The Lord's face
- B. The Lord's plans
- C. The Lord's mercy
- D. The Lord's love

A:B:Ps:102

4. When does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to hide his face (Ps. 102:2)?

- A. When he is in the throes of death
- B. When he is in distress
- C. When he is surrounded by his enemies
- D. When the wicked are attacking him

B:B:Ps:102

5. What response does the Psalmist request when he calls to the Lord (Ps. 102:2)?

- A. That the Lord turn his face to him
- B. That the Lord hear his cry
- C. That the Lord turn his ear to him
- D. That the Lord look upon him

C:B:Ps:102

6. What response does the Psalmist request when he calls to the Lord (Ps. 102:2)?

- A. That the Lord turn his face to him
- B. That the Lord hear his cry
- C. That the Lord look upon him
- D. That the Lord answer quickly

D:B:Ps:102

7. How does the Psalmist portray his days (Ps. 102:3)?

- A. They vanish like a morning mist
- B. They wither like grass
- C. They vanish like smoke
- D. They go by swifter than an eagle

C:B:Ps:102

8. How does the Psalmist portray his bones (Ps. 102:3)?

- A. Like rocks in the desert
- B. Like burning glowing embers
- C. Like breaking branches
- D. Like aching of a tooth

B:B:Ps:102

9. What does the Psalmist say is like withered grass (Ps. 102:4)?

- A. His heart
- B. His life
- C. His bones
- D. His hopes

A:B:Ps:102

10. What does the Psalmist say he forgets to do (Ps. 102:4)?

- A. Hope in the Lord
- B. Eat food
- C. Rescue the helpless
- D. Drink wine

B:B:Ps:102

11. What does the Psalmist do in his distress (Ps. 102:5)?

- A. Calls out for help
- B. Cries out to the Lord
- C. Groans aloud
- D. Sits in silence

C:B:Ps:102

12. To what is the Psalmist reduced (Ps. 102:5)?

- A. A shell of a man
- B. A husk of wheat
- C. One struck by famine
- D. Skin and bones

D:B:Ps:102

13. What kind of a bird does the Psalmist liken to himself (Ps. 102:6)?

- A. An ostrich
- B. A vulture
- C. An owl
- D. A dove

C:B:Ps:102

14. Where does the Psalmist picture himself like an owl (Ps. 102:6)?

- A. In a tree
- B. In a ruin
- C. In the sanctuary
- D. On mount Zion

B:B:Ps:102

15. Where does the Psalmist picture himself like a bird alone (Ps. 102:7)?

- A. On a roof
- B. In a desert
- C. In a tree
- D. In a hole in the wall

A:B:Ps:102

16. What does the Psalmist's enemies do (Ps. 102:8)?

- A. They plot against him
- B. They taunt him
- C. They drive him out
- D. They dig a pit for him

B:B:Ps:102

17. What do those who rail against the Psalmist do (Ps. 102:8)?

- A. Slander his family
- B. Plot evil against him
- C. Use his name as a curse
- D. Make him a laughingstock among the people

C:B:Ps:102

18. What does the Psalmist eat for his food (Ps. 102:9)?

- A. Grass
- B. Dirt
- C. Excrement
- D. Ashes

D:B:Ps:102

19. What does the Psalmist's mingle his drink with (Ps. 102:9)?

- A. Vinegar
- B. Poison
- C. Tears
- D. Bitter wine

C:B:Ps:102

20. After taking the Psalmist up what has the Lord done (Ps. 102:10)?

- A. Cast him down
- B. Thrown him aside
- C. Set him on a rock
- D. Honored him

B:B:Ps:102

21. Why has the Lord thrown the Psalmist aside (Ps. 102:10)?

- A. Because of his great wrath
- B. Because of judgment
- C. Because of his sinfulness
- D. Because of his unfaithfulness

A:B:Ps:102

22. How does the Psalmist describe his days (Ps. 102:11)?

- A. Like a runner in a race

- B. Like the evening shadow
- C. Like the morning mist
- D. Like a flash in the pan

B:B:Ps:102

23. How does the Psalmist see his life (Ps. 102:11)?

- A. The wind passing by
- B. Melting snow
- C. Withering like grass
- D. A burning thornbush

C:B:Ps:102

24. What endures through all generations (Ps. 102:12)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. The throne of God
- C. Mount Zion
- D. The Lord's renown

D:B:Ps:102

25. What does the Lord do forever (Ps. 102:12)?

- A. Loves his people
- B. Rescues the downtrodden
- C. Sits enthroned
- D. Rules the nations

C:B:Ps:102

26. On what will the Lord arise and have compassion (Ps. 102:13)?

- A. Israel
- B. Zion
- C. His sanctuary
- D. His people

B:B:Ps:102

27. What has come (Ps. 102:13)?

- A. The appointed time
- B. The Lord's wrath
- C. The Lord's deliverance
- D. The Lord's salvation

A:B:Ps:102

28. What time has come (Ps. 102:13)?

- A. To shield his people
- B. To show Zion favor
- C. To deliver his people
- D. To bring justice to the earth

B:B:Ps:102

29. What are dear to the Lord's servants (Ps. 102:14)?

- A. The walls of Moriah
- B. The streets of the holy city

- C. Zion's stones
- D. The gates of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:102

30. What does the dust of Zion move the Lord's servants to (Ps. 102:14)?

- A. Joy
- B. Rejoicing
- C. Praise
- D. Pity

D:B:Ps:102

31. What will all the kings of the earth do (Ps. 102:15)?

- A. Worship and bow down
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Revere the Lord's glory
- D. Serve the Lord with gladness

C:B:Ps:102

32. What will the nations do (Ps. 102:15)?

- A. Worship and bow down
- B. Fear the name of the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Serve the Lord with gladness

B:B:Ps:102

33. What will the Lord rebuild (Ps. 102:16)?

- A. Zion
- B. His holy mountain
- C. His sanctuary
- D. His altar

A:B:Ps:102

34. In what will the Lord appear (Ps. 102:16)?

- A. A cloud
- B. Glory
- C. Righteousness
- D. Blazing light

B:B:Ps:102

35. To whose prayer will the Lord respond (Ps. 102:17)?

- A. The broken hearted
- B. The contrite
- C. The destitute
- D. The needy

C:B:Ps:102

36. What will the Lord not do to the prayer of the destitute (Ps. 102:17)?

- A. Ignore it
- B. Forget it
- C. Not listen to it

D. Despise it

D:B:Ps:102

37. Why is this to be written for a future generation (Ps. 102:18)?

- A. That generations to come may serve the Lord
- B. That children may offer sacrifices of praise
- C. That a people not yet created may praise the Lord
- D. That those to come may worship the Lord with gladness

C:B:Ps:102

38. What is to be done so that a people not yet created may praise the Lord (Ps. 102:18)?

- A. This is to be placed in the sanctuary for a future generation
- B. This is to be written for a future generation
- C. This is to be rehearsed in the ears of a future generation
- D. This is to be sung for a future generation

B:B:Ps:102

39. From where did the Lord look down (Ps. 102:19)?

- A. From his sanctuary on high
- B. From the heavens of heavens
- C. From his throne on high
- D. From amidst the heavenly hosts

A:B:Ps:102

40. What did the Lord look down from his sanctuary to hear (Ps. 102:20)?

- A. The prayers of his holy ones
- B. The groans of the prisoners
- C. The cries of the oppressed
- D. The laments of his people

B:B:Ps:102

41. Who does the Lord look down from his sanctuary to release (Ps. 102:20)?

- A. His people who are in bondage
- B. Those enslaved by their captors
- C. Those condemned to death
- D. Those surrounded by their enemies

C:B:Ps:102

42. What will be declared in Zion (Ps. 102:21)?

- A. The salvation of the Lord
- B. The praise of the Lord Most High
- C. The law of the Lord
- D. The name of the Lord

D:B:Ps:102

43. Where will the Lord's praise be declared (Ps. 102:21)?

- A. In Israel
- B. In the sanctuary
- C. In Jerusalem

D. In Judah

C:B:Ps:102

44. When will the Lord's praise be declared in Jerusalem (Ps. 102:22)?

- A. When the exiles are brought back to Zion
- B. When the kingdoms assemble to worship the Lord
- C. When the heavenly hosts descend on Jerusalem
- D. When the Lord's people gather to offer thank offerings

B:B:Ps:102

45. In the course of the Psalmist's life what did the Lord break (Ps. 102:23)?

- A. His strength
- B. His arrogance
- C. His bondage
- D. His shackles

A:B:Ps:102

46. What did the Lord cut short (Ps. 102:23)?

- A. The lives of the enemy
- B. The Psalmist's days
- C. The years of the wicked
- D. The days of the unfaithful

B:B:Ps:102

47. What did the Psalmist say to his God (Ps. 102:24)?

- A. Do not take away your mercy from your servant
- B. Do not hide your face from me when I am old
- C. Do not take me away in the midst of my days
- D. Do not hand me over to the enemies seeking my life

C:B:Ps:102

48. What go through all generations (Ps. 102:24)?

- A. The praise of the Lord
- B. The law of the Lord
- C. God's love
- D. God's years

D:B:Ps:102

49. What did God do in the beginning (Ps. 102:25)?

- A. Created the heavens and earth
- B. Established mount Zion
- C. Laid the foundations of the earth
- D. Set the boundaries of the sea

C:B:Ps:102

50. What are the work of God's hands (Ps. 102:25)?

- A. The nation of Israel
- B. The heavens
- C. The earth
- D. Mount Zion

B:B:Ps:102

51. How does the Psalmist refer to the heavens and earth God had created (Ps. 102:26)?

- A. Wearing out like a garment
- B. A fortress made by God
- C. Founded upon wisdom
- D. A mist of the morning

A:B:Ps:102

52. What will God do with the heaven and earth like clothing (Ps. 102:26)?

- A. He will wear them in glory
- B. He will discard them
- C. He will tear them in pieces
- D. He will wash them clean

B:B:Ps:102

53. What will God do with the heaven and earth like clothing (Ps. 102:26)?

- A. He will wear them in glory
- B. He will tear them in pieces
- C. He will change them
- D. He will wash them clean

C:B:Ps:102

54. What will never end (Ps. 102:27)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. Mount Zion
- C. The love of the Lord
- D. God's years

D:B:Ps:102

55. What does God remain (Ps. 102:27)?

- A. Holy
- B. Trustworthy
- C. The same
- D. Faithful

C:B:Ps:102

56. Who will live in God's presence (Ps. 102:28)?

- A. The souls of mankind
- B. The children of your servants
- C. Your faithful servants
- D. Those who fear you

B:B:Ps:102

57. What will happen to the descendants of God's servants (Ps. 102:28)?

- A. They will be established before him
- B. They will be blessed forever by the Lord
- C. They will receive glory and honor
- D. They will praise the Lord forever

A:B:Ps:102

Psalm 103

1. Who or what does the Psalmist encourage to praise the Lord (Ps. 103:1)?

- A. All the nations
- B. My soul
- C. You, his chosen ones
- D. All the people

B:B:Ps:103

2. Who or what does the Psalmist encourage to praise the Lord's holy name (Ps. 103:1)?

- A. All the nations
- B. My tongue
- C. My inmost being
- D. My heart

C:B:Ps:103

3. What does the Psalmist encourage his inmost being to praise (Ps. 103:1)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. Our God and King
- C. The Holy One of Israel
- D. His holy name

D:B:Ps:103

4. What does the Psalmist tell his soul not to forget (Ps. 103:2)?

- A. The statutes of the Lord
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. All the Lord's benefits
- D. The mighty deeds of the Lord

C:B:Ps:103

5. All of the following are listed as benefits the Psalmist does not want this soul to forget EXCEPT (Ps. 103:3-5)

- A. Who forgives all your sins
- B. Who delivers you from death
- C. Who heals all your diseases
- D. Who redeems your life from the pit

B:B:Ps:103

6. What does the Lord heal (Ps. 103:3)?

- A. All your diseases
- B. All your wounds
- C. All your stripes
- D. All your sicknesses

A:B:Ps:103

7. From what does the Lord redeem your life (Ps. 103:4)?

- A. From the wicked
- B. From the pit
- C. From the hand of the enemy

D. From the plots of evildoers

B:B:Ps:103

8. With what does the Lord crown you (Ps. 103:4)?

- A. Glory and honor
- B. Goodness and salvation
- C. Love and compassion
- D. Righteousness and justice

C:B:Ps:103

9. With what does the Lord satisfy your desires (Ps. 103:5)?

- A. Rich foods
- B. Benefits
- C. Sweet wine
- D. Good things

D:B:Ps:103

10. Like what does the Lord renew your youth (Ps. 103:5)?

- A. Like the young lion's
- B. Like a olive shoot
- C. Like the eagle's
- D. Like the grass

C:B:Ps:103

11. For whom does the Lord work righteousness (Ps. 103:6)?

- A. The foreigner
- B. The oppressed
- C. The needy
- D. The fatherless and widow

B:B:Ps:103

12. What does the Lord work for all the oppressed (Ps. 103:6)?

- A. Righteousness and justice
- B. Love and compassion
- C. Glory and honor
- D. Salvation and deliverance

A:B:Ps:103

13. To whom did the Lord make known his ways (Ps. 103:7)?

- A. The wise
- B. Moses
- C. David
- D. The blameless

B:B:Ps:103

14. To whom did the Lord make known his deeds (Ps. 103:7)?

- A. The oppressed
- B. The righteous
- C. The people of Israel
- D. His chosen ones

C:B:Ps:103

15. The Lord is described as all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 103:8)?

- A. Compassionate
- B. Slow to anger
- C. Abounding in love
- D. Forgiving

D:B:Ps:103

16. What will the Lord not do forever (Ps. 103:9)?

- A. Refuse to listen
- B. Turn his face away
- C. Harbor his anger
- D. Judge the wicked

C:B:Ps:103

17. What will the Lord not do forever (Ps. 103:9)?

- A. Refuse to listen
- B. Accuse
- C. Reject
- D. Turn his face away

B:B:Ps:103

18. How does the Lord not treat us (Ps. 103:10)?

- A. As our sins deserve
- B. As the unfaithful in the land
- C. As angry
- D. As evildoers

A:B:Ps:103

19. How does the Lord not repay (Ps. 103:10)?

- A. As the unfaithful in the land
- B. According to our iniquity
- C. According to our trespasses
- D. According to our evil desires

B:B:Ps:103

20. What is as high as the heavens are above the earth (Ps. 103:11)?

- A. The praise of the Lord from his holy ones
- B. The grace of the Lord on those who repent
- C. The Lord's love for those who fear him
- D. The Lord's compassion on his children

C:B:Ps:103

21. Upon whom is the Lord's love as great as the heavens are above the earth (Ps. 103:11)?

- A. Those who follow his ways
- B. His chosen ones
- C. His children
- D. Those who fear him

D:B:Ps:103

22. How far has the Lord removed our transgressions from us (Ps. 103:12)?

- A. As far as the heaven is above the earth
- B. As far as the clouds are over the earth
- C. As far as the east is from the west
- D. As far as the north is from the south

C:B:Ps:103

23. What has the Lord removed from us as far as the east is from the west (Ps. 103:12)?

- A. Our faults
- B. Our transgressions
- C. Our sins
- D. Our iniquity

B:B:Ps:103

24. What does a father have on his children (Ps. 103:13)?

- A. Compassion
- B. Love
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Justice

A:B:Ps:103

25. Who does the Lord have compassion on (Ps. 103:13)?

- A. Those who are faithful
- B. Those who fear him
- C. Those who serve him
- D. Those he has chosen

B:B:Ps:103

26. What does the Lord know (Ps. 103:14)?

- A. Our frailties
- B. All our ways
- C. How we are formed
- D. What our needs are

C:B:Ps:103

27. What does the Lord remember concerning us (Ps. 103:14)?

- A. Our sins and iniquities
- B. That we are his
- C. That we are like grass
- D. That we are dust

D:B:Ps:103

28. What is the life of mortals like (Ps. 103:15)?

- A. The wind
- B. Chaff
- C. Grass
- D. Sheep

C:B:Ps:103

29. What do mortals flourish like (Ps. 103:15)?

- A. A flash in the pan
- B. Flowers of the field
- C. An olive tree
- D. Grass of the field

B:B:Ps:103

30. What causes the flower of the field to be gone and remembered no more (Ps. 103:16)?

- A. The wind
- B. Locusts
- C. The summer heat
- D. The sun

A:B:Ps:103

31. What is with those who fear the Lord (Ps. 103:17)?

- A. The Lord's compassion
- B. The Lord's love
- C. The Lord's favor
- D. The Lord's grace

B:B:Ps:103

32. With whom is the Lord's love (Ps. 103:17)?

- A. Those who honor him
- B. Those who walk in his ways
- C. Those who fear him
- D. Those who serve him

C:B:Ps:103

33. What is with the children's children of those who fear the Lord (Ps. 103:17)?

- A. His justice
- B. His salvation
- C. His compassion
- D. His righteousness

D:B:Ps:103

34. With whom is the Lord's righteousness (Ps. 103:18)?

- A. Those who are blameless
- B. Those who are faithful
- C. Those who keep his covenant
- D. Those who walk in his ways

C:B:Ps:103

35. With whom is the Lord's righteousness (Ps. 103:18)?

- A. Those who are blameless
- B. Those who obey his precepts
- C. Those who are faithful
- D. Those who walk in his ways

B:B:Ps:103

36. What rules over all (Ps. 103:19)?

- A. The Lord's kingdom
- B. The command of the Lord
- C. His throne
- D. His law

A:B:Ps:103

37. What did the Lord establish in heaven (Ps. 103:19)?

- A. Justice
- B. His throne
- C. His word
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Ps:103

38. Who are told to praise the Lord (Ps. 103:20)?

- A. His beloved ones
- B. His holy ones
- C. His angels
- D. His chosen ones

C:B:Ps:103

39. How are the angels described (Ps. 103:20)?

- A. As the Lord's servants
- B. As ministers of righteousness
- C. As ones who fear the Lord
- D. As ones who do the Lord's bidding

D:B:Ps:103

40. How are the angels described (Ps. 103:20)?

- A. As the Lord's servants
- B. As ministers of righteousness
- C. As ones who obey the Lord's word
- D. As ones who fear the Lord

C:B:Ps:103

41. Who are told to praise the Lord (Ps. 103:20)?

- A. His beloved ones
- B. His holy ones
- C. His heavenly hosts
- D. His chosen ones

C:B:Ps:103

42. Who are told to praise the Lord (Ps. 103:20)?

- A. His beloved ones
- B. His servants who do his will
- C. His holy ones
- D. His chosen ones

B:B:Ps:103

43. Who are told to praise the Lord (Ps. 103:20)?

- A. All his works
- B. All the nations of the earth
- C. All the sun, moon and stars
- D. His chosen ones

A:B:Ps:103

Psalm 104

1. Who or what does the Psalmist encourage to praise the Lord (Ps. 104:1)?

- A. All the nations
- B. My soul
- C. You, his chosen ones
- D. All the people

B:B:Ps:104

2. The Psalmist says the Lord is very _____ (Ps. 104:1)?

- A. Good
- B. Compassionate
- C. Great
- D. Holy

C:B:Ps:104

3. With what is the Lord clothed (Ps. 104:1)?

- A. Glory and honor
- B. Holiness and righteousness
- C. Goodness and greatness
- D. Splendor and majesty

D:B:Ps:104

4. In what does the Lord wrap himself (Ps. 104:2)?

- A. Holiness
- B. Glory
- C. Light
- D. Deep darkness

C:B:Ps:104

5. What does the Lord stretch out the heavens like (Ps. 104:2)?

- A. A robe
- B. A tent
- C. A blanket
- D. A scroll

B:B:Ps:104

6. Where does the Lord lay the beams of his upper chambers (Ps. 104:3)?

- A. On their waters
- B. On their foundations
- C. On their pillars
- D. On their horizon

A:B:Ps:104

7. What does the Lord lay on their waters (Ps. 104:3)?

- A. The storms of heaven
- B. The beams of his upper chambers
- C. The floods upon the earth
- D. The streams in their river beds

B:B:Ps:104

8. What does the Lord make his chariot (Ps. 104:3)?

- A. The cherubim
- B. The wind
- C. The clouds
- D. The floods

C:B:Ps:104

9. On what does the Lord ride (Ps. 104:3)?

- A. The firmament
- B. The clouds of the heavens
- C. The wings of his cherubim
- D. The wings of the wind

D:B:Ps:104

10. What are the Lord's messengers (Ps. 104:4)?

- A. The rains
- B. The clouds
- C. The winds
- D. The storms

C:B:Ps:104

11. What are the Lord's servants (Ps. 104:4)?

- A. The rains
- B. Flames of fire
- C. The lightning
- D. The thunder

B:B:Ps:104

12. On what did the Lord set the earth (Ps. 104:5)?

- A. On its foundations
- B. On its pillars
- C. In its orbit
- D. In the heavens

A:B:Ps:104

13. With what did the Lord cover the earth as with a garment (Ps. 104:6)?

- A. The mountains
- B. Watery depths
- C. The heavens above
- D. The clouds

B:B:Ps:104

14. Above what did the waters stand (Ps. 104:6)?

- A. The rocks
- B. The pillars of heaven
- C. The mountains
- D. The firmament

C:B:Ps:104

15. What happened to the waters at the Lord's rebuke (Ps. 104:7)?

- A. They stood upright
- B. They stopped in the midst of the earth
- C. They became a desert
- D. They fled

D:B:Ps:104

16. At what sound did the waters take flight (Ps. 104:7)?

- A. At the sound of the heavenly trumpet
- B. At the sound of the pounding rain
- C. At the sound of the Lord's thunder
- D. At the sound of the crashing waves

C:B:Ps:104

17. Over what did the waters flow (Ps. 104:8)?

- A. The desert
- B. The mountains
- C. The city gates
- D. The streets

B:B:Ps:104

18. Where did the waters flow (Ps. 104:8)?

- A. To the place God assigned them
- B. Down into the pit
- C. To the Sea of Salt
- D. To the depths of the earth

A:B:Ps:104

19. What will never happen again (Ps. 104:9)?

- A. The sky will drop such floods
- B. The waters will cover the earth
- C. The waters slay all humankind
- D. The mountains will quake

B:B:Ps:104

20. What did the Lord set for the waters (Ps. 104:9)?

- A. A gateway
- B. The depths
- C. A boundary
- D. A wall

C:B:Ps:104

21. What pours water into the ravines (Ps. 104:10)?

- A. The rain clouds
- B. The heavens
- C. The floods
- D. The springs

D:B:Ps:104

22. Between what do the springs pour waters (Ps. 104:10)?

- A. Between the crevices of the earth

- B. Between the valleys and mountain tops
- C. Between the mountains
- D. Between the earth and sky

C:B:Ps:104

23. Who quench their thirst with the springs pouring water (Ps. 104:11)?

- A. The flocks and herds
- B. The wild donkeys
- C. The desert ibex
- D. The rock badgers

B:B:Ps:104

24. By what do the birds of the sky nest (Ps. 104:12)?

- A. By the waters
- B. By the trees
- C. By the rocky craigs
- D. In the forests

A:B:Ps:104

25. Where do the birds sing (Ps. 104:12)?

- A. From their nests
- B. From the branches
- C. From the sky
- D. From tree tops

B:B:Ps:104

26. From where does the Lord water the mountains (Ps. 104:13)?

- A. From the heavens above
- B. From the clouds upon which he rides
- C. From his upper chambers
- D. From the depths of the earth

C:B:Ps:104

27. With what is the land satisfied (Ps. 104:13)?

- A. The words of his mouth
- B. The rain from his hand
- C. The blessings of the Lord
- D. The fruit of his work

D:B:Ps:104

28. For what purpose does the Lord make the grass grow (Ps. 104:14)?

- A. To cover the earth as with a garment
- B. For the sheep
- C. For the cattle
- D. For the flocks

C:B:Ps:104

29. For what purpose does the Lord make plants (Ps. 104:14)?

- A. To cover the earth as with a garment
- B. For people to cultivate

- C. For grain offerings
- D. For the flocks

B:B:Ps:104

30. What gladdens human hearts (Ps. 104:15)?

- A. Wine
- B. The word of the Lord
- C. Fresh rain
- D. Bread

A:B:Ps:104

31. What makes human faces to shine (Ps. 104:15)?

- A. The blessings of the Lord
- B. Oil
- C. Seeing the face of the Lord
- D. Lamps

B:B:Ps:104

32. What sustains human hearts (Ps. 104:15)?

- A. The blessings of the Lord
- B. The oil of gladness
- C. Bread
- D. Meat

C:B:Ps:104

33. What are well watered (Ps. 104:16)?

- A. The roots of vines
- B. The trees of the Lord
- C. The garden of the Lord
- D. The people of the Lord

B:B:Ps:104

34. What does it say God planted (Ps. 104:16)?

- A. The cedars of Lebanon
- B. The sycamore trees of Tekoa
- C. The olive trees of Jerusalem
- D. The palm trees of Jericho

A:B:Ps:104

35. Where does the stork find its home (Ps. 104:17)?

- A. In the cedars
- B. In the junipers
- C. In the olive trees
- D. In the sycamore trees

B:B:Ps:104

36. To whom do the high mountains belong (Ps. 104:18)?

- A. The mountain lions
- B. The ibex
- C. The wild goats

D. The long horn sheep

C:B:Ps:104

37. For what are the crags a refuge (Ps. 104:18)?

- A. The rabbits
- B. The mountain goats
- C. The rock badgers
- D. The hyrax

D:B:Ps:104

38. What did the Lord make to mark the seasons (Ps. 104:19)?

- A. The sun
- B. The moon
- C. The rains
- D. The stars

B:B:Ps:104

39. What happens in the dark of night (Ps. 104:20)?

- A. All the children sleep
- B. The lions roar and seek their prey
- C. All the beasts of the forest prowl
- D. The gates and doors are locked

C:B:Ps:104

40. What do lions seek from God (Ps. 104:21)?

- A. Their food
- B. Water
- C. Their resting place
- D. Their victims

A:B:Ps:104

41. When do the lions lie down in their dens (Ps. 104:22)?

- A. After their feast
- B. After the sun rises
- C. During the night
- D. After they devour their prey

B:B:Ps:104

42. What do people do after the sun rises (Ps. 104:23)?

- A. They arise from their sleep
- B. They prepare for the day's labors
- C. They go out to their work
- D. They open their doors

C:B:Ps:104

43. How long do people labor (Ps. 104:23)?

- A. Until the heat of the day
- B. Until the day is done
- C. Until the sun sets
- D. Until evening

D:B:Ps:104

44. In what has the Lord done his works (Ps. 104:24)?

- A. With skill
- B. In justice
- C. In wisdom
- D. In righteousness

C:B:Ps:104

45. What is the earth full of (Ps. 104:24)?

- A. The Lord's goodness
- B. The Lord's creatures
- C. Animals great and small
- D. The Lord's glory

B:B:Ps:104

46. What is the sea teeming with (Ps. 104:25)?

- A. Creatures beyond number
- B. Birds and fish
- C. Boats
- D. Sailors of the sea

A:B:Ps:104

47. Who did the Lord make to frolic in the sea (Ps. 104:26)?

- A. Behemoth
- B. Leviathan
- C. Rephidim
- D. Fish

B:B:Ps:104

48. Why do all creatures look to the Lord (Ps. 104:27)?

- A. For the waters of the earth
- B. To multiply them upon the earth
- C. To give them food at the proper time
- D. To guide them in the path they should go

C:B:Ps:104

49. When are the creatures satisfied with good things (Ps. 104:28)?

- A. When the Lord prepares the table
- B. When the Lord drops down the rain on the earth
- C. When the Lord waters the land
- D. When the Lord opens his hand

D:B:Ps:104

50. When are the creatures terrified (Ps. 104:29)?

- A. When the Lord closes his hand
- B. When the Lord sends the snow
- C. When the Lord hides his face
- D. When the Lord sends the storm

C:B:Ps:104

51. When do the creatures return to the dust (Ps. 104:29)?

- A. When they fall and do not rise
- B. When the Lord takes away their breath
- C. When the Lord gives them up
- D. When they return to their dens

B:B:Ps:104

52. When are the creatures created (Ps. 104:30)?

- A. When the Lord sends his Spirit
- B. When the Lord breathes life into them
- C. When the Lord oversees their birth
- D. When the Lord speaks

A:B:Ps:104

53. What does the Psalmist wish would endure forever (Ps. 104:31)?

- A. The love of the Lord
- B. The glory of the Lord
- C. The mercy of the Lord
- D. The creation of the Lord

B:B:Ps:104

54. What does the Psalmist wish the Lord would do in his works (Ps. 104:31)?

- A. Be satisfied
- B. Be honored
- C. Rejoice
- D. Shout for joy

C:B:Ps:104

55. What happens when the Lord looks at the earth (Ps. 104:32)?

- A. It claps its hands
- B. It rejoices
- C. It bows before him
- D. It trembles

D:B:Ps:104

56. What happens when the Lord touches the mountains (Ps. 104:32)?

- A. They melt
- B. They shake
- C. They smoke
- D. They rumble

C:B:Ps:104

57. What will the Psalmist do for all his life (Ps. 104:33)?

- A. Fear the Lord
- B. Sing to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Shout to the Lord

B:B:Ps:104

58. What does the Psalmist hope will be pleasing to God (Ps. 104:34)?

- A. His meditation
- B. His psalm
- C. His praise
- D. His worship

A:B:Ps:104

59. What does the Psalmist hope will happen to sinners (Ps. 104:35)?

- A. They will repent and seek the Lord
- B. They will vanish from the earth
- C. They will receive what they deserve
- D. They will no more harm on God's holy mountain

B:B:Ps:104

60. Who does the Psalmist hope will be no more (Ps. 104:35)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. His enemies
- C. The wicked
- D. Sinners

C:B:Ps:104

Psalm 105

1. What does the Psalmist say should be proclaimed (Ps. 105:1)?

- A. His works
- B. His deeds
- C. His name
- D. His glory

C:B:Ps:105

2. Where is what the Lord has done to be made known (Ps. 105:1)?

- A. In all the earth
- B. Among his people
- C. Among his chosen ones
- D. Among the nations

D:B:Ps:105

3. What does the Psalmist say should be told (Ps. 105:2)?

- A. The greatness of the Lord
- B. The goodness of the Lord
- C. All his wonderful acts
- D. All his mighty deeds of old

C:B:Ps:105

4. Who does the Psalmist say should rejoice (Ps. 105:3)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord and keep his commandments
- B. The hearts of those who seek the Lord
- C. Those whom the Lord has chosen
- D. All the nations

B:B:Ps:105

5. What does the Psalmist say one should always seek (Ps. 105:4)?

- A. The Lord's face
- B. The Lord's glory
- C. The honor of the Lord
- D. The handiwork of the Lord

A:B:Ps:105

6. The Psalmist calls on his audience to remember all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 105:5)

- A. The wonders God has done
- B. God's glory and splendor
- C. God's miracles
- D. God's judgments he has pronounced

B:B:Ps:105

7. The Psalmist calls on all of the following to remember the wonders God has done EXCEPT (Ps. 105:6)

- A. The children of Jacob
- B. The descendants of Abraham
- C. The sons of Israel

D. His servants

C:B:Ps:105

8. What does the Psalmist say are in all the earth (Ps. 105:7)?

- A. God's works
- B. God's miracles
- C. God's saving acts
- D. God's judgments

D:B:Ps:105

9. What does God remember forever (Ps. 105:8)?

- A. His ordinances
- B. His statutes
- C. His covenant
- D. His law

C:B:Ps:105

10. How long does God remember his promise (Ps. 105:8)?

- A. Ten thousand years
- B. A thousand generations
- C. Forever
- D. As long as he exists

B:B:Ps:105

11. With whom did God make the covenant (Ps. 105:9)?

- A. Abraham
- B. Israel
- C. Jacob
- D. David

A:B:Ps:105

12. To whom did God swear an oath (Ps. 105:9)?

- A. Abraham
- B. Isaac
- C. Jacob
- D. David

B:B:Ps:105

13. As what did God confirm his oath to Jacob (Ps. 105:10)?

- A. As a statute
- B. As a command
- C. As a decree
- D. As a law

C:B:Ps:105

14. As what did God confirm his oath to Israel (Ps. 105:10)?

- A. As a statute
- B. As a command
- C. As a decree
- D. As an everlasting covenant

D:B:Ps:105

15. What did God promise as an everlasting covenant to Israel (Ps. 105:11)?

- A. That his descendants would rule forever
- B. To be a blessing to all nations
- C. To give the land of Canaan
- D. To multiply his descendants

C:B:Ps:105

16. What did they wander from (Ps. 105:13)?

- A. Oasis to oasis
- B. Nation to nation
- C. Desert to desert
- D. One mountain to another

B:B:Ps:105

17. What did they wander from (Ps. 105:13)?

- A. One kingdom to another
- B. Oasis to oasis
- C. Desert to desert
- D. One mountain to another

A:B:Ps:105

18. Who did God rebuke for Israel's sake (Ps. 105:14)?

- A. Tribes
- B. Kings
- C. Nations
- D. Kingdoms

B:B:Ps:105

19. What did God not allow to happen to Israel as they wandered (Ps. 105:14)?

- A. Abuse them
- B. Mistreat them
- C. Oppress them
- D. Harm them

C:B:Ps:105

20. Who did God say not to touch (Ps. 105:15)?

- A. His chosen ones
- B. His holy ones
- C. His children
- D. His anointed ones

D:B:Ps:105

21. Who did God say not to harm (Ps. 105:15)?

- A. His priests
- B. His people
- C. His prophets
- D. His chosen ones

C:B:Ps:105

22. What did God call down on the land (Ps. 105:16)?

- A. Plagues
- B. Famine
- C. Locusts
- D. Flood

B:B:Ps:105

23. What did God destroy (Ps. 105:16)?

- A. All their supplies of food
- B. All their farms and land
- C. All their wealth and prosperity
- D. All their silver and gold

A:B:Ps:105

24. Who was sold as a slave (Ps. 105:17)?

- A. Moses
- B. Joseph
- C. Jacob
- D. Jeremiah

B:B:Ps:105

25. What was Joseph's neck put in (Ps. 105:18)?

- A. Shackles
- B. Bronze yoke
- C. Irons
- D. Chains

C:B:Ps:105

26. With what did they bruise Joseph's feet (Ps. 105:18)?

- A. Bronze yoke
- B. Irons
- C. Chains
- D. Shackles

D:B:Ps:105

27. What proved Joseph true (Ps. 105:19)?

- A. His confession to his brothers
- B. His report to Potiphar
- C. The word of the Lord
- D. His faithfulness

C:B:Ps:105

28. Who released Joseph (Ps. 105:20)?

- A. His brothers
- B. The king
- C. The captain of the guard
- D. The prison guard

B:B:Ps:105

29. What did the king make Joseph (Ps. 105:21)?

- A. Master of his household
- B. Captain over his army
- C. Headmaster of this farmlands
- D. Chief of the granaries

A:B:Ps:105

30. What did the king make Joseph (Ps. 105:21)?

- A. Captain over his army
- B. Ruler over all he possessed
- C. Headmaster of this farmlands
- D. Chief of the granaries

B:B:Ps:105

31. Who did Joseph teach wisdom (Ps. 105:22)?

- A. Children
- B. Princes
- C. Elders
- D. Kings

C:B:Ps:105

32. Who did Joseph instruct (Ps. 105:22)?

- A. Children
- B. Elders
- C. Kings
- D. Princes

D:B:Ps:105

33. Where did Jacob reside (Ps. 105:23)?

- A. In the land of Haran
- B. In the land of Beersheba
- C. In the land of Ham
- D. In the land of Cush

C:B:Ps:105

34. Who did the Lord make the Israelites too numerous for (Ps. 105:24)?

- A. Their hosts
- B. Their foes
- C. Their masters
- D. Their rulers

B:B:Ps:105

35. What did the Lord make the Israelites (Ps. 105:24)?

- A. Very fruitful
- B. Very wise
- C. Very shrewd
- D. Very prosperous

A:B:Ps:105

36. Against whom did the Egyptians conspire (ps. 105:25)?

- A. Joseph

- B. God's servants
- C. God's chosen ones
- D. The descendants of Abraham

B:B:Ps:105

37. How did God turn the hearts of Israel's foes (Ps. 105:25)?

- A. To deal treacherously with his servants
- B. To destroy his holy ones
- C. To hate his people
- D. To plot against his chosen ones

C:B:Ps:105

38. Who was God's servant that he sent (Ps. 105:26)?

- A. David
- B. Samuel
- C. Abraham
- D. Moses

D:B:Ps:105

39. Who is referred to as the one God had chosen (Ps. 105:26)?

- A. David
- B. Samuel
- C. Aaron
- D. Moses

C:B:Ps:105

40. Where were God's wonders performed (Ps. 105:27)?

- A. In the land of Caphtor
- B. In the land of Ham
- C. In the land of Cush
- D. In the land of Midian

B:B:Ps:105

41. What did Moses and Aaron perform among them (Ps. 105:27)?

- A. Signs
- B. The mighty acts of God
- C. Deliverance
- D. God's law

A:B:Ps:105

42. What did God send on the land (Ps. 105:28)?

- A. Insects
- B. Darkness
- C. Locusts
- D. Hail

B:B:Ps:105

43. Why did God send the darkness on the land (Ps. 105:28)?

- A. They had turned from his ways
- B. They had worshipped idols

- C. They had rebelled against his words
- D. They had mistreated his people

C:B:Ps:105

44. What did he turn their water into (Ps. 105:29)?

- A. Wine
- B. Mud
- C. Vinegar
- D. Blood

D:B:Ps:105

45. What happened when God turned their water into blood (Ps. 105:29)?

- A. The people were thirsty
- B. The crops died
- C. The fish died
- D. The land stank

C:B:Ps:105

46. With what did their land teem (Ps. 105:30)?

- A. Flies
- B. Frogs
- C. Locusts
- D. Snakes

B:B:Ps:105

47. Where did the frogs go (Ps. 105:30)?

- A. Into the bedrooms of their rulers
- B. Into the sanctuaries of their gods
- C. Into the city gates
- D. Into the palace of the king

A:B:Ps:105

48. As a result of God speaking what swarms came (Ps. 105:31)?

- A. Frogs
- B. Flies
- C. Locusts
- D. Mosquitos

B:B:Ps:105

49. What did God turn their rain into (Ps. 105:32)?

- A. Sleet
- B. Blood
- C. Hail
- D. Snow

C:B:Ps:105

50. God struck down and shattered all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 105:33)?

- A. Vines
- B. Fig trees
- C. Trees

D. Cucumbers

D:B:Ps:105

51. What came when God spoke (Ps. 105:34)?

- A. Gnats
- B. Hail
- C. Locusts
- D. Frogs

C:B:Ps:105

52. What came without number (Ps. 105:34)?

- A. Snakes
- B. Grasshoppers
- C. Flies
- D. Frogs

B:B:Ps:105

53. What did the locusts eat (Ps. 105:35)?

- A. Every green thing
- B. Every fruit of the vine
- C. Every tree by the water
- D. All the wheat in their barns

A:B:Ps:105

54. Who did God strike down in their land (Ps. 105:36)?

- A. The magicians
- B. The firstborn
- C. Their cattle
- D. Their flocks

B:B:Ps:105

55. With what did God bring Israel out (Ps. 105:37)?

- A. With the best of Egypt
- B. With food and money
- C. With silver and gold
- D. With jewelry and gems

C:B:Ps:105

56. What was Egypt's response when Israel left (Ps. 105:38)?

- A. They rejoiced
- B. They wept
- C. They were glad
- D. They were ashamed

C:B:Ps:105

57. Why was Egypt glad when the Israelites left (Ps. 105:38)?

- A. For their land returned to its productivity
- B. For the dread of Israel had fallen on them
- C. For the fear of the Lord had fallen on them
- D. For no more plagues came upon them

B:B:Ps:105

58. What had fallen on the Egyptians when Israel left (Ps. 105:38)?

- A. Dread of Israel
- B. Fear of the Lord
- C. Anger over the death of the firstborn
- D. Respect for Moses and Aaron

A:B:Ps:105

59. What did God spread out as a covering for Israel (Ps. 105:39)?

- A. A carpet in the desert
- B. A cloud
- C. Darkness
- D. The waters

B:B:Ps:105

60. When Israel asked what did God bring them (Ps. 105:40)?

- A. Bulls
- B. Flocks and herds
- C. Quail
- D. Locusts

C:B:Ps:105

61. With what did God feed Israel well according to the Psalmist (Ps. 105:40)?

- A. Honey from the rock
- B. Bread from Egypt
- C. Melons from the Nile
- D. The bread of heaven

D:B:Ps:105

62. What happened when God opened the rock (Ps. 105:41)?

- A. They ate honey
- B. The Egyptians were defeated
- C. Water gushed out
- D. Israel ate bread

C:B:Ps:105

63. Like what did the water from the rock flow (Ps. 105:41)?

- A. Like springs in the desert
- B. Like a river in the desert
- C. Like a desert oasis
- D. Like the Jordan River

B:B:Ps:105

64. What did God remember (Ps. 105:42)?

- A. His holy promise
- B. His deeds of old
- C. His statutes and decrees
- D. Moses and Aaron

A:B:Ps:105

65. To whom did God give his holy promise (Ps. 105:42)?

- A. David
- B. Abraham
- C. Jacob
- D. Samuel

B:B:Ps:105

66. How did God bring out his chosen ones (Ps. 105:43)?

- A. With songs of deliverance
- B. With fear and complaints
- C. With shouts of joy
- D. With a strong arm

C:B:Ps:105

67. Who did God bring out of Egypt with shouts of joy (Ps. 105:43)?

- A. His people
- B. His servants
- C. His holy ones
- D. His chosen ones

D:B:Ps:105

68. What did God give the Israelites (Ps. 105:44)?

- A. Riches and honor
- B. His glory cloud
- C. The lands of the nations
- D. The land he promised

C:B:Ps:105

69. Why did God give Israel the land of nations (Ps. 105:45)?

- A. So that they might obey him
- B. So that they might keep his precepts
- C. So that they might follow in his ways
- D. So that they might fear him

B:B:Ps:105

70. Why did God give Israel the land of nations (Ps. 105:45)?

- A. So that they might observe his laws
- B. So that they might obey him
- C. So that they might follow in his ways
- D. So that they might fear him

A:B:Ps:105

71. How does Psalm 105 end and 106 begin (Ps. 105:45 / 106:1)?

- A. Give thanks to the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Sing to the Lord
- D. Shout to the Lord

B:B:Ps:105

Psalm 106

1. How does Psalm 105 end and 106 begin (Ps. 105:45 / 106:1)?

- A. Give thanks to the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Sing to the Lord
- D. Shout to the Lord

B:B:Ps:106

2. Why does the Psalmist say to give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 106:1)?

- A. For he is God
- B. For he is love
- C. For he is good
- D. For he is our Rock

C:B:Ps:106

3. What endures forever (Ps. 106:1)?

- A. His word
- B. His covenant
- C. His compassion
- D. His love

D:B:Ps:106

4. What, does the Psalmist rhetorically ask, cannot be proclaimed (Ps. 106:2)?

- A. The greatness of our God
- B. The glory of the Lord
- C. The mighty acts of the Lord
- D. The salvation of our God

C:B:Ps:106

5. What does the Psalmist rhetorically ask cannot be fully declared (Ps. 106:2)?

- A. God's glory
- B. God's praise
- C. God's salvation
- D. God's love

C:B:Ps:106

6. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 106:3)?

- A. Those who turn from evil
- B. Those who act justly
- C. Those who follow the law
- D. Those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:106

7. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 106:3)?

- A. Those who always do what is right
- B. Those who turn from evil
- C. Those who follow the law
- D. Those who fear the Lord

A:B:Ps:106

8. When does the Psalmist want to be remembered by the Lord (Ps. 106:4)?

- A. When he visits his chosen ones
- B. When he shows favor on his people
- C. When he comes to deliver his people
- D. When he judges the nations of the earth

B:B:Ps:106

9. When does the Psalmist want God to come to his aid (Ps. 106:4)?

- A. When he visits his chosen ones
- B. When he comes to deliver his people
- C. When he saves his people
- D. When he judges the nations of the earth

C:B:Ps:106

10. The Psalmist wants to be remembered by God when he shows favor on his people for all of the following reasons EXCEPT (Ps. 106:5)?

- A. That he may join God's inheritance giving praise
- B. That he may share in the joy of his nation
- C. That he may enjoy the prosperity of God's chosen ones
- D. That he may shout to the Lord among the nations

D:B:Ps:106

11. What has the Psalmist done like their ancestors (Ps. 106:6)?

- A. Turned away
- B. Fallen into a trap
- C. Sinned
- D. Rebelled

C:B:Ps:106

12. How have they acted (Ps. 106:6)?

- A. Sinfully
- B. Wickedly
- C. Treacherously
- D. Unfaithfully

B:B:Ps:106

13. What did their ancestors in Egypt give no thought to (Ps. 106:7)?

- A. God's miracles
- B. God's covenant
- C. God's unfailing love
- D. God's faithfulness

A:B:Ps:106

14. Where did their ancestors rebel (Ps. 106:7)?

- A. In the desert
- B. By the Red Sea
- C. By the Nile
- D. By Mount Sinai

B:B:Ps:106

15. What did their ancestors not remember (Ps. 106:7)?

- A. God's blessings
- B. God's covenant
- C. God's many kindnesses
- D. God's longsuffering

C:B:Ps:106

16. Why did God save the Israelites (Ps. 106:8)

- A. For the promise that he made
- B. For the good of his servants
- C. For his praise
- D. For his name's sake

D:B:Ps:106

17. Why did God save the Israelites (Ps. 106:8)

- A. To show his glory
- B. To give his people hope
- C. To make his mighty power known
- D. To defeat the gods of Egypt

C:B:Ps:106

18. What did the Lord rebuke and dry up (Ps. 106:9)?

- A. The Jordan River
- B. The Red Sea
- C. The desert
- D. The Nile River

B:B:Ps:106

19. What was the Red Sea like when God led his people through it (Ps. 106:9)?

- A. A desert
- B. A highway
- C. A channel
- D. A rock

A:B:Ps:106

20. From what did God save them (Ps. 106:10)?

- A. The arrows of the Egyptians
- B. The hand of the foe
- C. The sword of the enemy
- D. The chariots of Pharaoh

B:B:Ps:106

21. From what did God redeem them (Ps. 106:10)?

- A. From the chains of Egypt
- B. From slavery beside the Nile
- C. From the hand of the enemy
- D. From the chariots of Pharaoh

C:B:Ps:106

22. What covered their adversaries (ps. 106:11)?

- A. Sand
- B. Locusts
- C. Shame
- D. Water

D:B:Ps:106

23. What happened when God covered their adversaries with water (Ps. 106:12)?

- A. They followed Moses
- B. They gave up their idols
- C. They believed his promises
- D. They trusted in the Lord

C:B:Ps:106

24. What happened when God covered their adversaries with water (Ps. 106:12)?

- A. They followed Moses
- B. They sang God's praise
- C. They gave up their idols
- D. They trusted in the Lord

B:B:Ps:106

25. What did they soon forget (Ps. 106:13)?

- A. What God had done
- B. God's mighty acts of old
- C. How God had defeated Pharaoh
- D. God's covenant to Abraham

A:B:Ps:106

26. What did the Israelites not wait for (Ps. 106:13)?

- A. God's salvation in the desert
- B. God's plan to unfold
- C. God's redemption of Israel
- D. God's food in the desert

B:B:Ps:106

27. What did they give into in the desert (Ps. 106:14)?

- A. Their idols
- B. Their golden calves
- C. Their craving
- D. Their lust

C:B:Ps:106

28. What did Israel do to God in the wilderness (Ps. 106:14)?

- A. They did not trust him
- B. They did not praise him
- C. They rebelled against him
- D. They put him to the test

D:B:Ps:106

29. What did God give the Israelites (Ps. 106:15)?

- A. Snakes in the desert

- B. Water in the desert
- C. What they asked for
- D. Desert and sand

C:B:Ps:106

30. What did God send among the Israelites (Ps. 106:15)?

- A. Fire in the desert
- B. A wasting disease
- C. Quail on the ground
- D. Manna like dew

B:B:Ps:106

31. In the camp who did the Israelites grow envious of (Ps. 106:16)?

- A. Moses
- B. Eleazar
- C. Phineas
- D. Jethro

A:B:Ps:106

32. Who was consecrated to the Lord (Ps. 106:16)?

- A. Moses
- B. Aaron
- C. Phineas
- D. Jethro

B:B:Ps:106

33. Who did the earth swallow (Ps. 106:17)?

- A. Jethro
- B. Phineas
- C. Dathan
- D. Nadab

C:B:Ps:106

34. Whose companion was buried (Ps. 106:17)?

- A. Jethro
- B. Phineas
- C. Nadab
- D. Abiram

D:B:Ps:106

35. What happened to the followers of Abiram (Ps. 106:18)?

- A. They fell ill due to the plague
- B. Snakes bit them
- C. Fire blazed among them
- D. They fell in the desert

C:B:Ps:106

36. Who did the flame consume (Ps. 106:18)?

- A. The foolish
- B. The wicked

- C. The evildoers
- D. The enemy

B:B:Ps:106

37. Where did they make a calf (Ps. 106:19)?

- A. At Horeb
- B. At Egypt
- C. At Kadesh
- D. At Pisgah

A:B:Ps:106

38. What did they worship (Ps. 106:19)?

- A. The works of their hands
- B. An idol cast from metal
- C. An image made of gold
- D. Calves

B:B:Ps:106

39. What did they exchange their glorious God for (Ps. 106:20)?

- A. A calf that cannot walk
- B. A rock which cannot save
- C. A bull that eats grass
- D. A idol that cannot see

C:B:Ps:106

40. Who did they forget (Ps. 106:21)?

- A. The God who was their rock
- B. The God who led them to Sinai
- C. The God who fed them in the desert
- D. The God who saved them

D:B:Ps:106

41. Where had God done miracles (Ps. 106:22)?

- A. In the desert
- B. In the wilderness
- C. In the land of Ham
- D. On Mount Sinai

C:B:Ps:106

42. What did God do by the Red Sea (Ps. 106:22)?

- A. Mighty works
- B. Awesome deeds
- C. Miracles
- D. Acts of deliverance

B:B:Ps:106

43. What did God say he would do to Israel but Moses stood in the breach (Ps. 106:23)?

- A. Destroy them
- B. Deliver them

- C. Save them
- D. Cut them off

A:B:Ps:106

44. What did Moses do to keep God's wrath from destroying them (Ps. 106:23)?

- A. Interceded for Israel
- B. Stood in the breach
- C. Raised his hands to heaven
- D. Pleaded with God for mercy

B:B:Ps:106

45. What was Moses, who stood in the breach, called (Ps. 106:23)?

- A. The servant of the Lord
- B. The prophet of the Lord
- C. God's chosen one
- D. God's warrior

C:B:Ps:106

46. What did Israel despise (Ps. 106:24)?

- A. The hand of the Lord
- B. The wilderness
- C. The salvation of the Lord
- D. The pleasant land

D:B:Ps:106

47. What did Israel not believe (Ps. 106:24)?

- A. God's covenant
- B. God's word
- C. God's promise
- D. God's mighty deeds

C:B:Ps:106

48. What did Israel do in their tents (Ps. 106:25)?

- A. Disobeyed
- B. Grumbled
- C. Betrayed
- D. Refused to believe

B:B:Ps:106

49. How did God swear he would make Israel fall in the wilderness (Ps. 106:26)?

- A. With uplifted hand
- B. With a hand on the covenant
- C. Before the altar
- D. With his spear lifted up

A:B:Ps:106

50. God swore all of the following concerning Israel EXCEPT (Ps. 106:26-27)?

- A. He would make them fall in the wilderness
- B. He would not bring them into the promised land
- C. He would make their descendants fall among the nations

- D. He would scatter them throughout the lands

B:B:Ps:106

51. To who did Israel yoke themselves (Ps. 106:28)?

- A. Re the god of Egypt
- B. Moloch of Ammon
- C. Baal of Peor
- D. Chemosh of Moab

C:B:Ps:106

52. What did Israel eat (Ps. 106:28)?

- A. Unclean meat in the wilderness
- B. The sacrifices of the Lord
- C. The meat of pagan nations
- D. Sacrifices offered to lifeless gods

D:B:Ps:106

53. What aroused the anger of the Lord (Ps. 106:29)?

- A. Their forgetting of what God had done
- B. Their seeking of Chemosh
- C. Their wicked deeds
- D. Their rejection of the Lord

C:B:Ps:106

54. Who checked the spread of the plague among Israel (Ps. 106:30)?

- A. Moses
- B. Phineas
- C. Aaron
- D. Jethro

B:B:Ps:106

55. What was credited to Phineas for what he did to stop the plague (Ps. 106:31)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Unfailing love
- D. Honor

A:B:Ps:106

56. Where did they anger the Lord (Ps. 106:32)?

- A. By Mount Sinai
- B. By the waters of Meribah
- C. By the springs of En Gedi
- D. By Kadesh Barnea

B:B:Ps:106

57. What came from Moses' lips at Meribah (Ps. 106:33)?

- A. Stern words
- B. Faithful words
- C. Rash words
- D. Wise words

C:B:Ps:106

58. Against who did Israel rebel at Meribah (Ps. 106:33)?

- A. The Lord Almighty
- B. El Shaddai
- C. The God of Sinai
- D. The Spirit of God

D:B:Ps:106

59. What did Israel not do as the Lord commanded them (Ps. 106:34)?

- A. Put evil out of their camp
- B. Walk in the Lord's ways
- C. Destroy the peoples
- D. Go up and take the land

C:B:Ps:106

60. What did Israel do instead of destroying the peoples (Ps. 106:35)?

- A. They swore by their gods
- B. They adopted their customs
- C. They followed in their ways
- D. They forsook the Lord

B:B:Ps:106

61. What became a snare to Israel (Ps. 106:36)?

- A. Their worshipping of their idols
- B. Their pursuing their gods
- C. Their forgetting the Lord
- D. Their rejecting God's law

A:B:Ps:106

62. What did Israel do to false gods (Ps. 106:37)?

- A. They gave them their tithes
- B. They sacrificed their children
- C. They followed their wicked ways
- D. They worshipped them

B:B:Ps:106

63. Whose innocent blood did the Israelites shed (Ps. 106:38)?

- A. Their own
- B. Their bulls and oxen
- C. Their sons and daughters
- D. Their sheep and goats

C:B:Ps:106

64. To whom did the Israelites sacrifice their own children (Ps. 106:38)?

- A. Chemosh of the Moabites
- B. Baal of Carmel
- C. Moloch of the Ammonites
- D. The idols of the Canaanites

D:B:Ps:106

65. What did the Israelites do by their deeds (Ps. 106:39)?

- A. Became guilty
- B. Dishonored themselves
- C. Prostituted themselves
- D. Shamed themselves

C:B:Ps:106

66. What did the Israelites do by their deeds (Ps. 106:39)?

- A. Became guilty
- B. Defiled themselves
- C. Dishonored themselves
- D. Shamed themselves

B:B:Ps:106

67. What did the Lord abhor (Ps. 106:40)?

- A. His inheritance
- B. His chosen ones
- C. The wicked
- D. Evildoers

A:B:Ps:106

66. Who ruled over God's people (Ps. 106:41)?

- A. Their enemies
- B. Their foes
- C. The wicked
- D. Evildoers

B:B:Ps:106

67. What did the enemies do to God's people (Ps. 106:42)?

- A. Defeated them
- B. Exiled them
- C. Oppressed them
- D. Scattered them

C:B:Ps:106

68. What did God do many times for his people (Ps. 106:43)?

- A. Rescued them
- B. Miracles
- C. Forgave them
- D. Delivered them

D:B:Ps:106

69. What were God's people bent on (Ps. 106:43)?

- A. Iniquity
- B. Wickedness
- C. Rebellion
- D. Disobedience

C:B:Ps:106

70. What did God take note of from his people (Ps. 106:44)?

- A. Their oppression
- B. Their distress
- C. Their torment
- D. Their anxiety

B:B:Ps:106

71. What did God do for the sake of his people (Ps. 106:45)?

- A. Remembered his covenant
- B. Deliver them from their oppressors
- C. Forgave their iniquity
- D. Heard their cry

A:B:Ps:106

72. What did God do out of his great love for his people (Ps. 106:45)?

- A. He redeemed them
- B. He relented
- C. He forgave them
- D. He saved them

B:B:Ps:106

73. What did God cause their captures to do (Ps. 106:46)?

- A. Bring them back
- B. Honor them
- C. Show them mercy
- D. Set them free

C:B:Ps:106

74. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord their God to do (Ps. 106:47)?

- A. Forgive their sin
- B. Turn from disciplining them
- C. Deliver them from their enemies
- D. Gather them from the nations

D:B:Ps:106

75. Why does the Psalmist want the Lord to gather them from the nations (Ps. 106:47)?

- A. So that the nations may know of his great love
- B. So that his people might turn back to him
- C. So that they may give thanks to his holy name
- D. So that they may come to Zion with singing

C:B:Ps:106

76. What does the Psalmist say all the people should say (Ps. 106:48)?

- A. Glory and honor to the Lord
- B. Amen
- C. His love endures forever
- D. God is great

B:B:Ps:106

77. With what does Psalm 106 begin and end (Ps. 106:1, 48)?

- A. His love endures forever
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Amen and Amen
- D. Give thanks to the Lord

B:B:Ps:106

Psalm 107

1. Why does the Psalmist say we should give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 107:1)?

- A. For he is great
- B. For he is good
- C. For he is loving
- D. For he has redeemed

B:B:Ps:107

2. What endures forever (Ps. 107:1)?

- A. His mercy
- B. His forgiveness
- C. His love
- D. His righteousness

C:B:Ps:107

3. Who should tell their story (Ps. 107:2)?

- A. Those who have seen his wonders
- B. The chosen ones
- C. The children of Jacob
- D. The redeemed of the Lord

D:B:Ps:107

4. From whose hand did the Lord redeem (Ps. 107:2)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. Wicked
- C. Foe
- D. Enemy

C:B:Ps:107

5. How did the Psalmist describe the redeemed of the Lord (Ps. 107:3)?

- A. Those who trusted in the Lord
- B. Those he gathered from the lands
- C. Those he rescued from the hand of the wicked
- D. Those he freed from Egypt

B:B:Ps:107

6. Where did some wander (Ps. 107:4)?

- A. In desert wastelands
- B. In the wilderness
- C. Among the nations
- D. In mountains and valleys

A:B:Ps:107

7. What did those wandering in desert wastelands not find (Ps. 107:4)?

- A. A resting place
- B. A city where they could settle
- C. A land they could inherit
- D. A promised land

B:B:Ps:107

8. What happened to those who wandered in the desert wastelands (ps. 107:5)?

- A. They found no home
- B. They served other gods
- C. Their lives ebbed away
- D. They turned away from the Lord

C:B:Ps:107

9. When did they cry out to the Lord (Ps. 107:6)?

- A. In their distress
- B. In their plight
- C. In their need
- D. In their trouble

D:B:Ps:107

10. From what did the Lord deliver them (Ps. 107:6)?

- A. Their plight
- B. Their trouble
- C. Their distress
- D. Their anxiety

C:B:Ps:107

11. How did God lead them (Ps. 107:7)?

- A. In a wise way
- B. In a straight way
- C. In a good way
- D. In the way of the law

B:B:Ps:107

12. Where did God lead them (Ps. 107:7)?

- A. To a city where they could settle
- B. To a land he had promised
- C. To a land flowing with milk and honey
- D. To a land where they could rest

A:B:Ps:107

13. Why should they give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 107:8)?

- A. For his grace and mercy
- B. For his unfailing love
- C. For his deliverance
- D. For his redemption of his people

B:B:Ps:107

14. Who does God fill with good things (Ps. 107:9)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. The needy
- C. The hungry
- D. The poor

C:B:Ps:107

15. Who does God satisfy (Ps. 107:9)?

- A. The needy
- B. The poor
- C. The hungry
- D. The thirsty

D:B:Ps:107

16. Where did some sit (Ps. 107:10)?

- A. In the light of the sun
- B. On the throne of justice
- C. In utter darkness
- D. In the seat of mockers

C:B:Ps:107

17. In what did prisoners suffer (Ps. 107:10)?

- A. Bronze bonds
- B. Iron chains
- C. A bronze yoke
- D. Shackles

B:B:Ps:107

18. Against what had they, the prisoners, rebelled (Ps. 107:11)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's decrees
- C. The ways of the Lord
- D. God's laws

A:B:Ps:107

19. What did they, the prisoners, despise (Ps. 107:11)?

- A. The deliverance of God
- B. The plans of the Most High
- C. The law of the Lord
- D. The miracles of the Lord

B:B:Ps:107

20. Because they despised his plans what did God subject them to (Ps. 107:12)?

- A. Thirst
- B. Hunger
- C. Bitter labor
- D. Slavery

C:B:Ps:107

21. What happened when they stumbled (Ps. 107:12)?

- A. The Lord picked them up
- B. They fell into the pit
- C. The Lord delivered them
- D. There was no one to help

D:B:Ps:107

22. When did they cry out to the Lord (Ps. 107:13)?

- A. When they stumbled

- B. When they fell
- C. In their trouble
- D. In their distress

C:B:Ps:107

23. What did God bring them out of (Ps. 107:14)?

- A. Their shame and disgrace
- B. Utter darkness
- C. Their plight
- D. Their slavery

B:B:Ps:107

24. Why should they give thanks unto the Lord (Ps. 107:15)?

- A. For his wonderful deeds for mankind
- B. For his mighty acts
- C. For his righteous commands
- D. For his deliverance from the enemy

A:B:Ps:107

25. What did God break away (Ps. 107:14)?

- A. Their shame and disgrace
- B. Their chains
- C. The ropes of their masters
- D. The yoke of bondage

B:B:Ps:107

26. What does God break down (Ps. 107:16)?

- A. Their arrogant hearts
- B. The walls of their hearts
- C. Gates of bronze
- D. The chains of iron

C:B:Ps:107

27. What does God cut through (Ps. 107:16)?

- A. The chains of bronze
- B. The walls of their hearts
- C. Gates of steel
- D. Bars of iron

D:B:Ps:107

28. What did some become because of their rebellious ways (Ps. 107:17)?

- A. Wicked
- B. Unfaithful
- C. Fools
- D. Evildoers

C:B:Ps:107

29. Why have some suffered affliction (Ps. 107:17)?

- A. Because of their slander
- B. Because of their iniquities

- C. Because of their folly
- D. Because of their wickedness

B:B:Ps:107

30. What did the rebellious fools loath (Ps. 107:18)?

- A. All food
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. Strength and honor
- D. The glory of the Lord

A:B:Ps:107

31. To what did those who loathed food draw near (Ps. 107:18)?

- A. The walls of the plague
- B. The gates of death
- C. The bars of the pit
- D. The barrenness of the wilderness

B:B:Ps:107

32. When did they cry out to the Lord (Ps. 107:19)?

- A. In their anguish
- B. In their despair
- C. In their trouble
- D. In their plight

C:B:Ps:107

33. From what did the Lord save them (Ps. 107:19)?

- A. Anguish
- B. Their enemies
- C. The wilderness
- D. Distress

D:B:Ps:107

34. When the Lord sent out his word what happened (Ps. 107:20)?

- A. He disciplined them
- B. He delivered them
- C. He healed them
- D. He saved them

C:B:Ps:107

35. From what did the Lord rescue them when he sent out his word (Ps. 107:20)?

- A. From the plague
- B. From the grave
- C. From the enemy
- D. From the wicked

B:B:Ps:107

36. What does the Psalmist say they should sacrifice (Ps. 107:22)?

- A. Thank offerings
- B. Sin offerings
- C. Whole burnt offerings

D. Grain offerings

A:B:Ps:107

37. What should they do with songs of joy (Ps. 107:22)?

- A. Give thanks to the Lord
- B. Tell of his works
- C. Proclaim his wonders
- D. Announce his greatness

B:B:Ps:107

38. Where did the merchants go (Ps. 107:23)?

- A. On the trade routes
- B. Returned to Egypt
- C. On the mighty waters
- D. To the ends of the earth

C:B:Ps:107

39. Where did some go out (Ps. 107:23)?

- A. Into the wilderness on camels
- B. Into the desert on chariots
- C. On the mountain tops
- D. On the sea in ships

D:B:Ps:107

40. What did the merchants on the mighty waters see (Ps. 107:24)?

- A. The salvation of the Lord
- B. The redemption of the Lord
- C. The works of the Lord
- D. The handiwork of God

C:B:Ps:107

41. What happened when God spoke (Ps. 107:25)?

- A. The sun stopped in the sky
- B. He stirred up a tempest
- C. A deep darkness covered the land
- D. The clouds gave forth hail

B:B:Ps:107

42. When God spoke what was lifted high (Ps. 107:25)?

- A. The waves
- B. The mountains
- C. The valleys
- D. Their hands

A:B:Ps:107

43. In their peril what melted away (Ps. 107:26)?

- A. Their hope
- B. Their courage
- C. Their trust
- D. Their strength

B:B:Ps:107

44. What were they like when they mounted up to the heavens and went down to the depths (Ps. 107:27)?

- A. The downtrodden
- B. Sailors of the sea
- C. Drunkards
- D. Children

C:B:Ps:107

45. What were hushed (Ps. 107:29)?

- A. The desert winds
- B. The storm
- C. The cries of those in trouble
- D. The waves of the sea

D:B:Ps:107

46. What did God still to a whisper (Ps. 107:29)?

- A. The desert winds
- B. The cries of those in trouble
- C. The storm
- D. The waves of the sea

C:B:Ps:107

47. What made them glad (Ps. 107:30)?

- A. When the wicked perished
- B. When it grew calm
- C. When they drank water
- D. When they ate manna

B:B:Ps:107

48. Where did God guide them (Ps. 107:30)?

- A. To their desired haven
- B. To his holy mountain
- C. To the promise land
- D. To his inheritance

A:B:Ps:107

49. Where does the Psalmist say they should exalt God (Ps. 107:32)?

- A. Among the nations
- B. In the assembly of the people
- C. On the mountain of the Lord
- D. On Zion

B:B:Ps:107

50. Where does the Psalmist say they should praise God (Ps. 107:32)?

- A. Among the nations
- B. On the mountain of the Lord
- C. In the council of the elders
- D. Before kings

C:B:Ps:107

51. What did God turn rivers into (Ps. 107:33)?

- A. An ocean
- B. A wilderness
- C. Blood
- D. A desert

D:B:Ps:107

52. What did God turn flowing springs into (Ps. 107:33)?

- A. A flowing river
- B. A gentle stream
- C. Thirsty ground
- D. A desert

C:B:Ps:107

53. What did God turn a fruitful land into (Ps. 107:34)?

- A. A burned wasteland
- B. A salt waste
- C. A desert
- D. A wilderness

B:B:Ps:107

54. Why did God turn a fruitful land into a salt waste (Ps. 107:34)?

- A. Because of the wickedness of those who lived there
- B. Because of the rebellion of his people
- C. Because they rejected the Lord who has deliver them
- D. Because they served other gods

A:B:Ps:107

55. What did the Lord turn the desert into (Ps. 107:35)?

- A. A garden
- B. Pools of water
- C. An oasis
- D. A gentle stream

B:B:Ps:107

56. What did the Lord turn the parched ground into (Ps. 107:35)?

- A. A fertile garden
- B. A paradise of God
- C. Flowing springs
- D. A steady stream

C:B:Ps:107

57. Who did the Lord bring to live in a city where they could settle (Ps. 107:36)?

- A. The needy
- B. The oppressed
- C. The righteous
- D. The hungry

D:B:Ps:107

58. What did they plant when they sowed fields (Ps. 107:37)?

- A. Figs
- B. Palm trees
- C. Vineyards
- D. Oil trees

C:B:Ps:107

59. What did the Lord not let diminish (Ps. 107:38)?

- A. Their flocks
- B. Their herds
- C. Their descendants
- D. Their harvests

B:B:Ps:107

60. What happened when their numbers decreased (Ps. 107:39)?

- A. They were humbled
- B. They were decimated
- C. They were distressed
- D. They were hungry

A:B:Ps:107

61. All of the following decreased their numbers EXCEPT (Ps. 107:39)

- A. Sorrow
- B. Plagues
- C. Oppression
- D. Calamity

B:B:Ps:107

62. What does the Lord pour on nobles (Ps. 107:40)?

- A. Trouble
- B. Drunkenness
- C. Contempt
- D. Shame

C:B:Ps:107

63. What did the Lord make nobles do (Ps. 107:40)?

- A. Repay the poor and needy
- B. Free the prisoners
- C. Open the gates of the city
- D. Wander in a trackless waste

D:B:Ps:107

64. Who did the Lord lift out of their affliction (Ps. 107:41)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The oppressed
- C. The needy
- D. The widows

C:B:Ps:107

65. Like what did God increase the families of the needy (Ps. 107:41)?

- A. Like birds
- B. Like flocks
- C. Like locusts
- D. Like the stars

B:B:Ps:107

66. While the upright see and rejoice what do the wicked do (Ps. 107:42)?

- A. Shut their mouths
- B. Flee in fear
- C. Tremble in fear
- D. Put their hands over their mouths

A:B:Ps:107

67. Who should heed these things (Ps. 107:43)?

- A. The young
- B. The wise
- C. The prudent
- D. The faithful

B:B:Ps:107

68. What should be pondered (Ps. 107:43)?

- A. The mighty acts of the great King
- B. The redemption of the Lord
- C. The loving deeds of the Lord
- D. The decrees of the Lord

C:B:Ps:107

Psalm 108

1. How does the Psalmist describe his heart (Ps. 108:1)?

- A. Faithful
- B. Blameless
- C. Steadfast
- D. Pure

C:B:Ps:108

2. What will the Psalmist do with all his soul (Ps. 108:1)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Worship and bow down
- C. Shout to the Lord
- D. Sing and make music

D:B:Ps:108

3. What does the Psalmist say he will awaken (Ps. 108:2)?

- A. The sun
- B. The Lord
- C. The dawn
- D. His people

C:B:Ps:108

4. What does the Psalmist call to awake (Ps. 108:2)?

- A. The sun
- B. Harp and lyre
- C. The Lord
- D. The morning

B:B:Ps:108

5. Where will the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 108:3)?

- A. Among the nations
- B. Among the peoples
- C. Among his chosen ones
- D. On Zion

A:B:Ps:108

6. Where will the Psalmist sing of God (Ps. 108:3)?

- A. Among the nations
- B. Among the peoples
- C. Among his chosen ones
- D. On Zion

B:B:Ps:108

7. What is higher than the heavens (Ps. 108:4)?

- A. God's greatness
- B. God's faithfulness
- C. God's love
- D. God's goodness

C:B:Ps:108

8. What reaches to the skies (Ps. 108:4)?

- A. God's greatness
- B. God's love
- C. God's goodness
- D. God's faithfulness

D:B:Ps:108

9. What does the Psalmist say should be over all the earth (Ps. 108:5)?

- A. God's love
- B. God's righteousness
- C. God's glory
- D. God's faithfulness

C:B:Ps:108

10. Higher than what does the Psalmist says God should be exalted (Ps. 108:5)?

- A. The stars
- B. The heavens
- C. The clouds
- D. Mount Zion

B:B:Ps:108

11. With what does the Psalmist ask to be saved (Ps. 108:6)?

- A. With God's right hand
- B. With God's sword
- C. With God's justice
- D. With God's power

A:B:Ps:108

12. Who does the Psalmist want to see delivered by God's right hand (Ps. 108:6)?

- A. The righteous
- B. Those God loves
- C. The chosen ones
- D. The redeemed of the Lord

B:B:Ps:108

13. From where has God spoken (Ps. 108:7)?

- A. His holy mountain
- B. The midst of the cloud
- C. His sanctuary
- D. Heaven

C:B:Ps:108

14. What will God parcel out (Ps. 108:7)?

- A. Judah
- B. Gilead
- C. The Valley of Sukkoth
- D. Shechem

D:B:Ps:108

15. What will God measured off (Ps. 108:7)?

- A. Judah
- B. Gilead
- C. The Valley of Sukkoth
- D. Shechem

C:B:Ps:108

16. What is God's helmet (Ps. 108:8)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Judah
- D. Moab

B:B:Ps:108

17. What is God's scepter (Ps. 108:8)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Judah
- D. Moab

A:B:Ps:108

18. What is God's washbasin (Ps. 108:9)?

- A. Judah
- B. Moab
- C. Ephraim
- D. Judah

B:B:Ps:108

19. On whom does God toss his sandal (Ps. 108:9)?

- A. Moab
- B. Ammon
- C. Edom
- D. Philistia

C:B:Ps:108

20. Over whom will God shout in triumph (Ps. 108:9)?

- A. Moab
- B. Ammon
- C. Edom
- D. Philistia

D:B:Ps:108

21. The Psalmist who would lead him to what place (Ps. 108:10)?

- A. Moab
- B. Ammon
- C. Edom
- D. Philistia

C:B:Ps:108

22. What does the Psalmist complain that God is no longer doing (Ps. 108:11)?

- A. Defending the needy

- B. Going out with their armies
- C. Defending his chosen one
- D. Leading his holy ones

B:B:Ps:108

23. What does the Psalmist ask for aid for (Ps. 108:12)?

- A. Against the enemy
- B. Against Edom
- C. Against Philistia
- D. Against the wicked

A:B:Ps:108

24. What does the Psalmist see as worthless (Ps. 108:12)?

- A. Advice of their leaders
- B. Human help
- C. The sword of man
- D. Human effort

B:B:Ps:108

25. What does the Psalmist say they gain with God (Ps. 108:13)?

- A. Their inheritance
- B. The blessing
- C. The victory
- D. Deliverance

C:B:Ps:108

26. What does the Psalmist see God doing to their enemies (Ps. 108:13)?

- A. Causes them to stumble
- B. Tramples them down
- C. Cast them into the pit
- D. Defeats them

B:B:Ps:108

Psalm 109

1. What does the Psalmist ask God not to do (Ps. 109:1)?

- A. Forsake him
- B. Hide his face
- C. Remain silent
- D. Turn away

C:B:Ps:109

2. Who have opened their mouths against the Psalmist (Ps. 109:2)?

- A. The unfaithful and liars
- B. The wicked and evildoers
- C. The enemies and foes
- D. The wicked and deceitful

D:B:Ps:109

3. With what have the wicked and deceitful spoken against the Psalmist (Ps. 109:2)?

- A. With an evil heart
- B. With a wicked mouth
- C. With lying tongues
- D. With treacherous lips

C:B:Ps:109

4. With what do the wicked surround the Psalmist (Ps. 109:3)?

- A. With evil intent
- B. With words of hatred
- C. With words of deception
- D. With treacherous words

B:B:Ps:109

5. In return for what do they accuse the Psalmist (Ps. 109:4)?

- A. Friendship
- B. Faithfulness
- C. Kindness
- D. Loyalty

A:B:Ps:109

6. What does the Psalmist claim he is a man of (Ps. 109:4)?

- A. Faithfulness
- B. Prayer
- C. Praise
- D. Uprightness

B:B:Ps:109

7. What do the wicked repay the Psalmist's good (Ps. 109:5)?

- A. Treachery
- B. Deceit
- C. Evil
- D. Wickedness

C:B:Ps:109

8. What do they repay the Psalmist's friendship with (Ps. 109:5)?

- A. Deceit
- B. Unfaithfulness
- C. Enmity
- D. Hatred

D:B:Ps:109

9. Who does the Psalmist want to be appointed to oppose his enemy (Ps. 109:6)?

- A. Someone just
- B. Someone righteous
- C. Someone evil
- D. Someone wicked

C:B:Ps:109

10. Who does the Psalmist want to stand at the right hand of the one appointed to oppose his enemy (Ps. 109:6)?

- A. An avenger
- B. An accuser
- C. A warrior
- D. A judge

B:B:Ps:109

11. What does the Psalmist hope condemns his enemy (Ps. 109:7)?

- A. His prayers
- B. His plotting
- C. His deception
- D. His unfaithfulness

A:B:Ps:109

12. What does the Psalmist pray in reference to the enemy's leadership (Ps. 109:8)?

- A. May he be led astray
- B. May another take his place
- C. May he be cast down
- D. May he become a servant of all

B:B:Ps:109

13. What does the Psalmist pray for the enemy's children (Ps. 109:9)?

- A. May they have no food
- B. May they be left in the street
- C. May they be fatherless
- D. May they be few

C:B:Ps:109

14. What does the Psalmist pray for the enemy's wife (Ps. 109:9)?

- A. May she have no food
- B. May she be left in the street
- C. May she be childless

D. May she be a widow

D:B:Ps:109

15. What does the Psalmist pray for his enemy's children (Ps. 109:10)?

- A. May they become water bearers
- B. May they become slaves
- C. May they be wandering beggars
- D. May they be carried off into exile

C:B:Ps:109

16. What does the Psalmist pray for all that the enemy has (Ps. 109:11)?

- A. May it be squandered away
- B. May it be seized by a creditor
- C. May it be burned up
- D. May it be cast out into the street

B:B:Ps:109

17. What does the Psalmist pray strangers will do to his enemy (Ps. 109:11)?

- A. Plunder the fruits of his labor
- B. Carry off his children
- C. Live in his house
- D. Burn his house to the ground

A:B:Ps:109

18. What does the Psalmist pray no one will do for his enemy (Ps. 109:12)?

- A. Show mercy to his family
- B. Extend kindness to him
- C. Give him a helping hand
- D. Forgive his debts

B:B:Ps:109

19. On whom does the Psalmist hope no one will take pity (Ps. 109:12)?

- A. On the household of his enemy
- B. The enemy's flocks and herds
- C. On his enemy's fatherless children
- D. On his enemy's wife

C:B:Ps:109

20. What does the Psalmist hope will happen to the names of the enemies (Ps. 109:13)?

- A. They will be cursed forever
- B. They will be erased from the book of life
- C. They will be forgotten by all future generations
- D. They will be blotted out from the next generation

D:B:Ps:109

21. What does the Psalmist hope will happen to the enemies' descendants (Ps. 109:13)?

- A. They will never see the sun
- B. They will be exiled

- C. They will be cut off
- D. They will be cast outside the city

C:B:Ps:109

22. What does the Psalmist hope will be remembered before the Lord about the enemy (Ps. 109:14)?

- A. The sins he has committed
- B. The iniquity of his fathers
- C. His plots against the Psalmist
- D. His lies and deceit

B:B:Ps:109

23. What does the Psalmist hope will never be blotted out for his enemy (Ps. 109:14)?

- A. The sin of his mother
- B. The sin he committed
- C. The wickedness he did against the needy
- D. The way he oppressed the fatherless

A:B:Ps:109

24. What does the Psalmist want to always remain before the Lord (Ps. 109:15)?

- A. The enemies' wickedness
- B. The enemies' sin
- C. The enemies' treachery
- D. The enemies' unfaithfulness

B:B:Ps:109

25. What does the Psalmist want for the name of his enemies (Ps. 109:15)?

- A. They be erased from the land
- B. They vanish from among the nations
- C. They be blotted out from the earth
- D. They be remembered no more

C:B:Ps:109

26. What did the Psalmist's enemy never give thought to (Ps. 109:16)?

- A. Doing what is good
- B. Being faithful
- C. Helping the needy
- D. Doing a kindness

D:B:Ps:109

27. What did the enemy do to the poor (Ps. 109:16)?

- A. Enslaved their children
- B. Plundered their homes
- C. Hounded them to death
- D. Stole the little they had

C:B:Ps:109

28. What did the enemy love to pronounce (Ps. 109:17)?

- A. An oath

- B. A curse
- C. Blasphemy
- D. Slander

B:B:Ps:109

29. What will happen to the curse the enemy loved to pronounce (Ps. 109:17)?

- A. It may come back on him
- B. It will come on his children
- C. It will turn into a blessing
- D. It will vanish

A:B:Ps:109

30. What did the enemy have no pleasure in (Ps. 109:17)?

- A. Doing good
- B. Blessing
- C. Kindness
- D. Delivering the needy

B:B:Ps:109

31. What did the enemy wear as a garment (Ps. 109:18)?

- A. Plunder
- B. Violence
- C. Cursing
- D. Slander

C:B:Ps:109

32. How did cursing enter the enemy's body (Ps. 109:18)?

- A. Like fire
- B. Like water
- C. Like dust
- D. Like the wind

B:B:Ps:109

33. How did cursing enter the enemy's bones (Ps. 109:18)?

- A. Like oil
- B. Like fire
- C. Like water
- D. Like dust

A:B:Ps:109

34. What does the Psalmist hope the enemy's curse will be like (Ps. 109:19)?

- A. A pit into which he stumbles
- B. A belt tied forever around him
- C. A crown of thorns on his head
- D. Sackcloth and ashes adorning him

B:B:Ps:109

35. On whom does the Psalmist hope the imprecations he prayed will be (Ps. 109:20)?

- A. His foes

- B. His accusers
- C. The wicked
- D. His attackers

B:B:Ps:109

36. On whom does the Psalmist hope the imprecations he prayed will be (Ps. 109:20)?

- A. Those who slander him in the assembly
- B. The violent
- C. Those who speak evil of him
- D. His attackers

C:B:Ps:109

37. Out of what does the Psalmist call for God to deliver him (Ps. 109:21)?

- A. Out of the fullness of his grace
- B. Out of his justice and might
- C. Out of his everlasting compassion
- D. Out of the goodness of his love

D:B:Ps:109

38. How does the Psalmist see himself as he calls for deliverance (Ps. 109:22)?

- A. In distress and despair
- B. Lonely
- C. Poor and needy
- D. Downtrodden

C:B:Ps:109

39. How does the Psalmist see himself as he calls for deliverance (Ps. 109:22)?

- A. With a broken spirit
- B. With a wounded heart
- C. Surrounded by enemies
- D. With foes plotting his downfall

B:B:Ps:109

40. How does the Psalmist see himself as he calls for deliverance (Ps. 109:23)?

- A. Shaken off like a locust
- B. Falling to the ground like a leaf
- C. Stumbling like a drunkard
- D. Fleeing like a deer

A:B:Ps:109

41. How does the Psalmist see himself fading away (Ps. 109:23)?

- A. Like a morning shadow
- B. Like an evening shadow
- C. Like melting snow
- D. Like a morning mist

B:B:Ps:109

42. Why do the Psalmist's knees give way (Ps. 109:24)?

- A. From being pursued by the foe

- B. From fear
- C. From fasting
- D. From running

C:B:Ps:109

43. How does the Psalmist see his body (Ps. 109:24)?

- A. Tired and weary
- B. Weak and thirsty
- C. Starved and hungry
- D. Thin and gaunt

D:B:Ps:109

44. What is the Psalmist to his accusers (Ps. 109:25)?

- A. Helpless and needy
- B. An object of shame
- C. An object of scorn
- D. Full of derision

C:B:Ps:109

45. What do the accusers do when they see the Psalmist (Ps. 109:25)?

- A. They pursue him
- B. They shake their heads
- C. They raise their swords
- D. They shout in triumph

B:B:Ps:109

46. According to what does the Psalmist request that the Lord save him (Ps. 109:26)?

- A. His unfailing love
- B. His faithfulness
- C. His goodness
- D. His compassion

A:B:Ps:109

47. What does the Psalmist want the accusers to know (Ps. 109:27)?

- A. That God's love is unfailing
- B. That God's hand had done it
- C. That God is on his side
- D. That God will deliver him

B:B:Ps:109

48. What does the Psalmist want to be done to those who attack him (Ps. 109:28)?

- A. They stumble and fall
- B. They be called to account
- C. They be put to shame
- D. They suffer the violence they were planning

C:B:Ps:109

49. How does the Psalmist see himself in relation to God (Ps. 109:28)?

- A. As God's child

- B. As a prince
- C. As a choirmaster
- D. As a servant

D:B:Ps:109

50. With what does the Psalmist want his accusers to be clothed (Ps. 109:29)?

- A. Rags
- B. Nakedness
- C. Disgrace
- D. Sackcloth

C:B:Ps:109

51. Like what does the Psalmist want his accusers to experience shame (Ps. 109:29)?

- A. Like an outcast
- B. Like wrapped in a cloak
- C. Like those taken into exile
- D. Like a prisoner in chains

B:B:Ps:109

52. What will the Psalmist do with his mouth (Ps. 109:30)?

- A. Extol the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Shout in triumph
- D. Rejoice in the great assembly

A:B:Ps:109

53. Where will the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 109:30)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. In the great throng of worshipers
- C. On the walls of Jerusalem
- D. In the great congregation

B:B:Ps:109

54. Where does the Lord stand (Ps. 109:31)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. By his throne
- C. At the right hand of the needy
- D. In the midst of the worshipping throng

C:B:Ps:109

55. From whom will the Lord save the needy (Ps. 109:31)?

- A. From those who would harm them
- B. From those who would plunder them
- C. From those who would dishonor them
- D. From those who would condemn them

D:B:Ps:109

Psalm 110

1. To whom did the LORD speak (Ps. 110:1)?

- A. The Psalmist
- B. My lord
- C. The king
- D. The chosen one

B:B:Ps:110

2. Where did the LORD tell his lord to sit (Ps. 110:1)?

- A. Before his throne
- B. On his holy mountain
- C. At his right hand
- D. On his throne

C:B:Ps:110

3. Until when did the LORD tell his lord to sit at his right hand (Ps. 110:1)?

- A. Until he made his enemies bow before him
- B. Until he made his enemies his servants
- C. Until he made his enemies surrender
- D. Until he made his enemies a footstool

D:B:Ps:110

4. In the midst of whom will the LORD tell the lord to rule (Ps. 110:2)?

- A. Your servants
- B. Your people
- C. Your enemies
- D. Your faithful ones

C:B:Ps:110

5. What will the LORD extend from Zion (Ps. 110:2)?

- A. His rule to the ends of the earth
- B. His mighty scepter
- C. His kingdom
- D. The throne of his glory

B:B:Ps:110

6. What will your troops be arrayed in on the day of battle (Ps. 110:3)?

- A. Holy splendor
- B. Purple and gold
- C. Helmets and armor
- D. Majesty and honor

A:B:Ps:110

7. Who will come to you like dew (Ps. 110:3)?

- A. Foreign kings
- B. Your young men
- C. The LORD
- D. Your warriors

B:B:Ps:110

8. How will your young men come (Ps. 110:3)?

- A. Like the rain
- B. Like sunrise
- C. Like the dew
- D. Like the snow

C:B:Ps:110

9. What will the LORD not do (Ps. 110:4)?

- A. Turn away from you
- B. Sleep
- C. Withdraw his hand
- D. Change his mind

D:B:Ps:110

10. What does the LORD swear is forever (Ps. 110:4)?

- A. You are a messenger
- B. You are his servant
- C. You are a priest
- D. You are a king

C:B:Ps:110

11. After whose order is the lord called a priest (Ps. 110:4)?

- A. Aaron
- B. Melchizedek
- C. Phineas
- D. Zadok

B:B:Ps:110

12. Where is the lord (Ps. 110:5)?

- A. At your right hand
- B. Before you
- C. Behind you
- D. Above you

A:B:Ps:110

13. What will the Lord do on the day of his wrath (Ps. 110:5)?

- A. He will judge the kings of the earth
- B. He will crush kings
- C. He will free the slaves
- D. He will redeem his people

B:B:Ps:110

14. In the day of his wrath who will the Lord judge (Ps. 110:6)?

- A. The kings of the earth
- B. All people
- C. The nations
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:110

15. What will the Lord do on the day of his wrath (Ps. 110:5)?

- A. He will judge the kings of the earth
- B. He will crush the rulers of the whole earth
- C. He will free the slaves
- D. He will redeem his people

B:B:Ps:110

16. What will the Lord do along the way (Ps. 110:7)?

- A. Drink from a brook
- B. Drink wine
- C. Drink the blood of his enemies
- D. Drink from a well

A:B:Ps:110

17. What will the Lord lift high (Ps. 110:7)?

- A. His right hand
- B. His head
- C. His crown
- D. His sword

B:B:Ps:110

Psalm 111

1. What will the Psalmist do with all his heart (Ps. 111:1)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Extol the Lord
- D. Glorify the Lord

C:B:Ps:111

2. Where will the Psalmist extol the Lord (Ps. 111:1)?

- A. In the great congregation
- B. In the temple of the Lord
- C. On Mount Zion
- D. In the council of the upright

D:B:Ps:111

3. By whom are the works of the Lord pondered (Ps. 111:2)?

- A. By the righteous
- B. By the upright in heart
- C. By all who delight in them
- D. By all his servants

C:B:Ps:111

4. How does the Psalmist characterize the Lord's deeds (Ps. 111:3)?

- A. Wise and awesome
- B. Great and good
- C. Glorious and majestic
- D. Holy and righteous

C:B:Ps:111

5. What did the Lord cause to be remembered (Ps. 111:4)?

- A. His deeds of old
- B. His wonders
- C. His handiwork
- D. His judgements

B:B:Ps:111

6. How does the Psalmist describe the Lord (Ps. 111:4)?

- A. Gracious and compassionate
- B. Righteous and holy
- C. Great and good
- D. Strong and mighty

A:B:Ps:111

7. What does the Psalmist say endures forever (Ps. 111:3)?

- A. God's love
- B. God's righteousness
- C. God's wisdom
- D. God's glory

B:B:Ps:111

8. For whom does the Lord provide food (Ps. 111:5)?

- A. The upright
- B. The righteous
- C. Those who fear him
- D. His servants

C:B:Ps:111

9. What does the Lord remember forever (Ps. 111:5)?

- A. His people
- B. His oath
- C. The needy
- D. His covenant

D:B:Ps:111

10. What has the Lord shown (Ps. 111:6)?

- A. The greatness of his goodness
- B. His holiness
- C. The power of his works
- D. His glory over the heavens

C:B:Ps:111

11. What has the Lord given to his people (Ps. 111:6)?

- A. Rest in the city of our God
- B. The lands of other nations
- C. His holy mountain
- D. Their inheritance in the land

B:B:Ps:111

12. What are the works of the Lord's hands (Ps. 111:7)?

- A. Faithful and just
- B. Upright and true
- C. Glorious and full of splendor
- D. Strong and mighty

A:B:Ps:111

13. What are trustworthy (Ps. 111:7)?

- A. The Lord's word
- B. The Lord's precepts
- C. The Lord's commands
- D. The Lord's works

B:B:Ps:111

14. How are the precepts of the Lord enacted (Ps. 111:8)?

- A. In holiness and fairness
- B. In grace and truth
- C. In faithfulness and uprightness
- D. In righteousness and goodness

C:B:Ps:111

15. What did the Lord provide for his people (Ps. 111:9)?

- A. Peace
- B. Redemption
- C. Deliverance
- D. Rest

B:B:Ps:111

16. What is God's name (Ps. 111:9)?

- A. Holy and awesome
- B. Just and true
- C. Loving and compassionate
- D. Merciful and mighty

A:B:Ps:111

17. What is the beginning of wisdom (Ps. 111:10)?

- A. The Lord's precepts
- B. The fear of the Lord
- C. Righteousness
- D. Faithfulness to the Lord

B:B:Ps:111

18. What do all who follow the Lord's precepts have (Ps. 111:10)?

- A. Faithfulness
- B. Wise insight
- C. Good understanding
- D. Wisdom of heart

C:B:Ps:111

19. What belongs to the Lord (Ps. 111:10)?

- A. Honor and glory
- B. Strength and honor
- C. Wisdom and faithfulness
- D. Eternal praise

D:B:Ps:111

Psalm 112

1. With what does Psalm 111, 112, and 113 begin (Ps. 112)?

- A. Shout to the Lord
- B. Sing to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. His love endures forever

C:B:Ps:112

2. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 112:1)?

- A. Those who serve the Lord with gladness
- B. Those who are upright in heart
- C. Those who seek the Lord
- D. Those who fear the Lord

D:B:Ps:112

3. In what do those who fear the Lord take great delight (Ps. 112:1)?

- A. His mighty works
- B. His love
- C. His commands
- D. His precepts

C:B:Ps:112

4. What will happen to the children of those who fear the Lord (Ps. 112:2)?

- A. They will be blameless before the Lord
- B. They will be mighty in the land
- C. They will be blessed forever
- D. They will inherit the land

B:B:Ps:112

5. What generation will be blessed (Ps. 112:2)?

- A. The generation of the upright
- B. The generation of the faithful
- C. The generation of the righteous
- D. The generation of the blameless

A:B:Ps:112

6. What are in the houses of the generation of the upright (Ps. 112:3)?

- A. A rich inheritance
- B. Wealth and riches
- C. Long life and honor
- D. Strength and honor

B:B:Ps:112

7. What endures forever for the generation of the upright (Ps. 112:3)?

- A. Love
- B. Strength
- C. Righteousness
- D. Faithfulness

C:B:Ps:112

8. What happens for the upright (Ps. 112:4)?

- A. Even in weakness they are strong
- B. They inherit a long life
- C. Their enemies fade into the darkness
- D. Even in darkness light dawns

D:B:Ps:112

9. For all of the following even in darkness the light dawns EXCEPT (Ps. 112:4)?

- A. Those who are gracious
- B. Those who are compassionate
- C. Those who are blameless
- D. Those who are righteous

C:B:Ps:112

10. To whom will good come (Ps. 112:5)?

- A. Those who keep the precepts of the Lord
- B. Those who are generous and lend freely
- C. Those who seek the Lord
- D. Those who are kind to their neighbor

B:B:Ps:112

11. To whom will good come (Ps. 112:5)?

- A. Those who conduct their affairs with justice
- B. Those who follow the ways of the righteous
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. Those whose walk is blameless

A:B:Ps:112

12. Who will never be shaken (Ps. 112:6)?

- A. The upright
- B. The righteous
- C. The pure in heart
- D. The faithful

B:B:Ps:112

13. Who will be remembered forever (Ps. 112:6)?

- A. The upright
- B. The pure in heart
- C. The righteous
- D. The faithful

C:B:Ps:112

14. What will the righteous not have (Ps. 112:7)?

- A. Terrors in the night
- B. Slander by their enemies
- C. Loss of life
- D. Fear of bad news

D:B:Ps:112

15. What will the righteous have (Ps. 112:7)?

- A. Faithful hearts
- B. Blameless hearts
- C. Steadfast hearts
- D. Loyal hearts

C:B:Ps:112

16. What will the righteous have (Ps. 112:7)?

- A. Faithful hearts
- B. Secure hearts
- C. Blameless hearts
- D. Loyal hearts

B:B:Ps:112

17. What do righteous hearts not have (Ps. 112:8)?

- A. Fear
- B. Wickedness
- C. Shame
- D. Distress

A:B:Ps:112

18. What do the righteous in heart do (Ps. 112:7)?

- A. Walk in the way of the Lord
- B. Trust in the Lord
- C. Keep the Lord's commandments
- D. Flee from evil

B:B:Ps:112

19. What will the righteous do in the end (Ps. 112:8)?

- A. Rejoice in the Lord
- B. Inherit the land
- C. Look in triumph on their foes
- D. Enter into his gates with singing

C:B:Ps:112

20. What have the righteous freely done (Ps. 112:9)?

- A. Walked in the ways of the Lord
- B. Banished the impure from their thoughts
- C. Sought the Lord with all their hearts
- D. Scattered their gifts to the poor

D:B:Ps:112

21. What will happen to the horn of the righteous (Ps. 112:9)?

- A. It will be filled with oil
- B. It will be strong forever
- C. It will be lifted high in honor
- D. It will never be ashamed

C:B:Ps:112

22. The wicked's response be all of the following when the righteous are honored EXCEPT (Ps. 112:10)?

- A. They will gnash their teeth
- B. They will be jealous
- C. They will be vexed
- D. They will waste away

B:B:Ps:112

23. What will happen to the longings of the wicked (Ps. 112:10)?

- A. They come to nothing
- B. They vanish like the morning mist
- C. They fade into the darkness
- D. They are given to the righteous

A:B:Ps:112

Psalm 113

1. Who does the Psalmist tell to praise the Lord (Ps. 113:1)?

- A. All the nations
- B. His servants
- C. His chosen ones
- D. His holy ones

B:B:Ps:113

2. Where does the Psalmist say the name of the Lord is to be praised (Ps. 113:3)?

- A. From the rising of the sun to where it sets
- B. From the north to the south
- C. From the mountains on the east to the sea on the west
- D. From all the nations of the earth

A:B:Ps:113

3. Over what is the Lord exalted (Ps. 113:4)?

- A. Over all the heavenly hosts
- B. Over all the nations
- C. Over all the peoples of the earth
- D. Over all the kings of the earth

B:B:Ps:113

4. What is above the heavens (Ps. 113:4)?

- A. God's holiness
- B. God's justice
- C. God's glory
- D. God's majesty

C:B:Ps:113

5. How does the Psalmist describe the Lord our God (Ps. 113:5)?

- A. One whose glory fills the cloud
- B. One who reigns over all the earth
- C. One whose glory fills the heavens
- D. One who sits enthroned on high

D:B:Ps:113

6. What rhetorical question does the Psalmist ask (Ps. 113:5)?

- A. Who is holy as the Lord our God?
- B. Where is the Lord our God in time of trouble?
- C. Who is like the Lord our God?
- D. Why have you forsaken us?

C:B:Ps:113

7. What does God do to look on the heavens and earth (Ps. 113:6)?

- A. He rises
- B. He stoops down
- C. He rides on the clouds
- D. He sits on his throne

B:B:Ps:113

8. Who does the Lord raise from the dust (Ps. 113:7)?

- A. The poor
- B. The dead
- C. The lowly
- D. The faithful

A:B:Ps:113

9. From what does the Lord lift the needy (Ps. 113:7)?

- A. The grip of their foes
- B. The ash heap
- C. The mud
- D. The dust

B:B:Ps:113

10. With whom does the Lord seat the poor and needy (Ps. 113:8)?

- A. Kings
- B. Nobles
- C. Princes
- D. Wealthy

C:B:Ps:113

11. Who does the Lord settle in a home (Ps. 113:9)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The poor and needy
- C. The upright
- D. The childless woman

D:B:Ps:113

12. How does the Lord settle the childless mother in her home (Ps. 113:9)?

- A. As a virtuous woman
- B. As a mother of the upright
- C. As a happy mother of children
- D. As a wife of a prince

C:B:Ps:113

13. How does Psalm 113 begin and end (Ps. 113:1, 9)?

- A. Sing to the Lord a new song
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Give thanks unto the Lord
- D. Shout for joy

B:B:Ps:113

Psalm 114

1. From where did Israel come out of (Ps. 114:1)?

- A. The land of Ham
- B. Egypt
- C. Sinai
- D. The wilderness

B:B:Ps:114

2. From whom did Jacob come out of (Ps. 114:1)?

- A. A people of a foreign tongue
- B. A people of the Nile River
- C. A people of pyramids
- D. A people who enslaved Jacob's descendants

A:B:Ps:114

3. What did Judah become (Ps. 114:2)?

- A. God's scepter
- B. God's sanctuary
- C. God's kings
- D. God's dwelling place

B:B:Ps:114

4. What did Israel become (Ps. 114:2)?

- A. God's dwelling place
- B. God's sanctuary
- C. God's dominion
- D. God's people

C:B:Ps:114

5. What looked and fled (Ps. 114:3)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The Egyptians
- C. The sea
- D. The clouds

C:B:Ps:114

6. What turned back (Ps. 114:3)?

- A. The Red Sea
- B. The people
- C. The Egyptians
- D. The Jordan

D:B:Ps:114

7. What was the response of the hills (Ps. 114:4)?

- A. They were on fire
- B. They saw the glory of the Lord
- C. They leaped like lambs
- D. They shook like leaves

C:B:Ps:114

8. What was the response of the mountains (Ps. 114:4)?

- A. They were on fire
- B. They leaped like rams
- C. They saw the glory of the Lord
- D. They shook like leaves

B:B:Ps:114

9. At what should the earth tremble (Ps. 114:7)?

- A. The presence of the Lord
- B. The name of the Lord
- C. The cloud of the Lord
- D. The word of the Lord

A:B:Ps:114

10. What did the God of Jacob turn into a pool (Ps. 114:8)?

- A. A mountain
- B. A rock
- C. A wilderness
- D. A desert

B:B:Ps:114

11. What did the God of Jacob turn the hard rock into (Ps. 114:8)?

- A. A pool of water
- B. A gushing river
- C. Springs of water
- D. An oasis

C:B:Ps:114

Psalm 115

1. To what does the Psalmist want glory to be given (Ps. 115:1)?

- A. To Israel
- B. To his anointed one
- C. To the Lord's name
- D. To the sanctuary

C:B:Ps:115

2. Why does the Psalmist want glory to be given to the Lord's name (Ps. 115:1)?

- A. Because of this righteousness and justice
- B. Because of his glory and honor
- C. Because of his splendor and might
- D. Because of his love and faithfulness

D:B:Ps:115

3. What do the nations say (Ps. 115:2)?

- A. Who is like the Lord?
- B. Where is his holy hill?
- C. Where is their God?
- D. Can their God save them?

C:B:Ps:115

4. Where does the Psalmist say is our God (Ps. 115:3)?

- A. On his throne
- B. In heaven
- C. On Zion
- D. In his sanctuary

B:B:Ps:115

5. What does God do (Ps. 115:3)?

- A. Whatever pleases him
- B. Mighty works of old
- C. Delivers his people
- D. Righteous deeds

A:B:Ps:115

6. How does the Psalmist describe idols (Ps. 115:4)?

- A. Made of wood and stone
- B. Made of silver and gold
- C. Made of jewels and gems
- D. Made of clay and dust

B:B:Ps:115

7. How does the Psalmist describe idols (Ps. 115:4)?

- A. Made by a craftsman
- B. Carried from place to place
- C. Made by human hands
- D. Like a scarecrow in a vineyard

C:B:Ps:115

8. All of the following were said of idols EXCEPT (Ps. 115:5-7)

- A. They have mouths but cannot speak
- B. They have eyes but cannot see
- C. They have ears but cannot hear
- D. They have hands but cannot grasp

D:B:Ps:115

9. All of the following were said of idols EXCEPT (Ps. 115:5-7)

- A. They have hands but cannot feel
- B. They have feet but cannot walk
- C. They have heads but cannot know
- D. They have throats but cannot utter a sound

C:B:Ps:115

10. Who will be like the idols (Ps. 115:8)?

- A. The wicked and evildoers
- B. Those who make them
- C. Those who worship them
- D. Those who fear them

B:B:Ps:115

11. Who will be like the idols (Ps. 115:8)?

- A. Those who trust in them
- B. Those who worship them
- C. Those who fear them
- D. Those who carry them about

A:B:Ps:115

12. Why does the Psalmist say to trust in the Lord (Ps. 115:9)?

- A. He is their shepherd
- B. He is their help and shield
- C. He is their rock and redeemer
- D. He is their savior and king

B:B:Ps:115

13. The Psalmist encourages all of the following to trust in the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 115:9-11)

- A. All you Israelites
- B. The house of Aaron
- C. The tribe of Judah
- D. You who fear him

C:B:Ps:115

14. The Psalmist lists all of the following as those whom the Lord will bless EXCEPT (Ps. 115:12)?

- A. His people Israel
- B. The house of Aaron
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. His chosen ones

D:B:Ps:115

15. What does the Psalmist want for you and your children (Ps. 115:14)?

- A. To walk in the ways of the Lord
- B. To prosper
- C. To flourish
- D. To be rescued

C:B:Ps:115

16. How does the Psalmist describe the Lord who blesses (Ps. 115:15)?

- A. The Rock and redeemer of his people
- B. The Maker of heaven and earth
- C. The one who keeps his covenant
- D. The Deliverer of the children of Abraham

B:B:Ps:115

17. What belong to the Lord (Ps. 115:16)?

- A. The highest heavens
- B. The heaven and earth
- C. The mountains and valleys
- D. The land and sea

A:B:Ps:115

18. What has the Lord given to mankind (Ps. 115:16)?

- A. The nations of the earth
- B. The earth
- C. The mountains and valleys
- D. The promised land

B:B:Ps:115

19. Who do not praise the Lord (Ps. 115:17)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Those who make idols
- C. The dead
- D. The unfaithful

C:B:Ps:115

20. What does the Psalmist call the place of the dead (Ps. 115:17)?

- A. The pit
- B. The place of unknowing
- C. The place of the wicked
- D. The place of silence

D:B:Ps:115

21. In contrast to the dead what is it the Psalmist says we do both now and forever (Ps. 115:18)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Worship the Lord
- C. Extol the Lord
- D. Sing to the Lord

C:B:Ps:115

22. How does the Psalmist end Psalm 115 (Ps. 115:18)?

- A. His love endures forever
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Sing to the Lord
- D. Shout to the Lord

B:B:Ps:115

Psalm 116

1. Why does the Psalmist love the Lord (Ps. 116:1)

- A. He led him to victory
- B. He heard his voice
- C. He delivered him
- D. He redeemed him

B:B:Ps:116

2. What did the Lord hear (Ps. 116:1)?

- A. The Psalmist's lament
- B. The Psalmist's plea for help
- C. The Psalmist's cry for mercy
- D. The Psalmist's song of praise

C:B:Ps:116

3. What did the Lord turn to the Psalmist (Ps. 116:2)?

- A. His face
- B. His eyes
- C. His mercy
- D. His ear

D:B:Ps:116

4. What will the Psalmist do as long as he lives (Ps. 116:2)?

- A. Sing to the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Call on the Lord
- D. Seek the Lord

C:B:Ps:116

5. What entangled the Psalmist (Ps. 116:3)?

- A. The snare of his enemy
- B. The cords of death
- C. The chains of the oppressor
- D. The ropes of distress

B:B:Ps:116

6. What came over the Psalmist (Ps. 116:3)?

- A. The anguish of the grave
- B. The fear of death
- C. The distress of the sword
- D. The anxiety of the foe

A:B:Ps:116

7. By what was the Psalmist overcome (Ps. 116:3)?

- A. Fear and anxiousness
- B. Distress and sorrow
- C. Loneliness and abandonment
- D. Pain and grief

B:B:Ps:116

8. What did the Psalmist call on the name of the Lord (Ps. 116:4)?

- A. Lord, deliver me
- B. Lord, be merciful to me
- C. Lord, save me
- D. Lord, lift me up

C:B:Ps:116

9. What is God full of (Ps. 116:5)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Love
- C. Justice
- D. Compassion

D:B:Ps:116

10. What does the Psalmist say the Lord is (Ps. 116:5)?

- A. Wise and faithful
- B. Loving and kind
- C. Gracious and righteous
- D. Just and fair

C:B:Ps:116

11. Who does the Lord protect (Ps. 116:6)?

- A. The poor
- B. The unwary
- C. The needy
- D. The fatherless

B:B:Ps:116

12. When did the Lord save the Psalmist (Ps. 116:6)?

- A. When he was brought low
- B. When he was surrounded by his foes
- C. When his enemy attacked
- D. When the wicked plotted against him

A:B:Ps:116

13. Because the Lord has been good to the Psalmist what does he encourage his soul to do (Ps. 116:7)?

- A. Sing to the Lord
- B. Return to its rest
- C. Trust in the Lord
- D. Praise the Lord

B:B:Ps:116

14. Why does the Psalmist encourage his soul to return to its rest (Ps. 116:7)?

- A. For the Lord has been good
- B. For the Lord is faithful
- C. For the Lord has delivered
- D. For the Lord's love endures forever

A:B:Ps:116

15. From what has the Lord delivered the Psalmist (Ps. 116:8)?

- A. Sickness
- B. Death
- C. The hand of the enemy
- D. The plots of the foes

B:B:Ps:116

16. From what has the Lord delivered the Psalmist's feet (Ps. 116:8)?

- A. From the snare
- B. From falling
- C. From stumbling
- D. From the way of the wicked

C:B:Ps:116

17. What has the Lord delivered the Psalmist's eyes from (Ps. 116:8)?

- A. Grief
- B. Sorrow
- C. Evil
- D. Tears

D:B:Ps:116

18. Why does the Psalmist acknowledge the Lord's deliverance from death (Ps. 116:9)?

- A. That he may draw near to the Lord
- B. That he may enter the sanctuary
- C. That he may walk before the Lord
- D. That he may stand before the Lord

C:B:Ps:116

19. Where does the Psalmist want to walk before the Lord (Ps. 116:9)?

- A. In the sanctuary
- B. In the land of the living
- C. On Mount Zion
- D. Before his throne

B:B:Ps:116

20. What did the Psalmist say when he trusted in the Lord (Ps. 116:10)?

- A. I am greatly afflicted
- B. I am poor and needy
- C. Save me, O Lord
- D. Deliver me from the hand of my enemy

A:B:Ps:116

21. What did the Psalmist manifest when he said he was greatly afflicted (Ps. 116:10)?

- A. His dependence on the Lord
- B. He trusted in the Lord
- C. He was needy
- D. He sought the Lord

B:B:Ps:116

22. What did the Psalmist say in alarm (Ps. 116:11)?

- A. All have followed their own hearts
- B. Everyone has turned away
- C. Everyone is a liar
- D. No one is righteous

C:B:Ps:116

23. What will the Psalmist lift up (Ps. 116:13)?

- A. His hands
- B. The walls of Zion
- C. The crown of deliverance
- D. The cup of salvation

D:B:Ps:116

24. What will the Psalmist do as he lifts up the cup of salvation (Ps. 116:13)?

- A. Offer up a thank offering to the Lord
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Call on the name of the Lord
- D. Praise the Lord

C:B:Ps:116

25. What will the Psalmist fulfill to the Lord (Ps. 116:14)?

- A. His prayers
- B. His vows
- C. His covenant
- D. His promise

B:B:Ps:116

26. Where will the Psalmist fulfill his vows to the Lord (Ps. 116:14)?

- A. In the presence of all his people
- B. In the great assembly
- C. On Zion
- D. In the midst of the righteous

A:B:Ps:116

27. What is precious in the sight of the Lord (Ps. 116:15)?

- A. The poor and needy receiving grace
- B. The death of his faithful servants
- C. The deliverance of the righteous
- D. The victory of his chosen ones

B:B:Ps:116

28. How does the Psalmist see himself (Ps. 116:16)?

- A. The child of the Lord
- B. The priest of the Most High
- C. The servant of the Lord
- D. The one chosen of the Lord

C:B:Ps:116

29. Who served the Lord before the Psalmist (Ps. 116:16)?

- A. His father
- B. His ancestors
- C. His people
- D. His mother

D:B:Ps:116

30. From what has the Lord freed the Psalmist (Ps. 116:16)?

- A. His distress
- B. His bitterness
- C. His chains
- D. His prison

C:B:Ps:116

31. What will the Psalmist sacrifice to the Lord (Ps. 116:17)?

- A. A burnt offering
- B. A thank offering
- C. A purification offering
- D. A sin offering

B:B:Ps:116

32. What will the Psalm do as he offers a thank offering (Ps. 116:17)?

- A. Call on the name of the Lord
- B. Praise the name of the Lord
- C. Sing to the Lord
- D. Make a joyful shout to the Lord

A:B:Ps:116

33. Where will the Psalmist fulfill his vows (Ps. 116:19)?

- A. Before his heavenly throne
- B. In the courts of the house of the Lord
- C. On Zion, the mountain of his holiness
- D. In the sanctuary of the Lord

B:B:Ps:116

34. Where will the Psalmist fulfill his vows (Ps. 116:19)?

- A. Before his heavenly throne
- B. On Zion, the mountain of his holiness
- C. In the midst of Jerusalem
- D. In the sanctuary of the Lord

C:B:Ps:116

35. How do Psalms 115, 116, and 117 all end (Ps. 116)?

- A. Give thanks to the Lord
- B. Amen and Amen
- C. His love endures forever
- D. Praise the Lord

D:B:Ps:116

Psalm 117

1. Who does the Psalmist tell to praise the Lord (Ps. 117:1)?

- A. All you chosen ones
- B. All you nations
- C. All the sons of Jacob
- D. All the earth

B:B:Ps:117

2. What does the Psalmist tell all you peoples to do (Ps. 117:1)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Rejoice and be glad
- C. Extol him
- D. Fear the Lord

C:B:Ps:117

3. Why does the Psalmist tell all his people to extol the Lord (Ps. 117:2)?

- A. For he has redeemed us
- B. For he is our Rock
- C. For he is our shield
- D. For great is his love

D:B:Ps:117

4. Why does the Psalmist tell all his people to extol the Lord (Ps. 117:2)?

- A. For he has redeemed us from the enemy
- B. For he is our Rock of Ages
- C. For the faithfulness of the Lord endures
- D. For he is our shield and our protector

C:B:Ps:117

5. How do Psalms 115, 116, and 117 all end (Ps. 117)?

- A. Give thanks to the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Amen and Amen
- D. His love endures forever

B:B:Ps:117

Psalm 118

1. Why does the Psalmist say we should give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 118:1)?

- A. Because he has delivered us
- B. Because he has saved us
- C. Because he is good
- D. Because he is just

C:B:Ps:118

2. What endures forever (Ps. 118:1)?

- A. His righteousness
- B. His justice
- C. His goodness
- D. His love

D:B:Ps:118

3. What does the Psalmist tell Israel to say (Ps. 118:2-4)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. The Lord reigns
- C. His love endures forever
- D. Ascribe to the Lord glory and strength

C:B:Ps:118

4. The Psalmist tells all of the following to say his love endures EXCEPT (Ps. 118:2-4)?

- A. The house of Aaron
- B. The tribe of Judah
- C. Israel
- D. Those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:118

5. What happened to the Psalmist when he cried to the Lord (Ps. 118:5)?

- A. He was brought into a spacious place
- B. He found rest to his soul
- C. God delivered him from the hand of his enemy
- D. God redeemed him

A:B:Ps:118

6. What is the Psalmist's response realizing the Lord is with him (Ps. 118:6)?

- A. He will no longer be in distress
- B. He will not be afraid
- C. He will rest in peace
- D. He will trust in the Lord

B:B:Ps:118

7. What does the Psalmist ask rhetorically realizing the Lord is with him (Ps. 118:6)?

- A. Will the Lord not deliver me?
- B. Who is like the Lord?
- C. What can mere mortals do to me?

D. Who can stand against the Lord?

C:B:Ps:118

8. Who does the Psalmist look in triumph because the Lord is with him (Ps. 118:7)?

- A. His foes
- B. The wicked
- C. Evildoers
- D. His enemies

D:B:Ps:118

9. What does the Psalmist call the Lord realizing the Lord is with him (Ps. 118:7)?

- A. My Rock
- B. My Savior
- C. My helper
- D. My shepherd

C:B:Ps:118

10. What is better than trusting in humans (Ps. 118:8)?

- A. To trust in the Lord
- B. To take refuge in the Lord
- C. To seek the Lord's face
- D. To pursue righteousness

B:B:Ps:118

11. What is taking refuge in the Lord better than (Ps. 118:8)?

- A. Trusting in humans
- B. Pursuing fame and wealth
- C. Trusting in your own strength
- D. Trusting in idols

A:B:Ps:118

12. What is taking refuge in the Lord better than (Ps. 118:9)?

- A. Pursuing fame and wealth
- B. Trusting in princes
- C. Trusting in your own strength
- D. Trusting in idols

B:B:Ps:118

13. Who surrounded the Psalmist (Ps. 118:10)?

- A. The Lord
- B. His enemies
- C. All the nations
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:118

14. What did the Psalmist do in the name of the Lord to the nations surrounding him (Ps. 118:10)?

- A. He ruled over them with justice
- B. He chased them down

- C. He plundered them
- D. He cut them down

D:B:Ps:118

15. Like what did the nations swarm around the Psalmist (Ps. 118:12)?

- A. Like jackals
- B. Like bulls of Bashan
- C. Like bees
- D. Like locusts

C:B:Ps:118

16. How were the nations consumed (Ps. 118:12)?

- A. As quickly as a lightning strike
- B. As quickly as burning thorns
- C. As quickly as a lamb in a feast
- D. As quickly as water in the desert

B:B:Ps:118

17. What did the Psalmist do in the name of the Lord (Ps. 118:12)?

- A. He cut down the nations
- B. He pursued his enemies
- C. He lifted his head
- D. He triumphed over the wicked

A:B:Ps:118

18. What happened when the Psalmist was pushed back (Ps. 118:13)?

- A. The Lord rescued him
- B. The Lord helped him
- C. The Lord delivered him
- D. The Lord strengthened him

B:B:Ps:118

19. What has the Lord become for the Psalmist (Ps. 118:14)?

- A. His Redeemer
- B. His shepherd
- C. His salvation
- D. His Rock

C:B:Ps:118

20. What does the Psalmist say the Lord is to him (Ps. 118:14)?

- A. His Rock and Redeemer
- B. His shepherd and king
- C. His wisdom and truth
- D. His strength and defense

D:B:Ps:118

21. Where are shouts of joy and victory (Ps. 118:15)?

- A. In the great congregation
- B. In the sanctuary
- C. In the tents of the righteous

D. In the gates of the city

C:B:Ps:118

22. What has done mighty things (Ps. 118:16)

- A. The Lord's command
- B. The Lord's right hand
- C. The Lord's outstretched arm
- D. The sword of the Lord

B:B:Ps:118

23. What will the Psalmist proclaim (Ps. 118:17)?

- A. What the Lord has done
- B. The glory of the Lord
- C. The praise of the Lord
- D. How the Lord defeated his enemies

A:B:Ps:118

24. What had the Lord done to the Psalmist (Ps. 118:18)?

- A. Delivered him from the hand of his enemy
- B. Chastened him severely
- C. Rebuked him in his sanctuary
- D. Disciplined him in righteousness

B:B:Ps:118

25. What had the Lord not given the Psalmist over to (Ps. 118:18)?

- A. An evildoer
- B. The pit
- C. Death
- D. His enemy

C:B:Ps:118

26. What does the Psalmist ask God to open (Ps. 118:19)?

- A. The book of life
- B. The sanctuary of his holiness
- C. The way of blameless
- D. The gates of the righteous

D:B:Ps:118

27. What will the Psalmist do when he enters the gates of the righteous (Ps. 118:19)?

- A. He will shout and sing to the Lord
- B. He will raise his hands to the Lord
- C. He will give thanks to the Lord
- D. He will praise the Lord

C:B:Ps:118

28. Who may enter the gate of the Lord (Ps. 118:20)?

- A. The blameless
- B. The righteous
- C. The upright

D. The innocent

B:B:Ps:118

29. Why will the Psalmist give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 118:21)?

- A. For he answered him
- B. For he delivered him
- C. For he rescued him
- D. For he saved him

A:B:Ps:118

30. What has the Lord become for the Psalmist (Ps. 118:21)?

- A. His Rock
- B. His salvation
- C. His redeemer
- D. His shepherd

B:B:Ps:118

31. What has the stone the builders rejected become (Ps. 118:22)?

- A. The Rock of Ages
- B. The mountain of the Lord
- C. The cornerstone
- D. The capstone

C:B:Ps:118

32. Who rejected the stone that became the cornerstone (Ps. 118:22)?

- A. The foes
- B. The kings of the earth
- C. The people of Israel
- D. The builders

D:B:Ps:118

33. What is what the Lord has done in our eyes (Ps. 118:23)?

- A. Glorious
- B. Awesome
- C. Marvelous
- D. Just and fair

C:B:Ps:118

34. What is marvelous in our eyes (Ps. 118:23)?

- A. The deliverance of the Lord
- B. What the Lord has done
- C. The mighty works of the Lord
- D. The victory over the enemy

B:B:Ps:118

35. What is the Psalmist's response to what the Lord has done this day (Ps. 118:24)?

- A. To rejoice and be glad
- B. To lift his hands
- C. To shout to the Lord

D. To praise the Lord

A:B:Ps:118

36. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord to grant him (Ps. 118:25)?

- A. Victory
- B. Success
- C. Triumph
- D. The defeat of his enemies

B:B:Ps:118

37. Who does the Psalmist say is blessed (Ps. 118:26)?

- A. The one finding the Lord's favor
- B. The one who the Lord delivers from all his trouble
- C. The one who comes in the name of the Lord
- D. Those who fear the Lord

C:B:Ps:118

38. From where does the Psalmist bless his audience (Ps. 118:26)?

- A. From Zion
- B. From the Lord's holy hill
- C. From the sanctuary
- D. From the house of the Lord

D:B:Ps:118

39. What has the Lord done on us (Ps. 118:27)?

- A. Lifted his hands over us
- B. Pouring out his anointing on us
- C. Made his light to shine on us
- D. Come down with blessing on us

C:B:Ps:118

40. What does the Psalmist call on his audience to join (Ps. 118:27)?

- A. The multitude
- B. The festal procession
- C. The ascent of the throng
- D. The great congregation

B:B:Ps:118

41. Where does the Psalmist say the festal procession goes up to (Ps. 118:27)?

- A. The horns of the altar
- B. Great assembly
- C. The most holy place
- D. The mountain of the Lord

A:B:Ps:118

42. What does the Psalmist have taken in hand as one joins the festal procession (Ps. 118:27)?

- A. Olive branches
- B. Boughs
- C. Crowns of gold

D. Purple robes

B:B:Ps:118

43. What does the Psalmist say he will do for God (Ps. 118:28)?

- A. Offer a thank offering
- B. Give him glory
- C. Praise him
- D. Shout aloud before him

C:B:Ps:118

44. What does the Psalmist say he will do for God (Ps. 118:28)?

- A. Offer a thank offering
- B. Give him glory
- C. Shout aloud before him
- D. Exalt him

D:B:Ps:118

45. What should one do because the Lord is good (Ps. 118:29)?

- A. Lift one's hands to heaven
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Give thanks to the Lord
- D. Praise his holy name

C:B:Ps:118

46. Why should one give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 118:29)?

- A. For he is the God of gods
- B. For he is good
- C. For his great salvation
- D. For he alone is holy

B:B:Ps:118

47. What endures forever (Ps. 118:29)?

- A. God's love
- B. God's faithfulness
- C. God's righteousness
- D. God's glory

A:B:Ps:118

Psalm 119

1. Who is blessed (Ps. 119:1)?

- A. Those whose ways are upright
- B. Those who are chosen by the Lord
- C. Those whose ways are blameless
- D. Those whose ways are righteous

C:B:Ps:119

2. Who is blessed (Ps. 119:1)?

- A. Those who walk in the light of the decrees of the Lord
- B. Those who honor the decrees of the Lord
- C. Those who walk in the ways of the righteous
- D. Those who walk according to the law of the Lord

D:B:Ps:119

3. Who is blessed (Ps. 119:1)?

- A. Those who keep the Lord's statutes
- B. Those who keep their way pure
- C. Those who keep the commands of the Lord
- D. Those who follow the precepts of the Lord

A:B:Ps:119

4. Who is blessed (Ps. 119:1)?

- A. Those who keep the precepts of the Lord
- B. Those who seek the Lord with all their heart
- C. Those who seek the face of the Lord
- D. Those who walk in the ways of the righteous

B:B:Ps:119

5. What do the blessed follow (Ps. 119:3)?

- A. The Lord's commands
- B. The Lord's precepts
- C. The Lord's ways
- D. The Lord's decrees

C:B:Ps:119

6. What are to be fully obeyed (Ps. 119:4)?

- A. The commands of the Lord
- B. The statutes the Lord has proclaimed
- C. The decrees the Lord has ordered
- D. The precepts the Lord has laid down

D:B:Ps:119

7. What does the Psalmist wish his ways were steadfast in (Ps. 119:5)?

- A. Hearing the commands of the Lord
- B. Following the Lord's precepts
- C. Obeying the Lord's decrees
- D. Walking in the Lord's ways

C:B:Ps:119

8. When would the Psalmist not be put to shame (Ps. 119:6)?

- A. When I keep the Lord's decrees
- B. When I consider all God's commands
- C. When I follow the ways of the Lord
- D. When I listen to the precepts of the Lord

B:B:Ps:119

9. What will not happen when the Psalmist considers all the Lord's commands (Ps. 119:6)?

- A. He will not be put to shame
- B. He will be blessed
- C. He will not miss the way
- D. He will not fall in darkness

A:B:Ps:119

10. With what will the Psalmist praise the Lord as he learns his righteous laws (Ps. 119:7)?

- A. A righteous heart
- B. An upright heart
- C. A blameless heart
- D. A true tongue

B:B:Ps:119

11. When will the Psalmist praise the Lord with an upright heart (Ps. 119:7)?

- A. As he follows the precepts of the Lord
- B. As he walks in the ways of his decrees
- C. As he learns his righteous laws
- D. As he does what the law commands

C:B:Ps:119

12. What is the Psalmist committed to obey (Ps. 119:8)?

- A. The Lord's law
- B. The Lord's commands
- C. The precepts of the Lord
- D. The Lord's decrees

D:B:Ps:119

13. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to do (Ps. 119:8)?

- A. Look on him with disdain
- B. Abandon him
- C. Utterly forsake him
- D. Turn away from him

C:B:Ps:119

14. How does a young person stay on the path of purity (Ps. 119:9)?

- A. By walking in the way of righteousness
- B. By living according to God's word
- C. By following the decrees of the Lord
- D. By obeying the statutes of the Lord

B:B:Ps:119

15. From what does the Psalmist not want to stray (Ps. 119:10)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's law
- C. God's statutes
- D. God's word

A:B:Ps:119

16. What has the Psalmist hidden in his heart (Ps. 119:11)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. God's word
- C. God's statutes
- D. God's law

B:B:Ps:119

17. Why has the Psalmist hidden God's word in his heart (Ps. 119:11)?

- A. So he will be upright
- B. So he will be blameless before the Lord
- C. So he will not sin against God
- D. So he will walk in the ways of the Lord

C:B:Ps:119

18. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to teach him (Ps. 119:12)?

- A. His word
- B. His commands
- C. His statutes
- D. His decrees

D:B:Ps:119

19. What does the Psalmist recount with his lips (Ps. 119:13)?

- A. All the commands the Lord has ordered
- B. All the precepts the Lord has taught him
- C. All the laws that come from God's mouth
- D. All the decrees the Lord has given

C:B:Ps:119

20. In what does the Psalmist rejoice (Ps. 119:14)?

- A. The love of the Lord
- B. Following God's statutes
- C. Walking in God's ways
- D. The fear of the Lord

B:B:Ps:119

21. On what does the Psalmist meditate (Ps. 119:15)?

- A. The Lord's precepts
- B. The Lord's commands
- C. The Lord's decrees
- D. The Lord's covenant

A:B:Ps:119

22. What does the Psalmist consider (Ps. 119:15)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. The Lord's ways
- C. The Lord's commands
- D. The Lord's statutes

B:B:Ps:119

23. What does the Psalmist not neglect (Ps. 119:16)?

- A. God's ways
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's word
- D. God's commands

C:B:Ps:119

24. In what does the Psalmist delight (Ps. 119:16)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's law
- D. God's word

B:B:Ps:119

25. Why does the Psalmist ask the Lord to be good to his servant (Ps. 119:17)?

- A. So that he may obey his word
- B. So that he may keep his commandments
- C. So that he may praise his statutes
- D. So that he may heed his decrees

A:B:Ps:119

26. What does the Psalmist call on God to open his eyes so he may see (Ps. 119:18)?

- A. The benefits of God's commands
- B. Wonderful things in God's law
- C. Amazing truths of God's word
- D. Awesome decrees of the Lord

B:B:Ps:119

27. How does the Psalmist see himself on the earth (Ps. 119:19)?

- A. As a pilgrim
- B. As poor and needy
- C. As a stranger
- D. As a servant of the Lord

C:B:Ps:119

28. What does the Psalmist ask God not to hide from him (Ps. 119:19)?

- A. His face
- B. His law
- C. His salvation
- D. His commands

D:B:Ps:119

29. With what is the Psalmist's soul consumed with at all times (Ps. 119:20)?

- A. Seeking God's face
- B. Obeying the Lord's decrees
- C. Longing for God's law
- D. Seeking the Lord's commands

C:B:Ps:119

30. Who does the Lord rebuke (Ps. 119:21)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The arrogant
- C. The wicked
- D. Those who worship other gods

B:B:Ps:119

31. Who does the Lord rebuke (Ps. 119:21)?

- A. Those who stray from his commands
- B. Those who violate his law
- C. The wicked who break his decrees
- D. Those who worship other gods

A:B:Ps:119

32. What does the Psalmist ask God to do because he keeps his statutes (Ps. 119:22)?

- A. Save him from the arrows of evildoers
- B. Remove him from the scorn of the arrogant
- C. Deliver him from the hand of the wicked
- D. Give him the inheritance of the land

B:B:Ps:119

33. On what basis does the Psalmist ask God to remove him from the contempt of the arrogant (Ps. 119:22)?

- A. Because he is faithful to the Lord's decrees
- B. Because he does not break the law
- C. Because he keeps God's statutes
- D. Because he follows the ways of the Lord

C:B:Ps:119

34. What do the rulers sitting together do to the Psalmist (Ps. 119:23)?

- A. Plot against him
- B. Surround him
- C. Shoot their arrows against him
- D. Slander him

D:B:Ps:119

35. On what will the Psalmist as God's servant do when the rulers slander him (Ps. 119:23)?

- A. Speak of the Lord's statutes
- B. Proclaim the law of the Lord
- C. Meditate on God's decrees

- D. Obey the Lord's commands

C:B:Ps:119

36. What are the Psalmist's delight (Ps. 119:24)?

- A. The Lord's decrees
- B. The Lord's statutes
- C. The law of the Lord
- D. The precepts of the Lord

B:B:Ps:119

37. What are the Lord's statutes for the Psalmist (Ps. 119:24)?

- A. His counselors
- B. His companions
- C. His guides
- D. His friends

A:B:Ps:119

38. Where is the Psalmist laid (Ps. 119:25)?

- A. Before the Lord
- B. In the dust
- C. In the pit
- D. On beds of ease

B:B:Ps:119

39. What does the Psalmist ask to be taught (Ps. 119:26)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's commands
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's statutes

C:B:Ps:119

40. What does the Psalmist ask to be caused to understand (Ps. 119:27)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's commands
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's precepts

D:B:Ps:119

41. What does the Psalmist want to meditate on (Ps. 119:27)?

- A. The Lord's face
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. God's wonderful deeds
- D. God's deliverance of old

C:B:Ps:119

42. With what is the Psalmist's soul weary (Ps. 119:28)?

- A. Grief
- B. Sorrow
- C. Anxiety
- D. Trouble

B:B:Ps:119

43. What does the Psalmist want the word of God to do for him (Ps. 119:28)?

- A. Strengthen him
- B. Protect him
- C. Defend him
- D. Give him life

A:B:Ps:119

44. What does the Psalmist ask God to keep him from (Ps. 119:29)?

- A. An arrogant heart
- B. Deceitful ways
- C. The way of the wicked
- D. Unfaithfulness

B:B:Ps:119

45. The Psalmist asks God to be gracious and to teach him _____ (Ps. 119:29)

- A. His statutes
- B. His commands
- C. His laws
- D. His precepts

C:B:Ps:119

46. What does the Psalmist do to the Lord's statutes (Ps. 119:31)?

- A. Seeks
- B. Obeys
- C. Meditates on
- D. Hold fast

D:B:Ps:119

47. What does the Psalmist ask God not to happen to him (Ps. 119:31)?

- A. Be forsaken
- B. Be slandered
- C. Be put to shame
- D. Be abandoned

C:B:Ps:119

48. What way has the Psalmist chosen (Ps. 119:30)?

- A. Blamelessness
- B. Faithfulness
- C. Righteousness
- D. Uprightness

B:B:Ps:119

49. On what has the Psalmist set his heart (Ps. 119:30)?

- A. On God's laws
- B. On God's precepts
- C. On God's statutes
- D. On God's commands

A:B:Ps:119

50. What does the Psalmist do in the path of God's commands (Ps. 119:32)?

- A. Walk
- B. Run
- C. Meditate
- D. Pray

B:B:Ps:119

51. What has the Lord done for the Psalmist running in the path of his commands (Ps. 119:32)?

- A. Given him insight
- B. Taught him his laws
- C. Broadened his understanding
- D. Strengthened his heart

C:B:Ps:119

52. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to teach him (Ps. 119:33)?

- A. The way of the righteous
- B. The law of the Lord
- C. The statutes of the Lord
- D. The way of his decrees

D:B:Ps:119

53. Why does the Psalmist ask the Lord to teach him the way of his decrees (Ps. 119:33)?

- A. That he may find success
- B. That the Lord may bless him
- C. That he may follow it to the end
- D. That he may be found faithful

C:B:Ps:119

54. For what reason does the Psalmist ask to be given understanding (Ps. 119:34)?

- A. That he may be found faithful
- B. That he may keep the Lord's law
- C. That he may walk in the fear of the Lord
- D. That he may observe the Lord's commands

B:B:Ps:119

55. What does the Psalmist want to do with all his heart (Ps. 119:34)?

- A. Obey the law
- B. Follow the statutes
- C. Keep the commands
- D. Observe God's ways

A:B:Ps:119

56. Where does the Psalmist ask to be directed (Ps. 119:35)?

- A. In the way of the righteous
- B. In the path of the Lord's commands
- C. In the way of the law
- D. To the throne of the Lord

B:B:Ps:119

57. What does the Psalmist find in the path of God's commands (Ps. 119:35)?

- A. Joy
- B. Guidance
- C. Delight
- D. Long life

C:B:Ps:119

58. Toward what does the Psalmist ask God to turn his heart (Ps. 119:36)?

- A. To his commands
- B. To his decrees
- C. To his precepts
- D. To his statutes

D:B:Ps:119

59. Toward what does the Psalmist ask God to not turn his heart (Ps. 119:36)?

- A. To pride and arrogance
- B. To violence
- C. To selfish gain
- D. To idols

C:B:Ps:119

60. What does the Psalmist ask God to turn his eyes away from (Ps. 119:37)?

- A. That which is vile
- B. Worthless things
- C. Shameful things
- D. The works of the wicked

B:B:Ps:119

61. What does the Psalmist ask God to do so that he will be feared (Ps. 119:38)?

- A. Fulfill his promise
- B. Teach his laws
- C. Judge the wicked
- D. Deliver his servants

A:B:Ps:119

62. Why does the Psalmist want God to fulfill his promise (Ps. 119:38)?

- A. So that he will be faithful
- B. So that he will be feared
- C. So that he will be honored
- D. So that he will be true

B:B:Ps:119

63. What does the Psalmist ask God to take away (Ps. 119:39)?

- A. The deeds of violence
- B. The slander of his enemies
- C. The disgrace he dreads
- D. The shame he despises

C:B:Ps:119

64. For what does the Psalmist long (Ps. 119:40)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's commands
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's precepts

D:B:Ps:119

65. What does the Psalmist ask God to do in his righteousness (Ps. 119:40)?

- A. Fulfill his promises
- B. Show his glory
- C. Preserve his life
- D. Defeat his enemy

C:B:Ps:119

66. What does the Psalmist want to come to him (Ps. 119:41)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's unfailing love
- C. God's great compassion
- D. God's deliverance

B:B:Ps:119

67. What does the Psalmist want to come to him according to God's promise (Ps. 119:41)?

- A. God's salvation
- B. God's commands
- C. God's great compassion
- D. God's deliverance

A:B:Ps:119

68. Who does the Psalmist want to answer (Ps. 119:42)?

- A. Anyone who breaks the law
- B. Anyone who taunts him
- C. Those who slander him
- D. Anyone who plots against him

B:B:Ps:119

69. In what does the Psalmist trust (Ps. 119:42)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's salvation
- C. God's word
- D. God's law

C:B:Ps:119

70. In what has the Psalmist put his hope (Ps. 119:43)?

- A. In the Lord's salvation
- B. In God's word
- C. In the Lord's precepts
- D. In God's laws

D:B:Ps:119

71. What does the Psalmist not want to be taken from his mouth (Ps. 119:43)?

- A. God's commands
- B. The praise of the Lord
- C. God's word of truth
- D. The precepts of the Lord

C:B:Ps:119

72. What will the Psalmist always obey (Ps. 119:44)?

- A. God's decrees
- B. God's law
- C. God's commands
- D. God's precepts

B:B:Ps:119

73. What will the Psalmist walk about in (Ps. 119:45)?

- A. Freedom
- B. Peace
- C. Hope
- D. Obedience to God's word

A:B:Ps:119

74. Why will the Psalmist walk about in freedom (Ps. 119:45)?

- A. For he has not stumbled in the way
- B. For he has sought out God's precepts
- C. For he has obeyed the commands of the Lord
- D. For he has love God's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

75. Before whom will the Psalmist speak of God's statutes (Ps. 119:46)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. The faithful
- C. Kings
- D. God's chosen ones

C:B:Ps:119

76. What does the Psalmist delight in (Ps. 119:47)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's laws
- D. God's commands

D:B:Ps:119

77. On what does the Psalmist meditate (Ps. 119:48)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's laws
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's commands

C:B:Ps:119

78. For what does the Psalmist reach out for (Ps. 119:48)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's commands
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's word

B:B:Ps:119

79. What has God given to his servant (Ps. 119:49)?

- A. Hope
- B. Salvation
- C. His word
- D. His statutes

A:B:Ps:119

80. What preserves the Psalmist's life (Ps. 119:50)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's promise
- C. God's covenant
- D. God's word

B:B:Ps:119

81. What do the arrogant do (Ps. 119:51)?

- A. Slander the Psalmist
- B. Dig a pit for the Psalmist to fall into
- C. Mock the Psalmist unmercifully
- D. Plot against the Psalmist

C:B:Ps:119

82. From what does the Psalmist not turn (Ps. 119:51)?

- A. God's commands
- B. The way of the righteous
- C. The Lord's statutes
- D. God's law

D:B:Ps:119

83. What does the Psalmist remember (Ps. 119:52)?

- A. The promises of old
- B. The salvation of the Lord
- C. God's ancient laws
- D. What God commanded the fathers

C:B:Ps:119

84. What does the Psalmist find in God's ancient laws (Ps. 119:52)?

- A. Hope
- B. Comfort
- C. Salvation
- D. Security

B:B:Ps:119

85. What have the wicked done (Ps. 119:53)?

- A. Forsaken God's law

- B. Been unfaithful
- C. Mocked God's promises
- D. Turned away from God's statutes

A:B:Ps:119

86. What grips the Psalmist because the wicked have forsaken God's law (Ps. 119:53)?

- A. Anger
- B. Indignation
- C. Sadness
- D. Wrath

B:B:Ps:119

87. What are God's decrees for the Psalmist (Ps. 119:54)?

- A. His delight
- B. His meditation all day long
- C. The theme of his song
- D. The joy of his life

C:B:Ps:119

88. What does the Psalmist remember in the night (Ps. 119:55)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's ancient deeds
- C. God's covenant
- D. God's name

D:B:Ps:119

89. What has been the Psalmist's practice (Ps. 119:56)?

- A. He meditates on the law
- B. He keeps the decrees of the Lord
- C. He obeys God's precepts
- D. He walks in the way of the righteous

C:B:Ps:119

90. What had the Psalmist promised to do (Ps. 119:57)?

- A. Proclaim the Lord's decrees
- B. Obey the Lord's words
- C. Keep on the path of the righteous
- D. Come to Zion with offerings

B:B:Ps:119

91. What has the Psalmist sought with all his heart (Ps. 119:58)?

- A. The Lord's face
- B. The law of the Lord
- C. The way of the Lord
- D. To be blameless

A:B:Ps:119

92. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do according to his promise (Ps. 119:58)?

- A. Teach him his law
- B. Be gracious to him
- C. Show him his unfailing love
- D. Turn his heart toward his statutes

B:B:Ps:119

93. Having considered his ways what did the Psalmist do (Ps. 119:59)?

- A. Sought the Lord's blessing
- B. Meditated on the Lord's precepts
- C. Turned his steps to God's statutes
- D. Turned away from evil

C:B:Ps:119

94. What does the Psalmist hasten and not delay (Ps. 119:60)?

- A. To follow the ways of the Lord
- B. To come into the courts of the Lord
- C. To learn God's law
- D. To obey God's commands

D:B:Ps:119

95. What does the Psalmist say he will not forget God's law even if the do _____ (Ps. 119:61)

- A. Slander him
- B. Put him a pit
- C. Bind him with ropes
- D. Put him into a prison

C:B:Ps:119

96. When will the Psalmist rise to give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 119:62)?

- A. In the morning
- B. At midnight
- C. At sunrise
- D. At noon

B:B:Ps:119

97. Who is the Psalmist a friend to (Ps. 119:63)?

- A. All who fear the Lord
- B. All who walk in God's ways
- C. All who proclaim God's precepts
- D. All who pursue God's law

A:B:Ps:119

98. Who is the Psalmist a friend to (Ps. 119:63)?

- A. All who walk in God's ways
- B. All who follow God's precepts
- C. All who proclaim God's precepts
- D. All who pursue God's law

B:B:Ps:119

99. With what is the earth filled (Ps. 119:64)?

- A. The Lord's righteousness
- B. The Lord's law
- C. The Lord's love
- D. The Lord's justice

C:B:Ps:119

100. What does the Psalmist ask God teach him (Ps. 119:64)?

- A. His law
- B. His precepts
- C. His commands
- D. His decrees

D:B:Ps:119

101. What does the Psalmist ask God to do for his servant (Ps. 119:65)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Teach him
- C. Good
- D. Forgive

C:B:Ps:119

102. What does the Psalmist ask God to teach him (Ps. 119:66)?

- A. Kindness and compassion
- B. Knowledge and good judgment
- C. Wisdom and discernment
- D. Justice and righteousness

B:B:Ps:119

103. What does the Psalmist trust (Ps. 119:66)?

- A. The Lord's commands
- B. The Lord's precepts
- C. The Lord's decrees
- D. The Lord's law

A:B:Ps:119

104. When did the Psalmist go astray (Ps. 119:67)?

- A. When he pursued the wicked
- B. When he was afflicted
- C. When he was in distress
- D. When he turned away from the law

B:B:Ps:119

105. What does the Psalmist ask God to teach him (Ps. 119:68)?

- A. His commands
- B. His precepts
- C. His decrees
- D. His law

C:B:Ps:119

106. Who smeared the Psalmist with lies (Ps. 119:69)?

- A. The wicked

- B. Those who turn away from God's commands
- C. The unfaithful
- D. The arrogant

D:B:Ps:119

107. What does the Psalmist keep with all his heart (Ps. 119:69)?

- A. God's decrees
- B. God's commands
- C. God's precepts
- D. God's law

C:B:Ps:119

108. How does the Psalmist describe the hearts of the arrogant (Ps. 119:70)?

- A. Unmerciful and cruel
- B. Callous and unfeeling
- C. Wicked and unfaithful
- D. Treacherous and deceitful

B:B:Ps:119

109. In what does the Psalmist delight (Ps. 119:70)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's word
- C. God's commands
- D. God's precepts

A:B:Ps:119

110. What does the Psalmist say was good for him (Ps. 119:71)?

- A. To be rebuked by the Lord
- B. To be afflicted
- C. To be in distress
- D. To be surrounded by those who fear the Lord

B:B:Ps:119

111. What did the Psalmist learn because he was afflicted (Ps. 119:71)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's laws
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's commands

C:B:Ps:119

112. What does the Psalmist say the law is more precious than (Ps. 119:72)?

- A. Rubies and ivory
- B. Jewels and gems
- C. A crown of gold
- D. A thousand pieces of silver and gold

D:B:Ps:119

113. What does the Psalmist say made him (Ps. 119:73)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's command

- C. God's hands
- D. God's breath

C:B:Ps:119

114. In what has the Psalmist put his hope (Ps. 119:74)?

- A. In God's law
- B. In God's word
- C. In God's commands
- D. In God's precepts

B:B:Ps:119

115. What does the Psalmist say will cause those who fear God to rejoice (Ps. 119:74)?

- A. Seeing the Psalmist
- B. Keeping the law
- C. Learning God's precepts
- D. Observing the Lord's commands

A:B:Ps:119

116. What does the Psalmist say he knows that the Lord's law is (Ps. 119:75)?

- A. Just
- B. Righteous
- C. Wise
- D. True

B:B:Ps:119

117. What does the Psalmist know God has done in faithfulness (Ps. 119:75)?

- A. Blessed him
- B. Delivered him
- C. Afflicted him
- D. Disciplined him

C:B:Ps:119

118. What does the Psalmist want to be his comfort (Ps. 119:76)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's commands
- C. God's compassion
- D. God's unfailing love

D:B:Ps:119

119. What does the Psalmist want to come to him so he can live (Ps. 119:77)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's commands
- C. God's compassion
- D. God's unfailing love

C:B:Ps:119

120. What is the Psalmist's delight (Ps. 119:77)?

- A. God's unfailing love
- B. God's law

- C. God's precepts
- D. God's salvation

B:B:Ps:119

121. What have the arrogant done against the Psalmist (Ps. 119:78)?

- A. Wronging him without a cause
- B. Slandered him in the great congregation
- C. Plotted against him
- D. Caused him to break the commands

A:B:Ps:119

122. On what will the Psalmist meditate (Ps. 119:78)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's precepts
- C. God's commands
- D. God's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

123. Who does the Psalmist want to turn to him (Ps. 119:79)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The upright
- C. Those who fear God
- D. Those who walk in the ways of righteousness

C:B:Ps:119

124. Who does the Psalmist want to turn to him (Ps. 119:79)?

- A. The righteous
- B. Those who walk in God's commands
- C. Those who walk in the ways of righteousness
- D. Those who understand God's statutes

D:B:Ps:119

125. Why does the Psalmist want to follow God's statutes (Ps. 119:80)?

- A. So he will rejoice
- B. So he will be accepted by the Lord
- C. So he will not be put to shame
- D. So that he will be blameless

C:B:Ps:119

126. What does the Psalmist want to follow wholeheartedly (Ps. 119:80)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's statutes
- D. God's precepts

B:B:Ps:119

127. Why does the Psalmist's soul faint (Ps. 119:81)?

- A. Longing for God's salvation
- B. Longing for God's law
- C. Thirsting for God's commands

D. Thirsting for God's precepts

A:B:Ps:119

128. In what has the Psalmist put his hope (Ps. 119:81)?

- A. In God's salvation
- B. In God's word
- C. In God's law
- D. In God's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

129. Why does the Psalmist's eyes fail (Ps. 119:83)?

- A. Looking for God's commands
- B. Looking for God's covenant
- C. Looking for God's promise
- D. Looking for God's word

C:B:Ps:119

130. How does the Psalmist see himself (Ps. 119:83)?

- A. Like rain in the desert
- B. Like wool in the winter
- C. Like dried brush in a fire
- D. Like a wineskin in the smoke

D:B:Ps:119

131. What does the Psalmist say he does not forget (Ps. 119:83)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's promises
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's salvation

C:B:Ps:119

132. What does the Psalmist say concerning his persecutors (Ps. 119:84)?

- A. When God will silence them
- B. When God will punish them
- C. When God will deliver him from them
- D. When God will take them away

B:B:Ps:119

133. What do the arrogant do against the Psalmist (Ps. 119:85)?

- A. Dig pits to trap him
- B. Slander him in the assembly
- C. Plot against him
- D. Make him stumble

A:B:Ps:119

134. What are all God's commands (Ps. 119:86)?

- A. Faithful
- B. Trustworthy
- C. True
- D. Reliable

B:B:Ps:119

135. What is happening to the Psalmist that he calls for God to help him (Ps. 119:86)?

- A. Being slandered
- B. Being dragged before the king
- C. Being persecuted without cause
- D. Being hunted down like an animal

C:B:Ps:119

136. What has the Psalmist not forsaken (Ps. 119:87)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's word
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's precepts

D:B:Ps:119

137. What have his persecutors almost done to him (Ps. 119:87)?

- A. Buried him
- B. Deceived him into breaking the law
- C. Wiped him from the earth
- D. Shot him with arrows

C:B:Ps:119

138. What does the Psalmist want God to do in his unfailing love (Ps. 119:88)?

- A. Save him from the hand of the wicked
- B. Preserve his life
- C. Deliver him
- D. Teach him his law

B:B:Ps:119

139. Why does the Psalmist want his life to be preserved (Ps. 119:88)?

- A. That he may obey the statutes of God's mouth
- B. That he may observe the precepts of the Lord
- C. That he may declare God's law to the next generation
- D. That he may learn the ways of the Lord

A:B:Ps:119

140. What is eternal (Ps. 119:89)?

- A. The statutes of the Lord
- B. The word of the Lord
- C. The commands of the Lord
- D. The law of the Lord

B:B:Ps:119

141. Where does the word of the Lord stand firm (Ps. 119:89)?

- A. In the sanctuary
- B. In the tablets
- C. In the heavens
- D. At the foundation of the earth

C:B:Ps:119

142. What continues through all generations (Ps. 119:90)?

- A. God's unfailing love
- B. God's statutes
- C. God's law
- D. God's faithfulness

D:B:Ps:119

143. How long do God's laws endure (Ps. 119:91)?

- A. Forever
- B. Now and forever
- C. To this day
- D. For all generations

C:B:Ps:119

144. What would have happened if the law had not been the Psalmist's delight (Ps. 119:92)?

- A. He would have gone astray
- B. He would have perished in his affliction
- C. He would have joined in the company of the wicked
- D. He would have served idols

B:B:Ps:119

145. What will the Psalmist never forget (Ps. 119:93)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's law
- C. God's commands
- D. God's decrees

A:B:Ps:119

146. What have the precepts of God done for the Psalmist (Ps. 119:93)?

- A. Shine light on his path
- B. Preserved his life
- C. Dispelled his distress
- D. Guided him in the path of life

B:B:Ps:119

147. What has the Psalmist sought out (Ps. 119:94)?

- A. God's decrees
- B. God's laws
- C. God's precepts
- D. God's commands

C:B:Ps:119

148. What are the wicked waiting to do (Ps. 119:95)?

- A. Trap the Psalmist
- B. Slander the Psalmist
- C. Deceive the Psalmist
- D. Destroy the Psalmist

D:B:Ps:119

149. What will the Psalmist ponder (Ps. 119:95)?

- A. God's decrees
- B. God's laws
- C. God's precepts
- D. God's commands

C:B:Ps:119

150. How does the Psalmist see God's commands (Ps. 119:96)?

- A. As truth
- B. As boundless
- C. As good
- D. As righteous

B:B:Ps:119

151. What does the Psalmist love (Ps. 119:97)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's word
- C. God's commands
- D. God's precepts

A:B:Ps:119

152. On what does the Psalmist meditate all day long (Ps. 119:97)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's law
- C. God's commands
- D. God's precepts

B:B:Ps:119

153. What are always with the Psalmist (Ps. 119:98)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's law
- C. God's commands
- D. God's decrees

C:B:Ps:119

154. Who do God's commands make the Psalmist wiser than (Ps. 119:98)?

- A. His king
- B. The wisemen
- C. His instructors
- D. His enemies

D:B:Ps:119

155. Who does the Psalmist have more insight than (Ps. 119:99)?

- A. His foes
- B. The wisemen
- C. His teachers
- D. His king

C:B:Ps:119

156. Who does the Psalmist have more understanding than (Ps. 119:100)?

- A. His foes
- B. The wisemen
- C. His teachers
- D. The elders

D:B:Ps:119

157. What makes the Psalmist have more insight than his teachers (Ps. 119:99)?

- A. He obeys the commands
- B. He listens to God's word
- C. He meditates on God's statutes
- D. He follows the Lord's decrees

C:B:Ps:119

158. What makes the Psalmist have more understanding than the elders (Ps. 119:100)?

- A. He listens to God's word
- B. He obeys God's precepts
- C. He meditates on God's statutes
- D. He follows the Lord's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

159. From what has the Psalmist kept his feet (Ps. 119:101)?

- A. From every evil path
- B. From the way of the wicked
- C. From the gates of the unfaithful
- D. From the counsel of the enemy

A:B:Ps:119

160. From what has the Psalmist not departed (Ps. 119:102)?

- A. From the Lord's ways
- B. From God's laws
- C. From God's statutes
- D. From God's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

161. Who has taught the Psalmist (Ps. 119:102)?

- A. His father
- B. Wisemen
- C. God himself
- D. The scribes of the sanctuary

C:B:Ps:119

162. What are sweet to the Psalmist's taste (Ps. 119:103)?

- A. God's statutes
- B. God's commands
- C. God's teaching
- D. God's words

D:B:Ps:119

163. What are God's words sweeter to the Psalmist than (Ps. 119:103)?

- A. Ripe figs
- B. Spices
- C. Honey
- D. Sugar

C:B:Ps:119

164. From what does the Psalmist gain understanding (Ps. 119:104)?

- A. God's statutes
- B. God's precepts
- C. God's commands
- D. God's word

B:B:Ps:119

165. What does the Psalmist hate (Ps. 119:104)?

- A. Everyone who is unfaithful
- B. Every evildoer
- C. Every wrong path
- D. Every evil way

C:B:Ps:119

166. What is God's word to the Psalmist's feet (Ps. 119:105)?

- A. A light
- B. A beacon
- C. A guide
- D. A lamp

D:B:Ps:119

167. What is God's word on the Psalmist's path (Ps. 119:105)?

- A. A beacon
- B. A guide
- C. A light
- D. A lamp

C:B:Ps:119

168. What did the Psalmist make an oath to follow (Ps. 119:106)?

- A. God's holy word
- B. God's righteous laws
- C. God's statutes
- D. God's eternal decrees

B:B:Ps:119

169. What has the Psalmist done much (Ps. 119:107)?

- A. Suffered
- B. Fasted
- C. Meditated
- D. Remembered

A:B:Ps:119

170. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do according to his word (Ps. 119:107)?

- A. Bless him
- B. Preserve his life
- C. Defeat his enemies
- D. Deliver him

B:B:Ps:119

171. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to accept (Ps. 119:108)?

- A. The sacrifices of his hands
- B. His tithes and offerings
- C. The willing praise of his mouth
- D. The songs that his heart sings

C:B:Ps:119

172. What does the Psalmist say he will not forget (Ps. 119:109)?

- A. God's decrees
- B. God's word
- C. God's precepts
- D. God's law

D:B:Ps:119

173. What does the Psalmist constantly take in his hands (Ps. 119:109)?

- A. His sword
- B. God's praise
- C. His life
- D. God's law

C:B:Ps:119

174. What are God's statutes to the Psalmist (Ps. 119:111)?

- A. His instructor
- B. His heritage
- C. His guide
- D. His salvation

B:B:Ps:119

175. What have the wicked done against the Psalmist (Ps. 119:110)?

- A. Set a snare
- B. Dug a pit
- C. Slandered him
- D. Plotted against him

A:B:Ps:119

176. From what has the Psalmist not strayed (Ps. 119:110)?

- A. God's laws
- B. God's precepts
- C. God's statutes
- D. God's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

177. What are God's statutes to the heart of the Psalmist (Ps. 119:111)?

- A. Its strength
- B. Its life
- C. Its joy
- D. Its teacher

C:B:Ps:119

178. What does the Psalmist's heart do (Ps. 119:112)?

- A. Keeps God's laws
- B. Rejoices in God's commands
- C. Sings praise to the Lord
- D. Keeps God's decrees

D:B:Ps:119

179. Who does the Psalmist hate (Ps. 119:113)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Those who slander the needy
- C. Double-minded people
- D. Evildoers

C:B:Ps:119

180. What does the Psalmist love (Ps. 119:113)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's law
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's statutes

B:B:Ps:119

181. In what has the Psalmist put his hope (Ps. 119:114)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's law
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's statutes

A:B:Ps:119

182. What metaphors does the Psalmist use to portray God (Ps. 119:114)?

- A. His rock and redeemer
- B. His refuge and shield
- C. His sword and spear
- D. His fortress and strong tower

B:B:Ps:119

183. Who does the Psalmist want away from him (Ps. 119:115)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Those who worship idols
- C. Evildoers
- D. His enemies

C:B:Ps:119

184. According to what does the Psalmist want God to sustain him (Ps. 119:116)?

- A. According to God's word
- B. According to God's decrees
- C. According to God's unfailing love
- D. According to God's promise

D:B:Ps:119

185. What does the Psalmist pray will not be dashed (Ps. 119:116)?

- A. His loyalty to God's word
- B. His unfailing love
- C. His hopes
- D. His vows to the Lord

C:B:Ps:119

186. What does the Psalmist always have regard for (Ps. 119:117)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's law
- D. God's word

B:B:Ps:119

187. Who does God reject (Ps. 119:118)?

- A. All who stray from his decrees
- B. All who reject his commands
- C. All who do not listen to his law
- D. All who oppress the needy

A:B:Ps:119

188. What comes to nothing (Ps. 119:118)?

- A. The dreams of those who reject the commands of the Lord
- B. The delusions of those who stray from God's decrees
- C. The hopes of those who refuse to fear the Lord
- D. The plans of those who plot evil

B:B:Ps:119

189. Who does God discard like dross (Ps. 119:119)?

- A. All the evildoers of the nations
- B. All the enemies of the righteous
- C. All the wicked of the earth
- D. All those who violate his law

C:B:Ps:119

190. What does the Psalmist love (Ps. 119:119)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's word
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's statutes

D:B:Ps:119

191. What does the Psalmist do in the fear of the Lord (Ps. 119:120)?

- A. He bows before the Lord

- B. He keeps God's commands
- C. His flesh trembles
- D. He obeys God's law

C:B:Ps:119

192. In what does the Psalmist stand in awe (Ps. 119:120)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's laws
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's commands

B:B:Ps:119

193. What does the Psalmist claim he has done (Ps. 119:121)?

- A. What is righteous and just
- B. What is upright and blameless
- C. What is right and good
- D. What is compassionate and merciful

A:B:Ps:119

194. Who does the Psalmist request that God not leave him to (Ps. 119:121)?

- A. His enemies
- B. His oppressors
- C. His betrayers
- D. His foes

B:B:Ps:119

195. Who does the Psalmist not want God to let oppress him (Ps. 119:122)?

- A. His enemy
- B. Evildoers
- C. The arrogant
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:119

196. What do the Psalmist's eyes fail looking for (Ps. 119:123)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's ways
- C. God's commands
- D. God's salvation

D:B:Ps:119

197. What do the Psalmist's eyes fail looking for (Ps. 119:123)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's ways
- C. God's righteous promise
- D. God's commands

C:B:Ps:119

198. What does the Psalmist ask God to teach him (Ps. 119:124)?

- A. His law
- B. His decrees

- C. His precepts
- D. His word

B:B:Ps:119

199. What does the Psalmist ask God to give him as his servant (Ps. 119:125)?

- A. Discernment
- B. Wisdom
- C. Knowledge
- D. Instruction

A:B:Ps:119

200. Why does the Psalmist ask that he be given discernment (Ps. 119:125)?

- A. That he may please the Lord
- B. That he may understand God's statutes
- C. That he may follow the paths of the righteous
- D. That he may observe God's precepts

B:B:Ps:119

201. Why does the Psalmist say it is time for the Lord to act (Ps. 119:126)?

- A. His word is being mocked
- B. His commands are being ignored
- C. His law is being broken
- D. The enemy is surrounding him

C:B:Ps:119

202. How much does the Psalmist love the Lord's commands (Ps. 119:127)?

- A. More than rubies
- B. More than a crown of silver
- C. More than ivory
- D. More than pure gold

D:B:Ps:119

203. What does the Psalmist hate (Ps. 119:128)?

- A. Those who turn away from God's law
- B. Those who reject God's commands
- C. Every wrong path
- D. Every evildoer

C:B:Ps:119

204. What does the Psalmist consider right (Ps. 119:128)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's precepts
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's law

B:B:Ps:119

205. What does the Psalmist say are wonderful (Ps. 119:129)?

- A. God's statutes
- B. God's laws
- C. God's decrees

D. God's precepts

A:B:Ps:119

206. What gives light (Ps. 119:130)?

- A. The obeying of God's statutes
- B. The unfolding of God's words
- C. Meditating on God's laws
- D. Teaching God's commands

B:B:Ps:119

207. To whom does unfolding God's words give understanding (Ps. 119:130)?

- A. The wise
- B. The righteous
- C. The simple
- D. The young

C:B:Ps:119

208. For what does the Psalmist open his mouth and pant (Ps. 119:131)?

- A. God's statutes
- B. God's laws
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's commands

D:B:Ps:119

209. To whom does God have mercy (Ps. 119:132)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. Those who keep his statutes
- C. Those who love God's name
- D. Those who obey God's commands

C:B:Ps:119

210. What does the Psalmist ask God to direct according to his word (Ps. 119:133)?

- A. His path
- B. His footsteps
- C. His ways
- D. His journey

B:B:Ps:119

211. What does the Psalmist not want sin to do (Ps. 119:133)?

- A. Rule over him
- B. Cause God to turn away
- C. Hide God's face from him
- D. Defile him

A:B:Ps:119

212. From what does the Psalmist want to be redeemed (Ps. 119:134)?

- A. A rebellious heart
- B. Human oppression
- C. Injustice

D. Wickedness

B:B:Ps:119

213. What does the Psalmist want to obey (Ps. 119:134)?

- A. God's statutes
- B. God's laws
- C. God's precepts
- D. God's decrees

C:B:Ps:119

214. What does the Psalmist ask God to do for his servant (Ps. 119:135)?

- A. Guide his footsteps in the way of his law
- B. Forgive his sins
- C. Teach him his law
- D. Make his face shine on him

D:B:Ps:119

215. What does the Psalmist want God to teach him (Ps. 119:135)?

- A. His statutes
- B. His laws
- C. His decrees
- D. His precepts

C:B:Ps:119

216. What was the Psalmist's reaction to God's law not being obeyed (Ps. 119:136)?

- A. He became angry against the arrogant
- B. Streams of tears flowed from his eyes
- C. He turned away from the evildoers
- D. He called for judgment to start in the house of God

B:B:Ps:119

217. What caused tears to flow from the Psalmist's eyes (Ps. 119:136)?

- A. God's law not being obeyed
- B. God's statutes being downtrodden
- C. God's precepts being ignored
- D. God's decrees being rejected

A:B:Ps:119

218. What does the Psalmist say the Lord's laws are (Ps. 119:137)?

- A. Holy
- B. Right
- C. Good
- D. Just

B:B:Ps:119

219. What does the Psalmist say about the Lord's statutes (Ps. 119:138)?

- A. Their taste is sweeter than honey
- B. They are good
- C. They are fully trustworthy

- D. They are holy

C:B:Ps:119

220. What wears the Psalmist out (Ps. 119:139)?

- A. His seeking God's face
- B. His panting for God
- C. His obeying God's commands
- D. His zeal

D:B:Ps:119

221. What does the Psalmist's enemies ignore (Ps. 119:139)?

- A. God's statutes
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's words
- D. God's laws

C:B:Ps:119

222. What does the Psalmist as God's servant love (Ps. 119:140)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's promises
- C. God's laws
- D. God's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

223. What have been thoroughly tested (Ps. 119:140)?

- A. God's promises
- B. God's word
- C. God's laws
- D. God's decrees

A:B:Ps:119

224. How does the Psalmist see himself (Ps. 119:141)?

- A. Faithful and true
- B. Lowly and despised
- C. Sinful and unclean
- D. Obedient and loyal

B:B:Ps:119

225. What does the Psalmist not forget (Ps. 119:141)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's promises
- C. God's precepts
- D. God's decrees

C:B:Ps:119

226. What is everlasting (Ps. 119:142)?

- A. God's love
- B. God's mercy
- C. God's compassion
- D. God's righteousness

D:B:Ps:119

227. What is true (Ps. 119:142)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's promises
- C. God's law
- D. God's decrees

C:B:Ps:119

228. What have come upon the Psalmist (Ps. 119:143)?

- A. Shame and disgrace
- B. Trouble and distress
- C. Distress and despair
- D. Woe and anxiety

B:B:Ps:119

229. What give the Psalmist delight (Ps. 119:143)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's promises
- C. God's laws
- D. God's decrees

A:B:Ps:119

230. What does the Psalmist want so that he may live (Ps. 119:144)?

- A. Faithfulness
- B. Understanding
- C. Wisdom
- D. Love

B:B:Ps:119

231. What are God's statutes always (Ps. 119:144)?

- A. Holy
- B. Faithful
- C. Righteous
- D. Just

C:B:Ps:119

232. What does the Psalmist do with all his heart (Ps. 119:145)?

- A. Rejoice
- B. Praise
- C. Extol
- D. Call

D:B:Ps:119

233. What will the Psalmist obey (Ps. 119:145)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's laws
- C. God's decrees
- D. God's precepts

C:B:Ps:119

234. What does the Psalmist call out to the Lord (Ps. 119:146)?

- A. Deliver me
- B. Save me
- C. Guide me
- D. Teach me

B:B:Ps:119

235. What will the Psalmist keep (Ps. 119:146)?

- A. The Lord's statutes
- B. The Lord's commands
- C. The Lord's precepts
- D. The Lord's word

A:B:Ps:119

236. What does the Psalmist do before dawn (Ps. 119:147)?

- A. Meditates on the law
- B. Calls for help
- C. Praises the Lord
- D. Keeps the Lord's commands

B:B:Ps:119

237. In what has the Psalmist put his hope (Ps. 119:147)?

- A. In the Lord's precepts
- B. In the Lord's promises
- C. In the Lord's word
- D. In the Lord's law

C:B:Ps:119

238. On what does the Psalmist meditate (Ps. 119:148)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's law
- D. God's promises

D:B:Ps:119

239. When does the Psalmist meditate on the Lord's promises (Ps. 119:148)?

- A. All day long
- B. When he is in need because of the enemy
- C. Through the watches of the night
- D. In the morning at sunrise

C:B:Ps:119

240. On what basis does the Psalmist ask the Lord to preserve his life (Ps. 119:149)?

- A. According to his commands
- B. According to his law
- C. According to his promise
- D. According to his oath

B:B:Ps:119

241. In accordance to what does the Psalmist ask the Lord to hear his voice (Ps. 119:149)?

- A. According to his love
- B. According to his law
- C. According to his promise
- D. According to his oath

A:B:Ps:119

242. Who does the Psalmist describe as near (Ps. 119:150)?

- A. Those who have rejected the law
- B. Those who devise wicked schemes
- C. Those who plot against him
- D. His enemies who are laying a trap for him

B:B:Ps:119

243. What are those who devise wicked schemes far from (Ps. 119:150)?

- A. The Lord's commands
- B. The Lord's precepts
- C. The Lord's law
- D. The Lord's decrees

C:B:Ps:119

244. Who is near to the Psalmist (Ps. 119:151)?

- A. The enemy
- B. His teachers
- C. The Lord's laws
- D. The Lord

D:B:Ps:119

245. What does the Psalmist say about all of the Lord's commands (Ps. 119:151)?

- A. They are righteous
- B. They are virtuous
- C. They are true
- D. They are good

C:B:Ps:119

246. From what did the Psalmist learn long ago (Ps. 119:152)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's statutes
- C. God's commands
- D. God's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

247. What did the Lord do for his statutes (Ps. 119:152)?

- A. Established them to last forever
- B. Taught them to all nations of the earth
- C. Put them into the hearts of humankind
- D. Guaranteed them by his word

A:B:Ps:119

248. What does the Psalmist call on God to look at and deliver him (Ps. 119:153)?

- A. Look on his plight
- B. Look on his suffering
- C. Look on his enemies
- D. Look on those who slander him

B:B:Ps:119

249. What has the Psalmist not forgotten (Ps. 119:153)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's commands
- C. God's law
- D. God's promises

C:B:Ps:119

250. What does the Psalmist call on God to do according to his promise (Ps. 119:154)?

- A. Teach him his law
- B. Deliver him
- C. Save his life
- D. Preserve his life

D:B:Ps:119

251. What is far from the wicked (Ps. 119:155)?

- A. Success
- B. Triumph
- C. Salvation
- D. Redemption

C:B:Ps:119

252. What do the wicked not seek out (Ps. 119:155)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's law
- D. God's precepts

B:B:Ps:119

253. The Psalmist says what about the Lord is great (Ps. 119:156)?

- A. His compassion
- B. His love
- C. His salvation
- D. His redemption

A:B:Ps:119

254. What does the Psalmist ask God to do according to his laws (Ps. 119:156)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Preserve his life
- C. Teach him his ways
- D. Lead him

B:B:Ps:119

255. Who persecutes the Psalmist (Ps. 119:157)?

- A. His enemies
- B. Those who slander him
- C. His foes
- D. The wicked

C:B:Ps:119

256. What has the Psalmist not turned from (Ps. 119:157)?

- A. God's promises
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's law
- D. God's statutes

D:B:Ps:119

257. Who does the Psalmist look on with loathing (Ps. 119:158)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The evildoers
- C. The faithless
- D. Those who turn away from God's law

C:B:Ps:119

258. What do the faithless not do (Ps. 119:158)?

- A. Honor God's ways
- B. Obey God's word
- C. Listen to God's commands
- D. Turn from evil

B:B:Ps:119

259. What does the Psalmist love (Ps. 119:159)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's commands
- D. God's law

A:B:Ps:119

260. According to what does the Psalmist ask the Lord to preserve his life (Ps. 119:159)?

- A. According to his righteousness
- B. According to his love
- C. According to his great compassion
- D. According to his promise

B:B:Ps:119

261. What does the Psalmist say all God's words are (Ps. 119:160)?

- A. Holy
- B. Righteous
- C. True
- D. Faithful

C:B:Ps:119

262. What does the Psalmist say are eternal (Ps. 119:160)?

- A. All the Lord's commands
- B. All the Lord's promises
- C. All the Lord's holy word
- D. All the Lord's righteous laws

D:B:Ps:119

263. Who persecutes the Psalmist without a cause (Ps. 119:161)?

- A. His enemies
- B. The arrogant
- C. Rulers
- D. Foreigners

C:B:Ps:119

264. What does the Psalmist's heart do at God's word (Ps. 119:161)?

- A. Obeys
- B. Trembles
- C. Listens
- D. Meditates

B:B:Ps:119

265. In what does the Psalmist rejoice (Ps. 119:162)?

- A. God's promise
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's law
- D. God's commands

A:B:Ps:119

266. What does the Psalmist hate and detest (Ps. 119:163)?

- A. Idolatry
- B. Falsehood
- C. Arrogance
- D. Wickedness

B:B:Ps:119

267. What does the Psalmist love (Ps. 119:163)?

- A. God's decrees
- B. God's precepts
- C. God's law
- D. God's commands

C:B:Ps:119

268. How often does the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 119:164)?

- A. Always
- B. Morning and evening
- C. Morning, noon and night
- D. Seven times

D:B:Ps:119

269. What do those who love God's law have (Ps. 119:165)?

- A. Prosperity
- B. Blessing
- C. Great peace
- D. Long life

C:B:Ps:119

270. What cannot be done to those who love God's law (Ps. 119:165)?

- A. Make them fall
- B. Make them stumble
- C. Make them fail
- D. Make them turn away

B:B:Ps:119

271. For what does the Psalmist wait (Ps. 119:166)?

- A. The Lord's salvation
- B. The Lord's goodness
- C. The Lord's coming
- D. The Lord's word

A:B:Ps:119

272. What does the Psalmist obey (Ps. 119:167)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's statutes
- C. God's law
- D. God's decrees

B:B:Ps:119

273. What does the Psalmist love greatly (Ps. 119:167)?

- A. God's commands
- B. God's law
- C. God's statutes
- D. God's decrees

C:B:Ps:119

274. What does the Psalmist obey (Ps. 119:168)?

- A. God's commands and decrees
- B. God's law and promise
- C. God's decrees and word
- D. God's statutes and precepts

D:B:Ps:119

275. What are known to the Lord (Ps. 119:168)?

- A. All things in heaven and earth
- B. The ways of the wicked
- C. All the Psalmist's ways
- D. The thoughts of a person's heart

C:B:Ps:119

276. What does the Psalmist want to come before the Lord (Ps. 119:169)?

- A. His praise

- B. His cry
- C. His prayer
- D. His request

B:B:Ps:119

277. What does the Psalmist want to come before the Lord (Ps. 119:169)?

- A. His supplication
- B. His praise
- C. His prayer
- D. His request

A:B:Ps:119

278. According to what does the Psalmist want to be delivered (Ps. 119:170)?

- A. According to God's word
- B. According to God's promise
- C. According to God's decree
- D. According to God's faithfulness

B:B:Ps:119

279. What does the Psalmist want his lips to overflow with (Ps. 119:171)?

- A. Thanks
- B. God's law
- C. Praise
- D. Prayer

C:B:Ps:119

280. What does God teach the Psalmist (Ps. 119:171)?

- A. His law
- B. His statutes
- C. His commands
- D. His decrees

D:B:Ps:119

281. What does the Psalmist want his tongue to sing of (Ps. 119:172)?

- A. God's law
- B. God's praise
- C. God's word
- D. God's promises

C:B:Ps:119

282. What are all God's commands (Ps. 119:172)?

- A. Holy
- B. Righteous
- C. Just
- D. Good

B:B:Ps:119

283. What has the Psalmist chosen (Ps. 119:173)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's commands

- C. God's ways
- D. God's word

A:B:Ps:119

284. For what does the Psalmist long (Ps. 119:174)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's salvation
- C. God's deliverance
- D. God's unfailing love

B:B:Ps:119

285. What gives the Psalmist delight (Ps. 119:174)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's law
- D. God's word

C:B:Ps:119

286. Why does the Psalmist want to live (Ps. 119:175)?

- A. To glorify God
- B. To thank God
- C. To delight in God's word
- D. To praise God

D:B:Ps:119

287. What will sustain the Psalmist (Ps. 119:175)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's decrees
- C. God's laws
- D. God's word

C:B:Ps:119

288. What has the Psalmist not forgotten (Ps. 119:176)?

- A. God's precepts
- B. God's commands
- C. God's law
- D. God's word

B:B:Ps:119

289. What has done like a sheep (Ps. 119:176)?

- A. Strayed
- B. Thirsted
- C. Followed
- D. Rested

A:B:Ps:119

Psalm 120

1. What is Psalm 120 is called in its title (Ps. 120)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:120

2. When did the Psalmist call out to the Lord (Ps. 120:1)?

- A. In his trouble
- B. In his anxiety
- C. In his distress
- D. From being ensnared

C:B:Ps:120

3. From what does the Psalmist want to be saved (Ps. 120:2)?

- A. Plots of the wicked
- B. The arrogant
- C. The hands of his enemies
- D. Lying lips

D:B:Ps:120

4. From what does the Psalmist want to be saved (Ps. 120:2)?

- A. Plots of the wicked
- B. The arrogant
- C. Deceitful tongues
- D. The hands of his enemies

C:B:Ps:120

5. With what will the Lord punish the deceitful tongue (Ps. 120:4)?

- A. The pit
- B. Warrior's sharp arrows
- C. Chariots of fire
- D. Plagues, famine and disease

B:B:Ps:120

6. With what will the Lord punish the deceitful tongue (Ps. 120:4)?

- A. Burning coals
- B. The pit
- C. Chariots of fire
- D. Plagues, famine and disease

A:B:Ps:120

7. The Lord will punish the deceitful tongue with coals of what type (Ps. 120:4)?

- A. An oak tree
- B. A broom bush
- C. An olive tree
- D. A palm tree

B:B:Ps:120

8. For dwelling in what place does the Psalmist pronounce a woe on himself (Ps. 120:5)?

- A. Gomer
- B. Haran
- C. Meshek
- D. Cush

C:B:Ps:120

9. For dwelling in what tents does the Psalmist pronounce a woe on himself (Ps. 120:5)?

- A. Gomer
- B. Haran
- C. Cush
- D. Kedar

D:B:Ps:120

10. Among whom has the Psalmist lived too long (Ps. 120:6)?

- A. Those with lying lips
- B. Those with deceitful tongues
- C. Those who hate peace
- D. Those who plot evil

C:B:Ps:120

11. What is the Psalmist for (Ps. 120:7)?

- A. The Lord
- B. Peace
- C. Justice
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Ps:120

12. When the Psalmist speaks what are those among whom he has lived for (Ps. 120:7)?

- A. War
- B. Wickedness
- C. Treachery
- D. Deceitfulness

A:B:Ps:120

Psalm 121

1. What is Psalm 121 is called in its title (Ps. 121)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:121

2. Where does the Psalmist lift up his eyes (Ps. 121:1)

- A. To the heavens
- B. To the clouds
- C. To the mountains
- D. To the Lord

C:B:Ps:121

3. When the Psalmist lifts his eyes to the mountains what does he ask (Ps. 121:1)?

- A. Who made the foundation of the mountains?
- B. Where is the Lord?
- C. Where is the dwelling of the Lord?
- D. Where does my help come from?

D:B:Ps:121

4. Where does the Psalmist's help come from (Ps. 121:2)?

- A. God Almighty
- B. The One who has chosen Zion
- C. The Lord
- D. The mountains

C:B:Ps:121

5. How does the Psalmist describe the Lord who is where his help comes from (Ps. 121:2)?

- A. His Rock and redeemer
- B. The Maker of heaven and earth
- C. His strength and song
- D. The rider of the clouds

B:B:Ps:121

6. What will the Lord not let happen (Ps. 121:3)?

- A. Your foot to slip
- B. Your foot to be ensnared
- C. Your head to be shamed
- D. Your back to be broken

A:B:Ps:121

7. What will he who watches over you not do (Ps. 121:3)?

- A. Break his promise
- B. Slumber
- C. Turn away
- D. Abandon his people

B:B:Ps:121

8. How is the Lord described (Ps. 121:4)?

- A. As the one who has chosen Israel
- B. As the one who has delivered Israel
- C. As the one who watches over Israel
- D. As the one who has redeemed Israel

C:B:Ps:121

9. What is the Lord to you (Ps. 121:5)?

- A. Your rock who shields you
- B. Your redeemer who saves you
- C. Your king forever
- D. Your shade at your right hand

D:B:Ps:121

10. What will not harm you by day (Ps. 121:6)?

- A. The enemy
- B. The wicked
- C. The sun
- D. The flood

C:B:Ps:121

11. What will not harm you by night (Ps. 121:6)?

- A. The enemy
- B. The moon
- C. The stars
- D. The darkness

B:B:Ps:121

12. What will the Lord keep you from (Ps. 121:7)?

- A. All harm
- B. The terrors of the night
- C. Famine, plague and disease
- D. The plots of the wicked

A:B:Ps:121

13. What will the Lord do for your life (Ps. 121:7)?

- A. Guide it
- B. Watch over it
- C. Hide it in the hollow of his hand
- D. Lift you up onto the mountain top

B:B:Ps:121

14. What will the Lord watch over (Ps. 121:8)?

- A. The works of your hand
- B. Your way
- C. Your coming in and going out
- D. Your lying down and your getting up

C:B:Ps:121

Psalm 122

1. What is Psalm 122 is called in its title (Ps. 122)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:122

2. What did the Psalmist do when they said, Let us go to the house of the Lord (Ps. 122:1)?

- A. He praised the Lord
- B. He shouted for joy
- C. He rejoiced
- D. He clapped his hands

C:B:Ps:122

3. After what did the Psalmist rejoice (Ps. 122:1)?

- A. In the procession of the great assembly
- B. When he climbed the steps of Zion
- C. When he entered the sanctuary
- D. When they said, Let us go to the house of the Lord

D:B:Ps:122

4. Where does the Psalmist say his feet were standing (Ps. 122:2)?

- A. Before the altar of the Lord
- B. In the sanctuary of Zion
- C. In the gates of Jerusalem
- D. On the walls of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:122

5. How is Jerusalem built (Ps. 122:3)?

- A. Like the mountain of the Lord
- B. Like a city closely compacted together
- C. Like the sanctuary of the Lord
- D. Like a city with strong walls and gates

B:B:Ps:122

6. Who goes up to Jerusalem (Ps. 122:4)?

- A. The tribes of the Lord
- B. The people of Israel
- C. The chosen ones of the Lord
- D. Those who fear the Lord

A:B:Ps:122

7. Why do the tribes go up to Jerusalem (Ps. 122:4)?

- A. To glorify the God of Jacob
- B. To praise the name of the Lord
- C. To bring their tithes and offerings
- D. To sacrifice to the Most High

B:B:Ps:122

8. Why do the tribes go up to Jerusalem to praise the name of the Lord (Ps. 122:4)?

- A. According to the tradition of the elders
- B. According to the word of God about Zion
- C. According to the statute given to Israel
- D. According to the decree of the Lord at Sinai

C:B:Ps:122

9. What stand(s) in Jerusalem (Ps. 122:5)?

- A. The altar of the Lord
- B. The gates of Zion
- C. The pillars of the Most High
- D. The thrones of judgment

D:B:Ps:122

10. What stand(s) in Jerusalem (Ps. 122:5)?

- A. The altar of the Lord
- B. The pillars of the Most High
- C. The thrones of the house of David
- D. The gates of Zion

C:B:Ps:122

11. What does the Psalmist say to pray for (Ps. 122:6)?

- A. The salvation of Zion
- B. The peace of Jerusalem
- C. The deliverance of Israel
- D. The redemption of all nations

B:B:Ps:122

12. Who does the Psalmist pray may be secure (Ps. 122:6)?

- A. Those who love Jerusalem
- B. Those who gather in worship
- C. Those who sing praise to the Lord
- D. Those who fear the Lord

A:B:Ps:122

13. What does the Psalmist pray for those who love Jerusalem (Ps. 122:6)?

- A. God may deliver them
- B. They may be secure
- C. God's blessing may be upon them
- D. They may prosper

B:B:Ps:122

14. Where does the Psalmist pray there may be peace (Ps. 122:7)?

- A. Before the altar of the Lord
- B. In the sanctuary of our God
- C. Within the walls of Jerusalem
- D. Within the gates of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:122

15. Where does the Psalmist pray there may be security (Ps. 122:7)?

- A. Within the camp of Israel
- B. Within the homes of those who love the Lord
- C. Within the sanctuary of the Lord
- D. With the citadels of Jerusalem

D:B:Ps:122

16. What does the Psalmist say for the sake of his family (Ps. 122:8)?

- A. Let us go to the house of the Lord
- B. May the Lord deliver Zion
- C. Peace be within you
- D. The Lord bless you and keep you

C:B:Ps:122

17. For whose sake will the Psalmist say, Peace be within you (Ps. 122:8)?

- A. For the people of the Lord
- B. For his family and friends
- C. For all Israel
- D. For all the nations of the earth

B:B:Ps:122

18. What will the Psalmist seek (Ps. 122:9)?

- A. The prosperity of Jerusalem
- B. The protection of Jerusalem
- C. The deliverance of Jerusalem
- D. The redemption of Jerusalem

A:B:Ps:122

19. Why will the Psalmist seek Jerusalem's prosperity (Ps. 122:9)?

- A. For the sake of those who fear the Lord
- B. For the sake of the house of the Lord
- C. For the sake of those dwelling in Jerusalem
- D. For the sake of the sanctuary on Zion

B:B:Ps:122

Psalm 123

1. What is Psalm 123 is called in its title (Ps. 123)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:123

2. Where does the Psalmist lift his eyes up to (Ps. 123:1)?

- A. Zion
- B. The hills
- C. God
- D. The heavens

C:B:Ps:123

3. Where does God sit enthroned (Ps. 123:1)?

- A. On Zion
- B. In the sanctuary
- C. Between the cherubim
- D. In heaven

D:B:Ps:123

4. What do the eyes of slaves look to (Ps. 123:2)?

- A. The year of Jubilee
- B. To the Lord
- C. The hand of their masters
- D. To please their masters

C:B:Ps:123

5. How long does the Psalmist eyes look to the Lord (Ps. 123:2)?

- A. Until he saves Israel
- B. Until he shows his mercy
- C. Until he delivers his people
- D. Until he sits on his throne to judge

B:B:Ps:123

6. What does the Psalmist plead with the Lord to have on them (Ps. 123:3)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Compassion
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Unfailing love

A:B:Ps:123

7. Why does the Psalmist plead for mercy from the Lord (Ps. 123:3)?

- A. For the wicked have surrounded them
- B. For they have endured no end of contempt
- C. For they have been slandered even by their friends
- D. For they have sinned against the Lord

B:B:Ps:123

8. What have they endured no end to contempt and what else (Ps. 123:4)?

- A. Ridicule
- B. Shame
- C. Humiliation
- D. Distain

A:B:Ps:123

9. From whom have they endured no end of ridicule (Ps. 123:4)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The arrogant
- C. The enemy
- D. The nations

B:B:Ps:123

10. From whom have they endured no end of contempt (Ps. 123:4)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The foe
- C. The proud
- D. The nations

C:B:Ps:123

Psalm 124

1. What is Psalm 124 is called in its title (Ps. 124)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:124

2. What does the Psalmist tell Israel to say (Ps. 124:1)?

- A. If the Lord had not redeemed us
- B. If the Lord had not been merciful to us
- C. If the Lord had not been on our side
- D. If the Lord had not delivered us

C:B:Ps:124

3. When was the Lord on our side (Ps. 124:2)?

- A. When our enemies overcame us
- B. When we were plundered by our foes
- C. When we were in bondage
- D. When people attacked us

D:B:Ps:124

4. What would have happened when people attacked Israel (Ps. 124:3)?

- A. They would have exiled them from the land
- B. They would have completely destroyed them
- C. They would have swallowed them alive
- D. They would have plundered them

C:B:Ps:124

5. When would those who attacked Israel have swallowed them alive (Ps. 124:3)?

- A. When their jealousy arose
- B. When their anger flared
- C. When their violence overcame them
- D. When their leaders ordered it

B:B:Ps:124

6. What would have engulfed Israel (Ps. 124:4)?

- A. The flood
- B. The waves
- C. The desert
- D. The locusts

A:B:Ps:124

7. What would have swept over Israel (Ps. 124:4)?

- A. The waves
- B. The torrent
- C. The desert
- D. The locusts

B:B:Ps:124

8. What would the raging waters have done to Israel (Ps. 124:5)?

- A. Overwhelmed them
- B. Washed over them
- C. Swept them away
- D. Drowned them

C:B:Ps:124

9. What had the Lord not let happen to Israel (Ps. 124:6)?

- A. Be devoured as sheep
- B. Be plundered by their enemies
- C. Be lost in the desert
- D. Be torn by their teeth

D:B:Ps:124

10. How has Israel escaped (Ps. 124:7)?

- A. Like a warrior from an enemies' arrow
- B. Like a deer from the hunter's arrow
- C. Like a bird from a fowler's snare
- D. Like a sheep from the lion's fangs

C:B:Ps:124

11. What was broken so Israel could escape (Ps. 124:7)?

- A. The yoke
- B. The snare
- C. The pit
- D. The net

B:B:Ps:124

12. Where is Israel's help (Ps. 124:8)?

- A. In the name of the Lord
- B. In the Lord's right hand
- C. In the Lord's outstretched arm
- D. In the sword of the Lord

A:B:Ps:124

13. How is the Lord identified as the one in whom Israel's help is (Ps. 124:8)?

- A. The Ruler of all nations
- B. The Maker of heaven and earth
- C. The King of kings and Lord of lords
- D. Almighty God

B:B:Ps:124

Psalm 125

1. What is Psalm 125 is called in its title (Ps. 125)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:125

2. What are those who trust in the Lord like (Ps. 125:1)?

- A. An olive tree
- B. A sheep
- C. Mount Zion
- D. An eagle

C:B:Ps:125

3. What cannot happen to Mount Zion (Ps. 125:1)?

- A. It cannot fall into the sea
- B. It cannot be defiled
- C. It cannot be shamed
- D. It cannot be shaken

D:B:Ps:125

4. How does the Lord surround his people (Ps. 125:2)?

- A. As the arms of the Lord surround a lamb
- B. As a blanket surrounds a beloved infant
- C. As the mountains surround Jerusalem
- D. As the walls surround Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:125

5. What will not remain (Ps. 125:3)?

- A. The way of the wicked
- B. The scepter of the wicked
- C. The triumph of the wicked
- D. The deeds of evildoers

B:B:Ps:125

6. What will the scepter of the wicked not remain over (Ps. 125:3)?

- A. The land allotted to the righteous
- B. The throne of the upright
- C. The city of those who fear the Lord
- D. The heads of the blameless

A:B:Ps:125

7. What might happen if the scepter of the wicked remained over the land allotted to the righteous (Ps. 125:3)?

- A. The righteous might despair and curse their Maker
- B. The righteous might use their hands to do evil
- C. The righteous might turn to the way of the wicked
- D. The righteous might despair and lose their way

B:B:Ps:125

8. To whom does the Psalmist ask the Lord to good to (Ps. 125:4)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The faithful
- C. The good
- D. The blameless

C:B:Ps:125

9. To whom does the Psalmist ask the Lord to good to (Ps. 125:4)?

- A. Those with righteous hands
- B. The pure in heart
- C. Those with a blameless tongue
- D. The upright in heart

D:B:Ps:125

10. Who will the Lord banish with the evildoers (Ps. 125:5)?

- A. Those who pursue idols
- B. Those who oppress the needy
- C. Those who turn to crooked ways
- D. Those who refuse to fear the Lord

C:B:Ps:125

11. What will the Lord do to those who turn to crooked ways (Ps. 125:5)?

- A. Repay them for what they have done
- B. Banish them with the evildoers
- C. Have the dust rule over them
- D. Send them into the pit

B:B:Ps:125

12. What does the Psalmist pray will be on Israel (Ps. 125:5)?

- A. Peace
- B. Delight
- C. Blessedness
- D. Victory

A:B:Ps:125

Psalm 126

1. What is Psalm 126 is called in its title (Ps. 126)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:126

2. What were we like when the Lord restored the fortunes of Zion (Ps. 126:1)?

- A. Like those rejoicing over a bountiful harvest
- B. Like those who join in procession
- C. Like those who dreamed
- D. Like those who celebrate

C:B:Ps:126

3. When the Lord restored the fortunes of Zion what was the response of their mouths (Ps. 126:2)?

- A. They were filled with plenty
- B. They were filled with praise
- C. They were filled with blessing
- D. They were filled with laughter

D:B:Ps:126

4. When the Lord restored the fortunes of Zion what was the response of their tongues (Ps. 126:2)?

- A. They were filled with plenty
- B. They were filled with praise to our God
- C. They were filled with songs of joy
- D. They were filled with blessing

C:B:Ps:126

5. What was said among the nations when the Lord restored the fortunes of Zion (Ps. 126:2)?

- A. There is a God in Israel
- B. The Lord has done great things for them
- C. The Lord has delivered his people
- D. The Lord has seen the misery of his people

B:B:Ps:126

6. How did Israel change what the nations said when the Lord restored the fortunes of Zion (Ps. 126:3)?

- A. The Lord has done great things for us
- B. The Lord has done great things for me
- C. The Lord has done great things for them
- D. The Lord has done great things for all

A:B:Ps:126

7. Like what does the Psalmist want the Lord to restore their fortunes (Ps. 126:4)?

- A. Like snow on mountain Hermon

- B. Like streams in the Negev
- C. Like the cool waters of Gihon
- D. Like dew on the grass

B:B:Ps:126

8. Who will reap with songs of joy (Ps. 126:5)?

- A. Those sow on the good soil
- B. Those who the Lord has blessed
- C. Those who sow with tears
- D. Those who honor the Lord

C:B:Ps:126

9. What will those who sow with tears reap (Ps. 126:5)?

- A. Visions of the Lord's deliverance
- B. Peace and rest
- C. Prosperity and blessing
- D. Songs of joy

D:B:Ps:126

10. What do those who go out weeping carry (Ps. 126:6)?

- A. The hope of the Lord
- B. Dust and ashes
- C. The seed to sow
- D. The sickle for harvesting

C:B:Ps:126

11. What will those who go out weeping return with (Ps. 126:6)?

- A. Shouts of triumph
- B. Songs of joy
- C. Songs of praise
- D. Dancing and song

B:B:Ps:126

126. What will those who go out weeping return carrying (Ps. 126:6)?

- A. Sheaves
- B. Stalks of grain
- C. Baskets of olives
- D. Skins of wine

A:B:Ps:126

Psalm 127

1. What is Psalm 127 is called in its title (Ps. 127)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:127

2. In the title what name is associated with Psalm 127 (Ps. 127)?

- A. David
- B. Korah
- C. Solomon
- D. Asaph

C:B:Ps:127

2. Unless the Lord builds the house what happens (Ps. 127:1)?

- A. Its foundation falters
- B. Its walls collapse
- C. The doorways cannot be shut
- D. The builders labor in vain

D:B:Ps:127

3. Unless the Lord watches over the city what happens (Ps. 127:1)?

- A. Famine, plague and disease enter
- B. The walls will not hold
- C. The guards stand watch in vain
- D. The gates are easily broken

C:B:Ps:127

4. When do the builders labor in vain (Ps. 127:1)?

- A. Unless there is a cornerstone
- B. Unless the Lord builds the house
- C. Unless the Lord lays the foundation
- D. Unless the Lord blesses the house

B:B:Ps:127

5. When do the guards stand watch in vain (Ps. 127:1)?

- A. Unless the Lord watches over the city
- B. Unless the Lord shortens the night
- C. Unless the Lord shelters the city
- D. Unless the Lord is the city's fortress

A:B:Ps:127

6. All of the following are listed as done in vain EXCEPT (Ps. 127:2)

- A. Rise early
- B. Build a house
- C. Toil for food
- D. Stay up late

B:B:Ps:127

7. What does the Lord grant those he loves (Ps. 127:2)?

- A. Peace
- B. Joy
- C. Sleep
- D. Hope

C:B:Ps:127

8. To whom does the Lord grant sleep (Ps. 127:2)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those he has chosen
- C. The righteous
- D. Those he loves

D:B:Ps:127

9. What are a heritage from the Lord (Ps. 127:3)?

- A. Houses
- B. Lands
- C. Children
- D. Herds

C:B:Ps:127

10. What are offspring (Ps. 127:3)?

- A. A blessing from the Lord
- B. A reward from the Lord
- C. A joy from the Lord
- D. A down payment from the Lord

B:B:Ps:127

11. What are children in one's youth like (Ps. 127:4)?

- A. Arrows in the hands of a warrior
- B. A shield in the hands of a warrior
- C. A crown on the head of a ruler
- D. Dew on green grass

A:B:Ps:127

12. What are like arrows in the hands of a warrior (Ps. 127:4)?

- A. The words of a righteous person
- B. Children born in one's youth
- C. The judgments of the just
- D. The decrees of the Lord

B:B:Ps:127

13. Who is a blessed man (Ps. 127:5)?

- A. One who has not spoken deceitfully
- B. One who has followed in the way of the righteous
- C. One who has a quiver full of children
- D. One who has the joy of the Lord

C:B:Ps:127

14. When will a man with a quiver full of children not be put to shame (Ps. 127:5)?

- A. When they grow old and grey
- B. When they enter into the gates of the city
- C. When they walk in the courts of the upright
- D. When they contend with their opponents in court

D:B:Ps:127

Psalm 128

1. What is Psalm 128 is called in its title (Ps. 128)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:128

2. Who are blessed (Ps. 128:1)?

- A. Those who praise the Lord
- B. Those who extol the Lord
- C. Those who fear the Lord
- D. Those who serve the Lord

C:B:Ps:128

3. Who are blessed (Ps. 128:1)?

- A. Those who praise the Lord
- B. Those who extol the Lord
- C. Those who serve the Lord
- D. Those walk in obedience to the Lord

D:B:Ps:128

4. What will those who fears the Lord eat (Ps. 128:2)?

- A. The benefits of uprightness
- B. The harvest of their righteousness
- C. The fruit of their labor
- D. The grapes of their vineyards

C:B:Ps:128

5. For those who fears the Lord what will be theirs (Ps. 128:2)?

- A. Righteousness and uprightness
- B. Blessings and prosperity
- C. Respect and honor
- D. Long life and success

B:B:Ps:128

6. What will the wife of one who fears the Lord be like (Ps. 128:3)?

- A. A fruitful vine
- B. A fig tree
- C. A fruitful olive tree
- D. A fruitful garden

A:B:Ps:128

7. What will the children around the table of one who fear the Lord be like (Ps. 128:3)?

- A. A flock of sheep
- B. Olive shoots
- C. A fruitful vine
- D. A cluster of grapes

B:B:Ps:128

8. From where does the Psalmist say the Lord will bless (Ps. 128:5)?

- A. From his throne
- B. From his sanctuary
- C. From Zion
- D. From heaven

C:B:Ps:128

9. What does the Psalmist hope that his audience may see all the days of their lives (Ps. 128:5)?

- A. Length of days
- B. Children entering the gates of Zion
- C. Israel praising their Maker
- D. The prosperity of Jerusalem

D:B:Ps:128

10. What does the Psalmist hope that his audience will see (Ps. 128:6)?

- A. The security of Zion
- B. Their family multiply as the stars
- C. Their children's children
- D. The peace of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:128

11. What does the Psalmist pray will be on Israel (Ps. 128:6)?

- A. The Lord's blessing
- B. Peace
- C. Prosperity
- D. Happiness

B:B:Ps:128

Psalm 129

1. What is Psalm 129 is called in its title (Ps. 129)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:129

2. What has happened to Israel from their youth (Ps. 129:1)?

- A. They have been led by the Lord
- B. They have been pursued by their attackers
- C. They have been oppressed
- D. They have been chosen

C:B:Ps:129

3. From when has Israel been greatly oppressed (Ps. 129:2)?

- A. From their birth
- B. From the days of their fathers
- C. From the time of Joseph
- D. From their youth

D:B:Ps:129

4. What have the oppressors not gained over Israel (Ps. 129:2)?

- A. Rule
- B. Honor
- C. Victory
- D. Advantage

C:B:Ps:129

5. What have plowmen done to Israel's back (Ps. 129:3)?

- A. Made tracks up and down
- B. Made their furrows long
- C. Made their furrows deep
- D. Made their pits all over

B:B:Ps:129

6. Who has done damage to Israel's back (Ps. 129:3)?

- A. The plowmen
- B. The slave masters
- C. The oppressors
- D. The wicked

A:B:Ps:129

7. What has the Lord done for Israel (Ps. 129:4)?

- A. Free them from bondage
- B. Cut them free from the cords of the wicked
- C. Given them victory over their oppressors
- D. Given them his laws

B:B:Ps:129

8. What does the Psalmist wish from all who hate Zion (Ps. 129:5)?

- A. That they may fall by the sword
- B. That they may be ensnared by their own trap
- C. That they may be turned back in shame
- D. That they may be overcome by Israel

C:B:Ps:129

9. Who does the Psalmist want to be turned back in shame (Ps. 129:5)?

- A. All who oppress Israel
- B. All who set a trap for Israel
- C. All who attack Zion
- D. All who hate Zion

D:B:Ps:129

10. What does the Psalmist want for those who hate Zion to be like (Ps. 129:6)?

- A. Be like a leaf that falls to the dust
- B. Be like a child who has never seen the sun
- C. Be like grass on a roof that withers
- D. Be like chaff that is blown away

C:B:Ps:129

11. Who cannot fill his hands with withered grass (Ps. 129:7)?

- A. The wicked
- B. A reaper
- C. A farmer
- D. A ruler

B:B:Ps:129

12. What can one who gathers not fill with withered grass (Ps. 129:7)?

- A. Their arms
- B. A basket
- C. A clay jar
- D. Their hands

A:B:Ps:129

13. What does the Psalmist hope may not be said to those who hate Zion (Ps. 129:8)?

- A. Come let us enter the gates of Jerusalem
- B. The blessing of the Lord be on you
- C. May the Lord bless you and keep you
- D. Let us go up to the house of the Lord

B:B:Ps:129

14. What does the Psalmist hope may not be said to those who hate Zion (Ps. 129:8)?

- A. Come let us enter the gates of Jerusalem
- B. May the Lord bless you and keep you
- C. We bless you in the name of the Lord
- D. Let us go up to the house of the Lord

C:B:Ps:129

Psalm 130

1. What is Psalm 130 is called in its title (Ps. 130)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:130

2. From where did the Psalmist cry out to the Lord (Ps. 130:1)?

- A. From being attacked by the arrogant
- B. Out of the valley of death
- C. Out of the depths
- D. From the pit of despair

C:B:Ps:130

3. For what did the Psalmist cry (Ps. 130:2)?

- A. Justice
- B. Revenge
- C. Help
- D. Mercy

D:B:Ps:130

4. What does the Psalmist say would stop anyone from standing (Ps. 130:3)?

- A. If one's iniquities were added up
- B. If the Lord was not merciful
- C. If the Lord kept a record of sins
- D. If the Lord was not on our side

C:B:Ps:130

5. What is there with the Lord (Ps. 130:4)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Compassion
- D. Redemption

B:B:Ps:130

6. Why is there forgiveness with the Lord (Ps. 130:4)?

- A. So that we can with reverence serve him
- B. So that we will fear him
- C. So that we will walk in the ways of righteousness
- D. So that we will guard our hearts and minds

A:B:Ps:130

7. In what does the Psalmist put his hope (Ps. 130:5)?

- A. In God's redemption
- B. In God's word
- C. In God's justice
- D. In God's grace

B:B:Ps:130

8. What does the Psalmist do for the Lord (Ps. 130:5)?

- A. Remembers
- B. Seeks
- C. Waits
- D. Cries out

C:B:Ps:130

9. More than what does the Psalmist say that he waits for the Lord (Ps. 130:6)?

- A. More than the worker waits for the setting sun
- B. More than the harvester waits for summer
- C. More than the shepherd waits for his sheep
- D. More than the watchmen waits for morning

D:B:Ps:130

10. What does the Psalmist encourage Israel to put in the Lord (Ps. 130:7)?

- A. Trust
- B. Fear
- C. Hope
- D. Delight

C:B:Ps:130

11. What does the Psalmist say is with the Lord in whom Israel is to put their hope (Ps. 130:7)?

- A. Compassion
- B. Unfailing love
- C. Glory
- D. Strength

B:B:Ps:130

12. What does the Psalmist say is with the Lord in whom Israel is to put their hope (Ps. 130:7)?

- A. Redemption
- B. Compassion
- C. Glory
- D. Strength

A:B:Ps:130

13. From what will the Lord redeem Israel (Ps. 130:8)?

- A. All their troubles
- B. All their sins
- C. All their transgressions
- D. All their rebellions

B:B:Ps:130

Psalm 131

1. What is Psalm 131 is called in its title (Ps. 131)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:131

2. In the title what name is associated with Psalm 131 (Ps. 131)?

- A. David
- B. Korah
- C. Solomon
- D. Asaph

A:B:Ps:131

3. How does the Psalmist see his own heart (Ps. 131:1)?

- A. Not wicked
- B. Not sinful
- C. Not proud
- D. Not unfaithful

C:B:Ps:131

4. How does the Psalmist see his own eyes (Ps. 131:1)?

- A. Not wicked
- B. Not sinful
- C. Not unfaithful
- D. Not haughty

D:B:Ps:131

5. With what does the Psalmist not concern himself (Ps. 131:1)?

- A. With the sins of others
- B. With wealth and riches
- C. With great matters
- D. With incomprehensible things

C:B:Ps:131

6. With what does the Psalmist not concern himself (Ps. 131:1)?

- A. With the sins of others
- B. With things too wonderful
- C. With wealth and riches
- D. With incomprehensible things

B:B:Ps:131

7. What has the Psalmist done to himself (Ps. 131:2)?

- A. Calmed and quieted himself
- B. Meditated on God's word
- C. Considered the beginning and the end
- D. Trust in the Lord with all his heart

A:B:Ps:131

8. What does the Psalmist see himself like (Ps. 131:2)?

- A. Like a priest maintaining his purity
- B. Like a weaned child with his mother
- C. Like grass that has not withered
- D. Like dew upon the summer grass

B:B:Ps:131

9. What does the Psalmist encourage Israel to do (Ps. 131:3)?

- A. Seek the Lord while he may be found
- B. Fear the Lord
- C. Put their hope in the Lord
- D. Trust in the Lord

C:B:Ps:131

Psalm 132

1. What is Psalm 132 is called in its title (Ps. 132)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:132

2. Who does the Psalmist ask the Lord to remember (Ps. 132:1)?

- A. Himself
- B. Abraham
- C. David
- D. Moses

C:B:Ps:132

3. What concerning David specifically does the Psalmist ask the Lord to remember (Ps. 132:1)?

- A. His passion for seeking after God
- B. His heart fully committed to the Lord
- C. His mercy
- D. His self-denial

D:B:Ps:132

4. What did David make to the Lord (Ps. 132:2)?

- A. A declaration
- B. A covenant
- C. An oath
- D. A promise

C:B:Ps:132

5. To whom did David make a vow (Ps. 132:2)?

- A. The God of Abraham
- B. The Mighty One of Jacob
- C. The Lord of heaven and earth
- D. The God of Zion

B:B:Ps:132

6. What did David vow he would not do all of the following until he found a place for the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 132:5)?

- A. He would open the gates of Jerusalem
- B. He would not enter his house
- C. He would not go to bed
- D. He would allow no sleep to his eyes

A:B:Ps:132

7. What did David vow he do before he would not allow slumber to his eyes (Ps. 132:5)?

- A. Until he established justice in Zion
- B. Until he found a place for the Lord

- C. Until he made Zion his greatest joy
- D. Until he free those who were oppressed

B:B:Ps:132

8. For whom did David vow that he would find a dwelling for (Ps. 132:5)?

- A. The God of Abraham
- B. The Lord of heaven and earth
- C. The Mighty One of Jacob
- D. The God of Zion

C:B:Ps:132

9. Where did the Psalmist hear, Let us go to his dwelling place (Ps. 132:6)?

- A. In Zion
- B. In the sanctuary
- C. In the gates of Jerusalem
- D. In Ephrathah

D:B:Ps:132

10. Where did the Psalmist hear, Let us go to his dwelling place (Ps. 132:6)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. By the altar of the sanctuary
- C. In the fields of Jaar
- D. In the gates of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:132

11. Where did the Psalmist want to worship (Ps. 132:7)?

- A. In the gates of Jerusalem
- B. At the Lord's footstool
- C. Before the throne of the Lord
- D. Beside the altar of the sanctuary

B:B:Ps:132

12. What does the Psalmist ask to accompany the Lord's coming from his resting place (Ps. 132:8)?

- A. The ark
- B. The heavenly hosts
- C. The Lord's glory
- D. The cherubim

A:B:Ps:132

13. Where does the Psalmist invite the Lord to come to (Ps. 132:8)?

- A. Into Jerusalem
- B. To his resting place
- C. To his earthly throne
- D. To his people

B:B:Ps:132

14. What does the Psalmist want the priests to be clothed with (Ps. 132:9)?

- A. The Lord's compassion
- B. The Lord's mercy

- C. The Lord's righteousness
- D. The Lord's justice

C:B:Ps:132

15. Who does the Psalmist want to sing for joy (Ps. 132:9)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. All the nations
- C. The Lord's chosen ones
- D. The Lord's faithful people

D:B:Ps:132

16. What does the Psalmist want the Lord's faithful people to do (Ps. 132:9)?

- A. Fulfill their vows to the Lord
- B. Shout aloud to the Lord
- C. Sing for joy
- D. Enter the gates of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:132

17. Who does the Psalmist not want rejected (Ps. 132:10)?

- A. The righteous ones
- B. The Lord's anointed one
- C. The high priest
- D. Those who are faithful

B:B:Ps:132

18. For whose sake does the Psalmist not want the Lord's anointed one to be rejected (Ps. 132:10)?

- A. For the sake of David
- B. For the sake of Abraham
- C. For the sake of Moses
- D. For the sake of Israel

A:B:Ps:132

19. What will the Lord not revoke (Ps. 132:11)?

- A. His holy word
- B. The oath he swore to David
- C. The covenant he made with Israel
- D. His promise to Abraham

B:B:Ps:132

20. What oath did the Lord make to David (Ps. 132:11)?

- A. That he would be a blessing to all the nations
- B. That he would inherit the land of his fathers
- C. That one of his descendants would be placed on David's throne
- D. That his descendants would be as numerous as the stars of the

heavens

C:B:Ps:132

21. What condition was put on the fulfillment of the Davidic covenant (Ps. 132:12)?

- A. If David's sons walk in his ways
- B. If David's sons build the temple to the Lord
- C. If David's sons remain faithful
- D. If David's sons keep the covenant

D:B:Ps:132

22. If David's sons keep the statutes the Lord has taught them what will be their reward (Ps. 132:12)?

- A. They will be given long life and success
- B. They will praise the Lord on Mount Zion
- C. They will sit on David's throne forever
- D. They will defeat all their enemies

C:B:Ps:132

23. What has the Lord chosen (Ps. 132:13)?

- A. David
- B. Zion
- C. Abraham
- D. Jerusalem

B:B:Ps:132

24. Why has the Lord desired Zion (Ps. 132:13)?

- A. For his dwelling
- B. For his throne
- C. For his temple
- D. For his people

A:B:Ps:132

25. How does the Lord see his choosing of Zion (Ps. 132:14)?

- A. As his eternal home
- B. As his resting place forever
- C. As the place his glory will shine
- D. As the place where he will be praised

B:B:Ps:132

26. How does the Lord see his choosing of Zion (Ps. 132:14)?

- A. As his eternal home
- B. As the place his glory will shine
- C. As the place he will sit enthroned
- D. As the place where he will be praised

C:B:Ps:132

27. What will the Lord do for the poor in Zion (Ps. 132:15)?

- A. Give them the desires of their hearts
- B. Save them from their oppressors
- C. Bless them with riches
- D. Satisfy them with food

D:B:Ps:132

28. With what will the Lord bless Zion (Ps. 132:15)?

- A. Many generations of people
- B. Strong gates
- C. Abundant provisions
- D. Secure walls

C:B:Ps:132

29. With what will the Lord clothe the priests of Zion (Ps. 132:16)?

- A. Holiness
- B. Salvation
- C. Righteousness
- D. Faithfulness

B:B:Ps:132

30. Who will ever sing for joy in Zion (Ps. 132:16)?

- A. Her faithful people
- B. Her righteous ones
- C. Her chosen priests
- D. Her obedient inhabitants

A:B:Ps:132

31. What will the Lord do for David in Zion (Ps. 132:17)?

- A. Make David's descendants rule forever
- B. Make a horn grow for David
- C. Make a scepter of gold for David
- D. Make a generation of those who seek the Lord

B:B:Ps:132

32. For whom will the Lord set up a lamp in Zion (Ps. 132:17)?

- A. For his chosen one
- B. For the son of David
- C. For his anointed one
- D. For those who fear him

C:B:Ps:132

33. With what will the Lord's anointed one's enemies be clothed (Ps. 132:18)?

- A. Rags
- B. Burlap
- C. Disgrace
- D. Shame

D:B:Ps:132

34. With what will the head of the Lord's anointed one be adorned (Ps. 132:18)?

- A. Oil of anointing
- B. Truth and justice
- C. A radiant crown
- D. A crown of gold

C:B:Ps:132

Psalm 133

1. What is Psalm 133 is called in its title (Ps. 133)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:133

2. What is good and pleasant (Ps. 133:1)?

- A. When God rescues the broken hearted
- B. When all the nations of the earth praise the Lord
- C. When God's people live together in unity
- D. When God delivers his chosen people

C:B:Ps:133

3. What does the Psalmist call it when God's people live together in unity (Ps. 133:1)?

- A. Blessing upon blessing
- B. A marvel of marvels
- C. Blessed and joyful
- D. Good and pleasant

D:B:Ps:133

4. What is it like when God's people live together in unity (Ps. 133:2)?

- A. Like the anointing of David
- B. Like a stream of running water
- C. Like oil poured on Aaron's head
- D. Like the snow on Mount Hermon

C:B:Ps:133

5. On whom did the oil run down on his beard (Ps. 133:2)?

- A. Moses
- B. Aaron
- C. David
- D. Abraham

B:B:Ps:133

6. On what did the oil run down onto on Aaron (Ps. 133:2)?

- A. On the collar of his robe
- B. On the sandals of his feet
- C. Onto his robe of many colors
- D. On his arms and legs

A:B:Ps:133

7. What is it like when God's people live together in unity (Ps. 133:3)?

- A. Like the snow of Gilead was falling on Mount Zion
- B. Like the dew of Hermon were falling on Mount Zion
- C. Like rain of Carmel was falling on Mount Zion
- D. Like the floods of the Negev came on Zion

B:B:Ps:133

8. Where does the Psalmist see the dew falling and wish that for Zion (Ps. 133:3)?

- A. On Mount Carmel
- B. On Gilead
- C. On Hermon
- D. On Pisgah

C:B:Ps:133

9. What does the Lord bestow on Mount Zion (Ps. 133:3)?

- A. Rain
- B. Glory
- C. Light
- D. Blessing

D:B:Ps:133

10. What blessing does the Lord bestow on Mount Zion (Ps. 133:3)?

- A. Health
- B. Security against all foes
- C. Life forevermore
- D. Prosperity

C:B:Ps:133

Psalm 134

1. What is Psalm 134 is called in its title (Ps. 134)

- A. A maskil
- B. A song of ascents
- C. A song of praise
- D. A miktam

B:B:Ps:134

2. Who does the Psalms tell to praise the Lord (Ps. 134:1)?

- A. All who fear the Lord
- B. All who are redeemed of the Lord
- C. All the servants of the Lord
- D. All the nations of the earth

C:B:Ps:134

3. Who does the Psalms tell to praise the Lord (Ps. 134:1)?

- A. Those who offer sacrifices in the house of the Lord
- B. Those who guard the gates of Zion against the arrogant
- C. Those who lead the procession to the house of the Lord
- D. Those who minister by night in the house of the Lord

D:B:Ps:134

4. What does the Psalmist say they are to do in the sanctuary (Ps. 134:2)?

- A. Clap your hands
- B. Sing to the Lord
- C. Lift up your hands
- D. Bow your heads

C:B:Ps:134

5. Where does the Psalmist say to lift one's hands (Ps. 134:2)?

- A. Before the ark of the covenant
- B. In the sanctuary
- C. On Mount Moriah
- D. Beside the altar of the Lord

B:B:Ps:134

6. What does the Psalmist say to do when lifting up one's hands in the sanctuary (Ps. 134:2)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Clap hands
- D. Play praise to him on the harp and lyre

A:B:Ps:134

7. Where does the Psalmist say the Lord will bless you from (Ps. 134:3)?

- A. Heaven
- B. Zion
- C. Jerusalem
- D. His throne

B:B:Ps:134

8. How does the Psalmist identify the Lord (Ps. 134:3)?

- A. God Almighty
- B. The ruler of the nations
- C. As Maker of heaven and earth
- D. The King of kings

C:B:Ps:134

Psalm 135

1. How does Psalm 135 begin and end (Ps. 135:1, 21)?

- A. Shout for joy to the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. May the Lord bless you from Zion
- D. Give thanks to the Lord

B:B:Ps:135

2. Who does the Psalmist tell to praise the Lord (Ps. 135:1)?

- A. You who fear the Lord
- B. You sons of Jacob
- C. You servants of the Lord
- D. You faith of the Lord

C:B:Ps:135

3. Who does the Psalmist tell to praise the Lord (Ps. 135:2)?

- A. You who serve the Lord with gladness
- B. You who fulfill your vows before the altar
- C. You who join in the great procession
- D. You who minister in the house of the Lord

D:B:Ps:135

4. What reason does the Psalmist give as the basis for praise (Ps. 135:3)?

- A. For the Lord is holy
- B. For the Lord delivered us
- C. For the Lord is good
- D. For the Lord is great

C:B:Ps:135

5. What does the Psalmist say is pleasant (Ps. 135:3)?

- A. Come before his presence
- B. Sing praise to his name
- C. Shout to the Lord
- D. Praise the Lord

B:B:Ps:135

6. Who has the Lord chosen to be his own (Ps. 135:4)?

- A. Jacob
- B. Abraham
- C. David
- D. Moses

A:B:Ps:135

7. What has the Lord chosen Israel to be (Ps. 135:4)?

- A. His chosen people
- B. His treasured possession
- C. His holy assembly
- D. His dwelling place

B:B:Ps:135

8. What does the Psalmist know (Ps. 135:5)?

- A. The Lord is mighty
- B. The Lord is awesome
- C. The Lord is great
- D. The Lord is King

C:B:Ps:135

9. What is the Lord greater than (Ps. 135:5)?

- A. The heavens and the earth
- B. All the kings of the nations
- C. The mountains and seas
- D. All gods

D:B:Ps:135

10. What does the Lord do (Ps. 135:6)?

- A. Whatever glorifies him
- B. Whatever is compassionate
- C. Whatever pleases him
- D. Whatever is right

C:B:Ps:135

11. The Psalmist lists that the Lord does whatever pleases him in all the following locations EXCEPT (Ps. 135:6)

- A. Heavens
- B. Mountains
- C. Earth
- D. Seas

B:B:Ps:135

12. What does the Lord make rise from the ends of the earth (Ps. 135:7)?

- A. The clouds
- B. The sun
- C. The starry hosts
- D. Each day

A:B:Ps:135

13. What does the Lord bring out of his storehouses (Ps. 135:7)?

- A. The lightning
- B. The wind
- C. The rain
- D. Grain

B:B:Ps:135

14. What does the Lord send with the rain (Ps. 135:7)?

- A. Thunder
- B. Hail
- C. Lightning
- D. The harvest

C:B:Ps:135

15. Who did the Lord strike down (Ps. 135:8)?

- A. The kings of the earth
- B. The wisemen of the nations
- C. The warriors of the land
- D. The firstborn of Egypt

D:B:Ps:135

16. What did the Lord send into the midst of Egypt (Ps. 135:9)?

- A. His outstretch arm
- B. Hail and darkness
- C. Signs and wonders
- D. Frogs and locusts

C:B:Ps:135

17. Against whom did the Lord send his signs and wonders (Ps. 135:9)?

- A. The nations of the earth
- B. Pharaoh and all his servants
- C. All the inhabitants of Egypt
- D. The magicians and wisemen of Egypt

B:B:Ps:135

18. What did the Lord strike down (Ps. 135:10)?

- A. Many nations
- B. The kings of the earth
- C. Those who attacked his people
- D. The wicked of the earth

A:B:Ps:135

19. Who did the Lord kill (Ps. 135:10)?

- A. The rulers of the earth
- B. Mighty kings
- C. Their enemies
- D. The oppressors

B:B:Ps:135

20. Who was king of the Amorites (Ps. 135:11)?

- A. Adoni-Bezek
- B. Jabin
- C. Sihon
- D. Og

C:B:Ps:135

21. Who was king of the Bashan (Ps. 135:11)?

- A. Adoni-Bezek
- B. Jabin
- C. Sihon
- D. Og

D:B:Ps:135

22. The Psalmist lists all the mighty kings the Lord struck down EXCEPT (Ps. 135:11)?

- A. Og the king of Bashan
- B. Sihon the king of the Amorites
- C. Jabin the king of Hazor
- D. All the kings of Canaan

C:B:Ps:135

23. What did the Lord do with the land of Og and Sihon (Ps. 135:12)?

- A. He burned it as a memorial of those who rebel against the Lord
- B. He gave it as an inheritance to his people Israel
- C. He divided it up among the tribes of Israel
- D. He gave it as a gift to the descendants of Abraham

B:B:Ps:135

24. What endures forever (Ps. 135:13)?

- A. The name of the Lord
- B. The faithfulness of the Lord
- C. The covenant of the Lord
- D. The throne of the Lord

A:B:Ps:135

25. What will the Lord do for his people (Ps. 135:14)?

- A. Shield them
- B. Vindicate them
- C. Forgive them
- D. Lead them

B:B:Ps:135

26. On whom will the Lord have compassion (Ps. 135:15)?

- A. His chosen ones
- B. The descendants of Abraham
- C. His servants
- D. His holy ones

C:B:Ps:135

27. What are made of silver and gold (Ps. 135:16)?

- A. The crowns of kings
- B. The thrones of the nations
- C. The altar in the sanctuary
- D. The idols of the nations

D:B:Ps:135

28. How does the Psalmist describe the idols of the nations (Ps. 135:15)?

- A. As made of wood and stone
- B. As worthless
- C. As made by human hands
- D. As built by a craftsman

C:B:Ps:135

29. The Psalmist describes idols as all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 135:16-17)

- A. They have mouths but cannot speak
- B. They have feet but cannot walk
- C. They have eyes but cannot see
- D. They have ears but cannot hear

B:B:Ps:135

30. What is not in the mouths of idols (Ps. 135:17)?

- A. Breath
- B. Food
- C. Wisdom
- D. Righteousness

A:B:Ps:135

31. Who will be like the idols (Ps. 135:18)?

- A. Those who sacrifice to them
- B. Those who trust in them
- C. Those who honor them
- D. Those who worship them

B:B:Ps:135

32. Who will be like the idols (Ps. 135:18)?

- A. Those who sacrifice to them
- B. Those who honor them
- C. Those who make them
- D. Those who worship them

C:B:Ps:135

33. The Psalmist explicitly exhorts all of the following to praise the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 135:19-20)

- A. You Israelites
- B. The house of Aaron
- C. The house of Levi
- D. The descendants of Abraham

D:B:Ps:135

34. The Psalmist explicitly exhorts all of the following to praise the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 135:19-20)

- A. You Israelites
- B. The house of Aaron
- C. The house of Jacob
- D. You who fear the Lord

C:B:Ps:135

35. Where does the Psalmist in offering praise describes the Lord as dwelling (Ps. 135:21)?

- A. In Zion
- B. In Jerusalem
- C. In the midst of Israel

D. In heaven

B:B:Ps:135

36. Where does the Psalmist see praise to the Lord as coming from (Ps. 135:21)?

A. From Zion

B. From the sanctuary

C. From Jerusalem

D. From the great assembly

A:B:Ps:135

Psalm 136

1. Why does the Psalmist say one should give thanks to the Lord (Ps. 136:1)?

- A. For he is holy
- B. For he is righteous
- C. For he is good
- D. For he is our Redeemer

C:B:Ps:136

2. What does the Psalmist repeatedly use to show that the Lord is good (Ps. 136:1)?

- A. His wonderful works
- B. His guidance of his people
- C. His deliverance of Israel
- D. His love endures forever

D:B:Ps:136

3. Because the Lord's love endures forever what response is called for by the Psalmist (Ps. 136:1)?

- A. To glorify the Lord
- B. To extol the Lord
- C. To give thanks to the Lord
- D. To trust in the Lord

C:B:Ps:136

4. The Psalmist lists all of the following as the one to whom thanks is to be offered EXCEPT (Ps. 136:1-3)

- A. The LORD
- B. The King of kings
- C. The God of gods
- D. The Lord of lords

B:B:Ps:136

5. What is the point or main teaching of Psalm 136 (Ps. 136)?

- A. The Lord's love endures forever
- B. The Lord is good
- C. The Lord is our Rock and Redeemer
- D. The Lord is holy, righteous and good

A:B:Ps:136

6. What does the Lord alone do (Ps. 136:4)?

- A. Saves his people
- B. Great wonders
- C. Sits enthroned in the heavens
- D. Blesses Israel from Zion

B:B:Ps:136

7. What did the Lord do by his understanding (Ps. 136:5)?

- A. Redeemed his people
- B. Delivered Israel from the hand of Pharaoh

- C. Made the heavens
- D. Ordered the sea and dry land

C:B:Ps:136

8. Upon what did the Lord spread out the earth (Ps. 136:6)?

- A. Upon the pillars of the earth
- B. On the foundation of the mountains
- C. On the rock of ages
- D. Upon the waters

D:B:Ps:136

9. What did the Lord make (Ps. 136:7)?

- A. The nations of the earth
- B. Mount Zion
- C. The great lights
- D. The seas and mountains

C:B:Ps:136

10. What did the Lord make to govern the day (Ps. 136:8)?

- A. The kings of the earth
- B. The sun
- C. Wisdom
- D. The light

B:B:Ps:136

11. What did the Lord make to govern the night (Ps. 136:9)?

- A. The moon and stars
- B. The beasts of the field
- C. The darkness
- D. The forces of evil

A:B:Ps:136

12. What did the Psalmist note that the Lord did in Egypt (Ps. 136:10)?

- A. Caused mighty plagues
- B. Struck down the firstborn
- C. Turned the Nile to blood
- D. Sent locusts on their fields

B:B:Ps:136

13. What does the Psalmist note that the Lord did for Israel in relation to Egypt (Ps. 136:11)?

- A. He redeemed them from the hands of the Egyptians
- B. He freed them from their slavery
- C. He brought them out from among the Egyptians
- D. He rescued them from the oppression of Egypt

C:B:Ps:136

14. What does the Psalmist note as used by the Lord to bring Israel out from Egypt (Ps. 136:12)?

- A. By the power of his word

- B. By the hand of Moses and Aaron
- C. By many signs and wonders
- D. By a mighty hand and outstretched arm

D:B:Ps:136

15. What did the Lord divide asunder demonstrating his love endures forever (Ps. 136:13)?

- A. The Jordan River
- B. The Salt Sea
- C. The Red Sea
- D. The Nile River

C:B:Ps:136

16. What did the Lord do at the Red Sea showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:15)?

- A. Stood up the waters like a wall on the right and left
- B. Swept Pharaoh and his army into it
- C. Stopped Pharaoh's chariots in the flood
- D. Caused great fear to overcome Pharaoh's army

B:B:Ps:136

17. What did the Lord do for his people in the wilderness showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:16)?

- A. He led them through it
- B. He provided them with the bread of heaven
- C. He gave them water from a rock
- D. He gave them his covenant at Sinai

A:B:Ps:136

18. What kind of kings did the Lord strike down for Israel showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:17-18)?

- A. Wicked and evil
- B. Great and mighty
- C. Strong and powerful
- D. Treacherous and deceitful

B:B:Ps:136

19. Who was the king the Lord struck down as king of the Amorites showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:19)?

- A. Jabin
- B. Og
- C. Sihon
- D. Achish

C:B:Ps:136

20. What people group was Sihon king of (Ps. 136:19)?

- A. The Moabites
- B. The Midianites
- C. The Edomites

D. The Amorites

D:B:Ps:136

21. Who was the king the Lord struck down who was the king of Bashan showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:20)?

- A. Jabin
- B. Sihon
- C. Og
- D. Achish

C:B:Ps:136

22. Og was the king of what geographical area (Ps. 136:20)?

- A. Jezreel
- B. Bashan
- C. Gilead
- D. Negev

B:B:Ps:136

23. What did the Lord do with the land of Og and Sihon showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:21)?

- A. He gave it as an inheritance
- B. He burned it with fire and brimstone
- C. He salted it with salt
- D. He gave it to the king of Israel

A:B:Ps:136

24. To whom did the Lord give the land of Og and Sihon showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:22)?

- A. Moses
- B. His servant Israel
- C. His chosen ones
- D. Joshua

B:B:Ps:136

25. When did the Psalmist say the Lord remembered us showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:23)?

- A. In our hour of trouble
- B. When the enemy surrounded us
- C. In our low estate
- D. When we had lost hope

C:B:Ps:136

26. From whom did God freed us showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:24)?

- A. From Egypt
- B. From Pharaoh
- C. From the Midianites
- D. From our enemies

D:B:Ps:136

27. What does the Lord do for every creature showing his love endures forever (Ps. 136:25)?

- A. Gives water
- B. Gives peace
- C. Gives food
- D. Gives them rest

C:B:Ps:136

28. What are we to do as direct by the Psalmist as he opens and closes Psalm 136?

- A. Praise the Lord/God
- B. Give thanks to the Lord/God
- C. Rejoice in the Lord/God
- D. Shout to the Lord/God

B:B:Ps:136

29. What are all the mighty acts of the Lord in history and creation are seen as a manifestation of in Psalm 136?

- A. His love enduring forever
- B. His might and power
- C. The glory due unto his name
- D. The praise of the Lord God of heaven

A:B:Ps:136

Psalm 137

1. Where did they sit and weep (Ps. 137:1)?

- A. By the Gihon spring in Jerusalem
- B. By the Jordan River
- C. By the rivers of Babylon
- D. By the Nile River

C:B:Ps:137

2. What did they remember when they sat and wept (Ps. 137:1)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Shiloh
- C. The temple
- D. Zion

D:B:Ps:137

3. Where did they hang their harps (Ps. 137:2)?

- A. On the cedars
- B. On the sycamores
- C. On the poplars
- D. On the oaks

C:B:Ps:137

4. What did they hang on the poplars (Ps. 137:2)?

- A. Their shields
- B. Their harps
- C. Their swords
- D. Their crowns

B:B:Ps:137

5. What did their tormentors ask them to sin (Ps. 137:3)?

- A. Songs of Zion
- B. Songs of the Lord
- C. Songs of David
- D. Songs of Israel

A:B:Ps:137

6. Who asked them to sing one of the songs of Zion (Ps. 137:3)?

- A. Their masters
- B. Their captors
- C. Their rulers
- D. Foreigners

B:B:Ps:137

7. Why did the Psalmist object to singing one of the songs of Zion (Ps. 137:4)?

- A. The temple was destroyed
- B. The people had been exiled
- C. He was in a foreign land
- D. He was in the midst of an unfaithful people

C:B:Ps:137

8. What self-curse did the Psalmist make if he forgot Jerusalem (Ps. 137:5)?

- A. That his name be blotted out of the Book of Life
- B. That he never return to Zion
- C. That his children never see Jerusalem
- D. That his right hand forget its skill

D:B:Ps:137

9. What did the Psalmist say he should not forget lest his right hand forget its skill (Ps. 137:5)?

- A. Zion
- B. The covenant
- C. Jerusalem
- D. The temple

C:B:Ps:137

10. What curse did the Psalmist place on himself if he did not consider Jerusalem his highest joy (Ps. 137:6)?

- A. His ears would no longer hear the songs of Zion
- B. His tongue would cling to the roof of his mouth
- C. His lips would be unable to speak
- D. His harp would be burned with fire

B:B:Ps:137

11. What did the Psalmist say would trigger that his tongue would cling to the roof of his mouth (Ps. 137:6)?

- A. If he did not consider Jerusalem his highest joy
- B. If he did not fear the Lord
- C. If he did would forget to sing one of the songs of Zion
- D. If he would forget how to play his harp and lyre

A:B:Ps:137

12. Who does the Psalmist single out as being particularly egregious on the day Jerusalem fell (Ps. 137:7)?

- A. The Moabites
- B. The Edomites
- C. The Midianites
- D. The Amalekites

B:B:Ps:137

13. What did the Edomites cry when Jerusalem fell (Ps. 137:7)?

- A. Throw down its stones
- B. Melt down its gold and silver
- C. Tear it down to its foundations
- D. Burn it to the ground

C:B:Ps:137

14. What did the Psalmist say was the destiny of Babylon (Ps. 137:8)?

- A. They were to be thrown down
- B. They were to be burned to the ground

- C. They were never to rise again
- D. They were doomed to destruction

D:B:Ps:137

15. Who does the Psalmist say will be happy (Ps. 137:8)?

- A. The one who sets the captives of Israel free
- B. The one who destroys the kingdom of Babylon
- C. The one who repays Babylon for what they have done
- D. The one who tears down the walls of Babylon the great

C:B:Ps:137

16. Who does the Psalmist say will be happy (Ps. 137:9)?

- A. The one who shouts for joy when Babylon's foundations are destroyed
- B. The one who dashes Babylon's infants against the rocks
- C. The one who sings a song of Zion when Babylon falls
- D. The one who tears down the walls of Babylon the great

B:B:Ps:137

Psalm 138

1. How will the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 138:1)?

- A. With harp and lyre
- B. In the midst of the great congregation
- C. With all his heart
- D. On Zion

C:B:Ps:138

2. Before whom will the Psalmist sing the Lord's praise (Ps. 138:1)?

- A. Before the great assembly
- B. Before the elders of Jerusalem
- C. Before the kings of the earth
- D. Before the gods

D:B:Ps:138

3. Toward what will the Psalmist bow down (Ps. 138:2)?

- A. Toward the setting of the sun
- B. Toward the heavens
- C. Toward the Lord's holy temple
- D. Toward the rising of the sun

C:B:Ps:138

4. Why will the Psalmist praise the Lord's name (Ps. 138:2)?

- A. For his righteousness and holiness
- B. For his unfailing love
- C. For his mighty works of old
- D. For his greatness and goodness

B:B:Ps;138

5. Why will the Psalmist praise the Lord's name (Ps. 138:2)?

- A. For his faithfulness
- B. For his righteousness
- C. For his mighty works of old
- D. For his greatness

A:B:Ps:138

6. What has the Lord exalted (Ps. 138:2)?

- A. His greatness
- B. His solemn decree
- C. His holy word
- D. His covenant

B:B:Ps:138

7. What does the Lord's exalting his solemn decree surpass (Ps. 138:2)?

- A. His name
- B. His goodness
- C. His fame
- D. His glory

C:B:Ps:138

8. What did the Lord do when the Psalmist called (Ps. 138:3)?

- A. He listened
- B. He came
- C. He appeared
- D. He answered

D:B:Ps:138

9. What does the Lord do greatly for the Psalmist (Ps. 138:3)?

- A. Strengthens him
- B. Lifts him
- C. Emboldens him
- D. Shows compassion to him

C:B:Ps:138

10. Who does the Psalmist invite to praise the Lord (Ps. 138:4)?

- A. All his people
- B. All the kings of the earth
- C. All the nations of the earth
- D. Everyone in heaven and on earth

B:B:Ps:138

11. When does the Psalmist invite all the kings of the earth to praise the Lord (Ps. 138:4)?

- A. When they hear what the Lord has decreed
- B. When they hear of the mighty works of the Lord
- C. When they are called into judgment
- D. When they see his mighty hand and outstretched arm

A:B:Ps:138

12. What does the Psalmist invite the kings of the earth to sing about (Ps. 138:5)?

- A. The unfailing love of the Lord
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. The faithfulness of the Lord
- D. The greatness of the Lord

B:B:Ps:138

13. What does the Psalmist say is great about the Lord (Ps. 138:5)?

- A. His faithfulness
- B. His goodness
- C. His glory
- D. His might

C:B:Ps:138

14. Upon whom does the exalted Lord look kindly (Ps. 138:6)?

- A. The contrite
- B. The broken hearted
- C. The fatherless and widows
- D. The lowly

D:B:Ps:138

15. Though lofty, how does the Lord see the lowly (Ps. 138:6)?

- A. From heaven
- B. From Zion
- C. From afar
- D. From his throne

C:B:Ps:138

16. When does the Lord preserve the Psalmist's life (Ps. 138:7)?

- A. Though he stumbles and falls
- B. Though he walks in the midst of trouble
- C. Though he is ensnared by his enemy
- D. Though many gather against him

B:B:Ps:138

17. What does the Lord do when the Psalmist walks in the midst of trouble (Ps. 138:7)?

- A. Preserves his life
- B. Saves his life
- C. Sets him free from chains
- D. Delivers his life

A:B:Ps:138

18. Against what does the Lord stretch out his hand for the Psalmist (Ps. 138:7)?

- A. The violence of evildoers
- B. The anger of his foes
- C. The snares of his enemies
- D. The pit of the wicked

B:B:Ps:138

19. With what does the Lord save the Psalmist (Ps. 138:7)?

- A. His mighty hand
- B. His powerful word
- C. His right hand
- D. His mighty acts

C:B:Ps:138

20. What does the Lord do with his right hand (Ps. 138:7)?

- A. He blesses the Psalmist
- B. He shatters his chains
- C. He lifts his yoke of iron
- D. He saves the Psalmist

D:B:Ps:138

21. What will the Lord do for the Psalmist (Ps. 138:8)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Set him on a rock
- C. Vindicate him
- D. Avenge him

C:B:Ps:138

22. What does the Psalmist say endures forever (Ps. 138:8)?

- A. The Lord's glory
- B. The Lord's love
- C. The Lord's glory
- D. The Lord's holiness

B:B:Ps:138

23. What does the Psalmist plead with the Lord not to abandon (Ps. 138:8)?

- A. The works of his hands
- B. His people
- C. Zion
- D. His anointed one David

A:B:Ps:138

Psalm 139

1. Who does the title associate with Psalm 139 (Ps. 139)?

- A. Korah
- B. Asaph
- C. David
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:139

2. What has the Lord done resulting in him knowing the Psalmist (Ps. 139:1)?

- A. Sought for him
- B. Looked for him
- C. Heard his cry
- D. Searched him

D:B:Ps:139

3. What does the Psalmist point out that the Lord knows (Ps. 139:2)?

- A. When he awakes and when he sleeps
- B. When he eats and when he drinks
- C. When he sits and when he rises
- D. When he goes out and when he comes in

C:B:Ps:139

4. What does the Psalmist say the Lord discerns (Ps. 139:2)?

- A. His crying out and his silence
- B. His going out and lying down
- C. His sitting down and his standing up
- D. His sleeping and his waking up

B:B:Ps:139

5. With what does the Psalmist say God is familiar (Ps. 139:3)?

- A. All his ways
- B. Every word of his mouth
- C. All the thoughts of his mind
- D. All his faithfulness

A:B:Ps:139

6. What does the Lord know completely (Ps. 139:4)?

- A. A thought of his mind
- B. A word on his tongue
- C. A desire of his heart
- D. Hair on his head

B:B:Ps:139

7. What does the Lord lay on the Psalmist (Ps. 139:5)?

- A. His blessing
- B. His compassion
- C. His hand
- D. His anointing

C:B:Ps:139

8. How does the Psalmist describe the knowledge God has of him (Ps. 139:6)?

- A. Too comprehensive for him
- B. Too awesome for him
- C. Too amazing for him
- D. Too wonderful for him

D:B:Ps:139

9. How does the Psalmist describe the knowledge God has of him (Ps. 139:6)?

- A. Too comprehensive for him to imagine
- B. Too awesome for him
- C. Too lofty for him to attain
- D. Too difficult for him to understand

C:B:Ps:139

10. From what does the Psalmist asks rhetorically where he can flee (Ps. 139:7)?

- A. God's protection
- B. God's presence
- C. God's care
- D. God's love

B:B:Ps:139

11. All of the following places the Psalmist lists as places he cannot flee from God's presence EXCEPT (Ps. 139:8-9)

- A. If I climb the tallest mountain
- B. If I go up to the heavens
- C. If I make my bed in the depths
- D. If I settle on the far side of the sea

A:B:Ps:139

12. On what wings does the Psalmist imagine himself rising yet still within God's presence (Ps. 139:9)?

- A. Eagles
- B. The dawn
- C. Dove
- D. Sun

B:B:Ps:139

13. Where does the Psalmist image himself settling yet sill within God's presence (Ps. 139:9)?

- A. The top of Mount Zalmon
- B. Deep within the wilderness
- C. The far side of the sea
- D. The top of Mount Zion

C:B:Ps:139

14. Even as the Psalmist is in the far side of the sea what will hold him fast (Ps. 139:10)?

- A. The Lord's outstretched arm
- B. The Lord's iron yoke

- C. The Lord's mighty arms
- D. The Lord's right hand

D:B:Ps:139

15. Even as the Psalmist is in the far side of the sea what will the Lord's hand do (Ps. 139:10)?

- A. Shelter him
- B. Hold him up
- C. Guide him
- D. Protect him

C:B:Ps:139

16. To God was is the darkness like (Ps. 139:11-12)?

- A. Sunrise
- B. Light
- C. Sunshine
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Ps:139

17. What did the Psalmist incorrectly say might hide him from God (Ps. 139:11)?

- A. The darkness
- B. The pit
- C. The cave
- D. His flight

A:B:Ps:139

18. Where was the Psalmist knit together (Ps. 139:13)?

- A. In the bowels of the earth
- B. In his mother's womb
- C. In the decrees of God
- D. In the creation

B:B:Ps:139

19. What does the Psalmist say God created (Ps. 139:13)?

- A. His heart and soul
- B. His thoughts and plans
- C. His inmost being
- D. His body and soul

C:B:Ps:139

20. How does the Psalmist see that he is made (Ps. 139:14)?

- A. In the image of God
- B. With wisdom and righteousness
- C. Lovingly and caringly
- D. Fearfully and wonderfully

D:B:Ps:139

21. What does the Psalmist know full well (Ps. 139:15)?

- A. The Lord's word is perfect
- B. The Lord's handiwork is glorious

- C. The Lord's works are wonderful
- D. The Lord's deeds are mighty

C:B:Ps:139

22. Where was the Psalmist woven together (Ps. 139:16)?

- A. In his mother's womb
- B. In the depths of the earth
- C. In the mind of the Lord
- D. In commitment and love

B:B:Ps:139

23. What was not hidden from the Lord (Ps. 139:15)?

- A. The Psalmist's frame
- B. The Psalmist's heart
- C. The Psalmist's desires
- D. The Psalmist's passions

A:B:Ps:139

24. Where was the Psalmist made (Ps. 139:15)?

- A. In the mysterious place
- B. In the secret place
- C. In the darkness
- D. In the hidden place

B:B:Ps:139

25. What was written in the Lord's book (Ps. 139:16)?

- A. Every thought of his mind
- B. All the events of his life
- C. All the days ordained for him
- D. His new name in glory

C:B:Ps:139

26. When were all the days ordained for the Psalmist written in the Lord's book (Ps. 139:16)?

- A. In the beginning of creation
- B. In days of old
- C. Before the mountains were settled
- D. Before one of them came to be

D:B:Ps:139

27. What did God's eyes see (Ps. 139:16)?

- A. The Psalmist's thoughts
- B. The Psalmist's path
- C. The Psalmist's unformed body
- D. The Psalmist's plans

C:B:Ps:139

28. What are precious to the Psalmist (Ps. 139:17)?

- A. Wisdom and righteousness
- B. His thoughts of God

- C. The word of the Lord
- D. The Lord's sanctuary

B:B:Ps:139

29. How does the Psalmist portray the vastness of his thoughts about God (Ps. 139:18)?

- A. As outnumbering the sand of the sea
- B. As outnumbering the stars of the heaven
- C. As great as the tallest mountain
- D. As deep as the ocean depths

A:B:Ps:139

30. How does the Psalmist describe his awakening (Ps. 139:18)?

- A. Listening to God's voice
- B. Still being with God
- C. Still supported by God
- D. Renewed in God's ways

B:B:Ps:139

31. Who does the Psalmist want to be away from him (Ps. 139:19)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The evildoers
- C. The bloodthirsty
- D. The enemy

C:B:Ps:139

32. Who does the Psalmist request that God would slay (Ps. 139:19)?

- A. The evildoers
- B. The bloodthirsty
- C. The enemy
- D. The wicked

D:B:Ps:139

33. What do the adversaries do (Ps. 139:20)?

- A. Oppress the poor and needy
- B. Plot against the Psalmist
- C. Misuse God's name
- D. Deceive and harm

C:B:Ps:139

34. How do the wicked and bloodthirsty speak of God (Ps. 139:20)?

- A. With treachery
- B. With evil intent
- C. In unfaithfulness
- D. With malice

B:B:Ps:139

35. Who does the Psalmist hate (Ps. 139:21)?

- A. Those who hate God
- B. Those who are trying to destroy him

- C. The wicked
- D. The bloodthirsty

A:B:Ps:139

36. Who does the Psalmist abhor (Ps. 139:21)?

- A. Those who are wicked
- B. Those who are in rebellion against God
- C. Those who are unfaithful to God
- D. Those who oppress the fatherless and widows

B:B:Ps:139

37. What does the Psalmist count those who are in rebellion against God (Ps. 139:22)?

- A. His enemies
- B. His foes
- C. His adversaries
- D. His nemesis

A:B:Ps:139

38. What does the Psalmist ask God to do to his heart (Ps. 139:23)?

- A. Enter and revive it
- B. Search and know it
- C. Shine his light upon it
- D. Set it aflame

B:B:Ps:139

39. What does the Psalmist ask God to know (Ps. 139:23)?

- A. The way in which he should go
- B. The plans of his heart
- C. His anxious thoughts
- D. The snares of the wicked

C:B:Ps:139

40. What does the Psalmist ask God to do (Ps. 139:23)?

- A. Be compassionate to him
- B. Love him
- C. Come to him
- D. Test him

D:B:Ps:139

41. What does the Psalmist want God to expose (Ps. 139:24)?

- A. Any darkness in his heart
- B. Any bitterness in his soul
- C. Any offensive way in him
- D. His destiny

C:B:Ps:139

42. In what way does the Psalmist ask God to lead him (Ps. 139:24)?

- A. The way of the Lord
- B. The way everlasting

- C. The way of righteousness
- D. The way of the fear of the Lord

B:B:Ps:139

Psalm 140

1. Who does the title associate with Psalm 140 (Ps. 140)?

- A. Korah
- B. Asaph
- C. David
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:140

2. From whom does the Psalmist want to be rescued (Ps. 140:1)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The adversaries
- C. The enemies
- D. The Evildoers

D:B:Ps:140

3. From whom does the Psalmist want to be protected (Ps. 140:1)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The adversaries
- C. The violent
- D. The enemy

C:B:Ps:140

4. What do the violent devise in their hearts (Ps. 140:2)?

- A. Harm
- B. Evil plans
- C. Plots
- D. Snares

B:B:Ps:140

5. What do the violent stir up every day (Ps. 140:2)?

- A. War
- B. Treachery
- C. Plunder
- D. Snares

A:B:Ps:140

6. How sharp are the tongues of the wicked (Ps. 140:3)?

- A. As a sword
- B. As a serpent's
- C. As a deceiver's
- D. As a spear

B:B:Ps:140

7. What is on the lips of the wicked (Ps. 140:3)?

- A. Deceitfulness
- B. The bitterness of heart
- C. The poison of vipers
- D. Treachery against the righteous

C:B:Ps:140

8. From what does the Psalmist ask the Lord to keep him safe from (Ps. 140:4)?

- A. The treachery of evildoers
- B. The plots of the violent
- C. The snares of the unfaithful
- D. The hands of the wicked

D:B:Ps:140

9. What do the violent devise (Ps. 140:3)?

- A. Ways to deceit the Psalmist
- B. Ways to harm those the Psalmist loves
- C. Ways to trip the Psalmist's feet
- D. Ways to cause the Psalmist to fall into a pit

C:B:Ps:140

10. Who have hidden a snare for the Psalmist (Ps. 140:5)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The arrogant
- C. The evildoer
- D. The violent

B:B:Ps:140

11. Where have the arrogant set traps for the Psalmist (Ps. 140:5)?

- A. Along his path
- B. In his way
- C. In front of him
- D. At the city gate

A:B:Ps:140

12. What does the Psalmist say to the Lord (Ps. 140:6)?

- A. You are my Savior
- B. You are my God
- C. You are my King
- D. You are my Shepherd

B:B:Ps:140

13. What does the Psalmist request that God hear (Ps. 140:6)?

- A. His confession
- B. His call for help
- C. His cry for mercy
- D. His plea for protection

C:B:Ps:140

14. What does the Lord do on the day of battle for the Psalmist (Ps. 140:7)?

- A. Delivers him
- B. Puts a sword in his hand
- C. Breaks the bow of the arrogant
- D. Shields his head

D:B:Ps:140

15. How does the Psalmist address his sovereign Lord (Ps. 140:7)?

- A. God Almighty
- B. His shepherd
- C. His strong deliverer
- D. His strength and shield

C:B:Ps:140

16. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to grant for the wicked (Ps. 140:8)?

- A. Their plans
- B. Their desires
- C. Their hopes
- D. Their wishes

B:B:Ps:140

17. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord not to grant for the wicked (Ps. 140:8)?

- A. Their plans to succeed
- B. Their triumph over the needy
- C. Their hopes to come true
- D. Their plundering of the fatherless

A:B:Ps:140

18. What do those who surround the Psalmist do (Ps. 140:9)?

- A. Raise their hands in violence
- B. Proudly rear their heads
- C. Speak against the Psalmist
- D. Lie against the Lord God

B:B:Ps:140

19. What does the Psalmist ask will engulf the wicked (Ps. 140:9)?

- A. Their plots against the righteous
- B. The depths of the earth
- C. The mischief of their lips
- D. Their own deceit

C:B:Ps:140

20. What does the Psalmist request would fall on the wicked (Ps. 140:10)?

- A. Arrows of the Almighty
- B. Their own snares
- C. Hailstones
- D. Burning coals

D:B:Ps:140

21. The Psalmist asks God to do all of the following to the wicked EXCEPT (Ps. 140:10)

- A. They be thrown into the fire
- B. They be cast into miry pits
- C. Their violence come back on them
- D. Burning calls fall on them

C:B:Ps:140

22. Who does the Psalmist request not be established in the land (Ps. 140:11)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. Slanderers
- C. Arrogant
- D. Violent

B:B:Ps:140

23. What does the Psalmist pray will hunt down the violent (Ps. 140:11)?

- A. Disaster
- B. Plague
- C. Famine
- D. Violence

A:B:Ps:140

24. For whom does the Lord secure justice (Ps. 140:12)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The poor
- C. Widows
- D. The righteous

B:B:Ps:140

25. What does the Lord secure for the poor (Ps. 140:12)?

- A. Prosperity
- B. Success
- C. Justice
- D. Compassion

C:B:Ps:140

26. Whose cause does the Lord uphold (Ps. 140:12)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The righteous
- C. The faithful
- D. The needy

D:B:Ps:140

27. What will the righteous do (Ps. 140:13)?

- A. Praise the name of the Lord
- B. Follow the ways of the Lord
- C. Fear the Lord
- D. Shout to the Lord

A:B:Ps:140

28. What will the upright do (Ps. 140:13)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Live in God's presence
- C. Be faithful to God's ways
- D. That which is just

B:B:Ps:140

Psalm 141

1. Who does the title associate with Psalm 141 (Ps. 141)?

- A. Korah
- B. Asaph
- C. David
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:141

2. What does the Psalmist call on the Lord to do quickly (Ps. 141:1)?

- A. Deliver him
- B. Save him
- C. Accept his offering
- D. Come to him

D:B:Ps:141

3. What does the Psalmist ask that the Lord allow his prayer to be set before him like (Ps. 141:2)?

- A. A blood offering
- B. Fire
- C. Incense
- D. A thank offering

C:B:Ps:141

4. What does the Psalmist pray will be like the evening sacrifice (Ps. 141:2)?

- A. His fulfilling his vows
- B. His lifting up his hands
- C. His singing praise to the Lord
- D. His call for help

B:B:Ps:141

5. What is the Psalmist's lifting up his hands like (Ps. 141:2)?

- A. The evening sacrifice
- B. A thank offering
- C. The smoke rising from a burnt offering
- D. The incense rising

A:B:Ps:141

6. What is like incense (Ps. 141:2)?

- A. The Psalmist's praise
- B. The Psalmist's prayer
- C. The Psalmist's fulfilling his vow
- D. The Psalmist's call for help

B:B:Ps:141

7. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to keep watch over (Ps. 141:3)?

- A. The deeds of his hands
- B. The opening of his eyes
- C. The door of his lips
- D. The thoughts of his heart

C:B:Ps:141

8. Over what does the Psalmist ask the Lord to set a guard (Ps. 141:3)?

- A. His heart
- B. His eyes
- C. His feet
- D. His mouth

D:B:Ps:141

9. What does the Psalmist not want his heart to be drawn to (Ps. 141:3)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Wickedness
- C. Evil
- D. Sin

C:B:Ps:141

10. What does the Psalmist not want to take part in (Ps. 141:4)?

- A. Transgressions
- B. Wicked deeds
- C. Slander
- D. The way of evildoers

B:B:Ps:141

11. Whose delicacies does the Psalmist not want to eat (Ps. 141:4)?

- A. Evildoers
- B. The wicked
- C. His enemies
- D. The unfaithful

A:B:Ps:141

12. What does the Psalmist consider a kindness (Ps. 141:5)?

- A. Being rebuked by the Lord
- B. Being struck by a righteous man
- C. Being instructed in the way of righteousness
- D. Being forgiven for his transgression

B:B:Ps:141

13. What is the rebuke of a righteous man to the Psalmist (Ps. 141:5)?

- A. Like thunder to his heart
- B. Like blood on the altar
- C. Like oil on his head
- D. Like a stream of water

C:B:Ps:141

14. What are the Psalmist's prayers against (Ps. 141:5)?

- A. The way of the wicked
- B. The plans of the unfaithful
- C. The snares of the enemy
- D. The deeds of evildoers

D:B:Ps:141

15. What will happen to the rulers of evildoers (Ps. 141:6)?

- A. They will be dishonored
- B. They will go down into the pit
- C. They will be thrown down from cliffs
- D. They will be swallowed up by the sea

C:B:Ps:141

16. What will the wicked learn (Ps. 141:6)?

- A. That the Lord is King
- B. That the Psalmist's words were well spoken
- C. That the way of the wicked will perish
- D. That the Lord's love endures forever

B:B:Ps:141

17. How are the wicked's bones scattered (Ps. 141:7)?

- A. As one plows and breaks up the earth
- B. As the winds blow chaff away
- C. As the birds carry off seeds
- D. As warriors drag away their victims

A:B:Ps:141

18. Where were the wicked's bones scattered (Ps. 141:7)?

- A. On mount Zion
- B. At the mouth of the grave
- C. Over the desert ground
- D. In the wilderness of Zin

B:B:Ps:141

19. On what is the Psalmist's eyes fixed (Ps. 141:8)?

- A. The sanctuary
- B. The way of the Lord
- C. The Sovereign Lord
- D. The word of the Lord

C:B:Ps:141

20. What does the Psalmist do in the Sovereign Lord (Ps. 141:8)?

- A. Trust
- B. Hope
- C. Rejoice
- D. Take refuge

D:B:Ps:141

21. From what does the Psalmist want to be kept safe (Ps. 141:9)?

- A. The snares of his enemies
- B. The plots of the treacherous
- C. The traps set by evildoers
- D. The slander of the wicked

C:B:Ps:141

22. What does the Psalmist want to happen to the wicked (Ps. 141:10)?

- A. They be exposed to public shame
- B. They fall into their own nets
- C. They go down into the pit
- D. They be swallowed up by the sea

B:B:Ps:141

23. What does the Psalmist want for himself when the wicked fall into their own nets (Ps. 141:10)?

- A. He passes by in safety
- B. He be rescued from their snares
- C. The Lord redeem him from evil
- D. He be raised up on eagles' wings

A:B:Ps:141

Psalm 142

1. Who does the title associate with Psalm 142 (Ps. 142)?

- A. Korah
- B. Asaph
- C. David
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:142

2. What type of psalm is Psalm 142 is labeled in the title (Ps. 142)?

- A. A miktam
- B. A psalm
- C. A gittith
- D. A maskil

D:B:Ps:142

3. What type of psalm is Psalm 142 is labeled in the title (Ps. 142)?

- A. A miktam
- B. A psalm
- C. A prayer
- D. A gittith

C:B:Ps:142

4. What historical event does the title refer to (Ps. 142)?

- A. When David fled from Abimelech
- B. When David was in the cave
- C. When David stood before Achish
- D. When David fought against Aram

B:B:Ps:142

5. For what does the Psalmist lift up his voice to the Lord (Ps. 142:1)?

- A. For mercy
- B. For vengeance
- C. For justice
- D. For help

A:B:Ps:142

6. What does the Psalmist pour out before the Lord (Ps. 142:2)?

- A. His prayer
- B. His complaint
- C. His request
- D. His cry

B:B:Ps:142

7. What will the Psalmist tell before the Lord (Ps. 142:2)?

- A. A confession of his sins
- B. His plea for help
- C. His trouble
- D. His prayer

C:B:Ps:142

8. When does the Psalmist say the Lord watches over his way (Ps. 142:3)?

- A. When his troubles reach the skies
- B. When his enemies have him surround
- C. When he has stumbled before his foe
- D. When his spirit grows faint

D:B:Ps:142

9. What have people done in the path where the Psalmist walks (Ps. 142:3)?

- A. Made his path slippery
- B. Laid in wait for him to pass by
- C. Hidden a snare for him
- D. Dug a pit for him

C:B:Ps:142

10. Where does the Psalmist say there is no one (Ps. 142:4)?

- A. On his path of sorrow
- B. At his right hand
- C. Watching his back
- D. Guiding his way before him

B:B:Ps:142

11. For what does the Psalmist say no one cares (Ps. 142:4)?

- A. For his life
- B. For his success
- C. For his comfort
- D. For his safety

A:B:Ps:142

12. What does the Psalmist complain that he does not have (Ps. 142:4)?

- A. A shield
- B. A refuge
- C. A rock
- D. A friend

B:B:Ps:142

13. What does the Psalmist say of God in the land of the living (Ps. 142:5)?

- A. He is his rock
- B. He is his shield
- C. He is his portion
- D. He is his shepherd

C:B:Ps:142

14. What does the Psalmist call the Lord (Ps. 142:5)?

- A. You are my shield
- B. You are my helper
- C. You are my king
- D. You are my refuge

D:B:Ps:142

15. Why does the Psalmist say the Lord should listen to his cry (Ps. 142:6)?

- A. Because they are slandering him
- B. Because his enemy has surrounded him
- C. Because he is in desperate need
- D. Because he is descending into the pit

C:B:Ps:142

16. From whom does the Psalmist want to be rescued (Ps. 142:6)?

- A. From his enemies who are attacking him
- B. From those who are pursuing him
- C. From those who set a trap for him
- D. From those who are unfaithful

B:B:Ps:142

17. How does the Psalmist portray those who are pursuing him (Ps. 142:6)?

- A. As too strong for him
- B. As too many for him
- C. As plotting against him
- D. As attacking him

A:B:Ps:142

18. From what does the Psalmist ask to be freed (Ps. 142:7)?

- A. From the grasp of his enemies
- B. From his prison
- C. From the pit they had thrown him into
- D. From his yoke

B:B:Ps:142

19. Why does the Psalmist want to be set free from prison (Ps. 142:7)?

- A. So that he may shout to the Lord
- B. So that he may confess his sins
- C. So that he may praise the Lord's name
- D. So that he may lead the sacred procession

C:B:Ps:142

20. Who will gather about the Psalmist (Ps. 142:7)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. The Lord's chosen ones
- C. The meek
- D. The righteous

D:B:Ps:142

21. Why will the righteous gather about the Psalmist (Ps. 142:7)?

- A. Because they seek to protect the Psalmist
- B. Because they want to sing praise to the Lord
- C. Because of the Lord's goodness to the Psalmist
- D. Because the Lord rescued the Psalmist

C:B:Ps:142

Psalm 143

1. Who does the title associate with Psalm 143 (Ps. 143)?

- A. Korah
- B. Asaph
- C. David
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:143

2. What does the Psalmist label Ps. 143 as (Ps. 143:1)?

- A. His complaint
- B. His lament
- C. His song
- D. His prayer

D:B:Ps:143

3. For what is the Psalmist crying out (Ps. 143:1)?

- A. Deliverance
- B. Salvation
- C. Mercy
- D. Forgiveness

C:B:Ps:143

4. In what does the Psalmist request that God come to his relief (Ps. 143:1)?

- A. In justice and equity
- B. In faithfulness and righteousness
- C. In love and compassion
- D. In grace and forgiveness

B:B:Ps:143

5. What does the Psalmist not want to be brought into (Ps. 143:2)?

- A. Judgment
- B. Death
- C. Snares
- D. Shame

A:B:Ps:143

6. What is no one before the Lord (Ps. 143:2)?

- A. Holy
- B. Righteous
- C. Good
- D. Upright

B:B:Ps:143

7. Who is pursuing the Psalmist (Ps. 143:3)?

- A. The foe
- B. The wicked
- C. The enemy
- D. Evildoers

C:B:Ps:143

8. What does the enemy do to the Psalmist (Ps. 143:3)?

- A. Lays a trap for him
- B. Slanders him in the great assembly
- C. Causes him to stumble
- D. Crushes him to the ground

D:B:Ps:143

9. Where does the enemy make the Psalmist dwell (Ps. 143:3)?

- A. In Zion
- B. Outside the community
- C. In darkness
- D. In the valley of death

C:B:Ps:143

10. What happened to the Psalmist's spirit (Ps. 143:4)?

- A. It failed him
- B. It grew faint
- C. It became dismayed
- D. It almost lost hope

B:B:Ps:143

11. What happened to the Psalmist's heart (Ps. 143:4)?

- A. It became dismayed
- B. It failed him
- C. It grew faint
- D. It almost lost hope

A:B:Ps:143

12. On what does the Psalmist meditate (Ps. 143:5)?

- A. God's salvation
- B. All God's works
- C. All God's words
- D. All God's commands

B:B:Ps:143

13. What does the Psalmist remember (Ps. 143:5)?

- A. The slander of his enemy
- B. The violence of the wicked
- C. The days of long ago
- D. The Lord's commands

C:B:Ps:143

14. What does the Psalmist consider (Ps. 143:5)?

- A. The mighty acts of God
- B. The Lord's right hand
- C. The Lord's everlasting love
- D. What God's hands have done

D:B:Ps:143

15. What does the Psalmist do to God (Ps. 143:6)?

- A. Comes before his altar
- B. Cries out to the Lord
- C. Spreads out his hands
- D. Lifts up his hands

C:B:Ps:143

16. How does the Psalmist thirst for God (Ps. 143:6)?

- A. Like a famished donkey
- B. Like a parched land
- C. Like a sheep in the desert
- D. Like a deer panting for water

B:B:Ps:143

17. Why does the Psalmist want the Lord to answer quickly (Ps. 143:7)?

- A. Because his spirit fails
- B. Because his heart is drying up
- C. Because he is about to die
- D. Because he is sick

A:B:Ps:143

18. What does the Psalmist ask God not to hide from him (Ps. 143:7)?

- A. His word
- B. His face
- C. His presence
- D. His mercy

B:B:Ps:143

19. What will happen if God hides his face from the Psalmist (Ps. 143:7)?

- A. He will be like a deer panting for water
- B. He will be like one who has lost his way
- C. He will be like those who go down to the pit
- D. He will be like one who stumbles in the desert

C:B:Ps:143

20. What does the Psalmist want the morning to bring him (Ps. 143:8)?

- A. God's deliverance
- B. God's mercy
- C. Salvation from the hand of his enemy
- D. God's unfailing love

D:B:Ps:143

21. What does the Psalmist ask God to show him (Ps. 143:8)?

- A. His face
- B. His glory
- C. The way he should go
- D. The path of the righteous

C:B:Ps:143

22. On what basis does the Psalmist ask God to show him the way he should go (Ps. 143:8)?

- A. For he has stumbled in the darkness
- B. For he has entrusted his life to God
- C. For his hope is in the Lord Almighty
- D. For he has kept his way pure

B:B:Ps:143

23. On what basis does the Psalmist ask to be brought word of God's unfailing love (Ps. 143:8)?

- A. For he has trusted in God
- B. For he has stumbled in the darkness
- C. For his hope is in the Lord Almighty
- D. For he has kept his way pure

A:B:Ps:143

24. From whom does the Psalmist ask to be rescued (Ps. 143:9)?

- A. His foes
- B. His enemies
- C. The wicked
- D. Evildoers

B:B:Ps:143

25. On what basis does the Psalmist ask to be rescued from his enemies (Ps. 143:9)?

- A. For they are violent
- B. For they have slandered him
- C. For he hides himself in the Lord
- D. For he is faithful to the Lord

C:B:Ps:143

26. What does the Psalmist ask to be taught (Ps. 143:10)?

- A. The word of God
- B. Wisdom and understanding
- C. The way he should go
- D. To do God's will

D:B:Ps:143

27. On what basis does the Psalmist ask to be taught to do God's will (Ps. 143:10)?

- A. For the enemy is near
- B. For his ways are blameless
- C. For God is his God
- D. For he fears the Lord

C:B:Ps:143

28. Where does the Psalmist ask for God's good Spirit to lead him (Ps. 143:10)?

- A. In the path of the righteous
- B. On level ground
- C. In the way he should go
- D. Into the sun light

B:B:Ps:143

29. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do for his name's sake (Ps. 143:11)?

- A. Preserve his life
- B. Save him from the hands of his foes
- C. Bring him into the gates of Zion
- D. Deliver him

A:B:Ps:143

30. What does the Psalmist want God to do in his righteousness (Ps. 143:11)?

- A. Have mercy upon him
- B. Bring him out of trouble
- C. Avenge him for the harm done against him
- D. Rescue him from his enemies

B:B:Ps:143

31. What does the Psalmist ask God to do based on his being God's servant (Ps. 143:12)?

- A. Teach him his ways
- B. Deal with him according to his unfailing love
- C. Destroy all his foes
- D. Avenge him for the violence done against him

C:B:Ps:143

32. On what basis does the Psalmist ask God to destroy his foes (Ps. 143:12)?

- A. For he is blameless
- B. For he is innocent
- C. For he trusts in God
- D. For he is God's servant

D:B:Ps:143

Psalm 144

1. Who does the title associate with Psalm 144 (Ps. 144)?

- A. Korah
- B. Asaph
- C. David
- D. Solomon

C:B:Ps:144

2. How does the Psalmist call God in his opening verse (Ps. 144:1)?

- A. His shepherd
- B. His Savior
- C. His King
- D. His Rock

D:B:Ps:1`44

3. What does the Lord train the Psalmist's hands for (Ps. 144:1)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Battle
- C. War
- D. Justice

C:B:Ps:144

4. What does the Lord train the Psalmist's fingers for (Ps. 144:1)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Battle
- C. Justice
- D. War

B:B:Ps:144

5. The Psalmist identifies God with all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 144:21)

- A. His shepherd
- B. His fortress
- C. His deliverer
- D. His shield

A:B:Ps:144

6. What does the Psalmist use God for (Ps. 144:2)?

- A. Salvation
- B. Refuge
- C. Hope
- D. Trust

B:B:Ps:144

7. What does God do for the Psalmist (Ps. 144:2)?

- A. Hide him in the shelter of his wings
- B. Delivers him from bondage
- C. Subdues people under him
- D. Delivers him from the hand of his enemies

C:B:Ps:144

8. What amazes the Psalmist about what the Lord does for human beings (Ps. 144:3)?

- A. He forgives them
- B. He loves them
- C. He rescues them
- D. He cares for them

D:B:Ps:144

9. What are human beings like according to the Psalmist (Ps. 144:4)?

- A. The dew
- B. The grass
- C. A breath
- D. A rain in the desert

C:B:Ps:144

10. What are the days of a human being like according to the Psalmist (Ps. 144:4)?

- A. A sunset
- B. A fleeting shadow
- C. A gentle breeze
- D. Withering grass

B:B:Ps:144

11. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do as he comes down (Ps. 144:5)?

- A. Part the heavens
- B. Split the mountains
- C. Let his glory shine
- D. Render justice

A:B:Ps:144

12. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do to the mountains (Ps. 144:5)?

- A. Make them shake
- B. Make them smoke
- C. Make them split
- D. Make them rise up

B:B:Ps:144

13. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do as he sends forth lightning (Ps. 144:6)?

- A. Rescue his people
- B. Destroy the wicked
- C. Scatter the enemy
- D. Establish justice on earth

C:B:Ps:144

14. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do as he routs the enemy (Ps. 144:6)?

- A. Raise his right hand
- B. Hold up his shield
- C. Ride the clouds
- D. Shoot his arrows

D:B:Ps:144

15. What does the Psalmist ask the Lord to do as he sends forth lightning (Ps. 144:6)?

- A. Rout the wicked
- B. Destroy evildoers
- C. Scatter the enemy
- D. Silence those who slander him

C:B:Ps:144

16. What does the Psalmist ask God to reach down his hand from on high and do (Ps. 144:7)?

- A. Redeem him
- B. Rescue him
- C. Save him
- D. Avenge him

B:B:Ps:144

17. From what does the Psalmist ask to be rescued and delivered (Ps. 144:7)?

- A. From the mighty waters
- B. From the flood
- C. From fire and brimstone
- D. From the plague

A:B:Ps:144

18. From what does the Psalmist ask to be rescued and delivered (Ps. 144:7, 10)?

- A. From the power of the enemy
- B. From the hands of foreigners
- C. From the snares of his foes
- D. From the pit

B:B:Ps:144

19. What are the mouth of foreigners full of (Ps. 144:8)?

- A. Slander
- B. Plots
- C. Lies
- D. Deceit

C:B:Ps:144

20. What are the foreigners' right hands (Ps. 144:8)?

- A. Violent
- B. Instruments of injustice
- C. Useless
- D. Deceitful

D:B:Ps:144

21. On what will the Psalmist make music (Ps. 144:9)?

- A. On a harp
- B. On a guitar
- C. On a ten-stringed lyre

D. On a flute

C:B:Ps:144

22. What will the Psalmist sing to God (Ps. 144:9)?

- A. A song of Zion
- B. A new song
- C. A song of deliverance
- D. A song of praise

B:B:Ps:144

23. What does the One give to kings (Ps. 144:10)?

- A. Victory
- B. Power
- C. Justice
- D. Might

A:B:Ps:144

24. Who does the Lord deliver (Ps. 144:10)?

- A. His servant Moses
- B. His servant David
- C. His son Solomon
- D. Hezekiah his king

B:B:Ps:144

25. What does the Psalmist ask to be delivered from (Ps. 144:10)?

- A. The pit
- B. The snare of the enemy
- C. The deadly sword
- D. The arrows of foreigners

C:B:Ps:144

26. What will the Psalmist's son in their youth be like (Ps. 144:12)?

- A. Olive shoots
- B. Sycamore blossoms
- C. Arrows
- D. Well-nurtured plants

D:B:Ps:144

27. What the Psalmist's daughters be like (Ps. 144:12)?

- A. Sycamore blossoms
- B. Choice gold
- C. Carved pillars
- D. A wreath for his head

C:B:Ps:144

28. With what will fill the barns (Ps. 144:13)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Every kind of provision
- C. Wheat and barley
- D. Grapes and new wine

B:B:Ps:144

29. What will increase by thousands (Ps. 144:13)?

- A. Their sheep
- B. Grains of wheat
- C. Their sons and daughters
- D. Their warriors

A:B:Ps:144

30. What will draw heavy loads (Ps. 144:14)?

- A. Their horses
- B. Their oxen
- C. Their foreign slaves
- D. Their enemies

B:B:Ps:144

31. The Psalmist lists all of the following will not happening EXCEPT (Ps. 144:14)

- A. No breaching of walls
- B. No going into captivity
- C. No entering of their gates
- D. No cry of distress in their streets

C:B:Ps:144

32. According to the Psalmist, who is blessed (Ps. 144:15)?

- A. The righteous
- B. Those who fear the Lord
- C. Those who trust in the Lord and not in themselves
- D. The people whose God is the Lord

D:B:Ps:144

Psalm 145

1. Who does the title associate with Psalm 145 (Ps. 145)?

- A. Korah
- B. Asaph
- C. David
- D. Heman

C:B:Ps:145

2. What title does the Psalmist give God (Ps. 145:1)?

- A. Shepherd
- B. Rock
- C. Savior
- D. King

D:B:Ps:145

3. What will the Psalmist do forever (Ps. 145:1)?

- A. Sing to the Lord
- B. Glorify the King
- C. Praise God's name
- D. Worship the Lord

C:B:Ps:145

4. What will the Psalmist do forever (Ps. 145:2)?

- A. Sing to the Lord
- B. Extol God's name
- C. Glorify the King
- D. Worship the Lord

B:B:Ps:145

5. What will the Psalmist do every day (Ps. 145:2)?

- A. Praise God
- B. Sing to the Lord
- C. Shout to the Lord
- D. Extol the Lord

A:B:Ps:145

6. What can no one fathom (Ps. 145:3)?

- A. God's wisdom
- B. God's greatness
- C. God's goodness
- D. God's might

B:B:Ps:145

7. What is the Lord worthy of (Ps. 145:3)?

- A. Glory
- B. Honor
- C. Praise
- D. Fear

C:B:Ps:145

8. What does one generation tell to another (Ps. 145:4)?

- A. God's words
- B. God's praise
- C. God's perfections
- D. God's works

D:B:Ps:145

9. What does one generation tell another of (Ps. 145:4)?

- A. God's words
- B. God's praise
- C. God's mighty works
- D. God's perfections

C:B:Ps:145

10. What will the Psalmist meditate on (Ps. 145:5)?

- A. God's awesome deeds
- B. God's wonderful works
- C. God's perfect word
- D. God's salvation

B:B:Ps:145

11. Of what does one generation speak to the other (Ps. 145:5)?

- A. The splendor of God's majesty
- B. The glory of the Lord
- C. The power and might of the Lord
- D. The salvation of the Lord

A:B:Ps:145

12. What will the Psalmist proclaim (Ps. 145:6)?

- A. God's word
- B. God's great deeds
- C. God's salvation
- D. God's deliverance

B:B:Ps:145

13. What will they tell of (Ps. 145:6)?

- A. The greatness of God's salvation
- B. The goodness of the Lord which lasts forever
- C. The power of God's awesome works
- D. The perfection of God's holy word

C:B:Ps:145

14. What do they celebrate (Ps. 145:7)?

- A. God's constant faithfulness
- B. God's enduring love
- C. God's perfect righteousness
- D. God's abundant goodness

D:B:Ps:145

15. Of what they joyfully sing (Ps. 145:7)?

- A. God's greatness
- B. God's salvation
- C. God's righteousness
- D. God's holiness

C:B:Ps:145

16. The Psalmist lists all of the following attributing them to the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 145:8)?

- A. Gracious
- B. Holy
- C. Compassionate
- D. Slow to anger

B:B:Ps:145

17. What is the Lord rich in (Ps. 145:8)?

- A. Love
- B. Goodness
- C. Compassion
- D. Forgiveness

A:B:Ps:145

18. What is God to all (Ps. 145:9)?

- A. Loving
- B. Good
- C. Just
- D. Righteous

B:B:Ps:145

19. What is God on all he has made (Ps. 145:9)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Slow to anger
- C. Compassionate
- D. Gracious

C:B:Ps:145

20. Who does the Psalmist say extol the Lord (Ps. 145:10)?

- A. God's righteous ones
- B. God's anointed ones
- C. God's chosen ones
- D. God's faithful ones

D:B:Ps:145

21. What praise the Lord (Ps. 145:10)?

- A. The heavens and earth
- B. The mountains
- C. All his works
- D. All his heavenly hosts

C:B:Ps:145

22. Of what do the faithful ones tell (Ps. 145:11)?

- A. God's righteousness and goodness
- B. The glory of God's kingdom
- C. The mighty hand of the Lord
- D. The wonderful deeds of the Almighty

B:B:Ps:145

23. Of what do God's faithful ones speak (Ps. 145:11)?

- A. God's might
- B. God's compassion
- C. God's enduring love
- D. God's justice

A:B:Ps:145

24. How long does the Psalmist say God's dominion endures (Ps. 145:13)?

- A. Forever
- B. Through all generations
- C. From the beginning to the end
- D. Everlasting

B:B:Ps:145

25. What does the Psalmist say is everlasting (Ps. 145:13)?

- A. God's love
- B. God's compassion
- C. God's kingdom
- D. God's throne

C:B:Ps:145

26. In what is the Lord trustworthy (Ps. 145:13)?

- A. In all he has spoken
- B. In his covenant to Abraham
- C. In his rule over Israel
- D. In all he promises

D:B:Ps:145

27. What is the Lord in all he does (Ps. 145:13)?

- A. He is righteous
- B. He is just
- C. He is faithful
- D. He is true

C:B:Ps:145

28. Who does the Lord uphold (Ps. 145:14)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those who fall
- C. The poor and needy
- D. The righteous

B:B:Ps:145

29. Who does the Lord lift up (Ps. 145:14)?

- A. Those who are bowed down

- B. Those carrying a heavy yoke
- C. Those who have fallen
- D. Those who have been ensnared

A:B:Ps:145

30. What does God do to all who look to him (Ps. 145:15)?

- A. Gives them peace
- B. Gives them food
- C. Gives them water
- D. Shields them

B:B:Ps:145

31. What happens when the Lord opens his hand (Ps. 145:16)?

- A. He sets the prisoners free
- B. He redeems the people he has chosen
- C. He satisfies the desires of every living thing
- D. He provides for the needs of the poor and needy

C:B:Ps:145

32. What is the Lord in all his ways (Ps. 145:17)?

- A. Glorious
- B. Majestic
- C. Holy
- D. Righteous

D:B:Ps:145

33. What is the Lord in all he does (Ps. 145:17)?

- A. Loving
- B. Compassionate
- C. Faithful
- D. Just

C:B:Ps:145

34. To whom is the Lord near (Ps. 145:18)?

- A. All who are faithful to him
- B. All who call on him
- C. All who seek him
- D. All who serve him

B:B:Ps:145

35. Whose desires does the Lord fulfill (Ps. 145:19)?

- A. Those who fear him
- B. Those who serve him
- C. Those he has chosen
- D. Those who are faithful to him

A:B:Ps:145

36. What does the Lord do for those who fear him (Ps. 145:19)?

- A. Protects and shields them
- B. Hears their cry and saves them

- C. Brings them success and prosperity
- D. Accepts their praise

B:B:Ps:145

37. What does the Lord do for all who love him (Ps. 145:20)?

- A. Fulfills their desires
- B. Anoints them with the oil of gladness
- C. Watches over them
- D. Saves and delivers them

C:B:Ps:145

38. Who will the Lord destroy (Ps. 145:20)?

- A. The unfaithful
- B. Evildoers
- C. The enemy
- D. The wicked

D:B:Ps:145

39. Who does the Psalmist say should praise the Lord (Ps. 145:21)?

- A. His anointed ones
- B. All his people
- C. Every creature
- D. The heavens and earth

C:B:Ps:145

40. What will the Psalmist's mouth speak (Ps. 145:21)?

- A. A new song
- B. Praise of the Lord
- C. Extolling the Lord
- D. The word of the Lord

B:B:Ps:145

Psalm 146

1. With what does Psalm 146 begin and end (Ps. 146:1, 10)?

- A. The Lord is good
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Give thanks to the Lord

C:B:Ps:146

2. How long will the Psalmist praise the Lord (Ps. 146:2)?

- A. Forever
- B. Every day
- C. Every morning and evening
- D. All his life

D:B:Ps:146

3. What will the Psalmist do as long as he lives (Ps. 146:2)?

- A. Extol the Lord
- B. Proclaim the Lord's goodness
- C. Sing praise to God
- D. Shout aloud to the Lord

C:B:Ps:146

4. In whom does the Psalmist say not to put your trust (Ps. 146:3)?

- A. In wealth
- B. In princes
- C. In idols
- D. In friends

B:B:Ps:146

5. What can human beings not do (Ps. 146:3)?

- A. Save
- B. Create
- C. Redeem
- D. Be holy

A:B:Ps:146

6. What happens when human return to the ground (Ps. 146:4)?

- A. They return to the dust
- B. Their spirit departs
- C. Their breath stops
- D. Their strength is gone

B:B:Ps:146

7. What happens when human return to the ground (Ps. 146:4)?

- A. All their glory departs
- B. Their wealth is left to another
- C. Their plans come to nothing
- D. Their voice is silenced

C:B:Ps:146

8. Who is blessed (Ps. 146:5)?

- A. Those who trust in the Lord their God
- B. Those who praise the Lord their God
- C. Those who keep God's commands
- D. Those who hope in the Lord their God

D:B:Ps:146

9. Who is blessed (Ps. 146:5)?

- A. Those who trust in the God of Jacob
- B. Those who praise the Lord their God
- C. Those whose help is in the God of Jacob
- D. Those who keep God's commands

C:B:Ps:146

10. The Psalmist lists God as the creator of all of the following EXCEPT (Ps. 146:6)

- A. Heaven
- B. Mountains
- C. Earth
- D. Sea

B:B:Ps:146

11. What does God remain forever (Ps. 146:6)?

- A. Faithful
- B. Righteous
- C. Good
- D. Holy

A:B:Ps:146

12. Whose cause does the Lord uphold (Ps. 146:7)?

- A. The needy
- B. The oppressed
- C. The fatherless
- D. The faithful

B:B:Ps:146

13. To whom does the Lord give food (Ps. 146:7)?

- A. All creatures
- B. His people
- C. The hungry
- D. The needy

C:B:Ps:146

14. Who does the Lord set free (Ps. 146:7)?

- A. The children of Jacob
- B. Those in bondage
- C. His chosen ones
- D. The prisoners

D:B:Ps:146

15. Who does the Lord lift up (Ps. 146:8)?

- A. Those who are downcast
- B. Those who are faithful
- C. Those who are bowed down
- D. Those who trust in the Lord their God

C:B:Ps:146

16. Who does the Lord love (Ps. 146:8)?

- A. The faithful
- B. The righteous
- C. The blameless
- D. Those who fear him

B:B:Ps:146

17. What does the Lord do for the blind (Ps. 146:8)?

- A. Gives them sight
- B. Guides them
- C. Saves them from stumbling
- D. Feeds them

A:B:Ps:146

18. Who does the Lord watch over (Ps. 146:9)?

- A. The faithful
- B. The foreigner
- C. The needy
- D. The righteous

B:B:Ps:146

19. Who does the Lord sustain (Ps. 146:9)?

- A. Those who trust in him
- B. Those who fear him
- C. The fatherless and widow
- D. The poor and needy

C:B:Ps:146

20. What does the Lord do to the ways of the wicked (Ps. 146:9)?

- A. Destroys them
- B. Confuses them
- C. Leads them astray
- D. Frustrates them

D:B:Ps:146

21. What does the Lord do forever according to the Psalmist (Ps. 146:10)?

- A. Loves
- B. Blesses his people
- C. Reigns
- D. Judges

C:B:Ps:146

22. Who does the Psalmist address saying their God will reign for all generations (Ps. 146:10)?

- A. O children of Jacob
- B. O Zion
- C. O the chosen of the Lord
- D. O you his faithful ones

B:B:Ps:146

23. With what does the Psalmist conclude his psalm (Ps. 146:10)?

- A. Praise the Lord
- B. Serve the Lord with gladness
- C. Trust in the Lord with all your heart
- D. Give thanks to the Lord for he is good

A:B:Ps:146

Psalm 147

1. With what does Psalm 147 begin and end (Ps. 147:1, 20)?

- A. The Lord is good
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Give thanks to the Lord

C:B:Ps:147

2. What does the Psalmist say is good to do (Ps. 147:1)?

- A. Shout to the Lord
- B. Rejoice in the Lord
- C. Raise your hands to God
- D. Sing praises to our God

D:B:Ps:147

3. What does the Lord build up (Ps. 147:2)?

- A. Zion
- B. Israel
- C. Jerusalem
- D. His people

C:B:Ps:147

4. Who does the Lord gather (Ps. 147:2)?

- A. His chosen ones
- B. The exiles of Israel
- C. The captives of Judah
- D. His people

B:B:Ps:147

5. Who does the Lord heal (Ps. 147:3)?

- A. The brokenhearted
- B. The sick
- C. The poor and needy
- D. The contrite

A:B:Ps:147

6. What does the Lord do for the brokenhearted (Ps. 147:3)?

- A. He forgives them
- B. He binds up their wounds
- C. He guides them along safe paths
- D. He shields them

B:B:Ps:147

7. What does the Lord do to the stars (Ps. 147:4)?

- A. Causes them to shine
- B. Makes them travel around the heavens
- C. Calls each of them by name
- D. He multiplies them as the sand on the sea shore

C:B:Ps:147

8. What has no limit (Ps. 147:5)?

- A. God's mercy
- B. God's love
- C. God's righteousness
- D. God's understanding

D:B:Ps:147

9. Who does the Lord sustain (Ps. 147:6)?

- A. The contrite
- B. The hungry
- C. The humble
- D. The needy

C:B:Ps:147

10. What does the Lord do to the wicked (Ps. 147:6)

- A. He throws them into the pit
- B. He casts them to the ground
- C. He brings back the evil they plotted on them
- D. He despises them

B:B:Ps:147

11. What does the Psalmist say should be sung to the Lord (Ps. 147:7)?

- A. Grateful praise
- B. A new song
- C. Songs of Zion
- D. Songs of joy

A:B:Ps:147

12. With what does the Psalmist tell his audience to make music (Ps. 147:7)?

- A. Cymbals
- B. Harp
- C. Trumpet
- D. Ten-stringed lyre

B:B:Ps:147

13. With what does God cover the sky (Ps. 147:8)?

- A. Darkness
- B. Lightning
- C. Clouds
- D. Rain

C:B:Ps:147

14. With what does the Lord supply the earth (Ps. 147:8)?

- A. Springs and wells
- B. Bounty
- C. Fields of wheat
- D. Rain

D:B:Ps:147

15. What does the Lord make grow on the hills (Ps. 147:8)?

- A. Flowers
- B. Wheat
- C. Grass
- D. Trees

C:B:Ps:147

16. Who does the Lord provide food for (Ps. 147:9)?

- A. Both man and beast
- B. Cattle
- C. Sheep and goats
- D. All living creatures

B:B:Ps:147

17. Who does the Lord provide food for (Ps. 147:9)?

- A. Ravens
- B. Sheep
- C. Lions
- D. All living creatures

A:B:Ps:147

18. In what does the Lord not take pleasure (Ps. 147:10)?

- A. The speed of the eagle
- B. The strength of the horse
- C. The might of the ox
- D. The gentleness of the lamb

B:B:Ps:147

19. In what does the Lord not delight (Ps. 147:10)?

- A. The eyes of an eagle
- B. The strength of a camel
- C. The legs of a warrior
- D. Human understanding

C:B:Ps:147

20. In whom does the Lord delight (Ps. 147:11)?

- A. Those who put their trust in him
- B. Those who seek his face
- C. The righteous
- D. Those who fear him

D:B:Ps:147

21. In whom does the Lord delight (Ps. 147:11)?

- A. Those who put their trust in his lovingkindness
- B. Those who early seek his face
- C. Those who put their hope in his unfailing love
- D. Those who walk in the way of the righteous

C:B:Ps:147

22. Who does the Psalmist tell to extol the Lord (Ps. 147:12)?

- A. His anointed ones

- B. The sons of Jacob
- C. Those who fear him
- D. Jerusalem

D:B:Ps:147

23. Who does the Psalmist tell to praise their God (Ps. 147:12)?

- A. His anointed ones
- B. The sons of Jacob
- C. Zion
- D. Those who fear him

C:B:Ps:147

24. What does the Lord strengthen for Jerusalem (Ps. 147:13)?

- A. Your walls
- B. The bars of your gates
- C. The foundations of your fortresses
- D. Your sanctuary

B:B:Ps:147

25. What does the Lord grant to the borders of Jerusalem (Ps. 147:14)?

- A. Security
- B. A shield
- C. Peace
- D. Strength

C:B:Ps:147

26. With what does the Lord satisfy Jerusalem (Ps. 147:14)?

- A. The fat of bulls and goats
- B. The finest wines
- C. The sweetness of figs
- D. The finest of wheat

D:B:Ps:147

27. What runs swiftly (Ps. 147:15)?

- A. The Lord's messengers
- B. The Lord's warriors
- C. The Lord's word
- D. The Lord's chosen ones

C:B:Ps:147

28. What does the Lord send to the earth (Ps. 147:15)?

- A. The rain
- B. His command
- C. His heavenly hosts
- D. His law

B:B:Ps:147

29. What does the Lord spread (Ps. 147:16)?

- A. Snow like wool
- B. Justice on the mountains of Jerusalem

- C. Peace like a river
- D. Joy as in harvest

A:B:Ps:147

30. What does the Lord scatter (Ps. 147:16)?

- A. The enemy
- B. Frost like ashes
- C. The wicked like chaff
- D. His chosen ones like dust

B:B:Ps:147

31. What does the Lord hurl (Ps. 147:17)?

- A. The wealth of the wicked
- B. Lightning like a fire
- C. Hail like pebbles
- D. His word like a king

C:B:Ps:147

32. What does the Lord use to melt his icy blast (Ps. 147:18)?

- A. The sun
- B. The day
- C. A fire from heaven
- D. His word

D:B:Ps:147

33. What happens when the Lord stirs up his breezes (Ps. 147:18)?

- A. The wicked are blown away
- B. The unfaithful flee
- C. The waters flow
- D. The snow covers the earth

C:B:Ps:147

34. What has the Lord done to Jacob (Ps. 147:19)?

- A. Provided water from a rock
- B. Revealed his word
- C. Given them his prophets
- D. Made a path for them in the desert

B:B:Ps:147

35. What has the Lord revealed to Israel (Ps. 147:19)?

- A. His decrees
- B. His statutes
- C. His commands
- D. His promises

A:B:Ps:147

36. What do other nations not know (Ps. 147:20)?

- A. The Lord's anointing
- B. The Lord's laws
- C. The Lord's compassion

D. The Lord is king

B:B:Ps:147

37. How does Psalm 146 end (Ps. 147:20)?

A. Shout to the Lord

B. Rejoice in the Lord

C. Praise the Lord

D. Trust in the Lord

C:B:Ps:147

Psalm 148

1. With what does Psalm 148 begin and end (Ps. 148:1, 14)?

- A. The Lord is good
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Give thanks to the Lord

C:B:Ps:148

2. Where does the Psalmist direct his audience to praise the Lord from (Ps. 148:1)?

- A. The depths of the sea
- B. The mountain tops
- C. The walls of Jerusalem
- D. The heavens

D:B:Ps:148

3. Who does the Psalmist invoke to praise the Lord (Ps. 148:2)?

- A. All his people
- B. All his chosen ones
- C. All his heavenly hosts
- D. All the nations of the earth

C:B:Ps:148

4. Who does the Psalmist invoke to praise the Lord (Ps. 148:2)?

- A. All his people
- B. All his angels
- C. All his chosen ones
- D. All the nations of the earth

B:B:Ps:148

5. The Psalmist invokes all of the following items in nature to praise the Lord

EXCEPT (Ps. 148:3-4)

- A. The planets
- B. The sun
- C. The moon
- D. The stars

A:B:Ps:148

6. What waters does the Psalmist invoke to praise the Lord (Ps. 148:4)?

- A. Under the earth
- B. Above the skies
- C. The surging waves of the sea
- D. The streams of the earth

B:B:Ps:148

7. Why should the nature world (sun, moon...) praise the Lord (Ps. 148:5)?

- A. For he is most holy
- B. For he reigns forever over all
- C. For at his command they were created
- D. For he has ordered their courses in the heavens

C:B:Ps:148

8. What decree did the Lord make after creating the sun, moon, stars... (Ps. 148:6)?

- A. That they should shine on the earth
- B. That they will praise the Lord
- C. That they will follow the course the Lord has set for them
- D. That they will never pass away

D:B:Ps:148

9. Where does the Psalmist direct his audience to praise the Lord from (Ps. 148:7)?

- A. The surging waves of the sea
- B. The mountain tops
- C. The earth
- D. The walls of Jerusalem

C:B:Ps:148

10. The Psalmist invokes all of the following to praise the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 148:7-10)?

- A. The flying birds
- B. Sheep in the pen
- C. Great sea creatures
- D. The wild animals

B:B:Ps:148

11. The Psalmist invokes all of the following to praise the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 148:8)?

- A. Rain
- B. Lightning
- C. Hail
- D. Snow

A:B:Ps:148

12. What trees does the Psalmist mention that are to praise the Lord (Ps. 148:9)?

- A. Oaks and Elms
- B. Fruit trees and cedars
- C. Olives and oaks
- D. Figs and sycamores

B:B:Ps:148

13. All of the following leaders are mentioned as needing to praise the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 148:11)

- A. Kings
- B. Princes
- C. Judges
- D. Rulers on earth

C:B:Ps:148

14. All of the following people are invoked to praise the Lord EXCEPT (Ps. 148:12)

- A. Young women
- B. Children
- C. Fathers
- D. Old men

C:B:Ps:148

15. What is above the earth and heavens (Ps. 148:13)?

- A. God's might
- B. God's majesty
- C. God's glory
- D. God's splendor

D:B:Ps:148

16. What alone is to be exalted (Ps. 148:13)?

- A. God's power and might
- B. God's works
- C. God's name
- D. God's word

C:B:Ps:148

17. What has the Lord raised up for his people (Ps. 148:14)?

- A. A beacon
- B. A horn
- C. A king
- D. Zion

B:B:Ps:148

18. Who particularly is called on to praise the Lord (Ps. 148:14)?

- A. All God's faithful servants
- B. All God's holy priests
- C. All the children of Jacob
- D. All who seek the Lord

A:B:Ps:148

19. How is Israel identified as ones praising the Lord (Ps. 148:14)?

- A. The chosen of the Lord
- B. The people close to his heart
- C. The holy ones who fear the Lord
- D. The anointed of the Lord

B:B:Ps:148

20. How does Psalm 148 end (Ps. 148:14)?

- A. Sing to the Lord
- B. His love endures forever
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Shout to the Lord

C:B:Ps:148

Psalm 149

1. With what does Psalm 149 begin and end (Ps. 149:1, 9)?

- A. The Lord is good
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Give thanks to the Lord

C:B:Ps:149

2. What does the Psalmist tell his audience do to the Lord (Ps. 149:1)?

- A. Sing a song of Zion
- B. Pray a prayer to the Lord
- C. Shout to the Lord
- D. Sing a new song

D:B:Ps:14

3. Who does the Psalmist say should praise the Lord in the assembly (Ps. 149:1)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. All the servants of the Lord
- C. God's faithful people
- D. Those anointed by the Lord

C:B:Ps:149

4. Where does the Psalmist direct God's faithful people to sing praise to the Lord (Ps. 149:1)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. In the assembly
- C. In the great congregation
- D. In the sanctuary

B:B:Ps:149

5. In whom is Israel to rejoice (Ps. 149:2)?

- A. Their Maker
- B. Their Shepherd
- C. Their great King
- D. Their Rock

A:B:Ps:149

6. In whom are the people of Zion to be glad (Ps. 149:2)?

- A. God Almighty
- B. Their King
- C. Their Shepherd
- D. Their Redeemer

B:B:Ps:149

7. Who is to be glad in their King (Ps. 149:2)?

- A. The faithful people
- B. The righteous
- C. The people of Zion
- D. Those anointed of the Lord

C:B:Ps:149

8. With what are they to praise the Lord (Ps. 149:3)?

- A. With the harp
- B. With the ten-stringed lyre
- C. With gladness
- D. With dancing

D:B:Ps:149

9. With what are they to make music to the Lord (Ps. 149:3)?

- A. The lyre
- B. Cymbals
- C. The harp
- D. Flute

C:B:Ps:149

10. With what are they to make music to the Lord (Ps. 149:3)?

- A. The lyre
- B. The timbrel
- C. Cymbals
- D. Flute

B:B:Ps:149

11. In what does the Lord delight (Ps. 149:4)?

- A. His people
- B. Those who fear him
- C. His chosen ones
- D. The righteous

A:B:Ps:149

12. With what does the Lord crown the humble (Ps. 149:4)?

- A. Success
- B. Victory
- C. Triumph
- D. A wreath

B:B:Ps:149

13. Who does the Lord crown with victory (Ps. 149:4)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The faithful
- C. The humble
- D. Those who fear him

C:B:Ps:149

14. Where does the Psalmist tell the faithful to sing for joy (Ps. 149:5)?

- A. Before the sanctuary
- B. In the great assembly
- C. On Mount Zion
- D. On their beds

D:B:Ps:149

15. Who should rejoice in this honor (Ps. 149:5)?

- A. The Lord's chosen
- B. The righteous
- C. The Lord's faithful people
- D. The Lord's anointed

C:B:Ps:149

16. What does the Psalmist say should be in the hand of those who praise God (Ps. 149:6)?

- A. The Scriptures
- B. A double-edged sword
- C. A shield
- D. A harp

B:B:Ps:149

17. Why does the Psalmist tell those praising the Lord to have a sword in their hands (Ps. 149:7)?

- A. To inflict vengeance on the nations
- B. To defend the poor and needy
- C. To strike down the wicked
- D. To praise the Lord with weapons of war

A:B:Ps:149

18. What are the people of praise to inflict on the peoples (Ps. 149:7)?

- A. Justice
- B. Punishment
- C. A yoke
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Ps:149

19. What is to happen to the nations' kings (Ps. 149:8)?

- A. They are to be bound with a yoke of bronze
- B. They must fear the Lord
- C. They are to be bound with fetters
- D. They are to serve the Lord

C:B:Ps:149

20. What is to happen to the nobles (Ps. 149:8)?

- A. They are put in a dark prison
- B. They are to be bound with a yoke of bronze
- C. They are to serve the Lord
- D. They are to be bound with iron shackles

D:B:Ps:149

21. Why are the nobles bound with shackles (Ps. 149:9)?

- A. To send them into exile
- B. To repay them for what they have done
- C. To carry out the sentence written against them
- D. To stop them from harming the poor and needy

C:B:Ps:149

22. What is carrying out the sentence against the nobles and kings of the nations (Ps. 149:9)?

- A. The justice of the kingdom of God
- B. The glory of God's faithful people
- C. The strength of God's chosen ones
- D. The victory of the holy ones

B:B:Ps:149

Psalm 150

1. With what does Psalm 150 begin and end (Ps. 150:1, 6)?

- A. The Lord is good
- B. Shout to the Lord
- C. Praise the Lord
- D. Give thanks to the Lord

C:B:Ps:150

2. Where on earth does the Psalmist say God should be praised (Ps. 150:1)?

- A. On Zion
- B. On his throne
- C. On his holy mountain
- D. In his sanctuary

D:B:Ps:150

3. Where does the Psalmist say God should be praised (Ps. 150:1)?

- A. In the midst of his heavenly hosts
- B. On his holy mountain
- C. In his mighty heavens
- D. In the skies

C:B:Ps:149

4. Why does the Psalmist say the Lord should be praised (Ps. 150:2)?

- A. For his love endures forever
- B. For his surpassing greatness
- C. For his deliverance of Israel
- D. For the salvation of his people

B:B:Ps:149

5. The Psalmist lists all of the following instruments upon which God should be praised EXCEPT (Ps. 150:3)?

- A. Flute
- B. Harp
- C. Lyre
- D. Trumpet

A:B:Ps:150

6. The Psalmist lists all of the following instruments upon which God should be praised EXCEPT (Ps. 150:3)?

- A. Pipes
- B. Flute
- C. Timbrels
- D. Strings

B:B:Ps:150

7. How should we physically praise the Lord (Ps. 150:4)?

- A. Clapping our hands
- B. Raising our hands
- C. Dancing

D. Shouting

C:B:Ps:150

8. With what should the Lord be praised that is clashing and resounding (Ps. 150:5)?

- A. Thundering
- B. Timbrels
- C. Bells
- D. Cymbals

D:B:Ps:150

9. How does the Psalmist describe the 'everything' that should praise the Lord (Ps. 150:6)?

- A. Everything that moves
- B. Everything that sings
- C. Everything that has breath
- D. Everything that is holy

C:B:Ps:150

10. How does Psalms 146-150 all begin and end?

- A. The Lord is good
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. Shout to the Lord
- D. Give thanks to the Lord

B:B:Ps:150

Proverbs Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Proverbs 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who does Proverbs say is the author of the first section of Proverbs (Prov.1:1)?
 - A. David
 - B. Solomon
 - C. Moses
 - D. The Rabbis

B:B:Pr:1
2. Solomon was the son of _____ (Prov 1:1)?
 - A. Samuel
 - B. Hezekiah
 - C. David
 - D. Abraham

C:B:Pr:1
3. Solomon had what role in Israel's society (Prov 1:1)?
 - A. Priest
 - B. Prophet
 - C. Judge
 - D. King

D:B:Pr:1
4. What is the purpose of these proverbs (Prov 1:2)?
 - A. For worship
 - B. For living a godly life
 - C. For avoiding folly
 - D. For attaining discipline

D:I:Pr:1
5. What kind of life do the proverbs promote (Prov 1:3)?
 - A. Disciplined and prudent
 - B. Wise and obedient
 - C. Holy and good
 - D. Righteous and holy

A:I:Pr:1
6. Proverbs are designed to help do all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Prov 1:3).

- A. What is fair
- B. What is just
- C. What is holy
- D. What is right

C:I:Pr:1

7. What do these proverbs give to the simple (Prov 1:4)?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Discretion
- C. Prudence
- D. Learning

C:A:Pr:1

8. What do these proverbs give to the young (Prov 1:4)?

- A. Discernment and kindness
- B. Knowledge and discretion
- C. Wisdom and righteousness
- D. Prudence and excellence

B:I:Pr:1

9. What should the wise add to (Prov 1:5)?

- A. Their discernment
- B. Their guidance
- C. Their righteousness
- D. Their learning

D:I:Pr:1

10. What should the discerning get (Prov 1:5)?

- A. Guidance
- B. Generosity
- C. Holiness
- D. Kindness

A:I:Pr:1

11. The discerning should get guidance for understanding all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Prov 1:6).

- A. Proverbs
- B. Parables
- C. Stories
- D. Riddles

C:A:Pr:1

12. What is the beginning of knowledge (Prov 1:7)?

- A. The fear of the Lord
- B. Wisdom
- C. Discipline

D. A holy life
A:B:Pr:1

13. Who despises wisdom and discipline (Prov 1:7)?

- A. The wicked
 - B. Fools
 - C. The Ignorant
 - D. A wayward man
- B:I:Pr:1

14. What do fools despise (Prov 1:7)?

- A. The way of the righteous
 - B. Pardon
 - C. Discipline
 - D. Kindness
- C:I:Pr:1

15. Who does the father call to listen to his instruction (Prov 1:8)?

- A. His student
 - B. All humankind
 - C. The wise of heart
 - D. His son
- D:B:Pr:1

16. What was the son admonished not to forsake (Prov 1:8)?

- A. His mother's teaching
 - B. The path of holiness
 - C. The words of the wise
 - D. A prudent life
- A:I:Pr:1

17. The parents' instructions would be a _____ for their head
(Prov 1:9).

- A. Crown
 - B. Garland
 - C. Hat
 - D. Shade
- B:I:Pr:1

18. What would the parents' instruction be for the young person
(Prov 1:9)?

- A. A coat of many colors
 - B. Gold ring for their finger
 - C. Mantel of honor
 - D. A chain for their neck
- D:A:Pr:1

19. What should one do in response to being enticed by sinners (Pr.1:10)?
A. Refute him
B. Don't give in
C. Ignore him
D. Don't give up
B:I:Pr:1
20. Who does the father warn the young person would try to entice him (Prov 1:10)?
A. Sinners
B. Fools
C. The wicked
D. Sluggards
A:A:Pr:1
21. What do sinners lie in wait for (Prov 1:11)?
A. Someone's soul
B. Someone's life
C. Someone's blood
D. A righteous man
C:I:Pr:1
22. Sinners entice the young person to join them waylaying _____ (Prov 1:11)?
A. The wise heart
B. Some of diligent hands
C. The helpless
D. Some harmless soul
D:A:Pr:1
23. The sinners claim they would swallow their victims like _____ (Prov 1:12).
A. The grave
B. A lion
C. The warrior
D. Locust in a barley field
A:B:Pr:1
24. With what did the sinners hope to fill their houses (Pr.1:13)?
A. Plunder
B. Furniture
C. Prostitutes
D. Gold
A:A:Pr:1

25. What will the sinner ask the young person to share (Prov 1:14)?

- A. A common vow
- B. A common bed
- C. A common purse
- D. A common sword

C:I:Pr:1

26. What should you not set on the sinner's path (Prov 1:15)?

- A. Their eyes
- B. Their mind
- C. Their heart
- D. Their foot

D:B:Pr:1

27. What are the sinners swift to do (Prov 1:16)?

- A. Cause strife
- B. Shed blood
- C. Entice
- D. Deceive

B:A:Pr:1

28. What part of the sinner rushes to sin (Prov 1:16)?

- A. Their mind
- B. Their hands
- C. Their feet
- D. Their path

C:B:Pr:1

29. In whose view is it useless to spread a net (Prov 1:17)?

- A. A bird
- B. An ox
- C. A lion
- D. An ant

A:I:Pr:1

30. These men lie in wait for whose blood (Prov 1:18)?

- A. Their own
- B. Their enemies'
- C. The foolish
- D. The wise

A:B:Pr:1

31. What does "ill-gotten gain" do to people (Prov 1:19)?

- A. Corrupts them
- B. Makes them foolish
- C. Takes their lives

D. Makes them proud
C:I:Pr:1

32. Who raises her voice in the public squares (Prov 1:20)?

- A. Madame folly
 - B. The virtuous woman
 - C. The Temptress
 - D. Madame Wisdom
- D:B:Pr:1

33. Where does Madame Wisdom raise her voice (Prov 1:20)?

- A. In her house
 - B. In the public square
 - C. From the window of her house
 - D. In the market
- B:I:Pr:1

34. Where does Madame Wisdom make her speech (Prov 1:21)?

- A. In the king's court
 - B. On the city wall
 - C. In the city gateways
 - D. On the straight path
- C:I:Pr:1

35. What do the simple love (Prov 1:22)?

- A. Their simple ways
 - B. The path of folly
 - C. Their empty reward
 - D. The sleep of the sluggard
- A:A:Pr:1

36. What do fools hate (Prov 1:22)?

- A. Sin
 - B. God
 - C. Truth
 - D. Knowledge
- D:B:Pr:1

37. What would Madame Wisdom pour out if people responded to her (Prov 1:23)?

- A. Her heart
 - B. Her knowledge
 - C. Love
 - D. Righteousness
- A:I:Pr:1

38. Madame Wisdom will pour herself out to the one who responds to her _____ (Prov 1:23).
A. Instruction
B. Enticing
C. Rebuke
D. Pleas
C:A:Pr:1
39. Madame Wisdom claims that no one responded when _____ (Prov 1:24).
A. She stretched out her hand
B. She opened her doors
C. She looked out her window
D. She invited people to her banquet
A:A:Pr:1
40. What did most do with Madame Wisdom's advice (Prov 1:25)?
A. Misunderstood it
B. Hated it
C. Ignored it
D. Accepted it
C:I:Pr:1
41. What will Madame Wisdom do when calamity overtakes the sinners (Prov 1:26)?
A. Mock them
B. Ignore them
C. Call to them
D. Save them
A:A:Pr:1
42. When disaster hits those who rejected Madame Wisdom, what will she do (Prov 1:26)?
A. Sit in silence
B. Remind them that they rejected her
C. Call out to them
D. Laugh
D:I:Pr:1
43. Calamity will overtake those who reject Madame Wisdom like a _____ (Prov 1:27).
A. Wave
B. Storm
C. Avalanche
D. Lion
B:B:Pr:1

44. When the sinners call, what won't Madame wisdom do (Prov 1:28)?

- A. Ignore them
- B. Answer them
- C. Forsake them
- D. Come to their aid

B:I:Pr:1

45. When will those who reject Madame Wisdom not be able to find her (Prov 1:28)?

- A. When they look for her
- B. When they kill her
- C. When they call for her
- D. When they go down to the grave

C:I:Pr:1

46. Who/What did the sinner choose not to fear (Prov 1:29)?

- A. Death
- B. Madame Wisdom
- C. Foolishness
- D. The Lord

D:B:Pr:1

47. What do those that reject Madame Wisdom hate (Prov 1:29)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Discipline
- C. Knowledge
- D. Righteousness

C:A:Pr:1

48. With what will those that reject Madame Wisdom be filled (Prov 1:31)?

- A. The fruit of their schemes
- B. Envy against the righteous
- C. Bitterness of heart
- D. Calamity

A:I:Pr:1

49. Whose waywardness will kill those that reject Madame Wisdom (Prov 1:32)?

- A. The foolish
- B. The simple
- C. The wicked
- D. The sluggard

B:B:Pr:1

50. Whose complacency will destroy those that reject Madame Wisdom (Prov 1:32)?
A. The Fool
B. The Deceitful
C. The Wicked
D. The Sluggard
A:I:Pr:1
51. The man who listens to Madame Wisdom will _____ (Prov 1:33)?
A. Live in safety
B. Live forever
C. Live in fear
D. Live alone
A:I:Pr:1
52. Who will live in safety (Prov 1:33)?
A. Whoever walks in the way of righteousness
B. The one who loves their neighbor
C. The one who listens to Madame Wisdom
D. The one who flees from the plans of sinners
C:B:Pr:1
53. The one who listens to Madame Wisdom will be free from what fear (Prov 1:33)?
A. Fear of the LORD
B. Fear of harm
C. Fear of the grave
D. Fear of the enemy
B:A:Pr:1

PROVERBS 2

54. What of the father's should the son store up (Prov 2:1)?
A. Words
B. Wisdom
C. Commands
D. Wealth
C:I:Pr:2
55. What should the young person turn their ear toward (Prov 2:2)?
A. Commands
B. Wisdom
C. Understanding
D. The father
B:B:Pr:2

56. What part of the young person's body should he applied to understanding (Prov 2:2)?
A. Their ear
B. Their mind
C. Their eyes
D. Their heart
D:I:Pr:2
57. For what should the young person cry out (Prov 2:3)?
A. Wisdom
B. Righteousness
C. Insight
D. Mercy
C:B:Pr:2
58. For what should one cry aloud (Prov 2:3)?
A. Wisdom
B. Understanding
C. Righteousness
D. Mercy
B:A:Pr:2
59. One should look for understanding as for _____
(Prov 2:4).
A. Gold
B. Silver
C. Rubies
D. Diamonds
B:I:Pr:2
60. One should search for wisdom/understanding as for _____
(Prov 2:4).
A. Hidden treasure
B. A pearl of great price
C. Lost friend
D. A lost coin
A:B:Pr:2
61. If you search for wisdom, what will you find (Prov 2:5)?
A. Treasure
B. Life
C. Knowledge of God
D. Righteousness
C:I:Pr:2
62. If you search for wisdom, what will you understand (Prov 2:5)?

- A. The mysteries of God
 - B. The fear of the LORD
 - C. Peace that passes understanding
 - D. The awesomeness of God
- B:B:Pr:2

63. Who gives wisdom (Prov 2:6)?

- A. Madame Wisdom
- B. The LORD
- C. The teacher
- D. The father

B:B:Pr:2

64. What proceeds from the LORD's mouth (Prov 2:6)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Life
- C. Righteousness
- D. Understanding

D:I:Pr:2

65. What does God hold in store for the upright (Prov 2:7)?

- A. Life
- B. Rest
- C. Victory
- D. Prosperity

C:A:Pr:2

66. What is God to those whose walk is blameless (Prov 2:7)?

- A. A shield
- B. A rock
- C. A fortress
- D. A sword

A:I:Pr:2

67. For whom does the LORD hold victory in store (Prov 2:7)?

- A. The wise
- B. The diligent
- C. The righteous
- D. The upright

D:A:Pr:2

68. For whom does the LORD become a shield of protection (Prov 2:7)?

- A. The diligent
- B. The blameless
- C. The righteous
- D. The upright

B:I:Pr:2

69. Whose course does the LORD guard (Prov 2:8)?

- A. The diligent
- B. The blameless
- C. The just
- D. The upright

C:A:Pr:2

70. Whose way does the LORD protect (Prov 2:8)?

- A. The diligent
- B. The blameless
- C. The righteous
- D. The faithful

D:I:Pr:2

71. Wisdom helps one understand all of the following EXCEPT _____
(Prov 2:9)?

- A. What is right
- B. What is just
- C. What is fair
- D. What is holy

D:I:Pr:2

72. To what will knowledge become pleasant (Prov 2:10)?

- A. The body
- B. The senses
- C. The soul
- D. The heart

C:I:Pr:2

73. If one searches for wisdom into what part of the body will wisdom enter (Prov 2:10)?

- A. The mind
- B. The heart
- C. The soul
- D. The ears

B:B:Pr:2

74. What will discretion do for one that is wise (Prov 2:11)?

- A. Love
- B. Protect
- C. Help
- D. Guide

B:B:Pr:2

75. What will understanding do for one that is wise (Prov 2:11)?

- A. Guard
- B. Love
- C. Help
- D. Guide

A:I:Pr:2

76. From whose ways will wisdom save you (Prov 2:12)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The foolish
- C. The simple
- D. The sluggard

A:I:Pr:2

77. Wicked people have words that are _____ (Prov 2:12).

- A. Treacherous
- B. Slanderous
- C. Evil
- D. Perverse

D:A:Pr:2

78. Where do wicked men walk (Prov 2:13)?

- A. Straight paths
- B. Wide paths
- C. Dark ways
- D. By the grave

C:B:Pr:2

79. What paths do the wicked leave (Prov 2:13)?

- A. Straight
- B. Righteous
- C. Wise
- D. Upright

A:A:Pr:2

80. In what do the wicked delight (Prov 2:14)?

- A. Ignorance
- B. The Evil One
- C. Darkness
- D. Doing wrong

D:I:Pr:2

81. The paths of the wicked are _____ (Prov 2:15).

- A. Shameful
- B. Crooked
- C. Narrow

D. Broad
B:I:Pr:2

82. The ways of the wicked are _____ (Prov 2:15)?

- A. Treacherous
 - B. Lazy
 - C. Devious
 - D. Slippery
- C:I:Pr:2

83. Wisdom will save one from what type of person (Prov 2:16)?

- A. The adulteress
 - B. The sluggard
 - C. The unfaithful
 - D. The mocker
- A:B:Pr:2

84. What type of words does the adulteress speak (Prov 2:16)?

- A. Evil
 - B. Foolish
 - C. Seductive
 - D. Sly
- C:B:Pr:2

85. What has the adulteress ignored (Prov 2:17)?

- A. Her covenant
 - B. Her conscience
 - C. Her lover
 - D. Wisdom
- A:I:Pr:2

86. The covenant the adulteress made with her partner was made before _____ (Prov 2:17).

- A. The king
 - B. A judge
 - C. God
 - D. Witnesses
- C:A:Pr:2

87. Who has the adulteress left (Prov 2:17)?

- A. Her God
 - B. Her partner
 - C. Her father
 - D. Her children
- B:B:Pr:2

88. To where does the house of the adulteress lead (Prov 2:18)?
A. The grave
B. Hell
C. Death
D. Destruction
C:A:Pr:2
89. The paths of an adulteress lead to _____ (Prov 2:18).
A. The spirits of the dead
B. Judgment before many
C. The terrors of the grave
D. Failure and ruin
A:I:Pr:2
90. What happens to those who visit the adulteress (Prov 2:19)?
A. They follow the dark path
B. They do not return
C. They lose their inheritance
D. They are defiled
B:A:Pr:2
91. What paths does the one going to an adulteress not attain (Prov 2:19)?
A. Wise
B. Righteous
C. Life
D. Victory
C:I:Pr:2
92. Those gaining wisdom will walk in the ways of whom (Prov 2:20)?
A. The Lord
B. The wise
C. The fathers
D. Good men
D:A:Pr:2
93. Those gaining wisdom will keep to the paths of what type of people (Prov 2:20)?
A. Righteous
B. Upright
C. Wise
D. Diligent
A:A:Pr:2
94. Who will live in the land (Prov 2:21)?
A. The sinners
B. The upright

- C. The holy
 - D. The wise men
- B:I:Pr:2

95. Who will remain in the land (Prov 2:21)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Wise
- C. Diligent
- D. Just

A:I:Pr:2

96. Who will be cut off from the land (Prov 2:22)?

- A. The foolish
- B. The mocker
- C. The wicked
- D. The evil ones

C:I:Pr:2

97. Who will be torn from the land (Prov 2:22)?

- A. The foolish
- B. The mocker
- C. The wicked
- D. The unfaithful

D:A:Pr:2

Proverbs 3

98. What should the son not forget (Prov 3:1)?

- A. The commandments
- B. Wisdom
- C. The father's teaching
- D. The mother's love

C:B:Pr:3

99. Where should the son keep his father's commands (Prov 3:1)?

- A. In his mind
- B. Written down
- C. In his heart
- D. Close to himself

C:B:Pr:3

100. What will the father's commands bring the son (Prvo 3:2)?

- A. Long life and wisdom
- B. Good Fortune and protection
- C. Eternal life and success
- D. Long life and prosperity

D:A:Pr:3

101. What should be bound around the neck (Prov 3:3)?
A. The commandments
B. Love and faithfulness
C. Love and knowledge
D. Knowledge and faithfulness
B:I:Pr:3
102. Where should love and faithfulness be written (Prov 3:3)?
A. On the door posts
B. On tablets of stone
C. On the tablet of the heart
D. On their foreheads and hands
C:I:Pr:3
103. In whose eyes will the wise win favor (Prov 3:4)?
A. Each other
B. God
C. Man
D. God and Man
D:I:Pr:3
104. If one binds love and faithfulness around their neck, what will that win for them (Prov. 3:4)?
A. A good name
B. Victory
C. Success
D. The desires of their heart
A:I:Pr:3
105. We are to trust in the Lord with all of what (Prov 3:5)?
A. Our heart
B. Our soul
C. Our mind
D. Our strength
A:B:Pr:3
106. What is not to be leaned on (Prov 3:5)?
A. Me
B. Our own understanding
C. The advice of the wicked
D. The counsel of one's peers
B:B:Pr:3
107. The Lord will do what to our paths (Prov 3:6)?
A. Make them clear
B. Make them light

- C. Make them straight
 - D. Soften them
- C:B:Pr:3

108. What shouldn't one be in their own eyes (Prov 3:7)?

- A. Proud
- B. Righteous
- C. Humble
- D. Wise

D:I:Pr:3

109. God is to be feared and what is to be shunned (Prov 3:7)?

- A. Evil
- B. Wickedness
- C. Deceit
- D. Slander

A:B:Pr:3

110. What will the fear of the Lord bring health to (Pr.3:8)?

- A. The mind
- B. The body
- C. The soul
- D. All of the above

B:A:Pr:3

111. What will the fear of the LORD bring nourishment to (Prov 3:8)?

- A. The stomach
- B. The mouth
- C. The bones
- D. The body

C:A:Pr:3

112. We are to honor the Lord with what part of our crops (Prov 3:9)?

- A. The best
- B. The first fruits
- C. 10%
- D. All of them

B:B:Pr:3

113. With what is God to be honored (Prov 3:9)?

- A. One's mind
- B. One's heart
- C. One's home
- D. One's wealth

D:I:Pr:3

114. What will one receive when they honor the Lord with their wealth (Prov 3:10)?

- A. Money
- B. Wisdom
- C. Plenty of new wine
- D. Honor

C:I:Pr:3

115. What will happen to one's barns when they honor the LORD with their wealth (Prov 3:10)?

- A. They will be filled to overflowing
- B. They will be a fortress of protection
- C. They will never lack oxen
- D. They will be filled with animals

A:I:Pr:3

116. What was not to be despised (Prov 3:11)?

- A. The LORD's discipline
- B. The father's instruction
- C. The master's rebuke
- D. The poor

A:I:Pr:3

117. What should not be resented (Prov 3:11)?

- A. The instruction of the wise
- B. The LORD's rebuke
- C. The discipline of a judge
- D. The way of holiness

B:B:Pr:3

118. Who does the Lord discipline (Prov 3:12)?

- A. His faithful ones
- B. All his children
- C. Those he loves
- D. Those he hates

C:I:Pr:3

119. How does the LORD discipline (Prov 3:12)?

- A. As a warrior
- B. As a judge
- C. As a father
- D. As a king

C:B:Pr:3

120. What is the state of the man who finds wisdom (Prov 3:13)?

- A. He is happy
 - B. He is fortunate
 - C. He is wise
 - D. He is blessed
- D:I:Pr:3

121. What is more profitable than silver (Prov 3:14)?

- A. Love
 - B. Wisdom
 - C. The fear of the Lord
 - D. Joy
- B:B:Pr:3

122. Wisdom is more precious than what (Prov 3:15)?

- A. Gold
 - B. Silver
 - C. Diamonds
 - D. Rubies
- D:A:Pr:3

123. What is in Madame Wisdom's right hand (Prov 3:16)?

- A. Justice
 - B. Victory
 - C. Long life
 - D. Riches
- C:I:Pr:3

124. What is in Madame Wisdom's left hand (Prov 3:16)?

- A. Justice
 - B. Victory
 - C. Long life
 - D. Riches
- D:A:Pr:3

125. What are Madame Wisdom's paths of (Prov 3:17)?

- A. Pleasant paths
 - B. Straight paths
 - C. Paths of peace
 - D. Paths of truth
- C:A:Pr:3

126. Madame Wisdom is a tree of what (Prov 3:18)?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Life
- C. Gold
- D. Blessing

B:B:Pr:3

127. To whom is Madame Wisdom a tree of life (Prov 3:18)?

- A. To those who embrace her
- B. To those who pursue her
- C. To those who find her
- D. To those who listen to her

A:I:Pr:3

128. In what, specifically, did wisdom aid the Lord (Prov 3:19)?

- A. Creating the world
- B. Dividing the deep
- C. Creating man in God's image
- D. Laying the earth's foundation

D:I:Pr:3

129. By what did the Lord create the world (Prov 3:20)?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Wisdom
- C. Understanding
- D. All of the above

D:A:Pr:3

130. What did the LORD's understanding set in place (Prov 3:19)?

- A. The foundations of the earth
- B. The trees of the field
- C. The heavens
- D. The dividing of the deeps

C:A:Pr:3

131. What did the LORD's knowledge divide (Prov 3:20)?

- A. The deeps
- B. The heavens
- C. The mountains
- D. The peoples of the earth

A:I:Pr:3

132. By wisdom the LORD had the clouds drop down _____
(Prov 3:20).

- A. Rain
- B. Dew
- C. Hail
- D. Fire

B:B:Pr:3

133. What is the son to do with sound judgment and discernment

(Prov 3:21)?

- A. Love them
- B. Preserve them
- C. Teach them
- D. Learn them

B:I:Pr:3

134. Sound judgment and discernment will be what if they are preserved (Prov 3:22)?

- A. Pearls for the neck
- B. Life to the bones
- C. An ornament of grace
- D. A crown for the head

C:A:Pr:3

135. What will be an ornament of grace to one's neck (Prov 3:22)?

- A. Discipline and discernment
- B. Justice and righteousness
- C. Wisdom and understanding
- D. Judgment and discernment

D:A:Pr:3

136. One benefit of preserving judgment and discernment is _____ (Prov 3:23).

- A. Safety on the way
- B. Straight paths
- C. A successful journey
- D. Blessedness

A:A:Pr:3

137. One benefit of preserving judgment and discernment is _____ (Prov 3:23)

- A. No regrets
- B. No shame
- C. No stumbling
- D. No worries

C:I:Pr:3

138. One who preserves judgment will not be afraid (Prov 3:24) _____

- A. When calamity comes
- B. When they lie down
- C. When they go to war
- D. When evil approaches

B:B:Pr:3

139. For one preserving judgment what will be sweet (Prov 3:24)?

- A. Honey
 - B. Victory
 - C. Their paths
 - D. Sleep
- D:I:Pr:3

140. What shouldn't one fear (Prov 3:25)?

- A. The storm
- B. Sudden disaster
- C. The locust plague
- D. Judgment

D:B:Pr:3

141. What overtakes the wicked (Prov 3:25)?

- A. Ruin
- B. Justice
- C. Defeat
- D. Calamity

A:A:Pr:3

142. What will the Lord be to the ones preserving judgment (Prov 3:26)?

- A. Their strength
- B. Their guide
- C. Their confidence
- D. Their protection

C:A:Pr:3

143. The LORD will keep the foot of the one who preserves judgment from _____ (Prov 3:26).

- A. Slipping
- B. Stumbling
- C. The path of the wicked
- D. Being snared

D:A:Pr:3

144. From whom should one not withhold good (Prov 3:27)?

- A. Your neighbor
- B. Those who deserve it
- C. Those who are holy
- D. Your enemies

B:I:Pr:3

145. What should not be said to a neighbor (Prov 3:28)?

- A. Come back later
- B. Go to the priest
- C. Sell me your land

D. I have no coat to give you
A:I:Pr:3

146. Who should one not plot harm against (Prov 3:29)?

- A. Their neighbor
 - B. Those who deserve it
 - C. Those who are holy
 - D. Their enemies
- A:B:Pr:3

147. What should not be done when someone has done no harm (Prov 3:30)?

- A. Harm them
 - B. Reject them
 - C. Accuse them
 - D. Judge them
- C:A:Pr:3

148. What shouldn't you do to a violent man (Prov 3:31)?

- A. Provoke him
 - B. Envy him
 - C. Love him
 - D. Hate him
- B:A:Pr:3

149. Whose ways should one not choose (Prov 3:31)?

- A. A wicked person's
 - B. An evil person's
 - C. A violent person's
 - D. A unfaithful person's
- C:I:Pr:3

150. Who does the LORD detest (Prov 3:32)?

- A. A perverse person
 - B. The wicked
 - C. The fool
 - D. The mocker
- A:I:Pr:3

151. Who does the LORD take into his confidence (Prov 3:32)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The upright
 - C. The righteous
 - D. The generous
- B:A:Pr:3

152. On whose house is the curse of the LORD (Prov 3:33)?

- A. A perverse person
- B. The fool
- C. The mocker
- D. The wicked

D:B:Pr:3

153. What does the LORD do for the home of the righteous (Prov 3:33)?

- A. He blesses it
- B. He makes it prosper
- C. He establishes its foundation
- D. He makes it last for generations

A:A:Pr:3

154. What do the wise inherit (Prov 3:35)?

- A. Wealth
- B. Eternal life
- C. Honor
- D. Shame

C:I:Pr:3

155. Who does the LORD mock (Prov 3:35)?

- A. A perverse person
- B. The fool
- C. The proud mocker
- D. The wicked

C:B:Pr:3

156. Who does the LORD hold up to shame (Prov 3:35)?

- A. A perverse person
- B. The fool
- C. The mocker
- D. The wicked

B:A:Pr:3

Proverbs 4

157. What should the sons do to/with the father's instruction (Prov 4:1)?

- A. Listen
- B. Pay attention
- C. Gain understanding
- D. All of the above

D:B:Pr:4

158. What kind of learning does the father give (Prov 4:2)?

- A. Wise
 - B. Sound
 - C. Good
 - D. Right
- B:I:Pr:4

159. What was the son not to forsake (Prov 4:2)?

- A. The father's words
- B. The father's correction
- C. The father's teaching
- D. The father's rebuke

C:I:Pr:4

160. When was the father taught (Prov 4:3)?

- A. When he was a boy
- B. When he was born
- C. When he left his home
- D. When he was an old man

A:I:Pr:4

161. Who originally taught the father (Prov 4:4)?

- A. The wise
- B. The sages in the king's court
- C. The LORD
- D. His father

D:B:Pr:4

162. What would happen to the person who kept their father's commands (Prov.4:4)?

- A. They would gain wisdom
- B. They would live
- C. They would please his father
- D. They would be happy

B:A:Pr:4

163. What two things is the young person instructed to get (Prov 4:5)?

- A. Wisdom and righteousness
- B. Virtue and righteousness
- C. Wisdom and understanding
- D. Virtue and understanding

C:I:Pr:4

164. What are not to be forgotten (Prov 4:5)?

- A. The paths of the righteous
- B. The words of the wise
- C. The memory of the upright

D. The father's words
D:B:Pr:4

165. When will wisdom watch over you (Prov 4:6)?

- A. When one understands her
 - B. When one pays attention to her
 - C. When one listens to her
 - D. When one loves her
- D:I:Pr:4

166. If one does not forsake wisdom, how will she respond (Prov 4:6)?

- A. She will protect the person
 - B. She will guide the person
 - C. She will prosper the person
 - D. She will not forsake the person
- A:I:Pr:4

167. Why should we get wisdom (Prov 4:7)?

- A. It is omnipotent
 - B. It is supreme
 - C. It leads to righteousness
 - D. It leads to understanding
- B:A:Pr:4

168. What should be gotten at all costs (Prov 4:7)?

- A. Righteousness
 - B. Faithfulness
 - C. Understanding
 - D. Discipline
- C:A:Pr:4

169. When will wisdom exalt someone (Prov 4:8)?

- A. When they love her
 - B. When they esteem her
 - C. When they seek her
 - D. Never, wisdom will humble us
- B:I:Pr:4

170. How will Madame Wisdom respond when she is embraced (Prov 4:8)?

- A. She will reward the person
 - B. She will provide insight
 - C. She will protect
 - D. She will honor the person
- D:A:Pr:4

171. Where will Wisdom place a “garland of grace” (Prov 4:9)?
A. On your head
B. On your heart
C. On your spirit
D. On your shoulders
A:B:Pr:4
172. What will Madame Wisdom place on one's head (Prov 4:9)?
A. A hat of honor
B. A garland of grace
C. A golden crown
D. A wreath of insight
B:A:Pr:4
173. What kind of crown will Madame Wisdom present (Prov 4:9)?
A. Gold
B. Silver
C. Insight
D. Splendor
D:I:Pr:4
174. What will the years of the son's life be if he listens to his father (Prov 4:10)?
A. One hundred
B. Eternal
C. Many
D. Lengthened
C:B:Pr:4
175. Where will the father lead the son (Prov 4:11)?
A. In the way of discipline
B. To the Lord
C. To the truth
D. Down straight paths
D:I:Pr:4
176. What will not happen when the son runs down a straight path (Prov 4:12)?
A. Stumbling
B. Missing the mark
C. Missing the turn
D. Defeat
A:A:Pr:4
177. When the accepting son walks, what will not happen (Prov 4:12)?
A. He will not trip

- B. He will not slip
- C. His steps will not be hampered
- D. His way will lead him to victory

C:I:Pr:4

178. What is your life (Prov 4:13)?

- A. The Lord
- B. God's blessing
- C. Wisdom
- D. Instruction

D:I:Pr:4

179. What was to be well guarded (Prov 4:13)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Discipline
- C. Instruction
- D. Justice

C:A:Pr:4

180. Where should one not walk (Prov 4:14)?

- A. The crooked path
- B. The path of the wicked
- C. The path of the foolish
- D. All of the above

B:I:Pr:4

181. What should we do when we see the path of the wicked (Prov 4:15)?

- A. Avoid it
- B. Turn from it
- C. Do not travel it
- D. All of the above

D:B:Pr:4

182. What are the wicked robbed of until they make someone fall (Prov 4:16)?

- A. Satisfaction
- B. Resolve
- C. Sleep
- D. Wickedness

C:A:Pr:4

183. The wicked cannot sleep until they do what (Prov. 4:16)?

- A. Evil
- B. Injustice
- C. Harm
- D. Folly

A:I:Pr:4

184. What do the wicked eat (Prov 4:17)?

- A. The lamb of hardship
- B. The bread of wickedness
- C. The grapes of wrath
- D. The dirt of their paths

B:I:Pr:4

185. What kind of wine do the wicked drink (Prov 4:17)?

- A. New wine
- B. Old wine
- C. The wine of violence
- D. The wine of death

C:B:Pr:4

186. The path of the righteous shines brighter than what (Prov 4:18)?

- A. The light of day
- B. The path of the wicked
- C. The stars
- D. Heaven

A:I:Pr:4

187. What is the path of the righteous like (Prov 4:18)?

- A. The morning star
- B. A beacon on a hill
- C. The first fruits of the harvest
- D. The first gleam of dawn

D:I:Pr:4

188. What makes the wicked stumble (Prov 4:19)?

- A. Darkness
- B. They do not know
- C. The LORD
- D. Wickedness

B:I:Pr:4

189. What are the wicked like (Prov 4:19)?

- A. A trap
- B. A thief in the night
- C. Deep darkness
- D. An open grave

C:A:Pr:4

190. What should the son do with the father's words (Prov 4:20-21)?

- A. Pay attention to them

- B. Listen closely to them
- C. Keep them within his heart
- D. All of the above

D:I:Pr:4

191. Where should the father's words be kept (Prov 4:21)?

- A. In the heart
- B. In the soul
- C. In the path
- D. In the mind

A:B:Pr:4

192. What are the father's words health to (Prov 4:22)?

- A. Heart
- B. Mind
- C. Body
- D. Soul

C:I:Pr:4

193. What should we guard as it is the wellspring of life (Prov 4:23)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. The heart
- C. The body
- D. The soul

B:I:Pr:4

194. The heart was likened to a _____ (Prov 4:23)?

- A. Tree of life
- B. Lovely doe
- C. Cloud of water
- D. Wellspring of life

D:I:Pr:4

195. What should you put far away from your mouth (Prov 4:24)?

- A. Perversity
- B. Lies
- C. Slander
- D. All of the above

A:A:Pr:4

196. What should be kept from one's lips (Prov 4:24)?

- A. Lies
- B. Deceitful talk
- C. Slander
- D. Corrupt talk

D:I:Pr:4

197. Where should you fix your gaze (Prov 4:25)?

- A. On the LORD
- B. On wisdom
- C. Straight ahead
- D. High

C:I:Pr:4

198. What type of paths should be made for one's feet (Prov 4:26)?

- A. Straight
- B. Easy
- C. Level
- D. Narrow

C:A:Pr:4

199. From what should you keep your foot (Prov 4:27)?

- A. The crooked path
- B. The easy path
- C. Violence
- D. Evil

D:I:Pr:4

Proverbs 5

200. What type of words does the father have (Prov 5:1)?

- A. Intelligent
- B. Insightful
- C. Loving
- D. Helpful

B:I:Pr:5

201. The father hopes that the son's lips preserve _____ (Prov 5:2).

- A. The father's words
- B. Honesty
- C. Knowledge
- D. Insight

C:I:Pr:5

202. What does the father advise that his son maintain (Prov 5:1)?

- A. Understanding
- B. Discipline
- C. Uprightness
- D. Discretion

D:A:Pr:5

203. What drips from the lips of the adulteress (Prov 5:3)?

- A. Honey
 - B. Oil
 - C. Temptation
 - D. Lies
- A:B:Pr:5

204. What is the speech of an adulteress is smoother than (Prov 5:3)?

- A. Honey
 - B. Oil
 - C. Water
 - D. Silk
- B:I:Pr:5

205. What instrument of damage is the adulteress compared to (Prov 5:4)?

- A. A knife
 - B. A sword
 - C. An arrow
 - D. A spear
- B:I:Pr:5

206. What is the adulteress said to be as bitter as (Prov 5:4)?

- A. Gall
 - B. Spoiled milk
 - C. Sour grapes
 - D. Parsley
- A:B:Pr:5

207. Where do the steps of the adulteress lead straight to (Prov 5:5)?

- A. Wickedness
 - B. Hell
 - C. Foolishness
 - D. Grave
- D:B:Pr:5

208. Where do the feet of an adulteress go (Prov 5:5)?

- A. Poverty
 - B. Her house
 - C. Death
 - D. Ruin
- C:I:Pr:5

209. To what does the adulteress give no thought (Prov 5:6)?

- A. Reason
- B. Wisdom
- C. The way of life
- D. The LORD

C:I:Pr:5

210. How are the paths of the adulteress described (Prov 5:6)?

- A. Crooked
- B. Dangerous
- C. Evil
- D. Slippery

A:I:Pr:5

211. What does the adulteress not know (Prov 5:6)?

- A. The way of the upright
- B. Her paths are crooked
- C. Her ways lead to death
- D. The way of faithfulness

B:B:Pr:5

212. From what shouldn't the sons turn away (Prov 5:7)?

- A. The straight path
- B. The LORD
- C. Wisdom
- D. What the father says

D:I:Pr:5

213. To what path should the son keep (Prov 5:8)?

- A. The narrow path
- B. One far from the adulteress
- C. The path of wisdom
- D. One far from wickedness

B:B:Pr:5

214. What part of the adulteress' house was the son not to go near (Prov 5:8)?

- A. The door
- B. The window
- C. The roof
- D. The gate

A:I:Pr:5

215. To whom shouldn't you give your best strength (Prov 5:9)?

- A. The LORD
- B. Yourself
- C. Others
- D. The adulteress

C:A:Pr:5

216. To whom will one going to an adulteress will give years of his

life (Prov 5:9)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The unfaithful
- C. Death
- D. The cruel

D:B:Pr:5

217. What might enrich another man's house if one follows the adulteress (Prov 5:10)?

- A. One's toil
- B. One's wealth
- C. One's life
- D. One's wife

A:A:Pr:5

218. If one goes into an adulteress who will feed on their wealth (Prov 5:10)?

- A. Her husband
- B. Strangers
- C. The enemy
- D. Wicked

B:I:Pr:5

219. When will one following an adulteress groan (Prov 5:11)?

- A. When you follow the path of the wicked
- B. When you suffer
- C. At the end of your life
- D. When the light of day shines

C:I:Pr:5

220. What will one going in to an adulteress spend (Prov 5:11)?

- A. Gold
- B. Wealth
- C. Wisdom
- D. Body

D:A:Pr:5

221. What will one going in to an adulteress say at the end of their life (Prov 5:12)?

- A. Woe is me
- B. I hated discipline
- C. I ignored wisdom
- D. I hate myself

B:B:Pr:5

222. One going into an adulteress will say "My heart _____"

(Prov 5:12).

- A. Betrayed wisdom
- B. Despised knowledge
- C. Spurned correction
- D. Hated freedom

C:I:Pr:5

223. Who would the son who went in to an adulteress say he did not obey (Prov 5:13)?

- A. His father
- B. God
- C. Wisdom
- D. His teachers

D:A:Pr:5

224. The son who went in to the adulteress would acknowledge that he came to the brink of ruin in the midst of _____ (Prov 5:14).

- A. His friends
- B. His enemies
- C. The whole assembly
- D. The whole world

C:I:Pr:5

225. To what brink would one going in to an adulteress acknowledge that they came (Prov 5:14)?

- A. Utter ruin
- B. The grave
- C. Destruction
- D. Calamity

A:A:Pr:5

226. From whose well should one drink (Prov 5:15)?

- A. Madame Wisdom's
- B. Their own
- C. The LORD's
- D. The teacher's

B:B:Pr:5

227. One should get water from their own _____ (Prov 5:15)?

- A. Pool
- B. Stream
- C. River
- D. Cistern

D:I:Pr:5

228. What should one do with their springs (Prov 5:17)?

- A. Keep them for yourself
 - B. Share them with strangers
 - C. Share them with your friends
 - D. Share them with your enemies
- A:I:Pr:5

229. Where should one's streams not overflow (Prov 5:16)?

- A. In the gardens
- B. In the public squares
- C. In the house of another
- D. In the mountains

B:B:Pr:5

230. With whom should one's springs never be shared (Prov 5:17)?

- A. Another
- B. The wicked
- C. Strangers
- D. Foreigners

C:I:Pr:5

231. In whom should one rejoice (Prov 5:18)?

- A. The LORD
- B. Their wife
- C. Their father
- D. Their wisdom

B:B:Pr:5

232. What does the father bless (Prov 5:18)? The young person's _____

- A. Mouth
- B. Family
- C. Children
- D. Fountain

D:I:Pr:5

233. What is the son's wife compared to (Prov 5:19)?

- A. A graceful dove
- B. A tree of life
- C. A beautiful peacock
- D. A loving doe

D:I:Pr:5

234. What, with regard to his wife, should always satisfy the son (Prov 5:19)?

- A. Her love
- B. Her embrace
- C. Her breasts

- D. Her arms
- C:B:Pr:5

235. The son should be captivated by his wife's _____ (Prov 5:19)?

- A. Love
 - B. Embrace
 - C. Breasts
 - D. Arms
- A:B:Pr:5

236. What shouldn't the son be captivated by (Prov 5:20)?

- A. Evil
 - B. The adulteress
 - C. Lust
 - D. Himself
- B:I:Pr:5

237. What should the son not embrace (Prov 5:20)?

- A. The way of folly
 - B. The treacherous woman
 - C. The door of the adulteress
 - D. The bosom of another man's wife
- D:B:Pr:5

238. What is in full view of the Lord (Prov 5:21)?

- A. The wise
 - B. A person's heart
 - C. The evil
 - D. A person's ways
- D:A:Pr:5

239. What does the LORD examine (Prov 5:21)?

- A. The hearts of men
 - B. Every cistern
 - C. All of a person's paths
 - D. The thoughts and intents every man
- C:I:Pr:5

240. What do evil deeds do to a wicked person (Prov 5:22)?

- A. Expose them
 - B. Ensnare them
 - C. Corrupt them
 - D. Condemn them
- B:A:Pr:5

241. What will the wicked man die from lack of (Prov 5:23)?

- A. Wisdom
 - B. Guidance
 - C. Discipline
 - D. Love
- C:I:Pr:5

242. What will lead the wicked person astray (Prov 5:23)?

- A. Their own folly
- B. Violence
- C. Injustice
- D. The own deception

A:B:Pr:5

Proverbs 6

243. The father warns against doing what for a neighbor (Prov 6:1)?

- A. Giving them the first fruits of the harvest
- B. Putting up security for them
- C. Helping them in their time of need
- D. Farming the neighbors land

B:B:Pr:6

244. Hands were struck in order to make a _____ (Prov 6:1)?

- A. Vow
- B. Peace
- C. Pledge
- D. Covenant

C:I:Pr:6

245. What does the father warn about being trapped by (Prov 6:2)?

- A. One's own words
- B. The pledge of another
- C. A vow made to an adulteress
- D. The snare of the wicked

A:I:Pr:6

246. What is the son told to do to free himself from his neighbors hands (Prov 6:3)?

- A. Forgive his neighbor
- B. Pay money to his neighbor
- C. Humble himself and plea with his neighbor
- D. Avoid his neighbor and do not listen to him

C:A:Pr:6

247. In order to free himself with whom was the son to press his plea (Prov 6:3)?

- A. The wicked
 - B. His neighbor
 - C. His friend
 - D. His enemy
- B:B:Pr:6

248. In order to escape being ensnared by a neighbor the son was to allow no sleep to _____ (Prov 6:4).

- A. His eyes
 - B. His hands
 - C. His feet
 - D. His head
- A:I:Pr:6

249. The son was advised to free himself like what animal (Prov 6:5)?

- A. The ant
 - B. The graceful deer
 - C. The gazelle
 - D. The camel
- C:B:Pr:6

250. The son was advised to free himself like a bird from _____ (Prov 6:5).

- A. The trap of the wicked
 - B. The pit of the adulteress
 - C. The arrow of the hunter
 - D. The snare of the fowler
- D:I:Pr:6

251. Whose ways is the sluggard instructed to consider in order to become wise (Prov 6:6)?

- A. The ant's
 - B. The owl's
 - C. The fox's
 - D. The lion's
- A:B:Pr:6

252. Who is advised to go and learn from the ant (Prov 6:6)?

- A. The son
 - B. The wicked
 - C. The sluggard
 - D. The fool
- C:B:Pr:6

253. What does the ant not have (Prov 6:7)?

- A. Hands

- B. A ruler
- C. A teacher
- D. Wisdom

B:I:Pr:6

254. What does the ant do in the summer (Prov 6:8)?

- A. Sows its seed
- B. Plows the ground
- C. Gathers its food
- D. Stores its provisions

D:A:Pr:6

255. What does the ant do in the harvest (Prov 6:8)?

- A. Sows its seed
- B. Plows the ground
- C. Gathers its food
- D. Stores its provisions

C:I:Pr:6

256. To whom does the sage say "How long will you lie there?" (Prov 6:9)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The fool
- C. The wicked
- D. The adulteress

A:B:Pr:6

257. The sage rebukes the sluggard saying "A little slumber, a little _____" (Prov 6:10).

- A. Closing of the eyes to sleep
- B. Folding of the hands to rest
- C. Resting of the head
- D. Nap for the body

B:I:Pr:6

258. What will come on the sluggard like a bandit (Prov 6:11)?

- A. Folly
- B. Destruction
- C. Poverty
- D. Calamity

C:I:Pr:6

259. Like what will scarcity come on the sluggard (Prov 6:11)?

- A. An armed man
- B. A judge
- C. A raging bull

D. An avenger of blood
A:I:Pr:6

260. What is NOT listed as a characteristic of scoundrel and a villain (Prov 6:12-15)?

- A. One who goes about with a corrupt mouth
- B. One who plots evil with deceit in his heart
- C. One who always stirs up dissension
- D. One who will not repay debts

D:A:Pr: 6

261. What does the scoundrel do with his eyes (Prov 6:13)?

- A. They look for the way of evil
- B. They wink
- C. They close in sleep
- D. They hunt for the helpless

B:B:Pr:6

262. The scoundrel signals his evil intents with all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Prov 6:13).

- A. Winks of the eye
- B. Signals with his feet
- C. Tips of his head
- D. Motions with his fingers

C:I:Pr:6

263. What does the scoundrel plot in his heart (Prov 6:14)?

- A. Deceit
- B. Destruction
- C. Violence
- D. Iniquity

A:A:Pr:6

264. What does the scoundrel stir up (Prov 6:14)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Hatred
- C. Violence
- D. Dissension

D:I:Pr:6

265. There are six things the LORD _____ (Prov 6:16)?

- A. Commands
- B. Loves
- C. Hates
- D. Destroys

C:I:Pr:6

266. Which is NOT one of the six things the LORD hates (Prov 6:16-19)?

- A. Feet rushing to evil
- B. A lying tongue
- C. Hands that shed innocent blood
- D. Winking eyes

D:I:Pr: 6

267. The LORD hates what kind of eyes (Prov 6:17)?

- A. Winking eyes
- B. Haughty eyes
- C. Sleepy eyes
- D. Lying eyes

B:A:Pr:6

268. What kind of heart does the LORD detest (Prov 6:17)?

- A. One that devises wicked schemes
- B. One that harbors hatred of a neighbor
- C. One that will not forgive
- D. One that is angry without a cause

A:A:Pr:6

269. Who pours out lies (Prov 6:19)?

- A. The adulteress
- B. The scoundrel
- C. A false witness
- D. The wicked

C:I:Pr:6

270. The LORD detests a person who stirs up what (Prov 6:19)?

- A. Hatred among the assembly of the righteous
- B. Dissension among brothers
- C. Bitterness in a family
- D. Violence against the poor

B:I:Pr:6

271. Whose teaching was the son admonished not to forsake (Prov 6:20)?

- A. The mother's
- B. The sage's
- C. The king's
- D. The LORD's

A:B:Pr:6

272. What is the son to keep of the fathers (Prov 6:20)?

- A. His Robe

- B. His Sheep
- C. His Commands
- D. His Blessing

C:B:Pr:6

273. Where were the father's and mother's teaching to be fastened (Prov 6:21)?

- A. On the hands
- B. Around the ankle
- C. Between the eyes
- D. Around the neck

D:A:Pr:6

274. Which is NOT listed as a way that a father's command and mother's teaching will help the son (Prov 6:22)

- A. They will guide you
- B. They will grant prosperity to you
- C. They will watch over you
- D. They will speak to you

B:A:Pr:6

275. When the son sleeps, what will the mother's teaching do for the son (Prov 6:22)?

- A. Watch over him
- B. Guide him
- C. Give him a clear conscience
- D. Give him a peaceful sleep

A:I:Pr:6

276. When the son awakens, what will his mother's teaching do for him (Prov 6:22)?

- A. Guide him
- B. Deliver him
- C. Speak to him
- D. Protect him

C:A:Pr:6

277. What are the parent's commands like (Prov 6:23)?

- A. A Lamp
- B. A Guide
- C. A Set of Rules
- D. The Law of Moses

A:B:Pr:6

278. The parent's teachings are like a _____ (Prov 6:23)?

- A. Beacon

- B. Light
- C. Torch
- D. Candle in the wind

B:A:Pr:6

279. The _____ are the way to life (Prov 6:23).

- A. Corrections of Discipline
- B. Commands of the father
- C. Wise sayings
- D. Righteous actions

A:I:Pr:6

280. What are the commands and correction meant to keep the son away from (Prov 6:23-24)?

- A. Idols
- B. The Immoral woman
- C. Debt
- D. Enemies

B:I:Pr:6

281. What does the wayward wife have (Prov 6:24)?

- A. A seductive smile
- B. An unfaithful heart
- C. Inviting eyes
- D. A smooth tongue

D:A:Pr:6

282. The son was not to lust after the immoral woman's _____ (Prov 6:25)?

- A. Eyes
- B. Breasts
- C. Beauty
- D. Mouth

C:I:Pr:6

283. The prostitute reduces you to a (n) _____ (Prov 6:26)?

- A. Worthless rag
- B. Pile of sand
- C. Loaf of Bread
- D. Donkey

C:I:Pr:6

284. Who preys on one's life (Prov 6:26)?

- A. A prostitute
- B. An adulteress
- C. The wicked

D. The evil one
B:B:Pr:6

285. When are a person's clothes burned (Prov 6:27)?

- A. When they scoop fire into their lap
 - B. When they get too close to the fire
 - C. When they play with fire
 - D. When their passions overpower them
- A:I:Pr:6

286. Where can a person not walk without being burned (Prov 6:28)?

- A. On hot coals
 - B. In a furnace
 - C. In the desert heat
 - D. On lightning
- A:B:Pr:6

287. Who will not go unpunished (Prov 6:29)?

- A. The wicked
 - B. One who touches another man's wife
 - C. One who pursues a prostitute
 - D. One who sleeps in the harvest
- B:I:Pr:6

288. Like walking on hot coals is one who _____ (Prov 6:29).

- A. Pursues Madame Folly
 - B. Sleeps with a prostitute
 - C. Destroys the needy
 - D. Sleeps with another man's wife
- D:B:Pr:6

289. How much must a thief pay if He is caught (Prov 6:31)?

- A. Sevenfold
 - B. Double
 - C. Quadruple
 - D. The loss of a hand
- A:I:Pr:6

290. A man who commits _____ lacks judgment (Prov 6:32)?

- A. Blasphemy
 - B. Idolatry
 - C. Murder
 - D. Adultery
- D:B:Pr:6

291. What does one who commits adultery lack (Prov 6:32)?

- A. Wisdom
 - B. Judgment
 - C. Common sense
 - D. Discipline
- B:A:Pr:6

292. Who destroys themselves (Prov 6:32)?

- A. Those who leave the path
- B. Those who steal what is not theirs
- C. Those who commit adultery
- D. Those who pursue dishonest gain

C:I:Pr:6

293. What will never be wiped away from an adulterer (Prov 6:33)?

- A. Sin
- B. Damage
- C. Distrust
- D. Shame

D:I:Pr:6

294. What arouses a Husbands fury (Prov 6:34)?

- A. Immorality
- B. Hash words
- C. Jealousy
- D. Hatred

C:I:Pr:6

295. What are the lot of those who commit adultery (Prov 6:33)?

- A. A broken home
- B. Blows and disgrace
- C. Poverty and wounds
- D. Death and dishonor

B:B:Pr:6

296. Who will show no mercy when taking revenge (Prov 6:34)?

- A. A jealous husband
- B. An immoral woman
- C. An angry son
- D. The judge

A:I:Pr:6

297. What will a jealous husband refuse (Prov 6:35)?

- A. A plea for mercy
- B. A confession of sin
- C. A bribe
- D. A certificate of divorce

C:A:Pr:6

Proverbs 7

298. What did the father advise the son to store up (Prov 7:1)?

- A. Truth
- B. Discipline
- C. Instruction
- D. Commands

D:A:Pr:7

299. What is the benefit of keeping the father's commands (Prov 7:2)?

- A. You will get Blessing
- B. You will live
- C. You will receive riches
- D. Your Name will be made great

B:I:Pr:7

300. The father's commands were to be guarded as one would guard _____ (Prov 7:2).

- A. The apple of their eye
- B. Their hearts
- C. Jerusalem
- D. A pearl of great price

A:B:Pr:7

301. Where were the father's commands to be bound (Prov 7:3)?

- A. In their hearts
- B. Between their eyes
- C. On their fingers
- D. On their lips

C:I:Pr:7

302. Where is the son told to write the commands of his father (Prov 7:3)?

- A. On the tablet of his heart
- B. On his forehead
- C. On his fingers
- D. On his doorpost

A:B:Pr:7

303. What was wisdom to be called (Prov 7:4)?

- A. A friend
- B. A brother
- C. A sister
- D. A king

C:I:Pr:7

304. What should be called your kinsman (Prov 7:4)?

- A. Wisdom
 - B. Truth
 - C. Knowledge
 - D. Understanding
- D:I:Pr:7

305. What will wisdom and understanding keep you away from (Prov 7:5)?

- A. The unrighteous
 - B. The foolish man
 - C. The adulteress
 - D. The wicked
- C:B:Pr:7

306. Who uses seductive words (Prov 7:5)?

- A. The foolish man
 - B. The money lenders
 - C. The wayward wife
 - D. The Sluggard
- C:I:Pr:7

307. Through what did the father look out to observe the simple (Prov 7:6)?

- A. The doorway
 - B. The lattice
 - C. The words of his mouth
 - D. Veil of his window
- B:A:Pr:7

308. Where did the father see a young person who lacked judgment (Prov 7:7)?

- A. Among the simple
 - B. Among the wicked
 - C. Among the immoral
 - D. Among the foolish
- A:A:Pr:7

309. Who did the father see among the young men (Prov 7:7)?

- A. Someone who lacked wisdom
 - B. Someone who lacked discipline
 - C. Someone who lacked insight
 - D. Someone who lacked judgment
- D:I:Pr:6

310. At what time did the youth who lacked judgment go down the street (Prov 7:8-9)?

- A. In the morning, as light pierces the darkness
 - B. At twilight, as the dark of night set in
 - C. At midday, with the sun illuminating all
 - D. At midnight, in the pitch black shadows of night
- B:A:Pr:7

311. Where was the youth who lacked judgment walking when the father saw him (Prov 7:8)?

- A. By the house of folly
 - B. Near the pit where he would stumble
 - C. Going down the street near a corner
 - D. Walking in the way of the wicked
- C:I:Pr:7

312. The woman who came out to meet “him” was dressed like a _____ (Prov 7:10).

- A. Bride
 - B. Prostitute
 - C. Queen
 - D. Peasant
- B:B:Pr:7

313. The woman who greeted the young man who lacked judgment had _____ (Prov 7:10).

- A. Wicked intentions
 - B. Seductive lips
 - C. Soft skin
 - D. Crafty intent
- D:I:Pr:7

314. The woman who greeted the young man who lacked judgment was _____ (Prov 7:11)?

- A. Loud and defiant
 - B. Quiet and crafty
 - C. Seductive and beautiful
 - D. Enticing and deceptive
- A:A:Pr:7

315. Where does the immoral woman's feet never stay (Prov 7:11)?

- A. On the path of righteousness
 - B. In the way of wisdom
 - C. At home
 - D. In the public square
- C:I:Pr:7

316. Where does the immoral woman lurk (Prov 7:12)?

- A. In her house
 - B. At every corner
 - C. Under every green tree
 - D. Beside a flowing stream
- B:I:Pr:7

317. What did the adulteress do when she took hold of the young man who lacked judgment (Prov 7:13)?

- A. Kissed him
 - B. Pushed him down
 - C. Whispered to him
 - D. Looked into his eyes
- A:B:Pr:7

318. What did the immoral woman tell the young man she had at home (Prov 7:14)?

- A. Wine and song
 - B. A many colored robe
 - C. Fellowship offerings
 - D. Privacy and security
- C:A:Pr:7

319. What did the immoral woman claim she had fulfilled (Prov 7:14)?

- A. Her vows
 - B. Her duty
 - C. Her kindness
 - D. Her desires
- A:A:Pr:7

320. With what did the adulteress cover her bed (Prov 7:16)?

- A. Silk
 - B. Animal furs
 - C. Flowers and sweet aromas
 - D. Colored linens
- D:B:Pr:7

321. Where were the immoral woman's bed coverings from (Prov 7:16)?

- A. Babylon
 - B. Edom
 - C. Egypt
 - D. Moab
- C:I:Pr:7

322. Which is something the adulteress did not perfume her bed with (Prov 7:17)?

- A. Frankincense

- B. Myrrh
- C. Aloes
- D. Cinnamon

A:A:Pr:7

323. What did the adulteress desire to drink deep (Prov 7:18)?

- A. Desire
- B. Lust
- C. Love
- D. Passion

C:B:Pr:7

324. For how long did the adulteress desire to drink of love (Prov 7:18)?

- A. Until midnight
- B. Until morning
- C. Forever
- D. As long as desire remained

B:I:Pr:7

325. Who did the adulteress say had gone on a long journey (Prov 7:19)?

- A. The judge
- B. The LORD
- C. The young man
- D. Her husband

D:B:Pr:7

326. Who took a purse full of money (Prov 7:20)?

- A. The young man
- B. The adulteress
- C. The adulteress' husband
- D. The sage

C:I:Pr:7

327. When was the husband of the adulteress coming home (Prov 7:20)?

- A. At full moon
- B. Next weekend
- C. At sunset
- D. At harvest

A:A:Pr:7

328. With what did the adulteress lead the young man astray (Prov 7:21)?

- A. Her beauty
- B. Persuasive words
- C. A promise
- D. Money

B:B:Pr:7

329. With what did the adulteress seduce the young man (Prov 7:21)?

- A. Her beauty
- B. A promise
- C. A smooth talk
- D. Money

C:I:Pr:7

330. Which is NOT a way the young man followed the adulteress (Prov 7:22-23)?

- A. Like an ox going to the slaughter
- B. Like a deer stepping into a noose
- C. Like a cat on the prowl
- D. Like a bird darting into a snare

C:A:Pr:7

331. Until when did the young man follow the adulteress (Prov 7:23)?

- A. Until an arrow pierces his liver
- B. Until a spear strikes his heart
- C. Until a knife splits his belly
- D. Until his streams are spilled in the street

A:I:Pr:7

332. The young man did not know that following the adulteress would cost him _____ (Prov 7:23)?

- A. Everything he owned
- B. His life
- C. His honor
- D. His family

B:B:Pr:7

333. The father warns not to let the heart _____ the adulteress' paths (Prov 7:25).

- A. Rush into
- B. Wander onto
- C. Turn to
- D. Desire

C:A:Pr:7

334. What are those slain by the adulteress (Prov 7:26)?

- A. A passing vapor
- B. A candle in the wind
- C. A band of fools
- D. A mighty throng

D:I:Pr:7

335. The adulteress' house is a _____ (Prov 7:27).

- A. Den of robbers
- B. Shelter to sin
- C. Highway to the grave
- D. Place of wickedness

C:B:Pr:7

336. What leads down to the chambers of death (Prov 7:27)?

- A. The path of the adulteress
- B. The adulteress' house
- C. The mouth of the adulteress
- D. The smooth speech of an adulteress

B:I:Pr:7

Proverbs 8

337. What calls out (Prov 8:1)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Discretion
- C. Understanding
- D. Righteousness

A:B:Pr:8

338. What raises her voice (Prov 8:1)

- A. Wisdom
- B. Discretion
- C. Understanding
- D. Righteousness

C:I:Pr:8

339. Where does Madame Wisdom take her stand (Prov 8:2)?

- A. On the roof top
- B. In the palace
- C. Where the ways turn
- D. Where the paths meet

D:I:Pr:8

340. Where does Madame Wisdom cry aloud (Prov 8:3)?

- A. In the palace
- B. Beside the city gates
- C. At the temple
- D. In the valley of the shadow of death

B:B:Pr:8

341. To whom does Madame Wisdom raise her voice (Prov 8:4)?

- A. All mankind
- B. The wise
- C. The simple
- D. The young

A:I:Pr:8

342. What are the simple to gain (Prov 8:5)?
A. Patience
B. Understanding
C. Prudence
D. Discipline
C:I:Pr:8
343. What are the foolish to gain (Prov 8:5)?
A. Wisdom
B. Understanding
C. Prudence
D. Truth
B:A:Pr:8
344. When Madame Wisdom opens her lips, what does she speak (Prov 8:6)?
A. Good advice
B. A sincere rebuke
C. Instruction
D. What is right
D:A:Pr:8
345. What kind of things does Madame Wisdom have to say (Prov 8:6)?
A. Noble
B. Righteous
C. Worthy
D. Prudent
C:I:Pr:8
346. What do the lips of Madame Wisdom detest (Prov 8:7)?
A. Unrighteousness
B. Wickedness
C. Sloth
D. Gossip
B:I:Pr:8
347. What are all the words of Madame Wisdom (Prov 8:8)?
A. Just
B. Wise
C. Right
D. Discerning
A:A:Pr:8
348. What are none of Madame Wisdom's words (Prov 8:8)?
A. Worthless
B. Deceitful

- C. Crooked
 - D. False
- C:B:Pr:8

349. To whom are Madame Wisdom's words faultless (Prov 8:9)?

- A. To those who accept correction
- B. To those who have knowledge
- C. To the wise of heart
- D. To those pursuing righteousness

B:I:Pr:8

350. To whom are Madame Wisdom words right (Prov 8:9)?

- A. To those who accept correction
- B. To those who have knowledge
- C. To the wise of heart
- D. To the discerning

D:A:Pr:8

351. Which is NOT one of the precious objects that one should chose wisdom, knowledge, and instruction over (Prov 8:10-11)?

- A. Rubies
- B. Diamonds
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

B:I:Pr:8

352. Over what does Wisdom advise that her instruction be chosen (Prov 8:10)?

- A. Rubies
- B. Diamonds
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

C:A:Pr:8

353. What is Wisdom said to be more precious than (Prov 8:11)?

- A. Rubies
- B. Diamonds
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

A:B:Pr:8

354. What desires can compare to wisdom (Prov 8:12)?

- A. Diamonds
- B. Nothing
- C. Friends
- D. Long life

B:B:Pr:8

355. What does wisdom dwell together with (Prov 8:12)?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Discipline
- C. Truth
- D. Prudence

D:B:Pr:8

356. What does Madame Wisdom possess (Prov 8:12)?

- A. Knowledge and discretion
- B. Discipline and uprightness
- C. Kindness and faithfulness
- D. Understanding and discernment

A:A:Pr:8

357. Which is NOT something that Madame Wisdom hates (Prov 8:13)?

- A. Arrogance
- B. Pride
- C. Foolishness
- D. Evil Behavior

C:A:Pr:8

358. To fear the LORD is to do what (Prov 8:13)?

- A. Pursue righteousness
- B. Obey the commandments
- C. Forgive one's enemy
- D. Hate evil

D:I:Pr:8

359. What two things does Madame Wisdom possess (Prov 8:14)?

- A. Understanding and power
- B. Riches and Prosperity
- C. Truth and Love
- D. Hope and Hospitality

A:I:Pr:8

360. What two things does Madame Wisdom possess (Prov 8:14)?

- A. Riches and Prosperity
- B. Counsel and sound judgment
- C. Truth and Love
- D. Hope and Hospitality

B:A:Pr:8

361. By Wisdom what do rulers make (Prov 8:15)?

- A. Just laws

- B. Good decisions
- C. Righteous judgments
- D. A blessed people

A:I:Pr:8

362. All of the following reign by wisdom EXCEPT _____ (Prov 8:15).

- A. Judges
- B. Princes
- C. Kings
- D. Nobles

A:B:Pr:8

363. Who does Madame Wisdom love (Prov 8:17)?

- A. Those who call out to her
- B. Those who pursue her
- C. Those who listen to her voice
- D. Those who love her

D:B:Pr:8

364. Who find Madame Wisdom (Prov 8:17)?

- A. Those who trust her
- B. Those who obey her
- C. Those who seek her
- D. Those who listen to her

C:B:Pr:8

365. Which is NOT something that Wisdom has with her (Prov 8:18)?

- A. Enduring wealth
- B. Riches
- C. Vast land
- D. Honor

C:I:Pr:8

366. Wisdom claims that her _____ is better than fine gold (Prov 8:19).

- A. Instruction
- B. Fruit
- C. House
- D. Advice

B:A:Pr:8

367. In what paths does Madame Wisdom walk (Prov 8:20)?

- A. Paths of justice
- B. Paths of kindness
- C. Paths of peace
- D. Paths of insight

A:I:Pr:8

368. What does Wisdom bestow on those who love her (Prov 8:21)?

- A. Long life
- B. Honor
- C. Insight
- D. Wealth

D:B:Pr:8

369. Whose treasures will Madame Wisdom make full (Prov 8:21)?

- A. Those who take her advice
- B. Those who accept her rebuke
- C. Those who love her
- D. Those who seek her

C:I:Pr:8

370. Who possessed wisdom at the beginning of their work (Prov 8:22)?

- A. The prudent
- B. The LORD
- C. The king
- D. Solomon

B:B:Pr:8

371. When did the LORD possess wisdom (Prov 8:22)?

- A. At the beginning of his work
- B. When he called Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- C. At Sinai
- D. When he made the sun and moon

A:B:Pr:8

372. Before what was Wisdom appointed (Prov 8:23)?

- A. The kings began to rule
- B. Fools spouted their folly
- C. The foundations of the world were laid
- D. The world began

D:I:Pr:8

373. When was wisdom appointed (Prov 8:23)?

- A. From the beginning
- B. From eternity
- C. From when the LORD divided the heavens
- D. From when the waters were gathered

B:B:Pr:8

374. When was wisdom given birth (Prov 8:24)?

- A. When the stars had not shone
- B. Before there was rain upon the earth

- C. When there were no oceans
 - D. When there were no trees
- C:I:Pr:8

375. When was wisdom given birth (Prov 8:24)?

- A. Before the mountains were settled in place
 - B. Before the rivers filled with water
 - C. Before the land produced its crops
 - D. Before the sun shone in the sky
- A:A:Pr:8

376. Wisdom was given birth before God made _____ (Prov 8:26)?

- A. The rain from the heavens
 - B. The sun in the sky
 - C. Trees of the field
 - D. The dust of the world
- D:A:Pr:8

377. What did God mark out on the face of the deep (Prov 8:27)?

- A. Boundary of humankind
 - B. The horizon
 - C. The tall waves
 - D. Path of the gull
- B:B:Pr:8

378. Wisdom was there when God fixed what firmly in place (Prov 8:28)?

- A. Garden of paradise
 - B. Paths of all living beings
 - C. The foundations of the deep
 - D. The foundations of the mountains
- C:I:Pr:8

379. What did God give a boundary to (Prov 8:29)?

- A. The sea
 - B. The clouds
 - C. The land
 - D. The sun
- A:B:Pr:8

380. What could not overstep God's commands (Prov 8:29)?

- A. The birds
 - B. The lion
 - C. The waters
 - D. The moon
- C:I:Pr:8

381. When God was creating what was Madame Wisdom by his side (Prov 8:30)?
A. An advisor
B. A craftsman
C. A servant
D. An architect
B:B:Pr:8
382. What did Madame Wisdom do in God's presence as he created (Prov 8:30)?
A. Worshipped
B. Clapped her hands
C. Fell at his feet
D. Rejoiced
D:I:Pr:8
383. What in God's creation did Wisdom take delight in (Prov 8:31)?
A. The oceans
B. The clouds
C. Mankind
D. The birds
C:B:Pr:8
384. Who does Madame Wisdom say is blessed (Prov 8:32)?
A. Those that keep her ways
B. Those who accept her rebuke
C. Those who seek her
D. Those who inherit understanding
A:I:Pr:8
385. What does Madame Wisdom advise that one not ignore (Prov 8:33)?
A. Her rebuke
B. Her instruction
C. Her ways
D. Her commands
B:A:Pr:8
386. How does one become wise (Prov 8:33)?
A. By accepting Madame Wisdom's rebuke
B. By coming to Madame Wisdom's house
C. By walking in the way with Madame Wisdom
D. By listening to Madame Wisdom's instruction
D:I:Pr:8
387. Who does Madame Wisdom pronounce as blessed (Prov 8:34)?
A. The one loving her

- B. The one accepting her
- C. The one listening to her
- D. The one seeking her

C:A:Pr:8

388. One is blessed who watches daily where (Prov 8:34)?

- A. At Wisdom's window
- B. At the doors of Wisdom's house
- C. From the walls of the king's palace
- D. On the path of the righteous

B:I:Pr:8

389. What does the one who finds wisdom find (Prov 8:35)?

- A. Prosperity
- B. Victory
- C. Success
- D. Life

D:I:Pr:8

390. What does the one who finds wisdom find (Prov 8:35)?

- A. Favor from the king
- B. A tree of life
- C. Favor from the LORD
- D. A straight path

C:B:Pr:8

391. What do all that hate wisdom love (Prov 8:36)?

- A. Poverty
- B. Rebellion
- C. Calamity
- D. Death

D:B:Pr:8

392. Whoever fails to find wisdom does what to themselves (Prov 8:36)?

- A. Makes themselves poor
- B. Harms themselves
- C. Enslaves themselves
- D. Destroys themselves

B:I:Pr:8

PROVERBS 9

393. What has Madame Wisdom built (Prov 9:1)?

- A. Her throne
- B. Her house

- C. Her mountain
 - D. Her path
- B:B:Pr:9

394. What has Madame Wisdom hewn out (Prov 9:1)?

- A. Seven caves
- B. Seven paths
- C. Seven pillars
- D. Seven rocks

C:I:Pr:9

395. Madame Wisdom has done all of the following in preparation for calling the simple EXCEPT _____ (Prov 9:2)?

- A. Put out her silverware
- B. Mixed her wine
- C. Prepared her meat
- D. Set her table

A:B:Pr:9

396. Who has Madame Wisdom sent out as she calls (Prov 9:3)?

- A. Understanding and discretion
- B. Her heralds
- C. Her invitation
- D. Her maids

D:I:Pr:9

397. From where does Madame Wisdom call out (Prov 9:3)?

- A. From the top of the city walls
- B. From the highest point of the city
- C. From the roof of her house
- D. From the window of her bedroom

B:A:Pr:9

398. Who does Madame Wisdom invite come (Prov 9:4)?

- A. Fools
- B. The wicked
- C. The simple
- D. The poor

C:I:Pr:9

399. To whom does Madame Wisdom say "Come eat" (Prov 9:5f)?

- A. Those who are fools
- B. Those who are seeking her
- C. Those who are wandering by her doorway
- D. Those that lack judgment

D:I:Pr:9

400. What does Madame Wisdom offer the simple to drink (Prov 9:5)?

- A. Honey
- B. Wine
- C. Water
- D. Nectar

B:B:Pr:9

401. What must the simple do in order to live (Prov 9:6)?

- A. Leave their simple ways
- B. Seek wisdom
- C. Guard their hearts
- D. Listen to the voice of wisdom

A:I:Pr:9

402. In what way should the simple walk (Prov 9:6)?

- A. The way of wisdom
- B. The way of discretion
- C. The way of understanding
- D. The way of justice

C:A:Pr:9

403. Who invites insult (Prov 9:7)?

- A. One who advises a sluggard
- B. One who corrects a mocker
- C. One who pursues folly
- D. One who rejects wisdom

B:I:Pr:9

404. Who incurs abuse (Prov 9:7)?

- A. One who rebukes a wicked person
- B. One who advises a sluggard
- C. One who rejects wisdom
- D. One who pursues folly

A:I:Pr:9

405. What is the mocker's response to rebuke (Prov 9:8)?

- A. They will run into ruin
- B. They will not listen to the rebuke
- C. They will hate the one rebuking them
- D. They will reject the rebuke

C:B:Pr:9

406. What is the response of a wise person to the one rebuking them (Prov 9:8)?

- A. Listen to them

- B. Love them
- C. Protect them
- D. Reward them

B:I:Pr:9

407. How does a wise person get wiser still (Prov 9:9)?

- A. By discipline
- B. By listening
- C. By walking on the path of righteousness
- D. By instruction

D:A:Pr:9

408. Who will add to their learning when taught (Prov 9:9)?

- A. A wise person
- B. An understanding person
- C. A righteous person
- D. A disciplined person

C:A:Pr:9

409. What is the fear of the LORD (Prov 9:10)?

- A. The beginning of wisdom
- B. The way to life
- C. The path of righteousness
- D. A tree of life

A:B:Pr:9

410. What is understanding (Prov 9:10)?

- A. Keeping the commandments
- B. Knowledge of the Holy One
- C. Hearing the voice of wisdom
- D. To shun evil

B:I:Pr:9

411. What will be added to one's life by wisdom (Prov 9:11)?

- A. Gold
- B. Land
- C. Success
- D. Years

D:I:Pr:9

412. Who alone will suffer (Prov 9:12)?

- A. A sluggard
- B. The unrighteous
- C. A mocker
- D. The wicked

C:A:Pr:9

413. What will wisdom do for the wise person (Prov 9:12)?

- A. Reward them
- B. Honor them
- C. Protect them
- D. Give them food

A:A:Pr:9

414. Who is loud (Prov 9:13)?

- A. The mocker
- B. Woman Folly
- C. The adulteress
- D. The wicked

B:A:Pr:9

415. Woman Folly is all of the following EXCEPT _____
(Prov 9:13)?

- A. Loud
- B. Unfriendly
- C. Undisciplined
- D. Without knowledge

B:I:Pr:9

416. Where does Woman Folly sit (Prov 9:14)?

- A. On her throne
- B. Under the shadow of a tree
- C. At the highest point of the city
- D. In the depths of the valley

C:I:Pr:9

417. Where in her house does Woman Folly sit (Prov 9:14)?

- A. In her bedroom
- B. On the roof
- C. By the window
- D. By the door

D:A:Pr:9

418. To whom does Woman Folly call out (Prov 9:15)?

- A. To those who pass by
- B. To the foolish
- C. To the evil ones
- D. To the gossip

A:I:Pr:9

419. Who does Woman Folly invite in (Prov 9:16)?

- A. The mocker

- B. The simpleton
 - C. Fools
 - D. Wicked
- B:B:Pr:9

420. To whom does Woman Folly say "Stolen waters are sweet" (Prov 9:16f)?
- A. To the mocker
 - B. To the ones walking on the crooked path
 - C. To the ones who lack judgment
 - D. To the young who do not know the left from the right
- C:I:Pr:9

421. Woman Folly says what is sweet (Prov 9:17)?
- A. Stolen water
 - B. Wine mixed with spices
 - C. The grapes of wrath
 - D. The bread of wickedness
- A:B:Pr:9

422. What kind of food does Woman Folly say is delicious (Prov 9:17)?
- A. Food of the oppressed
 - B. Food stolen from the wise
 - C. The meat of an adulteress
 - D. Food eaten in secret
- D:A:Pr:9

423. Who are at Woman Folly's meal (Prov 9:18)?
- A. The wicked
 - B. The dead
 - C. The mocker
 - D. The foolish
- B:I:Pr:9

424. Where are the guests at Woman Folly's meal (Prov 9:18)?
- A. Under the shade of trees
 - B. In the heights of the mountain
 - C. In the depths of the grave
 - D. In the hands of the destroyer
- C:I:Pr:9

Proverbs 10

425. Who is credited as the author/collector of Proverbs 10 (Proverbs 10:1)?
- A. David

- B. Lemuel
 - C. Solomon
 - D. Hezekiah
- C:B:Pr:10

426. What does a wise son bring to his father (Proverbs 10:1)?

- A. Joy
 - B. Knowledge
 - C. A gift
 - D. Peace
- A:B:Pr:10

427. What does a foolish son bring to his mother (Prov 10:1)?

- A. Pain
 - B. Grief
 - C. Damage
 - D. Regret
- B:B:Pr:10

428. What are of no value (Prov 10:2)?

- A. Stolen waters
 - B. Lazy hands
 - C. Ill-gotten treasures
 - D. The gold of deceit
- C:I:Pr:10

429. From what does righteousness deliver (Prov 10:2)?

- A. Folly
 - B. Adultery
 - C. Death
 - D. Sin
- C:B:Pr:10

430. Who does the Lord not let go hungry (Prov 10:3)?

- A. The Poor
 - B. The Righteous
 - C. The Sick
 - D. The Faithful
- B:I:Pr:10

431. What does the LORD do to the wicked (Prov 10:3)?

- A. He puts thorns in their way
 - B. He guides them to the grave
 - C. He give them poverty
 - D. He thwarts their craving
- D:I:Pr:10

432. Whose craving does the LORD thwart (Prov 10:3)?

- A. The lazy
- B. The gossip
- C. The wicked
- D. The mocker

C:I:Pr:10

433. What makes a person poor (Prov 10:4)?

- A. Unfaithfulness
- B. A lack of wisdom
- C. A dull spirit
- D. Lazy hands

D:B:Pr:10

434. What brings a person wealth (Prov 10:4)?

- A. A wise reply
- B. Diligent hands
- C. Many friends
- D. The way of the righteous

B:I:Pr:10

435. What does a wise son do (Prov 10:5)?

- A. Gathers crops in summer
- B. Plants his seed in spring
- C. Harvests his grain in fall
- D. Plows his field before planting

A:A:Pr:10

436. One who sleeps during the harvest is _____ (Prov 10:5)?

- A. A foolish son
- B. A lazy son
- C. A disgraceful son
- D. A wicked son

C:I:Pr:10

437. When does a disgraceful son sleep (Prov 10:5)?

- A. All day
- B. During the harvest
- C. During the battle
- D. While others are planting

B:B:Pr:10

438. What crowns the head of the righteous (Proverbs 10:6)?

- A. Blessings
- B. Riches

- C. Security
 - D. Peace
- A:B:Pr:10

439. What does violence overwhelm (Prov 10:6)?

- A. The hands of the unjust
- B. The lips of the adulteress
- C. The heart of the fool
- D. The mouth of the wicked

D:I:Pr:10

440. The _____ of the wicked will rot (Prov 10:7).

- A. Heart
- B. Soul
- C. Name
- D. Hand

C:I:Pr:10

441. What of the righteous will be a blessing (Prov 10:7)?

- A. The prosperity
- B. The memory
- C. The advice
- D. The generosity

B:A:Pr:10

442. What do the wise in heart do (Prov 10:8)?

- A. Accept commands
- B. Listen to a life giving rebuke
- C. Walk in the way of wisdom
- D. Overlooks an insult

A:I:Pr:10

443. Who comes to ruin (Prov 10:8)?

- A. A sluggard
- B. The treacherous wicked
- C. A chattering fool
- D. A scornful mocker

C:I:Pr:10

444. Who is it that walks securely (Prov 10:9)?

- A. The wise son
- B. The man of integrity
- C. The woman of understanding
- D. The wise father

B:A:Pr:10

445. Who will be found out (Prov 10:9)?
A. One who is violent
B. One who slanders his neighbor
C. Those who hide iniquity in their hearts
D. One who takes crooked paths
D:I:Pr:10
446. What does one who winks cause (Prov 10:10)?
A. Grief
B. Treachery
C. Deception
D. Injustice
A:A:Pr:10
447. Who causes grief (Prov 10:10)?
A. The fool who speaks before listening
B. The wicked who trap the poor
C. The one who maliciously winks
D. The one who slanders his neighbor
C:I:Pr:10
448. The mouth of the righteous is _____ (Prov 10:11)
A. A blessing to all
B. A stream of wisdom
C. A fountain of life
D. A cloud full of water
C:I:Pr:10
449. What is a fountain of life (Prov 10:11)?
A. The rewards of the diligent
B. The advice of the wise
C. The wealth of the rich
D. The mouth of the righteous
D:I:Pr:10
450. What covers all wrongs (Prov 10:12)?
A. Love
B. Forgiveness
C. Sacrifice
D. Righteousness
A:B:Pr:10
451. What stirs up dissension (Prov 10:12)?
A. Violence
B. Deception
C. Hatred
D. Jealousy

C:A:Pr:10

452. For whose back is the rod (Prov 10:13)?

- A. The one who lacks judgment
- B. The one without understanding
- C. The fool who goes astray
- D. The one who is wicked

A:I:Pr:10

453. Where is wisdom found (Prov 10:13)?

- A. In the heart of the humble
- B. On the lips of the discerning
- C. Everywhere
- D. In the path of the righteous

B:I:Pr:10

454. What do wise men do with knowledge (Prov 10:14)?

- A. Share it
- B. Store it up
- C. Desire it
- D. Value it

B:I:Pr:10

455. What does the mouth of the fool invite (Prov 10:14)?

- A. Ruin
- B. Calamity
- C. Death
- D. Blows and wounds

A:A:Pr:10

456. What is the ruin of the poor (Prov 10:15)?

- A. Laziness
- B. Ignorance
- C. Poverty
- D. Jealousy

C:I:Pr:10

457. To what is the wealth of the rich compared (Prov 10:15)?

- A. A strong tower
- B. A wall of defense
- C. A rock of protection
- D. A fortified city

D:I:Pr:10

458. What is brought by the wages of the righteous (Prov 10:16)?

- A. Life

- B. Happiness
- C. Wealth
- D. Honor

A:I:Pr:10

459. What does the income of the wicked bring them (Prov 10:16)?

- A. Poverty
- B. Punishment
- C. Nothing
- D. Wounds

B:I:Pr:10

460. Who shows the way to life (Prov 10:17)?

- A. He who is righteous
- B. He who heeds discipline
- C. He who is wise
- D. He who has knowledge

B:I:Pr:10

461. Who leads others astray (Prov 10:17)?

- A. One shedding innocent blood
- B. Those who walk a crooked path
- C. One who ignores correction
- D. The mouth of a fool

C:A:Pr:10

462. Who is a fool (Prov 10:18)?

- A. One who spreads slander
- B. One who sheds innocent blood
- C. One who deceives a neighbor
- D. One who sleeps in the harvest

A:I:Pr:10

463. When is sin not absent (Prov 10:19)?

- A. When fools gather
- B. When the wicked lead the way
- C. When deceivers meet
- D. When words are many

D:A:Pr:10

464. One who holds his tongue is considered (Prov 10:19)?

- A. Discerning
- B. Wise
- C. Righteous
- D. Diligent

B:A:Pr:10

465. The heart of the wicked is _____ (Prov 10:20)?

- A. Deceitful
- B. Violent
- C. Of little Value
- D. Cruel

C:B:Pr:10

466. What is like choice silver (Prov 10:20)?

- A. The hands of the diligent
- B. The heart of the understanding
- C. The mouth of the wise
- D. The tongue of the righteous

D:I:Pr:10

467. What nourish many (Prov 10:21)?

- A. The hands of the diligent
- B. The wealth of the wise
- C. The lips of the righteous
- D. The fields of the poor

C:A:Pr:10

468. From what do fools die (Prov 10:21)?

- A. Lack of judgment
- B. Their own folly
- C. Their own desires
- D. No discretion

A:I:Pr:10

469. The blessing of the Lord brings _____ (Prov 10:22)?

- A. Wealth
- B. Peace
- C. Knowledge
- D. Comfort

A:I:Pr:10

470. Who delights in wisdom (Prov 10:23)?

- A. The wise in heart
- B. A person of understanding
- C. A righteous person
- D. A wise son

B:I:Pr:10

471. In what does a fool find pleasure (Prov 10:23)?

- A. Gossip
- B. Sleep

- C. Evil conduct
 - D. Violence
- C:I:Pr:10

472. What will overtake the wicked (Prov 10:24)?

- A. Violence
 - B. Poverty in the fields
 - C. Beatings on the back
 - D. What they dread
- D:I:Pr:10

473. What will be granted to the righteous (Prov 10:24)?

- A. Their hopes
 - B. Their desires
 - C. Their promises
 - D. Their rewards
- B:B:Pr:10

474. When the storm has swept by, who will stand firm (Prov 10:25)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The diligent
 - C. The faithful
 - D. The righteous
- D:I:Pr:10

475. Who are gone when the storm sweeps by (Prov 10:25)?

- A. The fool
 - B. The sluggard
 - C. The wicked
 - D. The one lacking judgment
- C:I:Pr:10

476. What is like vinegar to the teeth (Prov 10:26)?

- A. A sluggard to the one who sends him
 - B. The wicked to the one he betrays
 - C. A fool to the one who listens to him
 - D. A cruel man to the one he oppresses
- A:I:Pr:10

477. What does the fear of the LORD add to life (Prov 10:27)?

- A. Joy
 - B. Length
 - C. Knowledge
 - D. Discretion
- B:B:Pr:10

478. Whose years are cut short (Prov 10:27)?
A. The adulteress'
B. The fool's
C. The wicked's
D. The sluggard's
C:B:Pr:10
479. What comes to nothing for the wicked (Prov 10:28)
A. Dreams
B. Plans
C. Hopes
D. Riches
C:I:Pr:10
480. What is the prospect of the righteous (Prov 10:28)?
A. Joy
B. Success
C. Victory
D. Peace
A:B:Pr:10
481. What is a refuge for the righteous (Prov 10:29)?
A. Their listening heart
B. The way of the LORD
C. The fear of the LORD
D. The strength of their way
B:A:Pr:10
482. What is the ruin of those who do evil (Prov 10:29)?
A. Their own plans
B. The fear of the LORD
C. The way of the LORD
D. The smoke in their eyes
C:I:Pr:10
483. What will never happen to the righteous (Prov 10:30)?
A. Be uprooted
B. Be destroyed
C. Become poor
D. Hopes destroyed
A:I:Pr:10
484. What brings forth wisdom (Prov 10:31)?
A. The tongue of the wise
B. The mouth of the righteous
C. The lips of understanding

- D. The ears of those with discretion
- B:A:Pr:10

485. What will be cut out (Prov 10:31)?

- A. A evil eye
 - B. A wicked heart
 - C. A lazy hand
 - D. A perverse tongue
- D:I:Pr:10

486. What do the lips of the righteous know (Prov 10:32)?

- A. The right path
 - B. The fear of the LORD
 - C. What is fitting
 - D. Discretion and sound judgment
- C:I:Pr:10

487. What does the mouth of the wicked know (Prov 10:32)?

- A. Only violence
 - B. Only what is perverse
 - C. Only what leads others astray
 - D. Only reckless damage
- B:I:Pr:10

Proverbs 11

488. What kind of scales does the LORD abhor (Prov 11:1)?

- A. Wicked
 - B. Dishonest
 - C. Cheating
 - D. Unrighteous
- B:I:Pr:11

489. What how does the Lord react to accurate scales (Prov 11:1)?

- A. Justice
 - B. Kindness
 - C. Love
 - D. Delight
- D:I:Pr:11

490. What comes after pride (Prov 11:2)?

- A. The fall
- B. Wickedness
- C. Disgrace
- D. Humility

C:A:Pr:11

491. What comes after humility (Prov 11:2)?

- A. Honor
- B. Wisdom
- C. Success
- D. Wisdom

D:B:Pr:11

492. What guides the upright (Prov 11:3)?

- A. Integrity
- B. The LORD
- C. Humility
- D. The Light

A:I:Pr:11

493. What destroys the unfaithful (Prov 11:3)?

- A. Their duplicity
- B. Their foolishness
- C. Their wickedness
- D. Their unrighteousness

B:A:Pr:11

494. What is worthless in the day of wrath (Prov 11:4)?

- A. Honor
- B. Integrity
- C. Wealth
- D. Pride

C:I:Pr:11

495. What is able to deliver one from death (Prov 11:4)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Integrity
- C. Faithfulness
- D. Justice

A:B:Pr:11

496. What brings down the wicked (Prov 11:5)?

- A. Their own wickedness
- B. The pit that they dug
- C. The LORD
- D. The angel of righteousness

A:A:Pr:11

497. The righteousness of the blameless does what for them (Prov 11:5)?

- A. Covers over all wrongs

- B. Is a blessing
- C. Gains him respect
- D. Makes a straight path for them

D:I:Pr:11

498. Those who are unfaithful are trapped by _____ (Prov 11:6)

- A. Their own unfaithfulness
- B. The LORD
- C. A snare
- D. Evil desires

D:I:Pr:11

499. When a wicked man dies, what else perishes (Prov 11:7)?

- A. His life
- B. His slander of the righteous
- C. His hopes
- D. His schemes

C:B:Pr:11

500. When a righteous man is rescued from trouble, to whom does the trouble go (Prov 11:8)?

- A. The wicked
- B. His friend
- C. His sons
- D. The godless

A:B:Pr:11

501. Through what does the righteous escape (Prov 11:9)?

- A. A door
- B. Faith
- C. Wisdom
- D. Knowledge

D:A:Pr:11

502. How does the godless destroy his neighbor (Prov 11:9)?

- A. A snare set for his feet
- B. With his mouth
- C. A pit
- D. With deceit

B:I:Pr:11

503. What causes many people to rejoice (Prov 11:10)?
A. A righteous man prospering
B. When a gossip is disciplined
C. The perishing of a wicked man
D. A and C
D:B:Pr:11
504. What has the ability to destroy a city (Prov 11:11)?
A. A man who takes crooked paths
B. Famine
C. The folly of a fool
D. The mouth of the wicked
D:I:Pr:11
505. What exalts a city (Prov 11:11)?
A. The fear of the LORD
B. The death of the wicked
C. Blessing of the upright
D. Accurate scales
C:A:Pr:11
506. What does an understanding man hold (Prov 11:12)?
A. His integrity
B. Wisdom
C. His tongue
D. His sword
C:A:Pr:11
507. Who derides his neighbor (Prov 11:12)?
A. A man who lacks judgment
B. A fool
C. The wicked
D. A poor man
A:B:Pr:11
508. What kind of person betrays confidence placed in them (Prov 11:13)?
A. A wicked man
B. A fool
C. A worker of iniquity
D. A gossip
D:I:Pr:11
509. What kind of person keeps a secret (Prov 11:13)?
A. Faithful
B. Trustworthy
C. Righteous

D. Wise
B:B:Pr:11

510. What makes victory sure (Prov 11:14)?

- A. Numerous advisors
 - B. The arm of the LORD
 - C. Righteousness
 - D. A thousand chariots
- A:B:Pr:11

511. A nation falls because of _____ (Prov 11:14)?

- A. A slanderous mouth
 - B. The deceit of the wicked
 - C. Lack of guidance
 - D. A foolish king
- C:I:Pr:11

512. What will happen to the one who puts up security for another (Prov 11:15)? They will _____

- A. Suffer
 - B. Be taken advantage of
 - C. Be thought of as a fool
 - D. Regret it
- A:I:Pr:11

513. Who is safe in a pledge (Prov 11:15)?

- A. One who has integrity
 - B. One who refuses to strike hands
 - C. One who is silent
 - D. One who is faithful
- B:B:Pr:11

514. What does a kind hearted woman gain (Prov 11:16)?

- A. Honor
 - B. Respect
 - C. Wisdom
 - D. The LORD's favor
- B:I:Pr:11

515. What is the only thing a ruthless person gains (Prov 11:16)?

- A. Hatred
 - B. Enemies
 - C. Wealth
 - D. Blows
- C:B:Pr:11

516. What does a cruel man do (Prov 11:17)?
A. Harm the defenseless
B. Steal from a widow
C. Will be judged harshly in court
D. Brings trouble on himself
D:B:Pr:11
517. Who benefits themselves (Prov 11:17)?
A. A kind person
B. A righteous person
C. A wise person
D. Those who control their mouths
A:I:Pr:11
518. What must a man sow to reap a sure reward (Prov 11:18)?
A. Righteousness
B. Wisdom
C. Understanding
D. Knowledge
A:A:Pr:11
519. What does a wicked man earn (Prov 11:18)?
A. Empty barns
B. Blows and beatings
C. Deceptive wages
D. Poverty
C:I:Pr:11
520. What must a man be to attain life (Prov 11:19)?
A. Truly faithful
B. Truly wise
C. Truly honest
D. Truly righteous
D:A:Pr:11
521. Who does the LORD delight in (Prov 11:20)?
A. Those whose ways are blameless
B. Those who make proper sacrifices
C. Those who do not accept a bribe
D. Those who have integrity
A:I:Pr:11
522. What kind of heart does the LORD detest (Prov 11:20)?
A. Wicked
B. Deceitful
C. Perverse

D. Miserly
C:I:Pr:11

523. Who will not go unpunished (Prov 11:21)?
 A. Children who disobey their parents
 B. The workers of iniquity
 C. The wicked
 D. The unrighteous
 C:B:Pr:11

524. Who will be set free (Prov 11:21)?
 A. The wise
 B. The righteous
 C. The one who wins souls
 D. The generous one
 B:B:Pr:11

525. What is a gold ring in a pig's snout similar to (Prov 11:22)?
 A. Those who take their wealth for granted
 B. Those who do not thank the LORD for blessings
 C. A wife who does not obey
 D. A beautiful woman without discretion
 D:I:Pr:11

526. A beautiful woman without discretion is like _____ (Prov 11:22).
 A. A pig with a gold ring in its snout
 B. A well that is dried up
 C. Empty clouds during the harvest
 D. A snow on flowers
 A:B:Pr:11

527. In what does the desire of the righteous end in (Prov 11:23)?
 A. Good
 B. Victory
 C. Faithfulness to the LORD
 D. Success
 A:B:Pr:11

528. What does the hope of the wicked end in (Prov 11:23)?
 A. Loneliness
 B. Failure
 C. Wrath
 D. Defeat
 C:I:Pr:11

529. What will come of the man who gives freely of what he has

(Prov 11:24)?

- A. He will come to ruins
- B. Poverty will seek him
- C. He gains even more
- D. Rewards from the LORD

C:I:Pr:11

530. Who comes to poverty (Prov 11:24)?

- A. The one who gives freely
- B. The one who withholds unduly
- C. The one who plots evil
- D. The one who accepts a bribe

B:B:Pr:11

531. What happens to him who refreshes others (Prov 11:25)?

- A. Many travelers come to him
- B. He must have a well
- C. He is considered righteous
- D. He will be refreshed

D:I:Pr:11

532. Who will prosper (Prov 11:25)?

- A. A generous person
- B. A righteous person
- C. A wise person
- D. A faithful person

A:A:Pr:11

533. Who is cursed (Prov 11:26)?

- A. The wicked
- B. A fool
- C. One who hoards grain
- D. One who does not pay tithes

C:I:Pr:11

534. The righteous will thrive like a _____ (Prov 11:28).

- A. Wheat in the harvest
- B. Green leaf
- C. Tree by streams of water
- D. Grape on the vine

B:B:Pr:11

535. When one brings trouble on his family, what will he inherit (Prov 11:29)?

- A. Nothing
- B. Anger

- C. Wind
 - D. Only a goat
- B:B:Pr:11

536. Who will be the servant of the wise (Prov 11:29)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The one lacking integrity
- C. The unrighteous
- D. The fool

D:B:Pr:11

537. The one winning souls is considered _____ (Prov 11:30).

- A. Wise
- B. Faithful
- C. Righteous
- D. Having integrity

A:B:Pr:11

538. The fruit of the righteous is _____ (Prov 11:30)

- A. A hidden well
- B. A refreshing rain
- C. A tree of life
- D. Feast in a time of famine

C:B:Pr:11

539. Who receives their due on earth (Prov 11:31)?

- A. The righteous, the ungodly, and the sinner
- B. The righteous, the wise, and the understanding
- C. The wise, the sinner, and the wicked
- D. The unfaithful, the dishonest, and the ungodly

A:A:Pr:11

Proverbs 12

540. What are people who hate correction (Prov 12:1)?

- A. Undisciplined
- B. Foolish
- C. Wicked
- D. Stupid

D:I:Pr:12

541. Those who love discipline also love what (Prov 12:1)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Knowledge
- C. Wealth

D. Righteousness
B:I:Pr:12

542. What kind of person does the LORD condemn (Prov 12:2)?

- A. Wicked
 - B. Crafty
 - C. Deceitful
 - D. Sinful
- B:A:Pr:12

543. What kind of person does the LORD favor (Prov 12:2)?

- A. Kind
 - B. Wise
 - C. Good
 - D. Righteous
- C:A:Pr:12

544. What can a man not be established through (Prov 12:3)?

- A. Wealth
 - B. Dishonest scales
 - C. Unrighteousness
 - D. Wickedness
- D:B:Pr:12

545. What cannot happen to the righteous (Prov 12:3)?

- A. They cannot fall
 - B. They cannot be uprooted
 - C. They cannot go hungry
 - D. They cannot be deceived
- B:I:Pr:12

546. What kind of wife is a husband's crown (Prov 12:4)?

- A. A wife who obeys
 - B. A wife who is wise
 - C. A wife of noble character
 - D. A wife of honest character
- C:A:Pr:12

547. What is a disgraceful wife similar to (Prov 12:4)?

- A. A broken foot
 - B. Decay in the bones
 - C. A headache
 - D. Leprosy
- B:B:Pr:12

548. What is the advice of the wicked (Prov 12:5)?

- A. Treacherous
 - B. Evil
 - C. Tempting
 - D. Deceitful
- D:I:Pr:12

549. The plans of the righteous are _____ (Prov 12:5)?

- A. Just
- B. Wise
- C. Generous
- D. Kind

A:I:Pr:12

550. What do the words of the wicked lie in wait for (Prov 12:6)?

- A. Blood
- B. The righteous
- C. The innocent
- D. Their enemy

A:B:Pr:12

551. What rescues the upright (Prov 12:6)?

- A. The plans of the upright
- B. The way of the upright
- C. The speech of the upright
- D. The destruction of the wicked

C:A:Pr:11

552. What happens to the house of the righteous (Prov 12:7)?

- A. It is a strong tower
- B. It stands firm
- C. It is blessed by the LORD
- D. It is protected from the enemy

B:B:Pr:12

553. What is a man praised according to (Prov 12:8)?

- A. His property
- B. His wisdom
- C. His avoidance of folly
- D. His righteousness

B:I:Pr:12

554. Who are despised (Prov 12:8)?

- A. People with warped minds
- B. The wicked who rule
- C. People who take advantage of the poor
- D. The slanderer

A:I:Pr:12

555. Its better to be nobody and have _____ (Prov 12:9)?

- A. Food
- B. A servant
- C. A faithful wife

D. Land
B:A:Pr:12

556. It's not good to pretend to be somebody and not have _____
(Prov 12:9).

- A. A servant
 - B. Land
 - C. Food
 - D. Righteousness
- C:I:Pr:12

557. How are the kindest acts of the wicked described (Prov 12:10)?

- A. A misguided effort
 - B. Deceitful
 - C. Self-centered
 - D. Cruel
- D:A:Pr:12

558. What does a righteous man care for (Prov 12:10)?

- A. The needs of his animals
 - B. His family
 - C. The poor without food
 - D. The instruction of his father
- A:I:Pr:12

559. What will the man who works his field have (Prov 12:11)?

- A. Abundant food
 - B. A thankful family
 - C. Enough to get through winter
 - D. Wealth from selling
- A:A:Pr:12

560. Who lacks judgment (Prov 12:11)?

- A. One who turns off the path
 - B. One who sleeps during planting
 - C. One who chases fantasies
 - D. One who pretends to be righteous
- C:B:Pr:12

561. What do the wicked desire (Prov 12:12)?

- A. The plunder of upright men
 - B. The plunder of evil men
 - C. The wages of the righteous
 - D. The wages of deceitful ways
- B:A:Pr:12

562. What will flourish (Prov 12:12)?
A. The leaf of the wise
B. The fruit of the generous
C. The root of the righteous
D. The tree of the diligent
C:I:Pr:12
563. What will trap an evil man (Prov 12:13)?
A. A pit
B. His sinful talk
C. The words of a wise man
D. A net
B:B:Pr:12
564. What does the work of a man's hands do (Prov 12:14)?
A. Makes him famous
B. Teaches him wisdom
C. Makes him wealthy
D. Rewards him
D:I:Pr:12
565. What is filled with good things (Prov 12:14)?
A. The fruit of a person's lips
B. The fruit of a wise heart
C. The house of the righteous
D. The home of the virtuous woman
A:I:Pr:12
566. If the way of a fool seems right to him, what do wise men do (Prov 12:15)?
A. Give advice to the fool
B. Stay out of a fool's way
C. Tells the fool to listen
D. Listen to advice
D:I:Pr:12
567. What seems right to a fool (Prov 12:15)?
A. The deceitfulness of riches
B. His own way
C. The way of the wicked
D. The snare of the treacherous
B:B:Pr:12
568. What will a fool express instantly (Prov 12:16)?
A. His folly
B. His lack of discernment

- C. His opinion
 - D. His annoyance
- D:B:Pr:12

569. What does a prudent man overlook (Prov 12:16)?

- A. An insult
 - B. An annoyance
 - C. Injustice
 - D. The wrongs of his enemy
- A:B:Pr:12

570. What does a false witness tell (Prov 12:17)?

- A. Fiction
 - B. Stories
 - C. Lies
 - D. What he was bribed to tell
- C:I:Pr:12

571. What weapon are reckless words likened to (Prov 12:18)?

- A. A spear
 - B. A sword
 - C. A club
 - D. A chariot
- B:B:Pr:12

572. What does the tongue of the wise bring (Prov 12:18)?

- A. Kindness
 - B. Forgiveness
 - C. Friends
 - D. Healing
- D:B:Pr:12

573. What last forever (Prov 12:19)?

- A. The way of the righteous
 - B. The words of the wise
 - C. Truthful lips
 - D. A kindness spoken
- C:A:Pr:12

574. What last only for a moment (Prov 12:19)?

- A. The mocker
 - B. Lying tongue
 - C. Plots of the wicked
 - D. Injustice
- B:I:Pr:12

575. What is in the hearts of those who plot evil (Prov 12:20)?

- A. Evil desires
- B. Sin
- C. Wickedness
- D. Deceit

D:I:Pr:12

576. What kind of person does harm not befall (Prov 12:21)?

- A. The one with integrity
- B. Wise
- C. Just
- D. Righteous

D:A:Pr:12

577. Who has their fill of trouble (Prov 12:21)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The unrighteous
- C. The fool
- D. Those who lack sense

A:A:Pr:12

578. What kind of men does the LORD delight in (Prov 12:22)?

- A. Those who are caring
- B. Those who are truthful
- C. Those who are loving
- D. Those who are servants of others

B:A:Pr:12

579. What does the Lord detest (Prov 12:22)?

- A. The arm of injustice
- B. A bribe in the bosom
- C. Lying lips
- D. An evil heart

C:I:Pr:12

580. What does the heart of a fool blurt out (Prov 12:23)?

- A. Folly
- B. Gossip
- C. Lies
- D. Deceit

A:I:Pr:12

581. Who keeps his knowledge to himself (Prov 12:23)?

- A. A wise person
- B. A prudent person
- C. A righteous person

D. A diligent person
B:I:Pr:12

582. What does laziness end in (Prov 12:24)?

- A. An empty stomach
 - B. Poverty
 - C. Slave labor
 - D. A poor harvest
- C:A:Pr:12

583. Diligent hands will _____ (Prov 12:24).

- A. Have plenty
 - B. Be strong
 - C. Be geneous
 - D. Rule
- D:B:Pr:12

584. What does an anxious heart do to a person (Prov 12:25)?

- A. Makes them worry
 - B. Weighs them down
 - C. Makes them angry
 - D. Makes them turn to the LORD
- B:I:Pr:12

585. What does a kind word do (Prov 12:25)?

- A. Cheers one up
 - B. Wins friends
 - C. Makes good neighbors
 - D. Soothes the aching heart
- A:B:Pr:12

586. Where does the way of a wicked man lead him (Prov 12:26)?

- A. Into death
 - B. Into the wilderness
 - C. Astray
 - D. To destruction
- C:B:Pr:12

587. In what is a righteous man cautious (Prov 12:26)?

- A. His ways
 - B. His friendship
 - C. His servants
 - D. His sleep
- B:B:Pr:12

588. What does a diligent man do with his possessions (Prov 12:27)?

- A. Dedicates them to the LORD
 - B. Sells them for a prophet
 - C. He prizes them
 - D. He keeps them in good condition
- C:A:Pr:12

589. What does a lazy person not do (Prov 12:27)?

- A. Plow his field
- B. Weed his garden
- C. Value his friends
- D. Roast his game

D:B:Pr:12

590. What is there in the way of righteousness (Prov 12:28)?

- A. Obstacles
- B. The enemy
- C. Joy
- D. Immortality

D:A:Pr:12

Proverbs 13

591. What does a wise son heed (Prov 13:1)?

- A. His mother's instruction
- B. His father's instruction
- C. The LORD's instruction
- D. The Law's instruction

B:B:Pr:13

592. What does a mocker not listen to (Prov 13:1)?

- A. The praise of the LORD
- B. Rebuke
- C. Wisdom
- D. Knowledge

B:I:Pr:13

593. Who does not listen to rebuke (Prov 13:1)?

- A. The wicked
- B. A sluggard
- C. A mocker
- D. A fool

C:I:Pr:13

594. What do the unfaithful crave (Prov 13:2)?

- A. Violence

- B. Wickedness
- C. Unjust wealth
- D. Blood

A:A:Pr:13

595. From what does a person enjoy good things (Prov 13:2)?

- A. From the work of his hands
- B. From the fruit of his mouth
- C. From the strength of his back
- D. From the generosity of his heart

B:I:Pr:13

596. What comes upon those who speak rashly (Prov 13:3)?

- A. Punishment
- B. Persecution
- C. Ruin
- D. Rejection

C:A:Pr:13

597. What must a man guard if he wishes to guard his life/soul (Prov 13:3)?

- A. His heart
- B. His head
- C. His lips
- D. His family

C:I:Pr:13

598. What does a sluggard get from what he craves (Prov 13:4)?

- A. Nothing
- B. An empty stomach
- C. Disfavor
- D. Poverty

A:B:Pr:13

599. What describes what happens to the desires of the diligent (Prov 13:4)?

- A. They are fully satisfied
- B. They result in a joyful heart
- C. They are not always realized
- D. They are solid as a rock

A:I:Pr:13

600. What do the wicked bring (Prov 13:5)?

- A. Resentment and violence
- B. Rebuke and bloodshed
- C. Rejection and folly
- D. Shame and disgrace

D:A:Pr:13

601. What do the righteous hate (Prov 13:5)?
A. The ways of the wicked
B. What is false
C. The shedding of innocent blood
D. The fool's dreams
B:I:Pr:13
602. What/who guards the man of integrity (Prov 13:6)?
A. The LORD
B. Knowledge
C. Righteousness
D. Understanding
C:I:Pr:13
603. What overthrows the sinner (Prov 13:6)?
A. Folly
B. The righteous
C. Guilt
D. Wickedness
D:A:Pr:13
604. A person who pretends to be rich may actually have what (Prov 13:7)?
A. Wealth
B. Large herds
C. Nothing
D. Regrets
C:B:Pr:13
605. One who is pretends to be poor may actually have _____
(Prov 13:7).
A. Great wealth
B. Lands and herds
C. Gold
D. Pearls
A:B:Pr:13
606. What can a rich man's wealth be used for (Prov 13:8)?
A. Buying herds
B. Giving sacrifice
C. Lending to the poor
D. Ransom his life
D:A:Pr:13
607. Who hears no threat (Prov 13:8)?
A. The fool

- B. A wicked person
- C. A poor person
- D. The lazy

C:B:Pr:13

608. What happens to the lamp of the wicked (Prov 13:9)?

- A. It is blown in the wind
- B. It is snuffed out
- C. It lacks oil
- D. It flickers

B:B:Pr:13

609. What shines brightly (Prov 13:9)?

- A. The light of the righteous
- B. The lamp of the wise
- C. The candle of the poor
- D. The lamp of the widow

A:B:Pr:13

610. What is found in those who take advice (Prov 13:10)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Knowledge
- C. Understanding
- D. Wisdom

D:A:Pr:13

611. What breeds quarrels (Prov 13:10)?

- A. Gossip
- B. Wickedness
- C. Pride
- D. Folly

C:B:Pr:13

612. What dwindles away (Prov 13:11)?

- A. Dishonest money
- B. Stolen wine
- C. Unjust ransom
- D. Wicked wages

A:I:Pr:13

613. Who makes money grow (Prov 13:11)?

- A. The diligent
- B. One who gathers little by little
- C. The one who is generous to the poor
- D. The one who does not accept bribes

B:B:Pr:13

614. What happens with hope that is deferred (Prov 13:12)?

- A. It is forgotten
- B. It makes the heart sick
- C. It turns into fear
- D. It leads one astray

B:B:Pr:13

615. A longing fulfilled is like a _____ (Prov 13:12).

- A. Kiss on the lips
- B. Tree of life
- C. Spring of water
- D. Rain in summer

D:B:Pr:13

616. What becomes of the ones who respect a command (Prov 13:13)?

- A. They are rewarded
- B. They are promoted
- C. They will serve in the king's court
- D. They will be favored by the LORD

A:I:Pr:13

617. What happens to the ones who scorn instruction (Prov 13:13)?

- A. They will wither as a leaf
- B. They will reap nothing
- C. They will pay for it
- D. They will be considered a fool

C:I:Pr:13

618. What can the teaching of the wise be compared to (Prov 13:14)?

- A. A fresh stream
- B. A fountain of life
- C. A source of knowledge
- D. Wisdom's house

B:B:Pr:13

619. What wins favor (Prov 13:15)?

- A. Faithfulness
- B. Loyalty
- C. Good understanding
- D. Proper wisdom

C:A:Pr:13

620. What is hard (Prov 13:15)?

- A. The way of the unfaithful
- B. The way of the wicked

- C. The fool's path
 - D. The path of the poor
- A:I:Pr:13

621. What kind of man acts out of knowledge (Prov 13:16)?

- A. A prudent man
- B. A wise man
- C. A loyal man
- D. An honest man

A:I:Pr:13

622. What does a fool expose (Prov 13:16)?

- A. His desire
- B. His thoughts
- C. His folly
- D. His knowledge

B:B:Pr:13

623. Who falls into trouble (Prov 13:17)?

- A. Evil woman
- B. A treacherous judge
- C. A wicked messenger
- D. A slanderer

C:A:Pr:13

624. Who brings healing (Prov 13:17)?

- A. A trustworthy envoy
- B. A faithful friend
- C. A diligent servant
- D. A generous person

A:B:Pr:13

625. What happens to one who ignores discipline (Prov 13:18)?

- A. He repeats his folly
- B. He is punished
- C. He comes into poverty
- D. He forsakes the path

C:I:Pr:13

626. Who is honored (Prov 13:18)?

- A. Whoever listens to wisdom
- B. Whoever heeds correction
- C. Whoever turns from unrighteousness
- D. Whoever prays for the kingdom

B:I:Pr:13

627. What is a longing fulfilled (Prov 13:19)?
A. Sweet to the soul
B. Satisfying
C. Sinful
D. Full of pleasure
A:A:Pr:13
628. What does a fool detest (Prov 13:19)?
A. Righteousness
B. Rebuke
C. Instruction
D. Turning from evil
D:B:Pr:13
629. Who becomes wise (Prov 13:20)?
A. One who walks with the wise
B. One who does not listen to folly
C. One who pursues justice
D. One who cares for the poor
A:I:Pr:13
630. Who will suffer harm (Prov 13:20)?
A. A wicked judge
B. A companion of fools
C. An evil messenger
D. A lazy person
B:B:Pr:13
631. What pursues the sinner (Prov 13:21)?
A. Wild beasts
B. Evil deeds
C. Misfortune
D. Paths of doom
C:B:Pr:13
632. What is the reward of the righteous (Prov 13:21)?
A. Life eternal
B. Mercy
C. Hope
D. Prosperity
D:I:Pr:13
633. What does a good man leave for his children (Prov 13:22)?
A. Wisdom
B. Discipline
C. Protection

D. Inheritance
D:B:Pr:13

634. For whom is the wicked's wealth stored up (Prov 13:22)?

- A. The righteous
 - B. The wise
 - C. The diligent
 - D. The one walking in integrity
- A:I:Pr:13

635. What sweeps away a poor man's crop (Prov 13:23)?

- A. The rich
 - B. A flood
 - C. Injustice
 - D. The wicked
- C:A:Pr:13

636. Whose field may produce abundant food (Prov 13:23)?

- A. The diligent
 - B. The righteous
 - C. The wise
 - D. The poor
- D:I:Pr:13

637. What is a man doing if he spares the rod (Prov 13:24)?

- A. Punishing his son
 - B. Spoiling his son
 - C. Hating his son
 - D. Neglecting his son
- C:A:Pr:13

638. What do the righteous eat to (Prov 13:25)?

- A. Health
- B. Their heart's content
- C. To the king
- D. To the LORD

B:I:Pr:13

639. Whose stomach goes hungry (Prov 13:25)?

- A. The unrighteous
 - B. The unfaithful
 - C. The one who lacks integrity
 - D. The wicked
- D:A:Pr:13

Proverbs 14

640. What does the wise woman do to her house (Prov14:1)?

- A. Rules it
- B. Serves it
- C. Builds it
- D. Controls it

C:I:Pr:14

641. What does a foolish woman do to her house (Prov 14:1)?

- A. Controls it
- B. Tears it down
- C. Abandons it
- D. Does not care for it

B:B:Pr:14

642. He whose walk is upright does what (Prov 14:2)?

- A. Fears the Lord
- B. Honors his parents
- C. Respects the king
- D. Worships God

A:A:Pr:14

643. Who despises the LORD (Prov 14:2)?

- A. One who walks on wicked paths
- B. The sluggard
- C. The quick tempered person
- D. One whose ways are devious

D:I:Pr:14

644. What protects the wise (Prov 14:3)?

- A. His weapons
- B. His friends
- C. The LORD
- D. His lips

D:B:Pr:14

645. What brings a rod to the fool's back (Prov 14:3)?

- A. A fool's laughter
- B. A fool's delight
- C. A fool's talk
- D. A fool's way

C:I:Pr:14

646. What comes from the strength of an ox (Prov 14:4)?

- A. Good meat

- B. A good harvest
- C. A lot of work
- D. A plowed field

B:I:Pr:14

647. When is the manger empty (Prov 14:4)?

- A. When there are no oxen
- B. When there are no servants
- C. When one does not fear the LORD
- D. When the sluggard plows the field

A:I:Pr:14

648. What does a false witness do (Prov 14:5)?

- A. Pours out lies
- B. Deceives many
- C. Fools only himself
- D. Slips on the path of the righteous

A:B:Pr:14

649. What comes easily to the discerning (Prov 14:6)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Understanding
- C. Instruction
- D. Knowledge

D:A:Pr:14

650. Who seeks wisdom but cannot find it (Prov 14:6)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The wicked
- C. The mocker
- D. The simple

C:B:Pr:14

651. What kind of person does not have knowledge on his lips (Prov 14:7)?

- A. A deceiver
- B. A fool
- C. A quick-tempered person
- D. A sluggard

B:I:Pr:14

652. What is the folly of fools (Prov 14:8)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Evil
- C. Flattery
- D. Deception

D:B:Pr:14

653. The wisdom of the prudent is to do what (Prov 14:8)?

- A. Listen to advice
- B. Store up goods in the harvest
- C. Give thought to their ways
- D. Be kind to the needy

C:I:Pr:14

654. What do fools mock at (Prov 14:9)?

- A. The wise
- B. The just
- C. Making amends for sin
- D. Those who instruct them

C:A:Pr:14

655. What is found among the upright (Prov 14:9)?

- A. Good will
- B. Blessedness
- C. A full barn
- D. Wisdom

A:I:Pr:14

656. Who can share a heart's joy (Prov 14:10)?

- A. Another heart
- B. Another joyful person
- C. No one
- D. True friends

C:B:Pr:14

657. What will flourish (Prov 14:11)?

- A. The field of the righteous
- B. The vine of the wise
- C. The children of the diligent
- D. The tent of the upright

D:A:Pr:14

658. What will happen to the tent of the upright (Prov 14:11)?

- A. It will flourish
- B. It will give protection
- C. It will last forever
- D. It will be secure

A:I:Pr:14

659. What will happen to the house of the wicked (Prov 14:11)?

- A. It will be blown away
- B. It will be destroyed

- C. It will collapse
 - D. It will be eaten by moths
- B:I:Pr:14

660. Where does the way that seems right to man end (Prov 14:12)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Deception
- C. Deprivation
- D. Death

D:A:Pr:14

661. What might joy end in (Prov 14:13)?

- A. Fear
- B. Wrath
- C. Grief
- D. Death

C:I:Pr:14

662. When may the heart ache (Prov 14:13)?

- A. In laughter
- B. In grief
- C. In rage
- D. In disappointment

A:B:Pr:14

663. Who will get something back for the way that they act (Prov 14:14)?

- A. The faithless person and the foolish person
- B. The foolish person and the good person
- C. The good person and the faithless person
- D. The wicked person and the righteous person

C:A:Pr:14

664. What does a simple man believe (Prov 14:15)?

- A. What his father tells him
- B. He will live forever
- C. Anything
- D. Nothing

C:I:Pr:14

665. Who believes anything (Prov 14:15)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The lazy
- C. The unfaithful
- D. The simple

D:B:Pr:14

666. What/who does a wise man fear (Prov 14:16)?

- A. The LORD
- B. A bad harvest
- C. A fool
- D. The wicked in his path

A:B:Pr:14

667. The wise man who fears the LORD does what (Prov 14:16)?

- A. Turns to wise paths
- B. Shuns evil
- C. Walks in the way of good people
- D. Listens to advice

B:I:Pr:14

668. A fool is hotheaded and _____ (Prov 14:16)?

- A. Deceitful
- B. Lazy
- C. Reckless
- D. Gullible

C:I:Pr:14

669. Among his community, a crafty man is what (Prov 14:17)?

- A. Feared
- B. Hated
- C. Gossiped about
- D. Loathed

B:A:Pr:14

670. Who does foolish things (Prov 14:17)?

- A. A quick-tempered person
- B. A simpleton
- C. The wicked
- D. The one whose mouth is full of deceit

A:I:Pr:14

671. What are the prudent crowned with (Prov 14:18)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Knowledge
- D. Wisdom

C:B:Pr:14

672. What do the simple inherit (Prov 14:18)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Misfortune
- C. Folly

D. Quarrels
C:I:Pr:14

673. Where will the wicked bow down (Prov 14:19)?

- A. Before the gates of heaven
 - B. Before the gates of the righteous
 - C. Before the king
 - D. Before the LORD
- B:A:Pr:14

674. Evil people will bow down before _____ (Prov 14:19)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The righteous
 - C. The person of integrity
 - D. The good
- D:I:Pr:14

675. Who are shunned even by their neighbors (Prov 14:20)?

- A. The poor
 - B. Lepers
 - C. Wicked
 - D. Orphans
- A:I:Pr:14

676. Who have many friends (Prov 14:20)?

- A. The wicked
 - B. The wealthy
 - C. The generous
 - D. The gossip
- B:B:Pr:14

677. Who is blessed (Prov 14:21)?

- A. The one who gives bread to widows
 - B. The one who cares for the lepers
 - C. The one who is kind to the needy
 - D. The one who turns from iniquity
- C:B:Pr:14

678. Who sins (Prov 14:21)?

- A. One who leaves the straight paths
 - B. One who ignores discipline
 - C. One who speaks deceit from the heart
 - D. One who despises his neighbor
- D:A:Pr:14

679. What do those who plan for the good find (Prov 14:22)?

- A. Love and faithfulness
 - B. Love and kindness
 - C. Faithfulness and wisdom
 - D. Kindness and friends
- A:A:Pr:14

680. Who go astray (Prov 14:22)?
- A. Those whose words pierce like a sword
 - B. Those who pretend to be poor
 - C. Those who plot evil
 - D. Those who set traps for the righteous
- C:I:Pr:14

681. What does all hard work lead to (Prov 14:23)?
- A. A profit
 - B. A full barn
 - C. A field plowed
 - D. A blessing from the LORD
- A:B:Pr:14

682. What leads to poverty (Prov 14:23)?
- A. Wickedness
 - B. Talk
 - C. Laziness
 - D. Folly
- B:I:Pr:14

683. What is the crown of the wise (Prov 14:24)?
- A. Their wisdom
 - B. Their wealth
 - C. Their servants
 - D. Their wife
- B:I:Pr:14

684. What does the folly of fools yield (Prov 14:24)?
- A. Evil
 - B. Deceit
 - C. Folly
 - D. Poverty
- C:I:Pr:14

685. What does a truthful witness save (Prov 14:25)?
- A. Money
 - B. Time
 - C. Lives
 - D. A city

C:I:Pr:14

686. Who has a secure fortress (Prov 14:26)?

- A. A wise king
- B. He who walks with the upright
- C. He who sacrifices to God
- D. He who fears the LORD

D:B:Pr:14

687. The fear of the LORD is a _____ (Prov 14:27).

- A. Tree of life
- B. Path of life
- C. Fountain of life
- D. River of life

C:A:Pr:14

688. What does the fear of the LORD turn a man from (Prov 14:27)?

- A. The snares of death
- B. The pit set for him
- C. Sinfulness
- D. Foolishness

A:B:Pr:14

689. What does a prince need to keep from being ruined (Prov 14:28)?

- A. Wealth
- B. Advisors
- C. Subjects
- D. Wisdom

C:A:Pr:14

690. What is a king's glory (Prov 14:28)?

- A. His gold
- B. A large population
- C. The adoration of his people
- D. The queen

C:I:Pr:14

691. What kind of man has great understanding (Prov 14:29)?

- A. A wise man
- B. A patient man
- C. An honest man
- D. A fool

B:A:Pr:14

692. Who displays folly (Prov 14:29)?

- A. A deceitful person

- B. One who hates correction
 - C. A disgraceful son
 - D. A quick-tempered person
- D:I:Pr:14

693. What rots the bones (Prov 14:30)?

- A. Decay
 - B. Disease
 - C. Envy
 - D. Foolishness
- C:B:Pr:14

694. What gives life to the body (Prov 14:30)?

- A. A heart at peace
 - B. The mouth speaking kindness
 - C. The hands of the diligent
 - D. The kindness of the righteous
- A:I:Pr:14

695. Who shows contempt to their Maker (Prov 14:31)?

- A. A quick-tempered person
 - B. One who oppresses the poor
 - C. A false witness who pours out lies
 - D. The fool in his folly
- B:I:Pr:14

696. Who honors God (Prov 14:31)?

- A. One who is kind to the needy
 - B. One who speaks the truth
 - C. One who follows advice
 - D. One who works his fields
- A:B:Pr:14

697. When are the wicked brought down (Prov 14:32)?

- A. When the judgment comes
 - B. At the harvest
 - C. When calamity comes
 - D. When the end comes
- C:A:Pr:14

698. Where do the righteous have a refuge (Prov 14:32)?

- A. In the house of their enemy
 - B. In a famine
 - C. In calamity
 - D. In death
- D:I:Pr:14

699. Where does wisdom repose (Prov 14:33)?

- A. In the heart of the discerning
- B. In the mouth of advisors
- C. In the commandments of the LORD
- D. In the way of the righteous

A:A:Pr:14

700. Where does wisdom let herself be known (Prov 14:33)?

- A. Among the discerning
- B. Even among fools
- C. Among the diligent
- D. Among the faithful

B:I:Pr:14

701. What exalts a nation (Prov 14:34)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Faithfulness
- C. Righteousness
- D. Diligence

C:B:Pr:14

702. What is a disgrace to any people (Prov 14:34)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Folly
- C. Greed
- D. Sin

D:B:Pr:14

703. In what does a king delight (Prov 14:35)?

- A. Wealth
- B. A wise servant
- C. A faithful advisor
- D. A virtuous woman

B:I:Pr:14

704. What incurs the king's wrath (Prov 14:35)?

- A. A lazy messenger
- B. An unfaithful wife
- C. A shameful servant
- D. A unjust judge

C:I:Pr:14

Proverbs 15

705. What turns away wrath (Prov 15:1)?
A. A gentle answer
B. A gift
C. A smooth word
D. The words of the wise
A:B:Pr:15
706. What stirs up anger (Prov 15:1)?
A. Violence
B. The tongue of the wicked
C. A gossip
D. Harsh words
D:I:Pr:15
707. What does the tongue of the wise commend (Prov 15:2)?
A. A fool
B. A servant
C. Knowledge
D. Understanding
C:I:Pr:15
708. What does the mouth of a fool do (Prov 15:2)?
A. Says nothing
B. Gushes folly
C. Speaks lies and deceit
D. Lays a trap for the righteous
B:I:Pr:15
709. Where are the eyes of the LORD (Prov 15:3)?
A. In heaven
B. On earth
C. Everywhere
D. On the hearts of men
C:I:Pr:15
710. The eyes of the LORD keep watch on _____ (Prov 15:3).
A. The wise and the fool
B. The righteous and unrighteous
C. The faithful and the diligent
D. The wicked and the good
D:A:Pr:15
711. What does a deceitful tongue do (Prov 15:4)?
A. Gathers lies
B. Expresses hatred

- C. Crushes the spirit
 - D. Sends the innocent to death
- C:A:Pr:15

712. The tongue that brings healing is _____ (Prov 15:4).

- A. A tree of life
- B. A gentle breeze
- C. A well of water
- D. A desert rose

A:I:Pr:15

713. What does a fool spurn (Prov 15:5)?

- A. His mother's instruction
- B. His father's discipline
- C. A wise rebuke
- D. The fear of the LORD

B:A:Pr:15

714. Whoever heeds correction show their _____ (Prov 15:5).

- A. Wisdom
- B. Integrity
- C. Righteousness
- D. Prudence

D:A:Pr:15

715. What does the house of a the righteous contain (Prov 15:6)?

- A. An altar to the LORD
- B. A righteous man
- C. Wisdom
- D. Great treasure

D:B:Pr:15

716. What does the income of the wicked bring them (Prov 15:6)?

- A. Deceitful gain
- B. Trouble
- C. Poverty
- D. The grave

B:I:Pr:15

717. What do the hearts of fools not spread (Prov 15:7)?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Wisdom
- C. Understanding
- D. Kindness

A:A:Pr:15

718. What do the lips of the wise do (Prov 15:7)?
A. Honor the LORD
B. Encourage the poor
C. Spread knowledge
D. Speak only what is fitting
C:A:Pr:15
719. Whose prayer pleases the LORD (Prov 15:8)?
A. The prayer of the upright
B. The prayer of the poor
C. The prayer of the king
D. The prayer of the wise
A:I:Pr:15
720. What does the LORD detest (Prov 15:8)?
A. The prayers of the proud
B. The vows of the foolish
C. The slander of the arrogant
D. The sacrifice of the wicked
D:B:Pr:15
721. Whose way does the LORD detest (Prov 15:9)?
A. The fool
B. The wicked
C. The deceiver
D. The haughty
B:B:Pr:15
722. Who does the LORD love (Prov 15:9)?
A. Those who help the poor
B. The one who believes in him
C. The patient person
D. The one who pursues righteousness
D:I:Pr:15
723. What awaits him who leaves the path (Prov 15:10)?
A. An ambush
B. A pit
C. Stern discipline
D. A viper
C:I:Pr:15
724. The one who hates correction will _____ (Prov 15:10)?
A. Die
B. Become a fool
C. Suffer damage

- D. Bring trouble on himself
- A:A:Pr:15

725. Complete the sentence--The heart of men... (Prov 15:11)?

- A. Is full of evil desires
 - B. Is deceitful
 - C. Lie open before the LORD
 - D. Pursues folly
- C:B:Pr:15

726. What lies open before the LORD (Prov 15:11)?

- A. The wicked and the righteous
 - B. The king and the servant
 - C. Calamity and famine
 - D. Death and destruction
- D:I:Pr:15

727. Who will a mocker not consult (Prov 15:12)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The upright
 - C. His father
 - D. The LORD
- A:A:Pr:15

728. What does a mocker resent (Prov 15:12)?

- A. The righteous
 - B. Truth
 - C. Correction
 - D. The advise of the wise
- C:I:Pr:15

729. What does a happy heart do to the face (Prov 15:13)?

- A. Makes it cheerful
 - B. Makes it smile
 - C. Makes it brighten
 - D. Makes it laugh
- A:B:Pr:15

730. What does a heartache do to a person (Prov 15:13)?

- A. Saddens the face
 - B. Brings them to the grave
 - C. Crushes the spirit
 - D. Clothes them with sackcloth
- C:I:Pr:15

731. What does the discerning heart seek (Prov 15:14)?

- A. Wisdom
 - B. Knowledge
 - C. Truthfulness
 - D. Fulfillment
- B:I:Pr:15

732. What does the mouth of the fool feed on (Prov 15:14)?

- A. The blood of the innocent
- B. Sour grapes
- C. Slander
- D. Folly

D:B:Pr:15

733. What does the cheerful heart have (Prov 15:15)?

- A. A fattened calf
- B. Wisdom
- C. A continual feast
- D. An sweet odor to the LORD

C:I:Pr:15

734. Whose days are wretched (Prov 15:15)?

- A. The oppressed
- B. The wicked
- C. The unjust
- D. The fool

A:I:Pr:15

735. What is better than great wealth with turmoil (Prov 15:16)?

- A. Little wealth with blessings
- B. Little wealth with fear of the LORD
- C. Little wealth with quietness
- D. Little wealth with turmoil

B:A:Pr:15

736. A meal of vegetables with love is better than what (Prov 15:17)?

- A. A sacrifice with hatred
- B. A fattened calf with hatred
- C. A meal of vegetables with discontent
- D. A meal with a fool

B:A:Pr:15

737. What is better than a fattened calf with hatred (Prov 15:17)?

- A. A goat with kindness
- B. A grasshopper with peace
- C. A milk and honey with harmony
- D. A meal of vegetables with love

D:B:Pr:15

738. What does a patient man do (Prov 15:18)?

- A. Instructs the impatient man
- B. Soothes an angry wife
- C. Comes before the king
- D. Calms a quarrel

D:B:Pr:15

739. What does a hot-tempered person do (Prov 15:18)?

- A. Stirs up dissension
- B. Slanders his neighbor
- C. Damages his family
- D. Walks in foolish ways

A:B:Pr:15

740. What blocks the way of a sluggard (Prov 15:19)?

- A. Lions
- B. Thorns
- C. A wall
- D. Bars

B:A:Pr:15

741. What is a highway (Prov 15:19)?

- A. The way of the faithful
- B. The path of the righteous
- C. The path of the upright
- D. The way of the wise

C:A:Pr:15

742. Who does a wise son bring joy to (Prov 15:20)?

- A. The LORD
- B. His mother
- C. His father
- D. The king

C:I:Pr:15

743. Who does a foolish man despise (Prov 15:20)?

- A. His father
- B. His mother
- C. The king
- D. The wise

B:A:Pr:15

744. What delights a man who lacks judgment (Prov 15:21)?

- A. The downfall of the wicked

- B. The downfall of the upright
 - C. Folly
 - D. Wisdom
- C:A:Pr:15

745. What does a man of understanding keep (Prov 15:21)?

- A. His word
 - B. The precepts of his father
 - C. The commandments of the LORD
 - D. A straight course
- D:A:Pr:15

746. Why do plans fail (Prov 15:22)?

- A. For lack of wisdom
 - B. For lack of counsel
 - C. For lack of supporters
 - D. They lack the blessing of the LORD
- B:I:Pr:15

747. When do plans succeed (Prov 15:22)?

- A. When there are many advisors
 - B. When the LORD prospers them
 - C. When wisdom rules
 - D. When they are guided by righteousness
- A:A:Pr:15

748. What is good (Prov 15:23)?

- A. An honest scale
 - B. The instruction of the wise
 - C. A timely word
 - D. A friend in a time of need
- C:B:Pr:15

749. In what does a person find joy (Prov 15:23)?

- A. The ways of the righteous
 - B. Advice from a friend
 - C. When their plans succeed
 - D. In giving an apt reply
- D:I:Pr:15

750. Where does the path of the wise lead (Prov 15:24)?

- A. To the LORD
 - B. Upward
 - C. To the life
 - D. Away from folly
- B:B:Pr:15

751. Whose boundaries does the LORD keep intact (Prov 15:25)?

- A. The widow's
- B. The oppressed
- C. The wise person's
- D. The patient person's

A:I:Pr:15

752. Whose house does the LORD tear down (Prov 15:25)?

- A. The wicked's
- B. The false witness'
- C. The proud's
- D. The deceitful's

C:I:Pr:15

753. Whose thoughts does the LORD detest (Prov 15:26)?

- A. The unjust
- B. The fool
- C. The corrupted man
- D. The wicked man

D:B:Pr:15

754. What are pleasing to the LORD (Prov 15:26)?

- A. The way of the righteous
- B. The thoughts of the pure
- C. The sacrifice of the upright
- D. The house of the wise

B:A:Pr:15

755. What does a greedy man bring to his family (Prov 15:27)?

- A. Wealth
- B. Trouble
- C. Corruption
- D. Poverty

B:A:Pr:15

756. Who will live (Prov 15:27)?

- A. The one who fears the LORD
- B. The one who speaks the truth
- C. The one who listens to advisors
- D. The one who hates a bribe

D:A:Pr:15

757. What gushes from the mouth of the wicked (Prov 15:28)?

- A. Lies
- B. Deceit

- C. Evil
 - D. Slander
- C:I:Pr:15

758. What does the heart of the righteous weigh (Prov 15:28)?

- A. Its gold
 - B. Its answers
 - C. True judgment
 - D. Its generosity
- B:I:Pr:15

759. Who is the LORD far from (Prov 15:29)?

- A. The wicked
 - B. The unjust
 - C. A corrupt king
 - D. The fool
- A:A:Pr:15

760. Whose prayer does the LORD hear (Prov 15:29)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The humble
 - C. The patient
 - D. The righteous
- D:I:Pr:15

761. What does good news give to the bones (Prov 15:30)?

- A. Weight
 - B. Strength
 - C. Health
 - D. Joy
- C:B:Pr:15

762. What brings joy to the heart (Prov 15:30)?

- A. A wise response
 - B. A kind word
 - C. Forgiveness
 - D. A cheerful look
- D:I:Pr:15

763. Who will be at home among the wise (Prov 15:31)?

- A. The one who pursues wisdom
 - B. The one who helps the needy
 - C. The one who listens to a life giving rebuke
 - D. The one who has many advisers
- C:I:Pr:15

764. Who despises himself (Prov 15:32)?
A. The one who ignores discipline
B. The one who does not look into the mirror
C. The one who rejects the fear of the LORD
D. The one who pursues wicked ways
A:B:Pr:15
765. Who gains understanding (Prov 15:32)?
A. One who listens
B. One who heeds correction
C. One who pursues the paths of righteousness
D. One who rejects folly
B:A:Pr:15
766. What teaches a person wisdom (Prov 15:33)?
A. Wise counselors
B. Walking with the wise
C. Letting the LORD guide his steps
D. The fear of the LORD
D:B:Pr:15
767. What comes before honor (Prov 15:33)?
A. Poverty
B. Shame
C. Humility
D. Patience
C:B:Pr:15

Proverbs 16

768. Who do the plans of the heart belong to (Prov. 16:1)?
A. Man
B. The LORD
C. Children
D. Wisdom
A:B:Pr:16
769. Who does the reply of the tongue come from (Prov. 16:1)?
A. Man
B. The LORD
C. The heart
D. Wisdom
B:I:Pr:16
770. How do a man's ways seem to him (Prov. 16:2)?
A. Good

- B. Pleasing
- C. Innocent
- D. Wise

C:B:Pr:16

771. What are weighed by the LORD (Prov. 16:2)?

- A. One's actions
- B. One's thoughts
- C. One's words
- D. One's motives

D:I:Pr:16

772. What will happen if you commit to the LORD whatever you do (Prov. 16:3)

- A. You will gain riches
- B. Your plans will succeed
- C. Your life will be blessed
- D. Your crops will not fail

B:I:Pr:16

773. One's plans will succeed if _____ (Prov. 16:3).

- A. They are committed to the LORD
- B. They are righteous
- C. They are holy and just
- D. They are wise

A:B:Pr:16

774. What does the LORD work out the wicked for (Prov. 16:4)?

- A. A day of violence
- B. An hour of trouble
- C. A day of disaster
- D. The mouth of the sword

C:I:Pr:16

775. What does the LORD work out everything for (Prov. 16:4)?

- A. The good
- B. Justice
- C. Plans of wisdom
- D. His own ends

D:A:Pr:16

776. The Lord detests all the _____ (Prov. 16:5)?

- A. Wicked
- B. Foolish
- C. Unrighteous
- D. Proud of heart

D:I:Pr:16

777. Who will surely not go unpunished (Prov. 16:5)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The proud
- C. The foolish
- D. The unrighteous

B:A:Pr:16

778. What is sin atoned through (Prov. 16:6)?

- A. Love and faithfulness
- B. Blood and fire
- C. Sacrifice and offering
- D. Prayer and petition

A:I:Pr:16

779. How does the a man avoid evil (Prov. 16:6)?

- A. Through his conscious
- B. Through wisdom
- C. Through the fear of the LORD
- D. Through his heart

C:I:Pr:16

780. Even a person's enemies live at peace with him when _____
(Prov. 16:7)

- A. He has a forgiving heart
- B. He embraces righteousness
- C. He seeks wisdom
- D. His ways are pleasing to the LORD

D:A:Pr:16

781. One is better off having little with _____ (Prov. 16:8).

- A. Wisdom
- B. Hope
- C. Righteousness
- D. Faith

C:B:Pr:16

782. A little with righteousness is better than much gain with _____
(Prov. 16:8).

- A. Folly
- B. Injustice
- C. Slander
- D. Unfaithfulness

B:I:Pr:16

783. A person plans their course but what does the LORD determine (Prov. 16:9)?

- A. Their steps
- B. Their way
- C. Everything
- D. Their end

A:A:Pr:16

784. Whose lips speak as an oracle (Prov. 16:10)?

- A. The LORD
- B. The wise
- C. The prophet
- D. The king

D:I:Pr:16

785. What should a king's mouth not betray (Prov. 16:10)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Justice
- D. Kindness

C:I:Pr:16

786. What is from the LORD (Prov. 16:11)?

- A. Wealth
- B. Honest scales
- C. Land
- D. Forgiveness

B:B:Pr:16

787. What is it that kings detest (Prov. 16:12)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Disloyalty
- C. Slander
- D. Wrongdoing

D:B:Pr:16

788. What is a throne established through (Prov. 16:12)?

- A. Power
- B. Wisdom
- C. Righteousness
- D. Honesty

C:I:Pr:16

789. What kind of person do kings value (Prov. 16:13)?

- A. One loyal to the throne
- B. One who speaks the truth

- C. One who works diligently
 - D. One who desires wisdom
- B:A:Pr:16

790. In what do kings take pleasure (Prov. 16:13)?

- A. A wise tongue
- B. A loyal heart
- C. A strong arm
- D. Honest lips

D:I:Pr:16

791. The king's wrath is _____ (Prov. 16:14)

- A. Not a pretty sight
- B. Just
- C. To be avoided
- D. A Messenger of death

D:B:Pr:16

792. What does a wise person do when faced with the king's wrath (Prov. 16:14)?

- A. Appease it
- B. Avoid it
- C. Flee from it
- D. Quench it

A:I:Pr:16

793. What does it mean when a king's face brightens (Prov. 16:15)?

- A. Life
- B. Blessing
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Understanding

A:I:Pr:16

794. What is the king's favor like (Prov 16:15)?

- A. A kiss on the lips
- B. A rain cloud in the spring
- C. Dew in the summer
- D. A cool breeze

B:I:Pr:16

795. What is better to get or chose than gold or silver (Prov. 16:16)

- A. Truth and Love
- B. Hope and Honesty
- C. Righteousness and Grace
- D. Wisdom and Understanding

D:I:Pr:16

796. What does the highway of the upright avoid (Prov. 16:17)?
A. Violence
B. Slander
C. Evil
D. Stumbling
C:I:Pr:16
797. Who guard their soul (Prov. 16:17)?
A. The one who guards their way
B. The one who guards their thoughts
C. The one who are generous to the needy
D. The one who guards his neighbor
A:A:Pr:16
798. What two things go before destruction and a fall (Prov. 16:18)?
A. Selfishness and Dishonesty
B. A Wicked heart and a lying tongue
C. Pride and a haughty spirit
D. Evil and Idolatry
C:B:Pr:16
799. Whose plunder is it not good to share (Prov. 16:19)?
A. The wicked
B. The proud
C. The poor
D. The unjust
B:A:Pr:16
800. It is better to be lowly in spirit among the _____ (Prov. 16:19)?
A. Wise
B. Righteous
C. Poor
D. Oppressed
D:I:Pr:16
801. The one giving heed to what will prosper (Prov. 16:20)?
A. Wisdom
B. Understanding
C. Instruction
D. Righteousness
C:A:Pr:16
802. Who is described as blessed (Prov. 16:20)?
A. One who pursues wisdom
B. One who listens to instruction

- C. One who does not spread gossip
 - D. One who trusts in the LORD
- D:I:Pr:16

803. What kinds of words promote instruction (Prov. 16:21)?

- A. Wise
 - B. Pleasant
 - C. Honest
 - D. Just
- B:B:Pr:16

804. What are the wise in heart called (Prov. 16:21)?

- A. Understanding
 - B. Kind
 - C. Discerning
 - D. Faithful
- C:A:Pr:16

805. _____ is a fountain of life to those who have it (Prov. 16:22)?

- A. Truth
 - B. Understanding
 - C. Wisdom
 - D. Peace
- B:I:Pr:16

806. What brings punishment to fools (Prov. 16:22)?

- A. Folly
 - B. Rash judgments
 - C. A lying tongue
 - D. Anger
- A:B:Pr:16

807. What does a wise person's heart guide (Prov. 16:23)?

- A. Their mouth
 - B. Their hand
 - C. Their thoughts
 - D. Their way
- A:A:Pr:16

808. What does a wise person's lips promote (Prov. 16:23)?

- A. Learning
 - B. Instruction
 - C. Faithfulness
 - D. Justice
- B:A:Pr:16

809. What are described as a honeycomb (Prov. 16:24)?
A. Wise words
B. Discerning words
C. Pleasant words
D. Righteous words
C:I:Pr:16
810. What are said to be healing to the bones (Prov. 16:24)?
A. Wise words
B. Discerning words
C. Pleasant words
D. Righteous words
C:I:Pr:16
811. In the end the way that seems right to a man ends in _____
(Prov. 16:24).
A. Happiness
B. Perfection
C. Life
D. Death
D:I:Pr:16
812. What works for a laborer (Prov. 16:26)?
A. Their hands
B. Their appetite
C. Their generosity
D. Their diligence
B:A:Pr:16
813. What drives a laborer on (Prov. 16:26)?
A. Hunger
B. Sleep
C. Reward
D. Diligence
A:I:Pr:16
814. Who's speech is like a scorching fire (Prov. 16:27)?
A. A righteous man
B. A scoundrel
C. A prophet
D. The LORD
B:A:Pr:16
815. Who plots evil (Prov. 16:27)?
A. A scoundrel
B. The wicked

- C. The oppressor
 - D. The sluggard
- A:I:Pr:16

816. Who stirs up dissension (Prov. 16:28)?

- A. A wicked person
 - B. An unfaithful person
 - C. A perverse person
 - D. The sluggard
- C:A:Pr:16

817. Who separates close friends (Prov 16:28)?

- A. A sluggard
 - B. The wicked
 - C. The king
 - D. A gossip
- D:B:Pr:16

818. Who leads their neighbor down a path that is not good (Prov. 16:29)?

- A. A wicked person
 - B. A deceiver
 - C. A violent person
 - D. An evil person
- C:I:Pr:16

819. What does a violent person do to their neighbor (Prov. 16:29)?

- A. Destroys them
 - B. Entices them
 - C. Harms them
 - D. Deceives them
- B:A:Pr:16

820. What is one who winks with their eye really doing (Prov. 16:30)?

- A. Plotting perversity
 - B. Setting a trap
 - C. Hiding deceiving lips
 - D. Destroying trust
- A:I:Pr:16

821. Who is bent on evil (Prov. 16:30)?

- A. One who embraces violence
 - B. One who shuffles feet
 - C. One who purses lips
 - D. One who turns the head
- C:A:Pr:16

822. What is a crown of splendor (Prov. 16:31)

- A. Pure gold
- B. The crown of a king
- C. Gray hair
- D. Wisdom

C:I:Pr:16

823. How is gray hair attained (Prov. 16:31)?

- A. A righteous life
- B. A diligent life
- C. A wise path
- D. A generous hand

A:A:Pr:16

824. What is better than a warrior (Prov. 16:32)?

- A. A wise person
- B. A diligent person
- C. A kind person
- D. A patient person

D:B:Pr:16

825. One who controls their temper is better than _____ (Prov. 16:32)?

- A. One that plots evil
- B. One that takes a city
- C. One that rules the land
- D. One that possesses gold and silver

B:I:Pr:16

826. Where is the lot cast (Prov. 16:33)?

- A. Onto the ground
- B. Into the hands
- C. Into the lap
- D. On the table

C:B:Pr:16

827. While the lot is cast, what comes from the LORD (Prov. 16:33)?

- A. Every decision
- B. Every good thing
- C. Food and shelter
- D. The good way

A:I:Pr:16

Proverbs 17

828. What is better with peace and quiet than a feast with strife

(Prov. 17:1)?

- A. Moldy bread
- B. Sour milk
- C. Crumbles under the table
- D. A dry crust

D:B:Pr:17

829. A dry crust with _____ and _____ is better than a house full of feasting (Prov. 17:1)

- A. Wisdom and Understanding
- B. Truth and Love
- C. Joy and Knowledge
- D. Peace and quiet

D:I:Pr:17

830. A dry crust is better than feasting if one has to endure _____ (Prov. 17:1).

- A. Evil
- B. Disrespect
- C. Strife
- D. Violence

C:B:Pr:17

831. Who will a wise servant rule over (Prov. 17:2)?

- A. A foolish child
- B. A wicked kingdom
- C. A disgraceful son
- D. A lying master

C:I:Pr:17

832. What will a wise servant share in (Prov. 17:2)?

- A. The harvest
- B. The inheritance as a son
- C. A portion of the land
- D. The palace

B:B:Pr:17

833. What is it that the LORD Tests (Prov. 17:3)

- A. Faith
- B. The heart
- C. The motives
- D. The thoughts

B:B:Pr:17

834. What is a crucible used to produce (Prov. 17:3)?

- A. Gold

- B. Bronze
- C. Copper
- D. Silver

D:I:Pr:17

835. What does a wicked person listen to (Prov. 17:4)?

- A. Evil lips
- B. Foolish thoughts
- C. Lies
- D. Deceptive words

A:B:Pr:17

836. Who pays attention to a malicious tongue (Prov. 17:4)

- A. An adulteress
- B. A fool
- C. A liar
- D. A perverse king

C:I:Pr:17

837. Who shows contempt for the Maker (Prov. 17:5)?

- A. One who mocks the poor
- B. One who oppresses the widow
- C. One who destroys the vineyard
- D. The sluggard

A:B:Pr:17

838. Who will not go unpunished (Prov. 17:5)?

- A. One who plots violence
- B. One who sets a trap
- C. One who deceives their neighbor
- D. One who gloats over disaster

D:A:Pr:17

839. Children's children are what to the aged (Prov. 17:6)?

- A. A string of beads
- B. Olive branches
- C. A crown
- D. An answer

C:I:Pr:17

840. Who is/are the pride of children (Prov. 17:6)?

- A. The king
- B. Parents
- C. Their friends
- D. The sluggard

B:B:Pr:17

841. For whom are arrogant lips unsuited (Prov. 17:7)?

- A. A fool
- B. The wicked
- C. The undisciplined
- D. A child

A:I:Pr:17

842. What are not suited for a ruler (Prov. 17:7)?

- A. Lazy hands
- B. Covetous eyes
- C. Lying lips
- D. Feet that run to evil

C:A:Pr:17

843. What is a charm to the one who gives it (Prov. 17:8)

- A. Love
- B. A piece of silver
- C. Wisdom
- D. A bribe

D:A:Pr:17

844. Who promotes love (Prov. 17:9)?

- A. The one who gives to the poor
- B. The one who covers an offense
- C. The one who confesses their sin
- D. The patient

B:B:Pr:17

845. Who separates close friends (Prov. 17:9)?

- A. One who repeats a matter
- B. One who deceives
- C. A jealous wife
- D. One who will not work

A:I:Pr:17

846. Who does a rebuke impress (Prov. 17:10)?

- A. A fool
- B. The naive
- C. A person of discernment
- D. The wise

C:A:Pr:17

847. What fails to impress a fool (Prov. 17:10)?

- A. The rebuke of a king
- B. One hundred lashes

- C. The advice of the wise
 - D. The rebuke of the righteous
- B:I:Pr:17

848. What impresses a man of discernment more than a hundred lashes to a fool (Prov. 17:10)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Love
- C. Rebuke
- D. Understanding

B:B:Pr:17

849. What is an evil person bent on (Prov. 17:11)?

- A. Rebellion
- B. Deception
- C. Violence
- D. Folly

A:I:Pr:17

850. Who will a merciless official be sent against (Prov. 17:11)?

- A. The wicked
- B. An evil person
- C. The unrighteous
- D. The treacherous

B:A:Pr:17

851. What is better to meet than a fool in his folly (Prov. 17:12)?

- A. A bear robbed of her cubs
- B. A hungry lion
- C. A rampaging elephant
- D. A poisonous snake

A:I:Pr:17

852. What will happen to the person that pays back evil for good (Prov. 17:13)?

- A. Evil will come upon them
- B. The good will become evil
- C. The wicked will triumph
- D. Evil will never leave their house

D:I:Pr:17

853. Whose house will evil never leave (Prov. 17:13)?

- A. One who offers a bribe
- B. One who oppresses the poor
- C. One who pays back evil for good
- D. One who will not listen to advice

C:I:Pr:17

854. What is starting a quarrel like (Prov 17:14)?

- A. Breaking a glass
- B. Jumping into a fire
- C. Breaching a dam
- D. Falling down stairs

C:I:Pr:17

855. What does the sage advise should be done to avoid a dispute (Prov. 17:14)?

- A. A tongue should be silenced
- B. The matter should be dropped
- C. A wise counselor should be consulted
- D. Flee

B:B:Pr:17

856. Which of the following pairs does the LORD detest (Prov. 17:15)?

- A. Acquitting of the guilty and condemning of the innocent
- B. A lying tongue and a wicked heart
- C. A foolish son and an adulteress wife
- D. An ungrateful servant and an oppressive king

A:A:Pr:17

857. What is useless to a fool (Prov. 17:16)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Discipline
- C. Rebuke
- D. Money

D:B:Pr:17

858. What does the fool not desire (Prov. 17:16)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Diligence
- C. Quietness
- D. Wisdom

D:B:Pr:17

859. What is a brother born for (Prov. 17:17)?

- A. Friendship
- B. Adversity
- C. Playing
- D. Joy

B:B:Pr:17

860. Who loves at all times (Prov. 17:17)?

- A. A brother
 - B. A mother
 - C. A friend
 - D. A wife
- C:I:Pr:17

861. Who strikes hands in a pledge (Prov. 17:18)?

- A. A fool
 - B. An honest partner
 - C. A wise judge
 - D. A person who lacks judgment
- D:I:Pr:17

862. Who puts up security for his neighbor (Prov. 17:18)?

- A. A person who lacks judgment
 - B. A fool
 - C. An honest partner
 - D. A wise judge
- A:I:Pr:17

863. He who loves a(n) _____ loves sin (Prov. 17:19)

- A. Bribe
 - B. Fool
 - C. Wicked heart
 - D. Quarrel
- D:A:Pr:17

864. Who invites destruction (Prov. 17:19)?

- A. One who builds a high fence
 - B. One who builds a high gate
 - C. One who builds a thick wall
 - D. One who trusts in riches
- B:I:Pr:17

865. A person of _____ does not prosper (Prov. 17:20)

- A. Foolish thoughts
 - B. Wicked ways
 - C. Perverse heart
 - D. Deceptive tongue
- C:I:Pr:17

866. For whom is there no joy (Prov. 17:21)?

- A. The father of a fool
- B. The mother of the wicked
- C. The friend of the sluggard
- D. The neighbor of the oppressor

A:B:Pr:17

867. What is good medicine (Prov. 17:22)?

- A. The work of the diligent
- B. A cheerful heart
- C. A little of wine
- D. A bowl of kindness

B:B:Pr:17

868. What is a cheerful heart said to be (Prov. 17:22)

- A. The key to happiness
- B. Good medicine
- C. A solution to grief
- D. The root of joy

B:I:Pr:17

869. What dries up the bones (Prov. 17:22)?

- A. Deceptive deeds
- B. A lying tongue
- C. A treacherous promise
- D. A crushed spirit

D:I:Pr:17

870. What does a wicked person accept in secret (Prov. 17:23)?

- A. The harvest of the poor
- B. A bribe
- C. A lie
- D. A reward from the oppressor

B:B:Pr:17

871. What perverts the course of justice (Prov. 17:23)?

- A. A bribe
- B. The plans of the wicked
- C. A foolish king
- D. The snare of the treacherous

A:I:Pr:17

872. What does a discerning man keep in view (Prov. 17:24)

- A. Truth
- B. Hope
- C. Wisdom
- D. Future plans

C:B:Pr:17

873. What do the fool's eyes do (Prov. 17:24)?

- A. Gaze on wine

- B. Look on what is not theirs
 - C. Lust on a woman
 - D. Wander to the end of the earth
- D:I:Pr:17

874. What does the foolish son bring to his Father (Prov. 17:25)?

- A. Trouble
- B. Grief
- C. A broken heart
- D. Adversity

B:I:Pr:17

875. To whom does a foolish son bring bitterness (Prov. 17:25)?

- A. To the one that bore him
- B. To his faithful friends
- C. To his father
- D. To his teacher

A:B:Pr:17

876. Who should not be flogged for their integrity (Prov. 17:26)?

- A. Servants
- B. Warriors
- C. Officials
- D. A son

C:A:Pr:17

877. Who is it not good to punish (Prov. 17:26)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The wise
- C. The poor
- D. The innocent

D:I:Pr:17

878. Who uses words with restraint (Prov. 17:27)?

- A. A person of knowledge
- B. The one who fears the LORD
- C. The wise of heart
- D. A person of discernment

D:A:Pr:17

879. What quality does a person of understanding have (Prov. 17:27)?

- A. Even tempered
- B. Guards his heart
- C. Speaks only what is true
- D. Patience

A:A:Pr:17

880. A fool is even thought wise when he_____ (Prov. 17:28)
- A. Keeps silent
 - B. Shows integrity
 - C. Listens to instruction
 - D. Loves an enemy
- A:B:Pr:17

Proverbs 18

881. What type of man pursues selfish ends and defies all sound judgment (Prov. 18:1)
- A. A Foolish man
 - B. An Unfriendly man
 - C. A Selfish man
 - D. A Wicked man
- B:I:Pr:18
882. Who defies all sound judgment (Prov. 18:1)?
- A. An unfriendly person
 - B. The unyielding neighbor
 - C. One who is greedy
 - D. The laborer who is hungry
- A:A:Pr:18
883. In what does a fool find no pleasure (Prov. 18:2)?
- A. Understanding
 - B. Knowledge
 - C. Wisdom
 - D. Truth
- A:B:Pr:18
884. What does a fool delight in (Prov. 18:2)?
- A. His folly
 - B. The path of the wicked
 - C. Airing his own opinion
 - D. A mouth that speaks lies
- C:B:Pr:18
885. What comes with wickedness and shame (Prov. 18:3)
- A. Unhappiness and folly
 - B. Condemnation and punishment
 - C. Hatred and Isolation
 - D. Contempt and disgrace
- D:I:Pr:18

886. What are the word of a person's mouth (Prov. 18:4)?

- A. A rain cloud in summer
- B. Bubbling springs
- C. A well in the desert
- D. Deep waters

D:B:Pr:18

887. What is described as a bubbling brook (Prov. 18:4)?

- A. The fountain of wisdom
- B. The well of understanding
- C. The hands of the diligent
- D. The proverbs of the wise

A:I:Pr:18

888. What is not good to deprive the innocent of (Prov. 18:5)

- A. Justice
- B. Truth
- C. Wisdom
- D. Innocence

A:B:Pr:18

889. To whom should one not be partial (Prov. 18:5)?

- A. The wealthy
- B. The poor
- C. The wicked
- D. The rulers

C:A:Pr:18

890. What does a fool's lips bring him (Prov. 18:6)?

- A. Trouble
- B. Shame
- C. Wickedness
- D. Strife

D:I:Pr:18

891. What does a fool's mouth invite (Prov. 18:6)?

- A. False friends
- B. Discipline
- C. A beating
- D. Failure

C:A:Pr:18

892. What is the undoing of a fool (Prov. 18:7)?

- A. Their stupidity
- B. Rashness

- C. Their mouth
 - D. Their lack of wisdom
- C:I:Pr:18

893. What are the fool's lips (Prov. 18:7)?

- A. A snare to their soul
- B. A trap for their friends
- C. A hot wind
- D. A harvest of wind

A:I:Pr:18

894. What are the words of gossip like (Prov. 18:8)?

- A. Choice morsels
- B. Daggers
- C. Poison
- D. A raging fire

A:B:Pr:18

895. What goes down to a person's inmost parts (Prov. 18:8)?

- A. The food of the stingy person
- B. The bread of the wicked
- C. The wine of the unfaithful
- D. The words of a gossip

D:I:Pr:18

896. Who is the brother of one who destroys (Prov. 18:9)?

- A. Those who plot evil
- B. Those who is slack in their work
- C. Those who deceive their neighbors
- D. The gossip

B:A:Pr:18

897. What is the name of the LORD (Prov. 18:10)?

- A. A steadfast rock
- B. A strong tower
- C. An impenetrable fortress
- D. An water giving stone

B:B:Pr:18

898. Who run to the LORD's protection and are safe (Prov. 18:10)?

- A. The wise
- B. The poor
- C. The discerning
- D. The righteous

D:I:Pr:18

899. What is the wealth of the rich for them (Prov. 18:11)?
A. A steadfast rock
B. A strong tower
C. A barred gate
D. Fortified city
D:I:Pr:18
900. What do the rich imagine their wealth being for them (Prov. 18:11)?
A. A barred gate
B. An unscalable wall
C. A secure resting place
D. A fortified palace
B:I:Pr:18
901. What is a person's heart before their downfall (Prov. 18:12)?
A. Proud
B. Wicked
C. Deceitful
D. Hardened
A:B:Pr:18
902. What comes before honor (Prov. 18:12)?
A. Truth
B. Humility
C. Wisdom
D. Understanding
B:A:Pr:18
903. What is a person's folly and shame (Prov. 18:13)?
A. Airing their own folly
B. Robbing the poor
C. Speaking before listening
D. A proud and arrogant heart
C:I:Pr:18
904. What sustains a person in sickness (Prov. 18:14)?
A. Their wisdom
B. Their understanding
C. Their humility
D. Their spirit
D:A:Pr:18
905. What is unbearable (Prov. 18:14)?
A. A judge who takes a bribe
B. A king that listens to lies
C. A crushed spirit

D. An evil eye
C:I:Pr:18

906. What acquires knowledge (Prov. 18:15)?

- A. The heart of the discerning
 - B. The ears of the righteous
 - C. The hands of the diligent
 - D. The heart of the humble
- A:I:Pr:18

907. What do the ears of the wise seek out (Prov. 18:15)?

- A. Wisdom
 - B. Knowledge
 - C. Diligence
 - D. Understanding
- B:A:Pr:18

908. What is it that the heart of the discerning acquires (Prov. 18:15)?

- A. Peace
 - B. Understanding
 - C. Knowledge
 - D. Truth
- C:I:Pr:18

909. What will usher someone into the presence of the great (Prov. 18:16)?

- A. Wisdom
 - B. A bribe
 - C. A gift
 - D. Understanding
- C:A:Pr:18

910. Who seems right (Prov. 18:17)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The first to present their case
 - C. The fool spouting out his folly
 - D. The treacherous
- B:I:Pr:18

911. One seems right presenting a case until _____ (Prov. 18:17)?

- A. Another questions him
 - B. Another presents another side
 - C. The wise rebuke him
 - D. The understanding refuse to answer
- A:I:Pr:18

912. What settles disputes (Prov. 18:18)?

- A. Kindness

- B. Wisdom
- C. Seeking counsel
- D. Casting lots

D:I:Pr:18

913. Who is more unyielding than a fortified city (Prov. 18:19)?

- A. An offended brother
- B. A foolish son
- C. An adulterous woman
- D. A pesky neighbor

A:I:Pr:18

914. What are disputes like (Prov. 18:19)?

- A. Fortified walls
- B. A strong tower
- C. Barred gates of a citadel
- D. A warrior's shield

C:A:Pr:18

915. From what is a person's stomach filled (Prov. 18:20)?

- A. The fruit of diligence
- B. The fruit of the tongue
- C. The harvest of the righteous
- D. The candy of the kind

B:A:Pr:18

916. What does the tongue have the power of (Prov. 18:21)

- A. Slander and Deceit
- B. Gossip and Dicension
- C. Love and hate
- D. Life and death

D:I:Pr:18

917. What has the power of life and death (Prov. 18:21)?

- A. A bribe
- B. The king
- C. The tongue
- D. Wisdom

C:I:Pr:18

918. He who finds _____ finds what is good and receives favor from the LORD (Prov. 18:22)

- A. A wife
- B. Wisdom
- C. Truth
- D. Forgiveness

A:B:Pr:18

919. What does a poor man plead for (Prov. 18:23)?

- A. Money
- B. Mercy
- C. Food
- D. Compassion

B:B:Pr:18

920. Who answers harshly (Prov. 18:23)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The fool
- C. The rich
- D. The poor

C:I:Pr:18

921. Who may come to ruin (Prov. 8:24)?

- A. The one pursuing wickedness
- B. A fool in his folly
- C. The gossip
- D. A person of many companions

D:I:Pr:18

922. Who sticks closer than a brother (Prov. 8:24)?

- A. A friend
- B. A mother
- C. A father
- D. The wise

A:B:Pr:18

Proverbs 19

923. A poor person whose walk is blameless is better than _____ (Prov. 19:1).

- A. A sluggard who is wise in his own eyes
- B. A fool in his folly
- C. A mocker pouring out insults
- D. A fool whose lips are perverse

D:A:Pr:19

924. What is it not good to have zeal without (Prov. 19:2)?

- A. Purpose
- B. Knowledge
- C. Concern
- D. Action

B:B:Pr:19

925. What may cause one to miss the way (Prov. 19:2)?

- A. The snare of the wicked
- B. Listening to a fool
- C. Being hasty
- D. Sleeping in the harvest

C:I:Pr:19

926. What ruins a person's life (Prov. 19:3)?

- A. Carelessness
- B. Riches
- C. Greed
- D. Folly

D:I:Pr:19

927. Those whose lives are ruined by folly respond in what manner (Prov. 19:3)?

- A. Rage against the LORD
- B. Pour out lies
- C. Oppress the poor without a cause
- D. Still remain wise in their own eyes

A:B:Pr:19

928. What is it that wealth can bring (Prov. 19:4)?

- A. Many Friends
- B. Happiness
- C. Trouble
- D. Greed

A:B:Pr:19

929. Whose friends desert him (Prov. 19:4)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The fool caught in his own folly
- C. A poor person's
- D. The righteous

C:I:Pr:19

930. Who will not go unpunished (Prov. 19:5)?

- A. Wicked men
- B. A fool
- C. A false witness
- D. An adulteress

C:I:Pr:19

931. Everyone is a friend with a person who _____ (Prov. 19:6).

- A. Gives gifts
 - B. Is honest
 - C. Has riches
 - D. Imparts wisdom
- A:I:Pr:19

932. Whose favor do many curry (Prov. 19:6)?

- A. A judge
 - B. A ruler
 - C. The wealthy
 - D. The gatekeeper
- A:B:Pr:19

933. Who is shunned by their relatives (Prov. 19:7)?

- A. The innocent
 - B. The fool
 - C. The poor
 - D. The sluggard
- C:B:Pr:19

934. Who do friends avoid (Prov. 19:7)?

- A. The sluggard
 - B. The fool
 - C. The wicked
 - D. The poor
- D:I:Pr:19

935. Who loves his own soul (Prov. 19:8)?

- A. The one who gets riches
 - B. The one who gets wisdom
 - C. The one who rules
 - D. The one who has many friends
- B:B:Pr:19

936. What happens to the one who cherishes understanding (Prov. 19:8)?

- A. They are successful
 - B. They are never ashamed
 - C. They prosper
 - D. They rule over the fools
- C:I:Pr:19

937. Who should not go unpunished (Prov. 19:9)?

- A. A false witness
- B. One who oppresses the poor
- C. A sluggard
- D. An unjust judge

A:A:Pr:19

938. Who will perish (Prov. 19:9)?

- A. One who sets a trap for the righteous
- B. One who pours out lies
- C. One who sleeps in the harvest
- D. One who leads others astray

B:I:Pr:19

939. What is worse than a fool living in luxury (Prov. 19:10)

- A. A poor man gaining riches
- B. A wicked man going unpunished
- C. An ungrateful son
- D. A slave who rules over princes

D:A:Pr:19

940. What is not fitting (Prov. 19:10)?
A. A fool to live in luxury
B. The wicked to rule the righteous
C. The sluggard to have a bountiful harvest
D. Flattery in the mouth of a deceiver
A:I:Pr:19
941. What does a man's wisdom give him (Prov. 19:11)?
A. Life
B. Riches
C. Patience
D. Understanding
C:I:Pr:19
942. What is the glory of a wise person (Prov. 19:11)?
A. To instruct the young
B. To succeed in all his ways
C. To fear the LORD
D. To overlook an offence
D:B:Pr:19
943. What is a king's rage like (Prov. 19:12)?
A. A roar of a lion
B. A bear robbed of her cubs
C. A burning wind
D. A locust plague
A:I:Pr:19
944. What is a king's favor like (Prov. 19:12)?
A. Rain in the summer
B. Dew on the grass
C. Honey from the honeycomb
D. Cool wine on a hot day
B:I:Pr:19
945. What is a quarrelsome wife like (Prov. 19:13)?
A. A thorn in the flesh
B. A nightmare that never ends
C. A constant dripping
D. A poisonous snake
C:I:Pr:19

946. Who may a foolish son ruin (Prov. 19:13)?

- A. A father
- B. A mother
- C. A brother
- D. A friend

A:B:Pr:19

947. What is from the Lord (Prov. 19:14)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. A prudent wife
- C. Righteousness
- D. A compassionate heart

B:I:Pr:19

948. What may be inherited from parents (Prov. 19:14)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Houses
- C. A vineyard
- D. Land

B:A:Pr:19

949. What brings on deep sleep (Prov. 19:15)?

- A. Hunger
- B. Striving for riches
- C. Hard work
- D. Laziness

D:I:Pr:19

950. What type of person goes hungry (Prov. 19:15)?

- A. A shiftless man
- B. A poor man
- C. A Foolish man
- D. A lazy man

A:I:Pr:19

951. Who guards their soul (Prov. 19:16)?

- A. Those that pursue wisdom
- B. The discerning
- C. The one who obeys instructions
- D. The one who listens

C:I:Pr:19

952. Who lends to the LORD (Prov. 19:17)?
A. The righteous in action
B. Those kind to the poor
C. Those who listen to wisdom
D. Those who are honorable in deed
B:B:Pr:19
953. What is found in disciplining a son (Prov. 19:18)?
A. Patience
B. Wisdom
C. Faith
D. Hope
D:I:Pr:19
954. In whose death should one not be a willing party (Prov. 19:18)?
A. The wise
B. The poor
C. A son
D. The righteous
C:I:Pr:19
955. Who must pay a penalty (Prov. 19:19)?
A. The one wandering from the way
B. A hot-tempered person
C. The wicked
D. The one pursuing folly
B:I:Pr:19
956. Who will one have to rescue again and again (Prov. 19:19)?
A. The one wandering from the way
B. The wicked
C. The one pursuing folly
D. A hot-tempered person
D:A:Pr:19
957. If one listens to advice, what will result (Prov. 19:20)?
A. In the end they will be wise
B. Wealth, health and prosperity
C. Their ways will be pleasant
D. Honor and respect
A:I:Pr:19

958. Who will be wise in the end (Prov. 19:20)?
A. One who fears the LORD
B. One who pursues wisdom
C. One who disciplines their son
D. One who accepts instruction
D:A:Pr:19
959. While the plans of human hearts are many, what prevails (Prov. 19:21)?
A. The LORD's commands
B. The LORD's purpose
C. The LORD's wisdom
D. The LORD's rule
B:I:Pr:19
960. What is it that people desire (Prov. 19:22)?
A. Riches
B. Knowledge
C. Wickedness
D. Unfailing Love
D:I:Pr:19
961. It is better to be _____ than a liar (Prov. 19:22).
A. Poor
B. Outcast
C. A fool
D. A money changer
A:B:Pr:19
962. What is it that leads to life (Prov. 19:23)?
A. Prosperity
B. Hope in the future
C. The fear of the LORD
D. Love
C:I:Pr:19
963. If one fears the LORD and rests content, what will they not be touched by (Prov. 19:23)?
A. Poverty
B. Shame
C. Calamity
D. Trouble
D:A:Pr:19
964. Who buries their hand in a dish (Prov. 19:24)?
A. The rich

- B. The king
- C. The sluggard
- D. The mocker

C:B:Pr:19

965. The simple will learn prudence if one_____ (Prov. 19:25).

- A. Flogs a mocker
- B. Instructs them in the ways of the wise
- C. Rebukes them
- D. Leads by example

A:A:Pr:19

966. Who will gain knowledge from being rebuked (Prov. 19:25)?

- A. The wise
- B. The fool
- C. The discerning
- D. The understanding

C:I:Pr:19

967. What does a son who robs his father bring (Prov. 19:26)?

- A. Grief
- B. Poverty
- C. Rebuke
- D. Shame

D:A:Pr:19

968. What type of son brings shame and disgrace (Prov. 19:26)?

- A. One who drives out his mother
- B. One who rebukes his father
- C. One who will not listen to his parents
- D. One who rejects discipline

A:I:Pr:19

969. Who will stray from knowledge (Prov. 19:27)?

- A. One who robs his father
- B. One who stops listening to instruction
- C. One who is wise in their own eyes
- D. One who pursues folly

B:I:Pr:19

970. What is it that the mouth of the wicked does (Prov. 19:28)?

- A. Spread lies
- B. Spurts out nonsense
- C. Pours out deception
- D. Gulps down evil

D:I:Pr:19

971. Who mocks at justice (Prov. 19:28)
A. A fool
B. A Shameful son
C. A corrupt witness
D. A thief
C:I:Pr:19
972. For whom are penalties prepared (Prov. 19:29)?
A. The sluggard
B. The mockers
C. The fool
D. The gossip
B:I:Pr:19
973. For whom are beatings on the back (Prov. 19:29)?
A. The sluggard
B. The mockers
C. The fool
D. The gossip
C:B:Pr:19

Proverbs 20

974. Who ever is led astray by _____ and _____ is not wise
(Prov. 20:1)
A. Beer and Wine
B. Riches and power
C. Wickedness and dishonesty
D. Deceit and lies
A:I:Pr:20
975. What is a mocker (Prov. 20:1)?
A. The fool
B. The gossip
C. Riches
D. Wine
D:B:Pr:20
976. What is a brawler (Prov. 20:1)?
A. A foolish king
B. The sluggard
C. Beer
D. Bribes
C:I:Pr:20

977. What is the king's wrath like (Prov. 20:2)?
A. A furious storm
B. The roar of a lion
C. The howl of a wolf
D. A piercing arrow
B:I:Pr:20
978. What is a fool quick to do (Prov. 20:3)?
A. Quarrel
B. Lie to a friend
C. Mock the simple
D. Sleep
A:I:Pr:20
979. What is to a person's honor to avoid (Prov. 20:3)
A. Adultery
B. Foolishness
C. Strife
D. Selfishness
C:B:Pr:20
980. Who at harvest time looks but finds nothing (Prov. 20:4)
A. The wicked
B. A Sluggard
C. A Fool
D. The adulterer
B:I:Pr:20
981. What are deep waters (Prov. 20:5)?
A. The snares of the wicked
B. The anger and strife
C. The slumber of the sluggard
D. The purposes of a man's heart
D:A:Pr:20
982. What does a man of understanding draw out (Prov. 20:5)?
A. The evil of the wicked
B. The intentions of the wicked
C. The purposes of a person's heart
D. The ways of the LORD
C:I:Pr:20
983. What does many a person claim to have (Prov. 20:6)?
A. Prosperity
B. Wisdom

- C. Understanding
 - D. Unfailing Love
- D:I:Pr:20

984. What kind of person is hard to find (Prov. 20:6)?

- A. A faithful person
 - B. A righteous person
 - C. A diligent person
 - D. A just person
- A:A:Pr:20

985. Who leads a blameless life (Prov. 20:7)?

- A. The faithful
 - B. The righteous
 - C. The wise
 - D. The prudent
- B:B:Pr:20

986. Whose children are blessed after them (Prov. 20:7)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The diligent
 - C. The righteous
 - D. The loving
- C:A:Pr:20

987. With what does the King winnow out all evil (Prov. 20:8)?

- A. His eyes
 - B. His scepter
 - C. His sword
 - D. His Wisdom
- A:I:Pr:20

988. What does the king do when he sits on his throne (Prov. 20:8)?

- A. Give decrees
 - B. Teaches wisdom
 - C. Offers prayers for his people
 - D. Judges
- D:I:Pr:20

989. No one can say that they _____ (Prov. 20:9).

- A. Have loved their enemies
 - B. Have kept their heart pure
 - C. Have followed the way of wisdom
 - D. Have controlled their mouth
- B:A:Pr:20

990. What does the Lord detests (Prov. 20:10)?
A. Perverse thoughts
B. Deceitful plans
C. Differing weights
D. Stealing from the poor
C:I:Pr:20
991. By what is even a child known (Prov. 20:11)?
A. Its faith
B. Its actions
C. Its love
D. Its understanding
B:B:Pr:20
992. A child's conduct is evaluated if it is _____ (Prov. 20:11)?
A. Pure
B. Wise
C. Wicked
D. Deceitful
A:I:Pr:20
993. What was the LORD said to have made (Prov. 20:12)?
A. Ears to hear
B. Hands to work
C. Feet to walk in righteousness
D. Mouth to speak wisdom
A:A:Pr:20
994. What is one not to love or they will grow poor (Prov. 20:13)?
A. Wickedness
B. Wealth
C. Slander
D. Sleep
D:I:Pr:20
995. What will be the benefit of staying awake (Prov. 20:13)?
A. Opportunities will not be missed
B. Having food to spare
C. Plowing before the rain comes
D. Bountiful harvests
B:A:Pr:20
996. Who says "it's no good" (Prov. 20:14)?
A. The envious one
B. The enemy
C. The buyer

D. The righteous
C:I:Pr:20

997. What did the one who later boasts of a purchase say (Prov. 20:14)?

- A. It is no good
 - B. I have no money
 - C. It is too expensive
 - D. It is cheaper on the Internet
- A:A:Pr:20

998. What is considered a rare jewel (Prov. 20:15)?

- A. A prudent wife
 - B. An obedient son
 - C. Lips that speak knowledge
 - D. An obedient child
- C:A:Pr:20

999. In contrast to the rare jewel of one speaking knowledge, what is there in abundance (Prov. 20:15)?

- A. Diamonds
 - B. Onyx
 - C. Sapphires
 - D. Rubies
- D:A:Pr:20

1000. A person's garment should be held in pledge if they _____ (Prov. 20:16)?

- A. Loan money to a fool
 - B. Put up security for a stranger
 - C. Use violence against their neighbor
 - D. Sleep during the harvest
- B:I:Pr:20

1001. What is one advised to do to one who puts up Security for a stranger (Prov. 20:16)?

- A. Take their Garment
 - B. Confront their action
 - C. Treat them like a fool
 - D. Shake hands with them
- A:A:Pr:20

1002. What should be held in pledge if someone puts up security for a wayward woman (Prov. 20:16)?

- A. Their garment
- B. A diamond ring
- C. Rubies

D. Their house
A:I:Pr:20

1003. What kind of food initially tastes sweet (Prov. 20:17)?

- A. Stolen wine
 - B. The food of unrighteousness
 - C. The bread of the wicked
 - D. Food gained by fraud
- D:I:Pr:20

1004. What does food gained by fraud end up tasting like (Prov. 20:17)?

- A. Spoiled milk
 - B. Gravel
 - C. Dirt
 - D. Excrement
- B:B:Pr:20

1005. When making plans what should one seek (Prov. 20:18)?

- A. Kindness
 - B. The way of wisdom
 - C. Advice
 - D. Justice
- C:I:Pr:20

1006. What activity should be done only after obtaining guidance (Prov. 20:18)?

- A. Waging war
 - B. Making plans
 - C. Lending money
 - D. Purchasing a field
- A:B:Pr:20

1007. Who should a person avoid (Prov. 20:19)?

- A. One who makes company with robbers
 - B. One who talks too much
 - C. One who seeks riches
 - D. One who bares false witness
- B:A:Pr:20

1008. Who betrays a confidence (Prov. 20:19)?

- A. The deceitful
 - B. The wicked
 - C. The gossip
 - D. The sluggard
- C:I:Pr:20

1009. Whose lamp will be snuffed out (Prov. 20:20)?
A. The person who curses their parents
B. The person who sets a trap for the righteous
C. The person who steals from the widow
D. The person who deceives the king
A:I:Pr:20
1010. What will happen to the one who curses a parent (Prov. 20:20)?
A. Their food will turn to gravel
B. Enemies will destroy their home
C. Their lamp will be snuffed out
D. Their harvest will turn to dust
C:I:Pr:20
1011. What will not be blessed in the end (Prov. 20:21)?
A. The plunder of the wicked
B. A field of the sluggard
C. The head of the treacherous
D. An inheritance quickly gained
D:I:Pr:20
1012. One should not say "I'll pay you back for this wrong" but rather _____ (Prov. 20:22)?
A. Forgive as they had been forgiven
B. Wait for the LORD
C. Listen to the voice of justice
D. Seek the counsel of a king
B:B:Pr:20
1013. What does not please the LORD (Prov. 20:23)?
A. Dishonest scales
B. The rubies of the wicked
C. The gate of the unrighteous
D. The slanderous tongue
A:I:Pr:20
1014. What are directed by the LORD (Prov. 20:24)?
A. A person's thoughts
B. A person's rewards
C. A person's steps
D. A person's children
C:I:Pr:20
1015. What can no one understand (Prov. 20:24)?
A. The wonders of the LORD
B. Their own way

- C. The way of the wicked
 - D. The sayings of the wise
- B:I:Pr:20

1016. What is a trap (Prov. 20:25)?

- A. The way of the wicked
 - B. The mouth of an adulteress
 - C. To slander one's neighbor
 - D. To dedicate something rashly
- D:A:Pr:20

1017. What does a wise king winnow (Prov. 20:26)?

- A. The oppressors
 - B. Those with unjust scales
 - C. The wicked
 - D. The righteous
- C:I:Pr:20

1018. What does the king drive over the wicked (Prov. 20:26)?

- A. The threshing wheel
 - B. The millstone of justice
 - C. The wagon of the LORD
 - D. His chariot
- A:I:Pr:20

1019. What does the lamp of the LORD search (Prov. 20:27)?

- A. The thoughts of the wicked
 - B. The spirit of a person
 - C. The plans of the heart
 - D. The needs of the poor
- B:I:Pr:20

1020. What two things keep a king safe (Prov. 20:28)

- A. Love and Faithfulness
 - B. Justice and kindness
 - C. Loyalty and Guards
 - D. Wisdom and righteousness
- A:I:Pr:20

1021. Through what is a throne secured (Prov. 20:28)?

- A. Faithfulness
 - B. Justice
 - C. Love
 - D. Wisdom
- C:A:Pr:20

1022. What is the glory of young men (Prov. 20:29)?
A. Youthfulness
B. Freedom
C. Strength
D. Riches
C:B:Pr:20
1023. What is the splendor of the old (Prov. 20:29)?
A. Long life
B. Gray hair
C. Wisdom
D. Acquired Understanding
B:I:Pr:20
1024. What two things cleanse away evil (Prov. 20:30)?
A. Wisdom and understanding
B. Truth and discipline
C. Justice and the rod
D. Blows and wounds
D:I:Pr:20
1025. What purges the inmost being (Prov. 20:30)?
A. Justice
B. Confession
C. Beatings
D. Poverty
C:I:Pr:20

Proverbs 21

1026. Whose heart is in the hand of the LORD (Prov 21:1)?
A. The king's
B. The wise man's
C. The fool's
D. The wicked man's
A:I:Pr:21
1027. The king's heart was likened to a _____ (Prov 21:1)
A. Rain cloud
B. A secure fortress
C. A watercourse
D. A winnowing fork
C:A:Pr:31
1028. All a man's ways seem right to whom (Prov 21:2)?

- A. The LORD
 - B. The proud
 - C. Himself
 - D. The world
- C:B:Pr:21

1029. What does the LORD weigh (Prov 21:2)?

- A. The deeds of all
- B. The heart
- C. The thoughts of the wicked
- D. The words of the mocker

C:I:Pr:21

1030. To do what is right and just is more acceptable to the LORD than what (Prov 21:3)?

- A. To do what is wrong
- B. Sacrifice
- C. Prayer
- D. Fasting

B:I:Pr:21

1031. What is more acceptable to the LORD than sacrifice (Prov 21:3)?

- A. To do what is just
- B. To pursue wisdom
- C. To have a humble heart
- D. To walk in righteousness

A:B:Pr:31

1032. All of the following are listed as sin EXCEPT _____ (Prov 21:4)

- A. Haughty eyes
- B. A proud heart
- C. The lamp of the wicked
- D. The mouth of an adulteress

D:A:Pr:21

1033. What kind of heart does Proverbs label as sin (Prov 21:4)?

- A. Treacherous
- B. Wicked
- C. Proud
- D. Deceitful

C:A:Pr:21

1034. What item of the wicked does Proverbs label as sin (Prov 21:4)?

- A. Wine
- B. Lamp
- C. Chair

D. Door
B:A:Pr:21

1035. What do the plans of the diligent lead to (Prov 21:5)?

A. Success
B. Poverty
C. Profit
D. Righteousness
C:I:Pr:21

1036. To what does haste lead (Prov 21:5)?

A. Destruction
B. Transgression
C. Waste
D. Poverty
D:I:Pr:21

1037. What leads to poverty (Prov 21:5)?

A. Haste
B. Unfaithfulness
C. A lying tongue
D. Wickedness
A:I:Pr:21

1038. What does the fortune made by a lying tongue become (Prov 21:6)?

A. A deadly snare
B. A slippery path
C. A destructive storm
D. A highway to the grave
A:B:Pr:21

1039. What is a fleeting vapor (Prov 21:6)?

A. The work of lazy hands
B. The harvest of the wicked
C. The fortune made by a lying tongue
D. The success of the unfaithful
C:A:Pr:21

1040. What will drag the wicked away (Prov 21:7)?

A. Sin
B. Violence
C. Pride
D. Greed
B:A:Pr:21

1041. What do the wicked refuse to do (Prov 21:7)?

- A. What is just
 - B. Fear the LORD
 - C. Walk in straight paths
 - D. What is right
- D:I:Pr:21

1042. Whose way is devious (Prov 21:8)?

- A. The wicked
 - B. Every one
 - C. The adulteress
 - D. The guilty
- D:I:Pr:21

1043. What is considered upright (Prov 21:8)?

- A. The conduct of the innocent
 - B. The way of the righteous
 - C. The pure in heart
 - D. The plans of the blameless
- A:I:Pr:21

1044. With whom is it bad to share a house (Prov 21:9)?

- A. A treacherous man
 - B. A unfaithful son
 - C. A quarrelsome wife
 - D. A wicked king
- C:I:Pr:21

1045. Where is better to dwell than in a house with a quarrelsome wife (Prov 21:9)?

- A. In the basement
 - B. Up on the roof
 - C. Out in the street
 - D. In a cave
- B:B:Pr:31

1046. What does the wicked man crave (Prov 21:10)?

- A. Evil
 - B. Pride
 - C. Success
 - D. Power
- A:B:Pr:21

1047. What does a neighbor not receive from a wicked person (Prov 21:10)?

- A. Payment
- B. Kindness

- C. Justice
 - D. Mercy
- D:A:Pr:21

1048. Who gains wisdom when a mocker is punished (Prov 21:11)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The mocker
 - C. The simple
 - D. Everyone who watches
- C:I:Pr:21

1049. When does the simple gain wisdom (Prov 21:11)?

- A. When the mocker is punished
 - B. When he listens to the wise
 - C. When he walks in righteous paths
 - D. They cannot
- A:I:Pr:21

1050. How does the wise person get knowledge (Prov 21:11)?

- A. They listen
 - B. They seek it out
 - C. By walking in the way with it
 - D. They are instructed
- D:A:Pr:21

1051. Who brings the wicked to ruin (Prov 21:12)?

- A. The upright
 - B. The Righteous One
 - C. The Holy One
 - D. The wicked bring themselves to ruin
- B:A:Pr:21

1052. Of what does the Righteous One take note (Prov 21:12)?

- A. The way of the diligent
 - B. The lies of the treacherous
 - C. The house of the wicked
 - D. The field of the lazy
- C:I:Pr:21

1053. Who will not be answered when he cries (Prov 21:13)?

- A. The one who shuts his ears to the poor
 - B. The one who follows the path of the wicked
 - C. The one who cries out for wisdom
 - D. The one who does not answer others
- A:I:Pr:21

1054. To whose cry is one not to shut their ears (Prov 21:13)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The poor
- C. The diligent
- D. A friend in need

B:B:Pr:21

1055. What pacifies great wrath (Prov 21:14)?

- A. A reward
- B. Hidden Love
- C. A concealed bribe
- D. Honesty of heart

C:A:Pr:21

1056. What does a gift given in secret soothe (Prov 21:14)?

- A. Anger
- B. A damaged heart
- C. A jealous friend
- D. Guilt

A:I:Pr:21

1057. What brings joy to the righteous (Prov 21:15)?

- A. Justice
- B. Mercy
- C. The LORD
- D. Good works

A:B:Pr:21

1058. What does justice bring to evildoers (Prov 21:15)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Poverty
- C. Wisdom
- D. Terror

D:I:Pr:21

1059. With whom does the person rest who strayed from the path of understanding (Prov 21:16)?

- A. The simple
- B. The dead
- C. The wicked
- D. All of the above

B:I:Pr:21

1060. Who rests in the company of the dead (Prov 21:16)?

- A. One forsaking wisdom
- B. One plotting evil against the righteous

- C. One slandering a neighbor
 - D. One straying from the path of understanding
- D:A:Pr:21

1061. Whoever loves wine and oil will never be what (Prov 21:17)?

- A. Happy
- B. Righteous
- C. Rich
- D. Satisfied

C:I:Pr:21

1062. Who will become poor (Prov 21:17)?

- A. One loving pleasure
- B. One plotting evil
- C. One giving bribes
- D. One using unjust scales

A:B:Pr:21

1063. Who will never become rich (Prov 21:17)?

- A. One loving violence and injustice
- B. One loving wine and oil
- C. One loving the way of the wicked
- D. One loving the milk and honey

B:I:Pr:21

1064. What does the wicked man become for the righteous (Prov 21:18)?

- A. An enemy
- B. A friend
- C. A stepping stone
- D. A ransom

D:A:Pr:21

1065. Who become a ransom for the upright (Prov 21:18)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The sluggard
- C. The unfaithful
- D. The rich

C:A:Pr:21

1066. Where is it better to live than with an ill-tempered wife (Prov 21:19)?

- A. In the ground
- B. In the desert
- C. On a mountain
- D. In the street

B:I:Pr:21

1067. It is better to live in the desert than live with a _____
(Prov 21:19)?
A. Ill-tempered wife
B. A wicked son
C. A unfaithful wife
D. An unloved wife
A:I:Pr:21
1068. The person who pursues righteousness find all of the following
EXCEPT _____ (Prov 21:21).
A. Life
B. Prosperity
C. Honor
D. Peace
D:B:Pr:21
1069. What are found in the house of the wise (Prov 21:20)?
A. Gold and silver
B. Riches and honor
C. Food and oil
D. Milk and honey
C:I:Pr:21
1070. Who devours all they have (Prov 21:20)?
A. The wicked
B. The fool
C. The sluggard
D. The unfaithful
B:A:Pr:21
1071. Whose city does the wise man attack (Prov 21:22)?
A. The weak
B. The wicked
C. The mighty
D. The foolish
C:A:Pr:21
1072. Who pulls down the stronghold in which the mighty trust
(Prov 21:22)?
A. The righteous
B. The kind
C. The diligent
D. The wise
D:B:Pr:21
1073. What does a man need to guard in order to keep himself from

calamity (Prov 21:23)?

- A. His mind
- B. His tongue
- C. His heart
- D. His actions

B:I:Pr:21

1074. One who guards his mouth keeps themselves from _____
(Prov 21:23).

- A. Destruction
- B. The grave
- C. Calamity
- D. Poverty

C:I:Pr:21

1075. What is the name of the proud and arrogant man (Prov 21:24)?

- A. Mocker
- B. Deceiver
- C. Haughty
- D. Death

A:I:Pr:21

1076. Who is called a "Mocker" (Prov 21:24)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The deceiver
- C. The sluggard
- D. The arrogant

D:B:Pr:21

1077. What do the sluggard's hands refuse to do (Prov 21:25)?

- A. Do good
- B. Produce
- C. Provide for him
- D. Work

D:B:Pr:21

1078. What will be the death of the sluggard (Prov 21:25)?

- A. His craving
- B. His laziness
- C. His reward
- D. His talk

A:A:Pr:21

1079. Who gives without sparing (Prov 21:26)?

- A. The generous
- B. The righteous

- C. The wise
 - D. The diligent
- B:A:Pr:21

1080. The sacrifice of the wicked is what (Prov 21:27)?

- A. Useless
 - B. A mockery
 - C. Detestable
 - D. Condemning
- C:I:Pr:21

1081. Who will perish (Prov 21:28)?

- A. The arrogant
 - B. The tongue of the gossip
 - C. The hands of the sluggard
 - D. A false witness
- D:I:Pr:21

1082. What will happen to the one listening to a false witness (Prov 21:28)?

- A. They will be destroyed forever
 - B. Calamity will overtake them
 - C. They will eat deceit
 - D. They will not know the truth
- A:I:Pr:21

1083. What does an upright man give thought to (Prov 21:29)?

- A. The LORD
 - B. His past
 - C. His future
 - D. His ways
- D:B:Pr:21

1084. Who puts up a bold front (Prov 21:29)?

- A. The sluggard
 - B. The wicked
 - C. The unjust
 - D. The deceiver
- B:I:Pr:21

1085. All of the following are listed as not being able to succeed against the LORD EXCEPT _____ (Prov 21:30)?

- A. Wisdom
 - B. Plan
 - C. Insight
 - D. Diligence
- D:A:Pr:21

1086. What is made ready for the day of battle (Prov 21:31)?

- A. The soldiers
- B. The horse
- C. The LORD
- D. The plans

B:I:Pr:21

1087. Where does victory rest (Prov 21:31)?

- A. In the house of the wise
- B. With the righteous
- C. With the LORD
- D. In the hands of the diligent

C:I:Pr:21

Proverbs 22

1088. What is more desirable than great riches (Prov 22:1)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Purity and holiness
- C. A good name
- D. A loving wife

C:I:Pr:22

1089. What is better than silver or gold (Prov 22:1)?

- A. To be esteemed
- B. Righteousness
- C. Justice
- D. Purity of heart

A:I:Pr:22

1090. What do the rich have in common with the poor (Prov 22:2)?

- A. God loves them both
- B. The LORD is their maker
- C. They face death alike
- D. They both walk on the way

B:A:Pr:22

1091. What does the prudent man do when he sees danger (Prov 22:3)?

- A. Gets ready to fight
- B. Avoids it
- C. Laughs
- D. Takes refuge

D:B:Pr:22

1092. How do the simple respond to danger (Prov 22:3)?
A. They flee
B. They sleep through it
C. They keep going
D. They avoid it
C:I:Pr:22
1093. What, in addition to fear of the LORD, brings wealth, honor, and life (Prov 22:4)?
A. Humility
B. Virtue
C. Wisdom
D. All of the above
A:A:Pr:22
1094. All of the following are listed as being brought by the fear of the LORD EXCEPT _____ (Prov 22:4).
A. Wealth
B. Honor
C. Life
D. Joy
D:A:Pr:22
1095. Where do thorns and snares lie (Prov 22:5)?
A. Under the foot of the evil man
B. On the path of the wicked
C. On the road to Hell
D. Everywhere
B:B:Pr:22
1096. What lie in the path of the wicked (Prov 22:5)?
A. Calamity and failure
B. Death and destruction
C. Pits and ruin
D. Thorns and snares
D:I:Pr:22
1097. What must you do to avoid the thorns and snares (Prov 22:5)?
A. Avoid the path of the wicked
B. Follow the path of the righteous
C. Guard your soul
D. Make wise choices
C:I:Pr:22
1098. Who is to be trained in the way he should go (Prov 22:6)?
A. A student

- B. A believer
- C. A wise man
- D. A child

D:B:Pr:22

1099. What will happen when a trained child is old (Prov 22:6)?

- A. He will not turn from his training
- B. He will not suffer loss
- C. He will become wise
- D. He will not stumble

A:B:Pr:22

1100. What is the borrower, in relation to the lender (Prov 22:7)?

- A. A benefactor
- B. A servant
- C. An object of mercy
- D. Grateful

B:I:Pr:22

1101. Who rules over the poor (Prov 22:7)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The just
- C. The rich
- D. The LORD

C:B:Pr:22

1102. What does he who sows wickedness reap (Prov 22:8)?

- A. Trouble
- B. Death
- C. Fury
- D. Wickedness

A:A:Pr:22

1103. What of the one sowing wickedness will be destroyed (Prov 22:9)?

- A. The sickle
- B. The harvest
- C. The treachery of his mouth
- D. The rod of his fury

D:A:Pr:22

1104. What will happen to the generous man (Prov 22:9)?

- A. He will receive much
- B. He will please the LORD
- C. He will be blessed
- D. All of the above

C:I:Pr:22

1105. With whom do generous people share their food (Prov 22:9)?

- A. Their family
- B. Everyone
- C. Their enemies
- D. The poor

D:I:Pr:22

1106. Quarrels and strife are ended when who is driven out (Prov 22:10)?

- A. The wicked man
- B. The mocker
- C. The fool
- D. The Adulteress

B:I:Pr:22

1107. When the mocker is driven out all of the following end EXCEPT _____ (Pov 22:10).

- A. Deception
- B. Insults
- C. Quarrels
- D. Strife

A:A:Pr:22

1108. Who does the one who loves a pure heart have for a friend (Prov 22:11)?

- A. The LORD
- B. His neighbor
- C. The wise man
- D. A king

D:I:Pr:22

1109. Who will have the king for a friend (Prov 22:11)?

- A. One who walks in wisdom
- B. One who has gracious speech
- C. One who has a diligent hand
- D. One who is generous to the poor

B:A:Pr:22

1110. What do the eyes of the LORD watch over (Prov 22:12)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The wicked
- C. Wisdom
- D. Knowledge

D:A:Pr:22

1111. Whose words does the LORD frustrate (Prov 22:12)?

- A. The mocker
 - B. The wicked
 - C. The unfaithful
 - D. The Fool
- C:I:Pr:22

1112. Who says "There is a lion outside!" (Prov 22:13)?

- A. The coward
 - B. The sluggard
 - C. The fool
 - D. The wicked
- B:B:Pr:22

1113. What does the sluggard fear will happen in the street (Prov 22:13)?

- A. He will be beaten
 - B. He will be exposed to a storm
 - C. He will have to work
 - D. He will be murdered
- D:I:Pr:22

1114. What is like a pit (Prov 22:14)?

- A. The adulteress' mouth
 - B. The sluggard's mouth
 - C. The liar's mouth
 - D. The fool's words
- A:B:Pr:22

1115. Who will fall into the mouth of the adulteress (Prov 22:14)?

- A. The wicked
 - B. Those under the wrath of the LORD
 - C. Those pursuing folly
 - D. The unfaithful
- B:A:Pr:22

1116. What is bound up in the heart of a child (Prov 22:15)?

- A. Wonder
 - B. Love
 - C. Folly
 - D. Life
- C:I:Pr:22

1117. What will remove folly from the heart of a child (Prov 22:15)?

- A. Instruction
- B. A pure heart
- C. Listening
- D. The rod

D:B:Pr:22

1118. What happens to the man that gives gifts to the rich (Prov 22:16)?

- A. He receives a reward
- B. He increases his own wealth
- C. He oppresses the poor
- D. He comes to poverty

D:A:Pr:22

1119. Who comes to poverty (Prov 22:16)?

- A. One who oppresses the poor to get rich
- B. One who tries to get rich quickly
- C. One who tramples on the rights of the widow
- D. One who sets a trap for the righteous

A:I:Pr:22

1120. To what should one listen (Prov 22:17)?

- A. The sayings of the wise
- B. The father's instruction
- C. The LORD's counsel
- D. The teacher's rebuke

A:I:Pr:22

1121. What should be applied to the heart (Prov 22:17)?

- A. The words of the righteous
- B. The insights of the discerning
- C. What the sage teaches
- D. The way of the sage

C:I:Pr:22

1122. What is it when you keep the sayings of the wise on your lips (Prov 22:18)?

- A. Holy
- B. Pleasing
- C. Faithful
- D. Beautiful

B:I:Pr:22

1123. Where should the sayings of the wise be kept (Prov 22:18)?

- A. In one's house
- B. On the way
- C. In the mind
- D. In the heart

D:B:Pr:22

1124. The wise teach so that the young may _____ the LORD

(Prov 22:19).

- A. Trust
- B. Fear
- C. Love
- D. Honor

A:I:Pr:22

1125. How many sayings of council and knowledge has the author written (Prov 22:20)?

- A. Ten
- B. Thirty
- C. One hundred
- D. Seven

B:A:Pr:22

1126. What kind of sayings did the sage write (Prov 22:20)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Just
- C. Knowledge
- D. Honorable

C:A:Pr:22

1127. What does one need to give to the one sending them (Prov 22:21)?

- A. Generous gifts
- B. Our heart
- C. Sound answers
- D. Praise and honor

C:I:Pr:22

1128. What kind of words does the sage's instruction teach (Prov 22:21)?

- A. Reliable words
- B. Gentle words
- C. Just words
- D. Righteous words

A:A:Pr:22

1129. Who shouldn't be crushed in court (Prov 22:22)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The needy
- C. One's neighbor
- D. One's servants

B:I:Pr:22

1130. Who should not be exploited (Prov 22:22)?

- A. The wicked
- B. One's neighbor

- C. The poor
 - D. One's servants
- C:B:Pr:22

1131. Who will take up the needy's case (Prov 22:23)?

- A. The LORD
- B. The mighty
- C. The judge
- D. The righteous

A:B:Pr:22

1132. What will the LORD do to the one exploiting the poor (Prov 22:23)?

- A. Bring them down to the pit
- B. Plunder them
- C. Judge them
- D. Bring calamity upon them

B:I:Pr:22

1133. What shouldn't you do with a hot-tempered man (Prov 22:24)?

- A. Anger him
- B. Mock
- C. Make friends
- D. Rebuke

C:A:Pr:22

1134. With whom should one not associate (Prov 22:24)?

- A. The wicked
- B. One oppressing the poor
- C. A gossip
- D. One easily angered

D:I:Pr:22

1135. What might happen if you associate with someone easily angered (Prov 22:25)?

- A. You may lose your temper
- B. You may get hurt
- C. You may fall
- D. You may get ensnared

D:B:Pr:22

1136. How may one learn the ways of one easily angered (Prov 22:25f)?

- A. By associating with him
- B. By agreeing with him
- C. By listening to him
- D. By watching him

A:I:Pr:22

1137. What should one not put up security for (Prov 22:26)?

- A. The simple
- B. Debt
- C. His home
- D. The unstable

B:I:Pr:22

1138. For what should one not strike hands (Prov 22:26)?

- A. The harvest of the wicked
- B. Another's work
- C. Violence
- D. Pledge

D:I:Pr:22

1139. What will be snatched from one if they cannot pay a debt (Prov 22:27)?

- A. Their feet
- B. The rug
- C. Their bed
- D. Their honor

C:I:Pr:22

1140. What should not be moved (Prov 22:28)?

- A. The ancient boundary stone
- B. The determination of the diligent
- C. The house of the righteous
- D. The wall of the elderly

A:B:Pr:22

1141. Who set up the ancient boundary stone (Prov 22:28)?

- A. The LORD
- B. The king
- C. The forefathers
- D. The elders

C:A:Pr:22

1142. Who will a skilled man serve before (Prov 22:29)?

- A. Kings
- B. The LORD
- C. His master
- D. The rich

A:I:Pr:22

1143. Who will not serve before obscure people (Prov 22:29)?

- A. An honest person

- B. A skilled person
- C. A righteous person
- D. A wise person

B:I:Pr:22

PROVERBS 23

1144. What should you note when you dine with a ruler (Prov 23:1)?

- A. What is before you
- B. What the ruler likes
- C. What the ruler says
- D. What he drinks

A:B:Pr:23

1145. You should put a knife to your throat if you are given to what (Prov 23:2)?

- A. Evil
- B. Lust
- C. Gluttony
- D. Greed

C:I:Pr:23

1146. When eating with a king what should one do if one is a glutton (Prov 23:2)?

- A. Put a muzzle on one's mouth
- B. Eat only a morsel
- C. Only eat what is offered
- D. Put a knife to your throat

D:B:Pr:23

1147. What of the ruler should one not crave (Prov 23:3)?

- A. Power
- B. Delicacies
- C. Honor
- D. Wealth

B:I:Pr:23

1148. For what should one not wear themselves out (Prov 23:4)?

- A. To have fun
- B. To get rich
- C. To eat delicacies
- D. To hear gossip

B:B:Pr:23

1149. What should one have the wisdom to show (Prov 23:4)?

- A. Maturity

- B. Prudence
 - C. Mercy
 - D. Restraint
- D:A:Pr:23

1150. What will sprout wings and fly off to the sky (Prov 23:5)?

- A. Trouble
 - B. Riches
 - C. Plunder
 - D. The praise of men
- B:B:Pr:23

1151. What should a person cast just a glance at (Prov 23:5)?

- A. Violence
 - B. Plunder
 - C. The praise of men
 - D. Riches
- D:B:Pr:23

1152. Like what will riches fly off (Prov 23:5)?

- A. Like a sparrow
 - B. Like a summer breeze
 - C. Like an eagle
 - D. Like a vulture
- C:I:Pr:23

1153. Do not eat the food of what type of man (Prov 23:6)?

- A. Stingy
 - B. Wicked
 - C. Gluttonous
 - D. Drunk
- A:A:Pr:23

1154. What does the stingy man say to you (Prov 23:7)?

- A. You owe me
 - B. Come and rest
 - C. Eat and drink
 - D. Harsh words
- C:I:Pr:23

1155. What is the stingy person always thinking about (Prov 23:7)?

- A. His wealth
 - B. The cost
 - C. A neighbor's wealth
 - D. Gold and silver
- B:I:Pr:23

1156. What will happen to the food one eats from the stingy person (Prov 23:8)?

- A. It will rot one's stomach
- B. It will cause sickness
- C. It will be bitter to the soul
- D. It will be vomited up

D:B:Pr:23

1157. What type of person will scorn the wisdom of one's words (Prov 23:9)?

- A. A fool
- B. A wicked man
- C. A stingy man
- D. A mocker

A:I:Pr:23

1158. To whom should one not speak (Prov 23:9)?

- A. A wicked man
- B. A stingy man
- C. A mocker
- D. A fool

A:I:Pr:23

1159. Whose fields should one not encroach on (Prov 23:10)?

- A. The widow's
- B. The poor's
- C. The wicked's
- D. The fatherless'

D:A:Pr:23

1160. What should not be moved (Prov 23:10)?

- A. The house of wisdom
- B. The mouth of the gossip
- C. The ancient boundary stone
- D. The grain of the poor

C:B:Pr:23

1161. Who will take up the case of the fatherless (Prov 23:11)?

- A. The wise
- B. Their Defender
- C. Their Strong One
- D. Their Advocate

B:I:Pr:23

1162. To what type of words should one apply their ears (Prov 23:12)?

- A. Purity
 - B. Honesty
 - C. Instruction
 - D. Knowledge
- D:B:Pr:23

1163. What should be applied to instruction (Prov 23:12)?

- A. One's heart
- B. One's soul
- C. One's wealth
- D. One's ears

A:I:Pr:23

1164. From whom should one not withhold discipline (Prov 23:13)?

- A. A sinner
- B. A student
- C. A child
- D. A ruler

C:I:Pr:23

1165. When will a child not die (Prov 23:13)?

- A. If they walk in the way of wisdom
- B. If they are punished with a rod
- C. If they are rebuked in their folly
- D. If they are protected by the wise

B:B:Pr:23

1166. Who should be punished in order to save them from death (Prov 23:14)?

- A. A sinner
- B. A student
- C. A child
- D. A ruler

C:B:Pr:23

1167. From what may punishment save a child (Prov 23:14)?

- A. Evil
- B. Calamity
- C. Poverty
- D. Death

D:I:Pr:23

1168. If the son's heart is wise, the father's will be (Prov 23:15)?

- A. Glad
- B. Satisfied
- C. Proud

D. Broken
A:I:Pr:23

1169. When will a father be glad (Prov 23:15)?

- A. If a son's heart is wise
 - B. If a son follows his instruction
 - C. If a son walks in righteousness
 - D. If a son listens
- A:A:Pr:23

1170. When will a father's inner most being rejoice (Prov 23:16)?

- A. When the son's eyes are fixed on justice
 - B. When the son's lips speak what is right
 - C. When the son's heart is humble
 - D. When the son's feet walk in the way of wisdom
- B:I:Pr:23

1171. Who should one's heart not envy (Prov 23:17)?

- A. The greedy
 - B. The sinner
 - C. The ruler
 - D. Your neighbor
- B:A:Pr:23

1172. For what should one always be zealous (Prov 23:17)?

- A. Righteousness
 - B. Justice
 - C. Faithfulness
 - D. The fear of the LORD
- D:B:Pr:23

1173. What will not be cut off if one fears the LORD (Prov 23:18)?

- A. Life
 - B. Salvation
 - C. Peace
 - D. Hope
- D:A:Pr:23

1174. Where should the son keep his heart (Prov 23:19)?

- A. On the right path
 - B. On the path of the wise
 - C. Hidden
 - D. On the LORD
- A:I:Pr:23

1175. With whom should the son not join (Prov 23:20)?

- A. Those who have no fear of the LORD
 - B. Those who consort in wickedness
 - C. Those who drink too much wine
 - D. Those who curse the poor
- C:B:Pr:23

1176. What happens to drunkards and gluttons (Prov 23:21)?

- A. They destroy their bodies
- B. They become lazy
- C. They become poor
- D. They are punished by the LORD

C:I:Pr:23

1177. What clothes the drunkards and gluttons in rags (Prov 23:21)?

- A. Their cravings
- B. Drowsiness
- C. Vomit
- D. Their stomachs

B:I:Pr:23

1178. What did the father give to the son (Prov 23:22)?

- A. Discipline
- B. Truth
- C. Wisdom
- D. Life

D:I:Pr:23

1179. Who should not be despised when they are old (Prov 23:22)?

- A. A brother
- B. A mother
- C. A grand-father
- D. The poor

B:I:Pr:23

1180. What should one do with truth (Prov 23:23)?

- A. Speak it
- B. Buy it
- C. Sell it
- D. Trade it

B:A:Pr:23

1181. The father recommends the son buy or get all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Prov 23:23)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Discipline
- C. Truth

D. Justice
D:I:Pr:23

1182. What kind of son does a father delight in (Prov 23:24)?

A. Handsome
B. Faithful
C. Loving
D. Wise
D:B:Pr:23

1183. The father of what kind of son has great joy (Prov 23:24)?

A. Righteous
B. Kind
C. Wise
D. Disciplined
A:A:Pr:23

1184. What is a prostitute (Prov 23:27)?

A. A lion ready to devour
B. A deceptive rain cloud
C. A deep pit
D. A snare on the way
C:B:Pr:23

1185. What is a wayward wife is like (Prov 23:27)?

A. A narrow well
B. A deep pit
C. A dark tunnel
D. A dog chasing its tail
A:I:Pr:23

1186. Who lies in wait like a bandit (Prov 23:28)?

A. A wicked friend
B. A wayward wife
C. Madame folly
D. Laziness
B:B:Pr:23

1187. What does a wayward wife multiply (Prov 23:28)?

A. Injustice and shame
B. Jealousy and treachery among neighbors
C. Violence and death among her victims
D. The unfaithful among men
D:A:Pr:23

1188. Those who linger over wine have all of the following EXCEPT

_____ (Prov 23:29)?

- A. Woe
- B. Bruises
- C. Headaches
- D. Bloodshot eyes

C:B:Pr:23

1189. What should one not linger over (Prov 23:30)?

- A. Beer
- B. Wine
- C. Meat
- D. Delicacies

B:B:Pr:23

1190. What should one not sample (Prov 23:30)?

- A. Trays of delicacies
- B. Banquet tables of the king
- C. Bowls of mixed wine
- D. Platters of meat

C:I:Pr:23

1191. What should not be gazed at when it is red (Prov 23:31)?

- A. Wine
- B. Blood
- C. The sun
- D. A man's face

A:B:Pr:23

1192. What sparkles in the cup (Prov 23:31)?

- A. Blood
- B. The sun
- C. A man's face
- D. Wine

D:I:Pr:23

1193. How does wine go down (Prov 23:31)?

- A. Like a snake
- B. Quickly
- C. Smoothly
- D. Gently

C:I:Pr:23

1194. What is wine similar to (Prov 23:32)?

- A. Poison
- B. A snake
- C. Blood

D. Disease
B:I:Pr:23

1195. Wine poison's like a _____ (Prov 23:32).

- A. Viper
 - B. Spider
 - C. Wasp
 - D. Mosquito
- A:B:Pr:23

1196. What will one's mind imagine when they drink wine (Prov 23:33)?

- A. Violence
 - B. Fantasies
 - C. Ecstasy and joy
 - D. Confusing things
- D:A:Pr:23

1197. When one is drunk they will be like one sleeping on (Prov 23:34)?

- A. Rocks
 - B. A tree branch
 - C. The seas
 - D. Burning coals
- C:I:Pr:23

1198. When one is drunk they will be like one lying on _____
(Prov 23:34).

- A. Top of rocks
 - B. Top of rigging
 - C. Burning coals
 - D. A bed of vomit
- B:B:Pr:23

1199. What will a drunk say when he is hit (Prov 23:35)?

- A. "I am not hurt"
 - B. "I can take it"
 - C. "Hit harder"
 - D. "You missed"
- A:B:Pr:23

1200. When a drunk wakes up, what does he want (Prov 23:35)?

- A. Something to eat
 - B. One to take him home
 - C. To be wise
 - D. Another drink
- D:I:Pr:23

PROVERBS 24

1201. Whose company should one not desire (Prov 24:1)?

- A. The adulteress
- B. Wicked men
- C. Strangers
- D. Violent men

B:I:Pr:24

1202. Who should one not envy (Prov 24:1)?

- A. A mocker
- B. Wicked men
- C. The sluggard
- D. A fool

B:I:Pr:24

1203. What do the hearts of the wicked plot (Prov 24:2)?

- A. Evil
- B. Trouble
- C. Violence
- D. Death

C:A:Pr:24

1204. What do the lips of the wicked talk about (Prov 24:2)?

- A. Shameful things
- B. Robbing the righteous
- C. Lying in wait for the unsuspecting
- D. Making trouble

D:A:Pr:24

1205. By what is a house built (Prov 24:3)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Diligence
- C. Wisdom
- D. Patience

C:B:Pr:24

1206. By what is a house established (Prov 24:3)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Diligence
- C. Justice
- D. Understanding

D:A:Pr:24

1207. What does knowledge fill a house with (Prov 24:4)?

- A. Unending joy
 - B. Honor
 - C. Peace and security
 - D. Rare treasures
- D:I:Pr:24

1208. Who has great power (Prov 24:5)?

- A. A ruler
 - B. A king
 - C. A wise man
 - D. A selfish man
- C:B:Pr:24

1209. What does a person of understanding increase (Prov 24:5)?

- A. Strength
 - B. Wealth
 - C. Peace
 - D. Blessings
- A:I:Pr:24

1210. What do you need for waging war (Prov 24:6)?

- A. Wisdom
 - B. Guidance
 - C. Patience
 - D. Chariots
- B:I:Pr:24

1211. What is needed for a victory (Prov 24:6)?

- A. Many warriors
 - B. Disciplined hands
 - C. Many advisers
 - D. Courage
- C:B:Pr:24

1212. For whom is wisdom too high (Prov 24:7)?

- A. The fool
 - B. The sinner
 - C. The son
 - D. The proud man
- A:B:Pr:24

1213. Where does the fool have nothing to say (Prov 24:7)?

- A. Among the priests of the temple
- B. Among the elders of the land
- C. In the presence of the king
- D. In the assembly at the gate

D:A:Pr:24

1214. What is the one who plots evil known as (Prov 24:8)?

- A. A mocker
- B. A schemer
- C. A sluggard
- D. A fool

B:I:Pr:24

1215. What are the schemes of folly (Prov 24:9)?

- A. Only violence
- B. A deep pit
- C. Sin
- D. Trouble

C:A:Pr:24

1216. Who do people detest (Prov 24:9)?

- A. A proud man
- B. A fool
- C. A mocker
- D. An adulteress

C:B:Pr:24

1217. Who has small strength (Prov 24:10)?

- A. One who slips when the wind blows
- B. One who sleeps during the harvest
- C. One who falls into the snare of the wicked
- D. One who falters in times of trouble

D:A:Pr:24

1218. Who are to be rescued (Prov 24:11)?

- A. Those who pursue folly
- B. Those who are being led away to death
- C. Those who are trapped by the wicked
- D. Those who have not defender

B:I:Pr:24

1219. Who knows if one knew nothing about a matter (Prov 24:12)?

- A. The maker of the heavens and the earth
- B. The Defender of your soul
- C. The One who guards your life
- D. The One who is to be feared

C:I:Pr:24

1220. To what will the one who guards life repay each person (Prov 24:12)?

- A. According to their deeds
 - B. According to their wisdom
 - C. According to their faith
 - D. According to the motives of their hearts
- A:A:Pr:24

1221. What is sweet to the son's taste (Prov 24:13)?

- A. Honey
- B. Sugar
- C. His wife's lips
- D. The father's words

A:A:Pr:24

1222. What is sweet to your soul (Prov 24:14)?

- A. Insight
- B. Discipline
- C. Understanding
- D. Wisdom

D:A:Pr:24

1223. What waits for you when you find wisdom (Prov 24:14)?

- A. Life
- B. Peace
- C. Hope
- D. Comfort

C:I:Pr:24

1224. Whose dwelling should one not raid (Prov 24:15)?

- A. The sinner's
- B. The righteous man's
- C. Your neighbor's
- D. Any man's

B:I:Pr:24

1225. One should not lie in wait like a(n) _____ (Prov 24:15)?

- A. Evil person
- B. Viper
- C. Outlaw
- D. Lion

C:I:Pr:24

1226. The righteous man will rise even after falling how many times (Prov 24:16)?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 10

D. 40
B:A:Pr:24

1227. What brings the wicked down (Prov 24:16)?

- A. Justice
 - B. Kindness
 - C. Righteousness
 - D. Calamity
- D:I:Pr:24

1228. When who stumbles should you not rejoice (Prov 24:17)?

- A. A righteous man
 - B. A brother
 - C. A wicked man
 - D. An enemy
- D:B:Pr:24

1229. When should one not let their heart rejoice (Prov 24:17)?

- A. When an enemy stumbles
 - B. When the wicked are devoured
 - C. When the fool falls by his folly
 - D. When justice strikes the evil one
- A:I:Pr:24

1230. What will the LORD see and disapprove of (Prov 24:18)?

- A. One who uses violence to overpower the innocent
 - B. The fool who triumphs over the righteous
 - C. One rejoicing over an enemy who has stumbled
 - D. The innocent stumbling in their way
- C:B:Pr:24

1231. What should one not fret over (Prov 24:19)?

- A. Evil men
 - B. Money
 - C. What to say
 - D. Violence
- A:I:Pr:24

1232. What does the evil man lack (Prov 24:20)?

- A. A future direction
 - B. A life
 - C. A future hope
 - D. A future joy
- C:B:Pr:24

1233. What will be snuffed out (Prov 24:20)?

- A. The candle of the deceiver

- B. The fire of the gossip
- C. The sacrifice of the unjust
- D. The lamp of the wicked

D:I:Pr:24

1234. Besides the LORD, who is the son told to fear (Prov 24:21)?

- A. The judge
- B. The king
- C. The wise
- D. The poor

B:I:Pr:24

1235. With whom should the son not join (Prov 24:21)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The stubborn
- C. The rebellious
- D. The fools

C:A:Pr:24

1236. What will come on the rebellious (Prov 24:22)?

- A. Sudden destruction
- B. A swarm of locusts
- C. A strong armed man
- D. The end

A:I:Pr:24

1237. Who can bring unknown calamities (Prov 24:22)?

- A. The Evil One and the wicked
- B. The righteous and the just
- C. The wine and song
- D. The LORD and the king

D:B:Pr:24

1238. What is not good (Prov 24:23)?

- A. To harbor evil in one's heart
- B. To show partiality in judging
- C. To pursue the innocent without a cause
- D. To steal from the poor

B:I:Pr:24

1239. Who will the people curse (Prov 24:24)?

- A. One who declares the guilty innocent
- B. One who sues without a cause
- C. One who deceives the king
- D. One who goes to war for revenge

A:A:Pr:24

1240. Rich blessing will come upon those who _____ (Prov 24:25)?

- A. Give an honest answer
- B. Convict the guilty
- C. Show mercy
- D. Give to the poor

B:I:Pr:24

1241. What is an honest answer like (Prov 24:26)?

- A. A kiss on the lips
- B. A refreshing breeze
- C. A taste of honey
- D. A gentle rain

A:I:Pr:24

1242. One should build their house only after they have finished (Prov 24:27)?

- A. Planning
- B. Paying their debts
- C. Their outdoor work
- D. Giving to the LORD

C:A:Pr:24

1243. Who should one not testify against without cause (Prov 24:28)?

- A. An enemy
- B. A friend
- C. A brother
- D. A neighbor

D:B:Pr:24

1244. What should one not do to another person (Prov 24:29)?

- A. What he did to them
- B. Take him to court
- C. Kill them in the city gate
- D. Shame them before their family

A:B:Pr:24

1245. Thorns and weeds are plentiful in whose fields (Prov 24:30f)?

- A. The wicked's
- B. The fool's
- C. The sluggard's
- D. The adulteress'

C:I:Pr:24

1246. Whose vineyard has thorns and weeds (Prov 24:30f)?

- A. One who pursues folly

- B. One who lacks judgment
- C. One who sleeps in the harvest
- D. One who denies the needs of the poor

B:A:Pr:24

1247. In the field of the sluggard what is in ruins (Prov 24:31)?

- A. The shepherd's tower
- B. The rock terraces
- C. The stone wall
- D. The blade of the plow

C:I:Pr:24

1248. What did the wise man apply to what he saw (Prov 24:32)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. His heart
- C. His eyes
- D. Understanding

B:I:Pr:24

1249. From what did the sage learn a lesson (Prov 24:32)?

- A. From listening to the voice of his teacher
- B. From the sayings of his wife
- C. From the mouth of babes
- D. From what he saw

D:I:Pr:24

1250. What will come on you with a little slumber and folding the hands (Prov 24:33f)

- A. Poverty
- B. Calamity
- C. Sickness
- D. Death

A:I:Pr:24

1251. What will come on the sleeper like an armed man (Prov 24:34)?

- A. Need
- B. Hunger
- C. Scarcity
- D. Disaster

C:A:Pr:24

PROVERBS 25

1252. Which king's men copied/collected the proverbs of Solomon (Prov 25:1)?

- A. Hezekiah
 - B. Josiah
 - C. Jehoiakim
 - D. Jehosaphat
- A:B:Pr:25

1253. What was Hezekiah the king of (Prov 25:1)?

- A. Israel
- B. Ephraim
- C. Judah
- D. Benjamin

C:B:Pr:25

1254. It is the glory of God to do what with a matter (Prov 25:2)?

- A. Seek it out
- B. Reveal it
- C. Conceal it
- D. Create it

C:I:Pr:25

1255. What is the glory of a king (Prov 25:2)?

- A. To conceal a matter
- B. To reveal a matter
- C. To bring a matter to justice
- D. To search out a matter

D:I:Pr:25

1256. What is unique about the hearts of kings (Prov 25:3)?

- A. They are noble
- B. They are exceptionally wise
- C. They are impressionable
- D. They are unsearchable

D:A:Pr:25

1257. The king's heart was compared to the

- A. The strength of a tree
- B. Height of the heavens
- C. The vastness of the ocean
- D. The depths of a valley

B:I:Pr:25

1258. From what is dross removed (Prov 25:4)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Bronze
- D. Iron

B:I:Pr:25

1259. Who should be removed from the king's presence (Prov 25:5)?

- A. The foolish
- B. The common man
- C. The wicked
- D. Sin

C:I:Pr:25

1260. The king's throne should be established through _____
(Prov 25:5)?

- A. Kindness
- B. Justice
- C. Wisdom
- D. Righteousness

D:A:Pr:25

1261. Among whom should you not try to claim a place (Prov 25:6)?

- A. Great men
- B. Wise men
- C. Kings
- D. The angels

A:A:Pr:25

1262. What should one not do in the king's presence (Prov 25:6)?

- A. Go to sleep
- B. Drink wine
- C. Exalt oneself
- D. Speak rashly

C:I:Pr:25

1263. If one exalts himself, what might the king do before a nobleman
(Prov 25:7)?

- A. Take his land
- B. Humiliate him
- C. Drive him out of his presence
- D. Put him into prison

B:I:Pr:25

1264. Who might be put to shame if you take them to court (Prov 25:8)?

- A. A king
- B. An enemy
- C. A brother
- D. A neighbor

D:I:Pr:25

1265. What should one not bring hastily to court (Prov 25:8)?

- A. What one has seen
- B. What one has heard
- C. What one has been shown
- D. Slander

A:A:Pr:25

1266. What should not be betrayed (Prov 25:9)?

- A. Another man's wife
- B. One's country
- C. A friendship
- D. A confidence

D:B:Pr:25

1267. What will you never lose if you betray another person's confidence (Prov 25:10)?

- A. Fear
- B. Your shame
- C. Your bad reputation
- D. Your wickedness

C:B:Pr:25

1268. One who hears of a betrayal of a confidence may _____ the person (Prov 25:10)?

- A. Disgrace
- B. Shame
- C. Reject
- D. Discipline

B:A:Pr:25

1269. Apples of gold are set in what kind of setting (Prov 25:11)?

- A. Silver
- B. Cedar
- C. Turquoise
- D. Bronze

A:B:Pr:25

1270. What is like an apple of gold (Prov 25:11)?

- A. A friend in need
- B. A just decree
- C. A word aptly spoken
- D. Help from a generous heart

C:B:Pr:25

1271. A wise man's _____ is like a gold earring (Prov 25:12)?

- A. Word

- B. Rebuke
- C. Discipline
- D. Instruction

B:I:Pr:25

1272. A wise person's rebuke is like a gold earring to what (Prov 25:12)?

- A. A discerning heart
- B. A humble spirit
- C. A listening ear
- D. A open mind

C:I:Pr:25

1273. Who refreshes the spirits of his masters (Prov 25:13)?

- A. A diligent servant
- B. A strong soldier
- C. A trustworthy messenger
- D. A wise student

C:I:Pr:25

1274. A trustworthy messenger is like _____ (Prov 25:13)?

- A. A kiss on the lips
- B. A bountiful harvest
- C. A cool stream
- D. A snow in the harvest

D:A:Pr:25

1275. The man who boasts of gifts and does not give them is like _____ (Prov 25:14)?

- A. A well without water
- B. A stream without water
- C. A destroying wind
- D. A cloud without rain

D:B:Pr:25

1276. What can persuade a ruler (Prov 25:15)?

- A. Patience
- B. Love
- C. A silver tongue
- D. Riches

A:I:Pr:25

1277. What can break a bone (Prov 25:15)?

- A. The sword of the wicked
- B. A gossip's lips
- C. A gentle tongue
- D. The king's wrath

C:B:Pr:25

1278. What shouldn't you consume too much of (Prov 25:16)?

- A. Wine
- B. Pride
- C. Honey
- D. Yourself

C:I:Pr:25

1279. If one eats too much honey what will happen (Prov 25:16)?

- A. Poverty will come
- B. They will not enjoy meat any more
- C. One's tongue will stick in the mouth
- D. Vomiting will follow

D:I:Pr:25

1280. In whose house should one seldom set foot (Prov 25:17)?

- A. An enemy's
- B. A neighbor's
- C. A king's
- D. A wicked man's

B:I:Pr:25

1281. What will be the response of a one who has had to much of a neighbor (Prov 25:17)?

- A. He will hate the neighbor
- B. He will be jealous of the neighbor
- C. He will despise the neighbor
- D. He will not help the neighbor in time of need

A:A:Pr:25

1282. One who gives false testimony against a neighbor like all of the following EXCEPT _____(Prov 25:18).

- A. An arrow
- B. A club
- C. An arrow
- D. A spear

D:A:Pr:25

1283. Who should one not rely on in times of trouble (Prov 25:19)?

- A. The fool
- B. The unfaithful
- C. The sluggard
- D. The wicked

B:I:Pr:25

1284. What is reliance on the unfaithful in times of trouble like (Prov 25:19)?
A. A bad tooth
B. A withered hand
C. A blind eye
D. A broken leg
A:A:Pr:25
1285. Someone who sings songs to a heavy heart is like what (Prov 25:20)?
A. Vinegar on soda
B. Rotten meat in the mouth
C. Snow in a summer day
D. Rain in the harvest
A:A:Pr:25
1286. What should not be taken away on a cold day (Prov 25:21)?
A. A fire
B. Shelter
C. A garment
D. A hat
C:I:Pr:25
1287. When should you give your enemy food (Prov 25:21)?
A. Never
B. Whenever he asks
C. When he is hungry
D. When you have too much
C:I:Pr:25
1288. Who should one give water to when they are thirsty (Prov 25:21)?
A. A friend
B. A mother
C. The needy
D. An enemy
D:I:Pr:25
1289. What will feeding enemies heap on their head (Prov 25:22)?
A. Dung
B. Water
C. Shame
D. Burning coals
D:B:Pr:25
1290. What brings angry looks (Prov 25:23)?
A. A sly tongue
B. An evil eye

- C. A foolish man
 - D. Obscene words
- A:I:Pr:25

1291. What kind of wind brings rain (Prov 25:23)?

- A. South
- B. West
- C. East
- D. North

D:A:Pr:25

1292. It is better to live on the roof than with _____ (Prov 25:24).

- A. A foolish child
- B. A wicked father
- C. An unfaithful wife
- D. A quarrelsome wife

D:B:Pr:25

1293. What is like cold water to the weary soul (Prov 25:25)?

- A. A loving wife on a cold night
- B. A faithful messenger of the king
- C. Good news from a distant land
- D. The LORD's protection

C:I:Pr:25

1294. What is good news from a distant land like (Prov 25:25)?

- A. A kiss on the lips
- B. Cold water to a weary soul
- C. A refreshing rain on a thirsty soil
- D. Snow in the harvest

B:I:Pr:25

1295. What is a righteous man who gives way to the wicked like (Prov 25:26)?

- A. A whitewashed tomb
- B. A muddy spring
- C. A house built on sand
- D. A broken gate

B:A:Pr:25

1296. What is like a muddied spring (Prov 25:26)?

- A. A righteous man who gives way to the wicked
- B. A just judge that accepts a bribe against the righteous
- C. A king that rules by deception
- D. The wicked's violence on the innocent

A:I:Pr:25

1297. What is it not honorable to seek for oneself (Prov 25:27)?

- A. Honor
- B. Wisdom
- C. Riches
- D. Power

A:I:Pr:25

1298. What is it not good to eat too much of (Prov 25:27)?

- A. Grapes
- B. Wine
- C. Honey
- D. Olive oil

C:I:Pr:25

1299. What is a man who lacks self-control like (Prov 25:28)?

- A. A whitewashed tomb
- B. A muddy spring
- C. A house built on sand
- D. A city with no gate

B:A:Pr:25

1300. Who is like a city with broken walls (Prov 25:28)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The sluggard
- C. An unjust judge
- D. One who lacks self-control

D:I:Pr:25

Proverbs 26

1301. What is not fitting for a fool (Prov 26:1)?

- A. Blessings
- B. Rewards
- C. Honor
- D. Respect

C:A:Pr:26

1302. What is like honor to a fool (Prov 26:1)?

- A. Snow on a flower
- B. Rain in the harvest
- C. Hail during planting
- D. Sun when there is no water

B:I:Pr:26

1303. What is an undeserved curse compared to (Prov 26:2)?

- A. A fluttering sparrow
 - B. A soaring eagle
 - C. A hawk diving on its prey
 - D. A mother bird protecting its young
- A:I:Pr:26

1304. Where does the undeserved curse not come to rest (Prov 26:2)?

- A. On the person who cast it
- B. On the person it was meant for
- C. Anywhere
- D. Upon whomever God wishes it to

C:I:Pr:26

1305. For what/whom is a whip (Prov 26:2)?

- A. A donkey
- B. A horse
- C. A fool
- D. The wicked

B:B:Pr:26

1306. On what should a halter be used (Prov 26:2)?

- A. A donkey
- B. A horse
- C. A fool
- D. The wicked

A:I:Pr:26

1307. What is used on the backs of fools (Prov 26:3)?

- A. A whip
- B. Thorns and briers
- C. Rocks
- D. A rod

D:B:Pr:25

1308. If you take the risk of answering a fool according to his folly, what possible consequence do you face (Prov 26:4)?

- A. Being considered conceited
- B. Being verbally abused by the fool
- C. Becoming like the fool
- D. There is no consequence

C:B:Pr:26

1309. If you do not answer a fool according to his folly, what consequence are you risking (Prov 26:5)?

- A. There is no consequence
- B. Others thinking you agree with the fool

- C. The fool will go on thinking he is wise
 - D. The wrath of the LORD
- C:B:Pr:26

1310. What is sending a message by the hand of a fool likened to (Prov 26:6)?

- A. Not sending the message at all
- B. Casting it into the wind
- C. Walking on potsherds
- D. Cutting off your own feet

D:A:Pr:26

1311. Drinking violence is like _____ (Prov 26:6)?

- A. Answering a fool according to his folly
- B. Sending a message by the hand of a fool
- C. A proverb in the mouth of a wicked person
- D. One who is wise in their own eyes

B:I:Pr:26

1312. A proverb in the mouth of a fool is as useless as which of the following (Prov 26:7)?

- A. A goat that doesn't give milk
- B. A mute man's tongue
- C. A lame man's legs
- D. A deaf man's ears

C:B:Pr:26

1313. What in the mouth of a fool is like a lame man's leg (Prov 26:7)?

- A. Gossip
- B. Deceit
- C. Flattering words
- D. A proverb

D:I:Pr:26

1314. What is a metaphor for giving honor to a fool (Prov 26:8)?

- A. Tying a spear to a soldier's hand
- B. Tying stone to a sling
- C. Tying a bird to the ground
- D. Tying a sheep to the shepherd

B:A:Pr:26

1315. What is like tying a stone in a sling (Prov 26:8)?

- A. A fool who speaks a proverbs
- B. One who sends a message by the hand of a fool
- C. Giving honor to a fool
- D. One who listens to a fool's flattery

C:I:Pr:26

1316. What is similar to a proverb in the mouth of a fool (Prov 26:9)?

- A. A sword in the hand of a treacherous person
- B. A sacrifice in the hand of an insincere person
- C. A thorn bush in the hand of a drunken person
- D. A whip in the hand of a cruel master

C:A:Pr:26

1317. What is like a thorn bush in the hand of a drunken person (Prov 26:9)?

- A. Flattery on a fool's tongue
- B. A parable in the mouth of the wicked
- C. The wicked triumphing over the poor
- D. A proverb in the mouth of a fool

D:B:Pr:26

1318. What is an archer who wounds at random similar to (Prov 26:10)?

- A. A person who hires a fool
- B. A person who hires a sluggard
- C. A fool shouting insults
- D. A sluggard who does not provide for his family

A:I:Pr:26

1319. One who hires a fool is like _____ (Prov 26:10).

- A. Snow in the summer
- B. An archer who wounds at random
- C. One walking on a broken leg
- D. A child riding a chariot

B:I:Pr:26

1320. What is a fool returning to his folly compared to (Prov 26:13)?

- A. A cow chewing its cud
- B. A bird eating worms
- C. A dog returning to its vomit
- D. Goat eating manure

C:B:Pr:13

1321. What does a fool do with his folly (Prov 26:13)?

- A. He chews on it
- B. He spreads it
- C. He follows it
- D. He repeats it

D:A:Pr:26

1322. Which of the following is true about a man who is wise in his own

eyes (Prov 26:12)?

- A. He will prove himself wise
 - B. He will prove himself a fool
 - C. There is more hope for a fool than for him
 - D. There is more hope for him than for the wicked
- C:A:Pr:26

1323. For whom does a fool have more hope (Prov 26:12)?

- A. The wicked who plots violence
 - B. One wise in his own eyes
 - C. The sluggard who refuses to listen
 - D. The unjust to take advantage of the poor
- B:B:Pr:26

1324. What is the sluggard's excuse for not leaving his house (Prov 26:13)?

- A. He says his foot is lame
 - B. He says there is a lion in the street
 - C. He says that his enemy is outside waiting for him
 - D. He says he will tomorrow
- B:B:Pr:26

1325. What is a sluggard turning on his bed compared to (Prov 26:14)?

- A. A door on its hinges
 - B. A boat turning over
 - C. The turning of a wagon's wheels
 - D. The turning of seasons
- A:I:Pr:26

1326. A door on its hinges is like a _____ (Prov 26:14)?

- A. Fool returning to his folly
 - B. The wicked plotting violence
 - C. A curse returning to a fool
 - D. Sluggard on his bed
- D:B:Pr:26

1327. What is the sluggard too lazy to do (Prov 26:15)?

- A. But is too lazy to serve the food
 - B. Blow on hot food
 - C. Find his own food
 - D. Put food into his own mouth
- D:B:Pr:26

1328. In his own eyes, a sluggard is wiser than how many men that answer discretely (Prov 26:16)?

- A. Three
- B. Seven

- C. Forty
 - D. Seventy
- B:I:Pr:26

1329. Who does a sluggard think he is wiser than (Prov 26:16)?

- A. People that answer discreetly
- B. People who offer counsel
- C. Everyone he talks to
- D. A father who urges him to work

A:I:Pr:26

1330. What is metaphorical of a man who interferes in the quarrels of others (Prov 26:17)?

- A. Grabbing a bull by the horns
- B. Grabbing a dog by the ears
- C. Breaking up a fight between two rams
- D. Grabbing a snake by the tail

B:A:Pr:26

1331. What is like grabbing a dog by its ears (Prov 26:17)?

- A. One following the advice of a fool
- B. One urging a sluggard to work
- C. One interfering in the quarrels of others
- D. One trying to stop the violence of the wicked

C:B:Pr:26

1332. Which of the following is similar to a man who deceives his neighbor and then says, "I was only joking" (Prov 26:18-19)?

- A. A person who grabs a dog by the ears
- B. A person shooting deadly arrows
- C. A person who taunts a bull
- D. A bird that darts into a snare

B:I:Pr:26

1333. If you take away the wood, the fire goes out. What do you take away for quarreling to stop (Prov 26:20)?

- A. A loose tongue
- B. Gossiping
- C. The fool
- D. The sluggard

B:B:Pr:26

1334. Without gossip a quarrel dies down like _____ (Prov 26:20).

- A. A tree without fruit
- B. A bee without honey
- C. A fire without wood

D. A stream without water
C:I:Pr:26

1335. What does a quarrelsome man kindle (Prov 26:21)?

- A. Calamity
 - B. Deceit
 - C. Strife
 - D. Fights
- C:A:Pr:26

1336. A quarrelsome person kindles strife like _____ (Prov 26:21).

- A. Water quenches thirst
 - B. A flood destroys houses
 - C. Sluggard turning on his bed
 - D. Wood to a fire
- D:I:Pr:26

1337. How are the words of a gossip like choice morsels (Prov 26:22)?

- A. They are enjoyable to hear
 - B. They are unhealthy to take ingest
 - C. Both eating and gossiping are done at the table
 - D. They go deep within a person
- D:B:Pr:26

1338. What are the words of a gossip like (Prov 26:22)?

- A. Choice morsels
 - B. Apples of gold in settings of silver
 - C. The bite of a viper
 - D. The Charcoal in a fire
- A:I:Pr:26

1339. What is a metaphor for fervent lips with an evil heart (Prov 26:23)?

- A. The icing on the cake
 - B. A calm bull
 - C. The glazing on a clay pot
 - D. A cart axel about to break
- C:B:Pr:26

1340. What is like a coating of glaze over an earthen pot (Prov 26:23)?

- A. The tongue of a gossip who speaks the truth
 - B. The lips of a friend who deceives
 - C. The mouth of the wicked plotting violence
 - D. Fervent lips with an evil heart
- D:I:Pr:26

1341. What does a malicious person use to disguise themselves

(Prov 26:24)?

- A. The darkness of night
- B. Their lips
- C. Their hair
- D. Clothes that are not their own

B:I:Pr:26

1342. What is harbored in the heart of a malicious person (Prov 26:24)?

- A. Deceit
- B. Plots
- C. Violence
- D. Folly

A:I:Pr:26

1343. How many abominations fill the heart of a malicious person

(Prov 26:25)?

- A. Seven
- B. Twelve
- C. Twenty-five
- D. Forty-seven

A:A:Pr:26

1344. Who has charming but untrustworthy speech (Prov 26:25)?

- A. The fool
- B. The wicked
- C. A malicious person
- D. The gossip

C:I:Pr:26

1345. Whose speech should one not believe (Prov 26:24f)?

- A. The fool's
- B. The wicked's
- C. A malicious person's
- D. The gossip's

C:I:Pr:26

1346. Where a malicious man's wickedness be exposed (Prov 26:26)?

- A. Before the Sanhedrin
- B. Before the elders
- C. Before the assembly
- D. Before the LORD

C:A:Pr:26

1347. How will malice be concealed (Prov 26:26)?

- A. By folly
- B. By love

- C. By fervent lips
 - D. By deception
- D:I:Pr:26

1348. What will happen when a person digs a pit (Prov 26:27)?

- A. They will fill it back in
 - B. They will trap a lion
 - C. They will fall in
 - D. They will establish a firm foundation
- C:I:Pr:26

1349. If a person rolls a stone, what will happen to them (Prov 26:27)?

- A. It may roll down on their own family
 - B. He will grow weak without help
 - C. It will roll the other way
 - D. It will roll back on him
- D:I:Pr:26

1350. What of the following hates those it hurts (Prov 26:28)?

- A. A malicious heart
 - B. A fool's folly
 - C. A lying tongue
 - D. Deceitful lips
- C:A:Pr:26

1351. What does a flattering mouth do (Prov 26:28)?

- A. Works ruin
 - B. Utters flatteries
 - C. Talk too much
 - D. Hides a lying heart
- A:B:Pr:26

Proverbs 27

1352. Because you do not know what a day will bring forth, what should a person not do (Prov 27:1)?

- A. Make plans
 - B. Avoid making plans
 - C. Be prepared for unexpected events
 - D. Boast about what you are going to do tomorrow
- D:B:Pr:27

1353. What should a person not boast about (Prov 27:1)?

- A. Themselves

- B. Tomorrow
- C. Wealth
- D. Wisdom

B:I:Pr:27

1354. What should one not let praise them (Prov 27:2)?

- A. An enemy
- B. A gossip
- C. One's own mouth
- D. One's own heart

C:I:Pr:27

1355. What is heavier than a stone or sand (Prov 27:3)?

- A. The words of a fool who thinks himself wise
- B. The complaints of a sluggard
- C. The excuses of a sluggard
- D. Provocation by a fool

D:A:Pr:27

1356. What is not as heavy as a provocation by a fool (Prov 27:3)?

- A. Water
- B. Bricks
- C. Stone
- D. Lead

C:B:Pr:27

1357. Which of the following is described as cruel (Prov 27:4)?

- A. Anger
- B. Fury
- C. Jealousy
- D. Loathing

A:I:Pr:27

1358. Which of the following cannot be withstood (Prov 27:4)?

- A. Anger
- B. Fury
- C. Jealousy
- D. Loathing

C:I:Pr:27

1359. What is overwhelming (Prov 27:4)?

- A. Anger
- B. Fury
- C. Jealousy
- D. Loathing

B:A:Pr:27

1360. What is open rebuke better than (Prov 27:5)?

- A. A flattering tongue
- B. A deceitful heart
- C. A friend who does not speak
- D. Hidden love

D:B:Pr:27

1361. What is better than hidden love (Prov 27:5)?

- A. A friendship revealed
- B. Open friendship
- C. Open rebuke
- D. Open strife

C:I:Pr:27

1362. What from a friend is/are faithful (Prov 27:6)?

- A. Praises
- B. Wounds
- C. Attacks
- D. Protection

B:B:Pr:27

1363. What may be profuse (Prov 27:6)?

- A. The gifts of the wicked
- B. The words of a fool
- C. The requests of the poor
- D. The kisses of an enemy

D:I:Pr:27

1364. What does an enemy give a lot of (Prov 27:6)?

- A. wounds
- B. kisses
- C. empty promises
- D. praise

B:I:Pr:27

1365. What does he who is full loathe (Prov 27:7)?

- A. Beggars at his door
- B. He who is fasting
- C. Sweet honey
- D. The king's delicacies

C:A:Pr:27

1366. What tastes sweet to the hungry (Prov 27:7)?

- A. The bitter
- B. Everything

- C. Honey
 - D. Even a drop of water
- A:I:Pr:27

1367. What is similar to a bird straying from its nest (Prov 27:8)?

- A. A fox straying from its den
- B. A horse wandering from the stable
- C. A son who squanders his inheritance
- D. A man who wanders from his home

D:I:Pr:27

1368. A man who wanders from his home is like _____ (Prov 27:8).

- A. A fox straying from its den
- B. A horse wandering from its stable
- C. A rabbit running from its hole
- D. A bird straying from its nest

D:A:Pr:27

1369. What do perfume and incense bring to the heart (Prov 27:9)?

- A. Sweet aromas
- B. Malice
- C. Joy
- D. Refreshment

C:B:Pr:27

1370. From what does pleasantness of a friend spring (Prov 27:9)?

- A. Strong rebuke
- B. Earnest counsel
- C. Necessary accountability
- D. Trust

B:I:Pr:27

1371. Who should a person not forsake (Prov 27:10)?

- A. Neither his friend nor his enemy
- B. Neither his friend nor his father's friend
- C. Neither his brother nor his father
- D. Neither his wife nor his child

B:A:Pr:27

1372. Whose house should a man not go to when disaster strikes (Prov 27:10)?

- A. His brother's
- B. His father's
- C. His friend's
- D. His neighbor's

A:I:Pr:27

1373. What is a neighbor nearby better than (Prov 27:10)?

- A. A wife far from home
- B. A man who strays from his home
- C. A brother far away
- D. A sister in the palace

C:A:Pr:27

1374. If a man's son is wise, what can he do (Prov 27:11)?

- A. Have a celebration
- B. Rejoice in the son of his youth
- C. Defeat all of his foes
- D. Answer those who treat him with contempt

D:B:Pr:27

1375. If the son is wise, what is the father's response (Prov 27:11)?

- A. Praise
- B. Honor
- C. Joy
- D. Satisfaction

C:I:Pr:27

1376. What do the prudent do when they see danger (Prov 27:12)?

- A. Help the person who is in danger
- B. See it and take refuge
- C. Warn others and flee
- D. Prepare their families for it

B:A:Pr:27

1377. Who keep going and suffer when they see danger (Prov 27:12)?

- A. The fool
- B. The one lacking judgment
- C. The simple
- D. The wicked

C:I:Pr:27

1378. What should one take from a man if he puts up security for a stranger (Prov 27:13)?

- A. His servants
- B. His shoes
- C. His garment
- D. His house

C:B:Pr:27

1379. One should take the garment of one who puts up security for whom (Prov 27:13)?

- A. A wayward woman
 - B. A simpleton
 - C. A friend
 - D. The one who is full of deceit
- A:I:Pr:27

1380. If a man loudly blesses his neighbor in the morning, how will it be taken (Prov 27:14)?

- A. As an insult
 - B. As a curse
 - C. As sarcasm
 - D. As rude
- A:B:Pr:27

1381. What will be taken as a curse (Prov 27:14)?

- A. A deceitful tongue
 - B. One with flattering lips
 - C. Praise at midnight
 - D. A loud blessing in the morning
- D:I:Pr:27

1382. What can a quarrelsome wife be compared to (Prov 27:15)?

- A. A squeaky wheel on a long trip
 - B. A fool continually spouting his folly
 - C. A baaing sheep in the night
 - D. A constant drip in the rain
- D:B:Pr:27

1383. What is restraining a quarrelsome wife compared to (Prov 27:16)?

- A. Chasing the wind
 - B. Trying to catch the wind
 - C. Trying to direct the wind
 - D. Trying to restrain the wind
- D:I:Pr:27

1384. What is restraining a quarrelsome wife compared to (Prov 27:16)?

- A. Grasping straws
 - B. Grasping oil
 - C. Grasping the wind
 - D. Chaining a bird to a tree
- B:A:Pr:27

1385. Just as iron sharpens iron, so also (Prov 27:17)

- A. Two workers are better than one
- B. A cord of three is better than one strand
- C. One man sharpens another

D. So too love never fails
C:B:Pr:27

1386. Just as he who looks after his master will be honored, so also
(Prov 27:18)

- A. He who tends his fig tree will eat its fruit
- B. He who tends his sheep will have wool to stay warm
- C. He who tends his cattle will have milk
- D. He who tends his olive grove will have oil

A:A:Pr:27

1387. What will happen to the one who looks after his master (Prov 27:18)?

- A. They will receive provisions
- B. They will be welcomed into the palace
- C. They will be praised in the city gate
- D. They will be honored

D:I:Pr:27

1388. Who will eat the fruit of a fig tree (Prov 27:18)?

- A. The one who tends it
- B. The one who planted it
- C. The owner of the tree
- D. The one who waters it

A:A:Pr:27

1389. What reflects the person as water reflects the face (Prov 27:19)?

- A. A mirror
- B. A child
- C. One's mind
- D. One's heart

D:A:Pr:27

1390. The heart reflects a person as _____ reflects the face
(Prov 27:19)?

- A. A mirror
- B. Water
- C. Polished brass
- D. Silver

B:I:Pr:27

1391. What three things are never satisfied (Prov 27:20)?

- A. A wife, the stomach, and wealth
- B. A cruel master, the heart of the greedy, and the mind of the devious
- C. Sin, satisfaction, and Satan
- D. Death, destruction, and the eyes of man

D:A:Pr:27

1392. What to a person is similar to a crucible for silver (Prov 27:21)?

- A. The person's actions
- B. The praise the person receives
- C. How he reacts to injustice
- D. The wisdom he holds

B:I:Pr:27

1393. The furnace is for gold as the _____ is for silver (Prov 27:21)?

- A. Fire
- B. Mold
- C. Crucible
- D. Hammer

C:I:Pr:27

1394. Even though a mill can grind grain into finer powder, what can it not do (Prov 17:22)?

- A. It cannot remove violence from the wicked
- B. It cannot make a sluggard work
- C. It cannot separate a fool from his folly
- D. It cannot make a quarrelsome wife happy

C:I:Pr:27

1395. With what is grain ground (Prov 27:22)?

- A. A pestle
- B. A grinding stone
- C. A mixer
- D. An anvil

A:A:Pr:27

1396. What should one be sure to know the condition of (Prov 27:23)?

- A. One's herds and flocks
- B. One's house and business
- C. One's children and his wife
- D. The condition of the heart

A:A:Pr:27

1397. What do(es) not endure forever (Prov 27:24)?

- A. Life
- B. Riches
- C. The summer
- D. Hope

B:B:Pr:27

1398. What is not secure for all generations (Prov 27:24)?

- A. An inheritance
 - B. A fortress
 - C. A crown
 - D. A gate
- C:I:Pr:27

1399. What happens after the hay is removed from the field (Prov 27:25)?

- A. New growth appears
- B. Winter comes
- C. It is then bailed and put in barns
- D. It is fed to the sheep

A:I:Pr:27

1400. What do lambs provide (Prov 27:26)?

- A. A Passover meal
- B. A sacrifice
- C. Clothing
- D. Joy for the heart

C:A:Pr:27

1401. What will the price of goats provide one with (Prov 27:26)?

- A. A wife
- B. A house
- C. A good meal
- D. A field

D:A:Pr:27

1402. What is used to nourish one's family and servant girls (Prov 27:27)?

- A. Lamb meat
- B. Grain
- C. Goat's milk
- D. The meat of sacrifices

C:B:Pr:27

Proverbs 28

1403. What are the righteous as bold as (Prov 28:1)?

- A. As bold as a lion
- B. As bold as a warrior
- C. As bold as a bull
- D. As bold as an elephant

A:B:Pr:28

1404. When does the wicked flee (Prov 28:1)?

- A. When faced with the righteous

- B. When calamity strikes
- C. When the end is near
- D. When no one pursues

D:I:Pr:28

1405. When a country is rebellious, what does it have (Prov 28:2)?

- A. Many enemies
- B. Many rulers
- C. Much strife
- D. No peace

B:I:Pr:28

1406. What kind of person can maintain order (Prov 28:2)?

- A. A man of understanding and knowledge
- B. A man of wisdom and understanding
- C. A man of kindness and righteousness
- D. A man of righteousness and wisdom

A:A:Pr:28

1407. What is a ruler who oppresses the poor similar to (Prov 28:3)?

- A. A soldier who kills without mercy
- B. A fool who thinks his way is best
- C. A lion that kills the flock of sheep
- D. A driving rain that leaves no crops

D:A:Pr:28

1408. What is like a driving rain that leaves no crops (Prov 28:3)?

- A. The wicked who ensnare the innocent
- B. A king who uses violence on his people
- C. A ruler who oppresses the poor
- D. A judge who accepts a bribe

C:I:Pr:28

1409. Those who keep the law resist which kind of person (Prov 28:4)?

- A. A foolish person
- B. A sluggard
- C. A wicked person
- D. A self-righteous person

C:I:Pr:28

1410. Who praises the wicked (Prov 28:4)?

- A. Fools who follow their advice
- B. Those who do not fear the LORD
- C. Those who are greedy of gain
- D. Those who forsake the law

D:A:Pr:28

1411. What do evil men not understand (Prov 28:5)?
A. Wisdom
B. Justice
C. Love
D. Knowledge
B:B:Pr:28
1412. Who fully understand justice (Prov 28:5)?
A. Those who listen to wisdom
B. Those who listen to advice
C. Those who are righteous
D. Those who seek the LORD
D:I:Pr:28
1413. What is a poor man whose walk is blameless better than (Prov 28:6)?
A. A rich man whose ways are perverse
B. A rich man who does not fear the LORD
C. A sluggard who sleeps through the harvest
D. A rich man whose walks in wickedness
A:B:Pr:28
1414. Who does the companion of gluttons disgrace (Prov 28:7)?
A. His father
B. His mother
C. His king
D. The LORD
A:I:Pr:28
1415. What can be said about the one who keeps the law (Prov 28:7)?
A. He is a wise son
B. He is the favorite of his father
C. He is a faithful son
D. He is a discerning son
D:A:Pr:28
1416. Who disgraces their father (Prov 28:7)?
A. A son who sleeps in the harvest
B. One who is wise in their own eyes
C. A companion of gluttons
D. One who promotes strife and discord
C:I:Pr:28
1417. What happens to the wealth of the man who increases his earnings by exorbitant interest (Prov 28:8)?
A. It will be dispersed on the wind

- B. It will be detested by the LORD
 - C. It will go to another
 - D. It will be left to his sons
- C:A:Pr:28

1418. The one who gains wealth by exorbitant interest will end up giving it to what type of person (Prov 28:8)?

- A. One who follows the ways of justice
- B. One who gives freely
- C. One who keeps the law
- D. One who is kind to the poor

D:I:Pr:28

1419. The prayers of one who turns a deaf ear to the law can be described as what (Prov 28:9)?

- A. Useless
- B. Detestable
- C. Self-centered
- D. Misguided

B:I:Pr:28

1420. Whose prayers are detestable (Prov 28:9)?

- A. The wicked who oppress the poor
- B. The fool who is wise in his own eyes
- C. The sluggard who prays instead of working
- D. The one who turns a deaf ear to the law

D:A:Pr:28

1421. What will happen to the person who leads the upright along an evil path (Prov 28:10)?

- A. He will fall into his own trap
- B. He will be found out
- C. He will receive the wrath of the LORD
- D. He will come to poverty

A:B:Pr:28

1422. Who will receive a good inheritance (Prov 28:10)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The blameless
- C. The diligent
- D. The one who keeps the law

B:A:Pr:28

1423. What kind of man can a poor man with discernment see through (Prov 28:11)?

- A. A sluggard who is wise in his own eyes

- B. A fool who is wise in his own eyes
 - C. A rich man who is wise in his own eyes
 - D. A gossip who is wise in his own eyes
- C:B:Pr:28

1424. Who can see through a rich person wise in their own eyes (Prov 28:11)?

- A. A poor person with discernment
- B. A poor person with wisdom
- C. A poor person with insight
- D. A poor person who keeps the law

A:A:Pr:28

1425. What happens when the righteous are triumphant (Prov 28:12)?

- A. There is a sacrifice given
- B. There is a feast
- C. There is peace in the land
- D. There is great elation

D:I:Pr:28

1426. What happens when the wicked rise to power (Prov 28:12)?

- A. The righteous rise up to defeat them
- B. There is no peace in the land
- C. People go into hiding
- D. The people are oppressed

C:A:Pr:28

1427. What does he who confesses his sins and renounces them find (Prov 28:13)?

- A. Justice
- B. Friendship
- C. A good neighbor
- D. Mercy

D:I:Pr:28

1428. Who does not prosper (Prov 28:13)?

- A. One who oppresses the poor
- B. One who pursues injustice
- C. One who conceals sin
- D. One who reveals secrets

C:I:Pr:28

1429. What is the man who always fears the LORD (Prov 28:14)?

- A. Blessed
- B. Righteous
- C. Wise

D. Sinless
A:A:Pr:28

1430. Who falls into trouble (Prov 28:14)?

- A. One who runs after gain
 - B. One who hardens their heart
 - C. One who refuses to take counsel
 - D. One who digs a pit
- B:I:Pr:28

1431. Which of the following is similar to a wicked man ruling over a helpless people (Prov 28:15)?

- A. A roaring lion
 - B. A howling wolf
 - C. A swooping hawk
 - D. A loud mocker
- A:B:Pr:28

1432. A charging bear is like _____ (Prov 28:15).

- A. An angry husband over a wayward wife
 - B. One pursuing dishonest gain
 - C. One who increases wealth by exorbitant interest
 - D. A wicked ruler over a helpless people
- D:I:Pr:28

1433. What will he who hates ill-gotten gain enjoy (Prov 28:16)?

- A. Good health
 - B. The benefits of wealth
 - C. A long life
 - D. Peace and contentment
- C:I:Pr:28

1434. Who lacks judgment (Prov 28:16)?

- A. A tyrannical ruler
 - B. One who oppresses the poor
 - C. A judge who accepts a bribe
 - D. A rich person who is wise in their own eyes
- A:I:Pr:28

1435. Which is true about a man tormented by the guilt of murder (Prov 28:17)?

- A. He will be forgiven
 - B. He will be a fugitive his whole life
 - C. He will never be satisfied
 - D. He will never be at peace
- B:A:Pr:28

1436. Who will be a fugitive till death (Prov 28:17)?
A. An adulterer
B. A wicked tyrant
C. A liar
D. A murderer
D:I:Pr:28
1437. What will happen to the ones whose ways are perverse (Prov 28:18)?
A. They will always be looking over his shoulder
B. They will never be happy
C. They will live in fear all their lives
D. They will suddenly fall
D:B:Pr:28
1438. Who will be kept safe (Prov 28:18)?
A. One whose walk is blameless
B. One who listens to advice
C. One who avoids the wicked
D. One who flatters an evil king
A:I:Pr:28
1439. What will he who works his land have (Prov 28:19)?
A. More wealth than a king
B. Abundant food
C. Many children
D. Crops left over to sell
B:A:Pr:28
1440. Who will have their fill of poverty (Prov 28:19)?
A. Those that pursue violence
B. Those that oppress the poor
C. Those that do not keep the law
D. Those who chase fantasies
D:B:Pr:28
1441. What will happen to a those who are eager to get rich (Prov 28:20)?
A. They will not go unpunished
B. They will have no inheritance to leave to his children
C. They will be hated by others
D. They will not be trusted
A:I:Pr:28
1442. Who will be richly blessed (Prov 28:20)?
A. A righteous person
B. A poor yet honest person

- C. A faithful person
 - D. A generous person
- C:A:Pr:28

1443. What will a person do to get a piece of bread (Prov 28:21)?

- A. Work for it
- B. Do wrong for it
- C. Sell themselves
- D. Search for it

B:B:Pr:28

1444. To show partiality is _____ (Prov 28:21).

- A. Not good
- B. Unjust
- C. A breach against the law
- D. The way of the oppressor

A:I:Pr:28

1445. What is a stingy man unaware of (Prov 28:22)?

- A. Money cannot be taken into death
- B. Money cannot buy love
- C. Poverty awaits him
- D. Wealth is not found in the way of the wicked

C:I:Pr:28

1446. Who is eager to get rich (Prov 28:22)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The sluggard
- C. The ruler
- D. The stingy

D:I:Pr:28

1447. Who will gain more favor than a man with a flattering tongue (Prov 28:23)?

- A. A mocker
- B. A fool
- C. A sluggard
- D. A rebuker

D:I:Pr:28

1448. One who rebukes will ultimately find more favor than _____ (Prov 28:23)?

- A. One who lies
- B. One who flatters
- C. One who ignores a problem
- D. One who gives a soft answer

B:B:Pr:28

1449. He who robs his parents and says “it’s not wrong” is a partner with who (Prov 28:24)?

- A. Thieves
- B. A fool
- C. A destroyer
- D. A faithless man

C:A:Pr:28

1450. What will happen to those that trust the LORD (Prov 28:25)?

- A. They will find favor
- B. They will prosper
- C. They will have many children
- D. They will have success

B:A:Pr:28

1451. Who stirs up dissension (Prov 28:25)?

- A. A greedy person
- B. A violent person
- C. A jealous person
- D. A slanderous person

A:I:Pr:28

1452. What can be said about those who trust in themselves (Prov 28:26)?

- A. They are fools
- B. They are not wealthy
- C. They are unwise
- D. They are wicked

A:B:Pr:28

1453. Who will lack nothing (Prov 28:27)?

- A. The wise
- B. The one who gives to the poor
- C. The one who provides for their parents
- D. The one who gives a coat to a friend

D:I:Pr:28

1454. Who receives curses (Prov 28:27)?

- A. The one robbing the poor
- B. The one taking advantage of the blind
- C. The one who closes their eyes to the poor
- D. The one who sleeps during harvest

C:I:Pr:27

1455. When do the people go into hiding (Prov 28:28)?

- A. When the rich get into power
 - B. When the sluggards rule
 - C. When the unjust make decisions
 - D. When the wicked rise to power
- D:I:Pr:28

1456. When do the righteous thrive (Prov 28:28)?
- A. When the wicked perish
 - B. When the unrighteous are judged
 - C. When the evil fall into their own pits
 - D. When justice prevails
- A:A:Pr:28

Proverbs 29

1457. What will happen to a man that remains stiff-necked after many rebukes (Prov 29:1)?
- A. He will be overthrown
 - B. He will be beaten with rods
 - C. He will be destroyed without remedy
 - D. His name will be destroyed forever
- C:I:Pr:28
1458. Who will be destroyed without remedy (Prov 29:1)?
- A. Those who trap the poor
 - B. A wicked person ruling over the helpless
 - C. A greedy swindler
 - D. One who remains stiff-necked after rebukes
- D:B:Pr:29
1459. What happens when the righteous thrive (Prov 29:2)?
- A. People rejoice
 - B. People have abundant food
 - C. People prosper
 - D. People honor the king
- A:B:Pr:29
1460. When do people groan (Prov 29:2)?
- A. When the greedy stir up dissension
 - B. When violence comes on the righteous
 - C. When the wicked rule
 - D. When the stingy person gains power
- C:I:Pr:29
1461. What do people do when the wicked rule (Prov 29:2)?

- A. Become corrupt
 - B. Go into hiding
 - C. Do their best to please their ruler
 - D. Groan
- D:B:Pr:29

1462. What does a companion of prostitutes do (Prov 29:3)?

- A. Grieves his mother
- B. Disgraces his father
- C. Squanders his father's wealth
- D. Disgraces his father

C:A:Pr:29

1463. Who brings joy to his father (Prov 29:3)?

- A. One who loves wisdom
- B. One who pursues righteousness
- C. One whose walk is blameless
- D. One who provides for the needy

A:B:Pr:29

1464. What does a king use to give a country stability (Prov 29:4)?

- A. Justice
- B. Righteousness
- C. Honor
- D. Power

B:A:Pr:29

1465. Who tears a country down (Prov 29:4)?

- A. One who plots violence
- B. One who makes the people fear
- C. One who hoards food
- D. One who is greedy for bribes

D:I:Pr:29

1466. When someone flatters his neighbor, what is he actually doing (Prov 29:5)?

- A. Spreading a net for his feet
- B. Deceiving him
- C. Being a good neighbor
- D. Trying to build a friendship

A:I:Pr:29

1467. Who spreads a net for their neighbor's feet (Prov 29:5)?

- A. A gossip
- B. One who makes evil plots
- C. One who is greedy

D. One who flatters
D:B:Pr:29

1468. What is an evil man snared by (Prov 29:6)?

- A. His own wickedness
 - B. His own folly
 - C. His own sin
 - D. His own mouth
- C:A:Pr:29

1469. What can the righteous do (Prov 29:6)?

- A. Help the needy
 - B. Sing and be glad
 - C. Establish justice
 - D. Rejoice
- B:I:Pr:29

1470. What do the righteous want for the poor (Prov 29:7)?

- A. Mercy
 - B. Donations
 - C. Clothing
 - D. Justice
- D:B:Pr:29

1471. What concern do the wicked not have (Prov 29:7)?

- A. That the poor have their needs met
 - B. That the widows find a home
 - C. That the poor receive justice
 - D. That the fatherless receive an inheritance
- C:I:Pr:29

1472. What do mockers do to a city (Prov 29:8)?

- A. Cause riots
 - B. Inflame anger
 - C. Stir it up
 - D. Bring it to ruin
- C:I:Pr:29

1473. Who stir up a city (Prov 29:8)?

- A. A mocker
 - B. A gossip
 - C. The wicked
 - D. The unfaithful
- A:A:Pr:29

1474. What does a wise man do about anger (Prov 29:8)?

- A. Avoid it
 - B. Turns it away
 - C. Calms it
 - D. Holds it back
- B:A:Pr:29

1475. What does a fool do when a wise man takes him to court (Prov 29:9)?

- A. Rages and scoffs
- B. Insults and mocks
- C. Exposes his folly
- D. Tries to bribe the judge

A:A:Pr:29

1476. When is there no peace (Prov 29:9)?

- A. When the righteous destroyed
- B. When injustice triumphs
- C. When a fool goes to court
- D. When the wicked rule

C:I:Pr:29

1477. Who do bloodthirsty men hate (Prov 29:10)?

- A. The king
- B. The LORD
- C. Their neighbor
- D. A man of integrity

D:B:Pr:29

1478. Who do the bloodthirsty seek to kill (Prov 29:10)?

- A. The wise
- B. The upright
- C. The righteous
- D. The faithful

B:A:Pr:29

1479. What does a fool do with his anger (Prov 29:11)?

- A. Gives it full vent
- B. Lets it control him
- C. Makes a scene
- D. Draws attention to himself

A:I:Pr:29

1480. What does a wise person keep under control (Prov 29:11)?

- A. Violence
- B. Jealousy
- C. Their mouth
- D. Anger

D:I:Pr:29

1481. What does a wise man do with his anger (Prov 29:11)?

- A. Avoids it
- B. Turns it away
- C. Controls it
- D. Hides it

C:B:Pr:29

1482. What happens to a ruler's officials if he listens to lies (Prov 29:12)?

- A. They are beaten
- B. They become wicked
- C. They fear for the kingdom
- D. They go into hiding

B:A:Pr:29

1483. When do all the officials of a ruler become wicked (Prov 29:12)?

- A. If the ruler oppresses his people
- B. If the ruler accepts a bribe
- C. If the ruler listens to lies
- D. If the ruler rewards the wicked

C:I:Pr:29

1484. What do a poor man and his oppressor have in common (Prov 29:13)?

- A. They both must earn their grain
- B. The LORD gave them both eyes
- C. They both wear sandals
- D. They both have sinned

B:I:Pr:29

1485. Who have in common that the LORD gives sight to their eyes (Prov 29:13)?

- A. The righteous and the wicked
- B. The ruler and the servant
- C. The wise and the fool
- D. The poor and the oppressor

D:I:Pr:29

1486. What happens when a king judges the poor with fairness (Prov 29:14)?

- A. His throne will always be secure
- B. His crown will not perish
- C. His scepter will rule
- D. His line will never perish

A:A:Pr:29

1487. How can a king make sure his throne will be secure (Prov 29:14)?

- A. By promoting wisdom
- B. By not accepting a bribe
- C. By rewarding the righteous
- D. By judging the poor with fairness

D:I:Pr:29

1488. What does the rod of correction impart (Prov 29:15)?

- A. Instruction
- B. Knowledge
- C. Wisdom
- D. Correction

C:B:Pr:29

1489. Who will disgrace their mother (Prov 29:15)?

- A. An unloved child
- B. An abused child
- C. A foolish child
- D. A child left to himself

D:B:Pr:29

1490. When the wicked thrive, what else does as well (Prov 29:16)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Evil
- C. Fear
- D. Sin

D:I:Pr:29

1491. Who will see the downfall of the wicked (Prov 29:16)?

- A. The oppressed
- B. The righteous
- C. The wise
- D. The innocent

B:I:Pr:29

1492. What will the disciplined son give the parent (Prov 29:17)?

- A. Honor
- B. Peace
- C. Satisfaction
- D. Happiness

B:B:Pr:29

1493. What will bring delight to one's soul (Prov 29:17)?

- A. A disciplined child
- B. A wise child
- C. A righteous king

D. A just judge
A:I:Pr:29

1494. What happens where there is no revelation (Prov 29:18)?

- A. People cast off restraint
 - B. People cast idols
 - C. People are disconnected from the LORD
 - D. People are without direction
- A:B:Pr:29

1495. One who keeps the law is _____ (Prov 29:18).

- A. Successful
 - B. Wise
 - C. Blessed
 - D. Righteous
- C:I:Pr:29

1496. Why can a servant not be corrected by mere words (Prov 29:19)?

- A. He will ignore them
 - B. He will not learn
 - C. He will not respond
 - D. He will become evil
- C:A:Pr:29

1497. What kind of a person is there less hope for than for a fool (Prov 29:20)?

- A. A person who disobeys the king
 - B. A person who disobeys the LORD
 - C. A person who acts without thought
 - D. A person who speaks hastily
- D:I:Pr:29

1498. If a man pampers his servant from youth, what will happen in the end (Prov 29:21)?

- A. He will bring his master grief
 - B. He will run away
 - C. He will ignore his master's orders
 - D. He will bring ruin upon his master
- A:B:Pr:29

1499. What kind of servant will bring their master grief (Prov 29:21)?

- A. A foolish servant
 - B. A wicked servant
 - C. A pampered servant
 - D. A treacherous servant
- C:I:Pr:29

1500. What does an angry man stir up (Prov 29:22)?
A. Jealousy
B. Quarrels
C. Strife
D. Dissension
D:B:Pr:29
1501. Who commits many sins (Prov 29:22)?
A. An evil person
B. A hot-tempered person
C. A jealous person
D. A lazy person
B:I:Pr:29
1502. What does a person's pride do to them (Prov 29:23)?
A. Brings them disgrace
B. Brings them low
C. Makes them a fool
D. Makes them wicked
B:I:Pr:29
1503. What gains a person honor (Prov 29:23)?
A. A wise decision
B. Listening ears
C. A lowly spirit
D. Lips that speak wisdom
C:I:Pr:29
1504. What is the accomplice of a thief (Prov 29:24)?
A. A sinner
B. A thief himself
C. His own friend
D. His own enemy
D:A:Pr:29
1505. What happens to those who trust in the LORD (Prov 29:25)?
A. They are kept safe
B. They are never in need
C. Their sins are forgiven
D. Their house stands strong forever
A:I:Pr:29
1506. What will prove to be a snare (Prov 29:25)?
A. Pursuing folly
B. Lying lips
C. A wicked heart

D. Trusting in man
D:B:Pr:29

1507. Where will a man find justice (Prov 29:26)?

- A. From his master
 - B. From his king
 - C. From the LORD
 - D. From a judge
- C:B:Pr:29

1508. With whom do many seek an audience (Prov 29:26)?

- A. The wise
 - B. The teacher
 - C. The righteous
 - D. The ruler
- D:I:Pr:29

1509. What do righteous people detest (Prov 29:27)?

- A. The sinners
 - B. The fools
 - C. The sluggard
 - D. The dishonest
- D:A:Pr:29

1510. Who do the wicked detest (Prov 29:27)?

- A. The upright
 - B. The righteous
 - C. The wise
 - D. The just
- A:A:Pr:29

Proverbs 30

1511. Who does the first line of Proverbs 30 attribute this chapter to (Prov 30:1)?

- A. Nahar
 - B. Agur
 - C. Jakeh
 - D. Johaz
- B:I:Pr:30

1512. Agur was the son of _____ (Prov 30:1).

- A. Nahar
- B. Lemuel
- C. Jakeh

D. Johaz
C:A:Pr:30

1513. What were the sayings of Agur called (Prov 30:1)?

A. A parable
B. A psalm
C. A dirge
D. An oracle
D:I:Pr:30

1514. To whom did Agur declared his sayings (Prov 30:1)?

A. Nahar
B. Johaz
C. Jakeh
D. Ithiel
D:A:Pr:30

1515. To whom did Ithiel declared the sayings of Agur (Prov 30:1)?

A. Ucal
B. Johaz
C. Jakeh
D. Nahar
A:A:Pr:30

1516. What does the writer claim he is among men (Prov 30:2)?

A. The lowest
B. The most ignorant
C. The most righteous
D. The most wise
B:I:Pr:30

1517. What does the writer claim not to have knowledge of (Prov 30:3)?

A. The ways of the wise
B. The fear of the LORD
C. The ways of the king of heaven
D. The Holy One
D:B:Pr:30

1518. What does the writer claim not to have learned (Prov 30:3)?

A. Righteousness
B. Wisdom
C. Generosity
D. Patience
B:B:Pr:30

1519. Which is not a question that Agur asks (Prov 30:4)?

- A. Who has wrapped up the waters in his cloak?
 - B. Who has gone up to heaven and come down?
 - C. Who has named the stars and made the moon?
 - D. Who has established the ends of the earth?
- C:A:Pr:30

1520. What is every word of God described as (Prov 30:5)?

- A. Perfect
- B. A just decree
- C. Loud
- D. Flawless

D:B:Pr:30

1521. What is God to those who take refuge in him (Prov 30:5)?

- A. A fortress
- B. A shield
- C. A rock
- D. A wall of protection

B:I:Pr:30

1522. What should one not do with the words of God (Prov 30:6)?

- A. Ignore them
- B. Twist them
- C. Call them lies
- D. Add to them

D:I:Pr:30

1523. If one adds to God's words, how will God respond (Prov 30:6)?

- A. God will prove him a liar
- B. God will bring calamity upon him
- C. God will not listen to his prayers
- D. God will expose his folly

A:I:Pr:30

1524. How many things does the writer ask of the LORD (Prov 30:7)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

B:I:Pr:30

1525. What does Agur ask God to keep far from him (Prov 30:7)?

- A. The wicked
- B. Folly
- C. Falsehood
- D. Jealousy

C:A:Pr:30

1526. What extremes does the writer ask to be kept from (Prov 30:8)?

- A. Wisdom and folly
- B. Hard work and sloth
- C. Poverty and riches
- D. Feasts and famine

C:I:Pr:30

1527. What does Agur asks God to provide for him daily (Prov 30:8)?

- A. Water
- B. Bread
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Wisdom

B:B:Pr:30

1528. If a person has too much more than they need, what may happen (Prov 30:9)?

- A. They may become wicked
- B. They may disown the LORD
- C. They may lead others astray
- D. They may oppress the poor

B:B:Pr:30

1529. What does one who disowns the LORD say (Prov 30:9)?

- A. I do not fear the LORD
- B. The LORD does not know
- C. Who is the LORD
- D. There is no God

C:I:Pr:30

1530. If a person is poor, what may they do (Prov 30:9)?

- A. Disown the LORD
- B. Lie
- C. Embrace folly
- D. Steal

D:B:Pr:30

1531. What may happen if one slanders a servant to his master (Prov 30:10)?

- A. The owner may place a curse on them
- B. The owner may beat them with a rod
- C. The owner may hate them
- D. The owner may slander them

A:I:Pr:30

1532. What goes with “there are those who do not bless their mothers” (Prov 30:11)?
A. There are those who are a disgrace to their fathers
B. There are those who hate their fathers
C. There are those who slander their fathers
D. There are those who curse their fathers
D:B:Pr:30
1533. Some are _____ in their own eyes (Prov 30:12)?
A. Wise
B. Right
C. Just
D. Pure
D:I:Pr:30
1534. What has not yet happened to those who are pure in their own eyes (Prov 30:12)?
A. The LORD has not yet put the rod to their back
B. They are not yet wise
C. They are not yet cleansed from their filth
D. They are not yet forgiven of their sin
C:A:Pr:30
1535. There are those whose eyes are ever so haughty, and those whose glances are what (Prov 30:13)?
A. Evil
B. Lustful
C. Disdainful
D. Harmful
D:A:Pr:30
1536. There are those whose teeth are swords and whose jaws are what (Prov 30:14)?
A. Like spears
B. Are daggers
C. Are set with knives
D. Are full of hatred
C:A:Pr:30
1537. There are those who seek to devour what from the earth (Prov 30:14)?
A. The righteous
B. The upright
C. The wise
D. The poor
D:I:Pr:30

1538. What do the two daughters of a leech cry (Prov 30:15)?
A. Give, give
B. Feed, feed
C. Mercy, mercy
D. Share, share
A:I:Pr:30
1539. The three things that are never satisfied never say _____
(Prov 30:15)?
A. Full
B. Enough
C. Stop
D. Thank you
B:B:Pr:30
1540. Which of the following are not from the list of things that never say
“Enough!” (Prov 30:16)?
A. Fire
B. The greedy
C. The grave
D. The barren womb
E. A thirsty land
B:A:Pr:30
1541. What will happen to the eye that mocks a father (Prov 30:17)?
A. It will be closed
B. It will be stabbed with a hot knife
C. It will be pecked out by ravens
D. It will be eaten by dogs
C:I:Pr:30
1542. What will be eaten by vultures (Prov 30:17)?
A. The eye that scorns obedience to a mother
B. The hand that will not help a friend in need
C. A back that will not work for a father
D. A tongue that pours forth lies
A:I:Pr:30
1543. How many things are there that are too amazing for the writer
(Prov 30:18)?
A. Two
B. Three
C. Six
D. Ten
B:B:Pr:30

1544. Which of the following is not one of the things that were too amazing for the writer (Prov 30:19)?
A. The way of a shepherd among sheep
B. The way of a snake on a rock
C. The way of a man with a maiden
D. the way of an eagle in the sky
A:B:Pr:30
1545. What does an adulteress say after eating and wiping her mouth (Prov 30:20)?
A. "It is not my fault"
B. "I have done nothing wrong"
C. "I am sinless"
D. "I am innocent"
B:A:Pr:30
1546. Under how many things can the earth not bear up (Prov 30:21)?
A. Four
B. Five
C. Seven
D. Ten
A:I:Pr:30
1547. Which of the following is one of the things that the earth cannot bear up (Prov 30:22)?
A. A servant with his own land
B. A servant who is his own master
C. A servant who becomes king
D. A servant who rebels
D:A:Pr:30
1548. Which of the following is one of the things that the earth cannot bear up (Prov 30:23)?
A. An unloved woman who is married
B. A servant that refuses his master
C. The conquering of the temple
D. Blasphemy of the Holy Spirit
A:B:Pr:30
1549. Things that are small can also be extremely _____ (Prov 30:24).
A. Powerful
B. Wise
C. Important
D. Oppressive
B:I:Pr:30

1550. What do ants do in the summer (Prov 30:25)?
A. Bite
B. Invade houses
C. March in armies
D. Store up food
D:B:Pr:30
1551. Where do rock badgers make their home (Prov 30:26)?
A. On the mountains
B. On the hills
C. In the crags
D. By the sea
C:I:Pr:30
1552. Even though locusts have no king, what do they do (Prov 30:27)?
A. plunder whole fields
B. Sound like an army marching
C. Cloud the skies
D. Advance together in ranks
D:A:Pr:30
1553. What do locusts not have (Prov 30:27)?
A. Wisdom
B. A king
C. Patience
D. Any boundary
B:B:Pr:30
1554. Even though a lizard can be caught by hand, where can it still be found (Prov 30:28)?
A. In the temple
B. In the city gate
C. In the king's palace
D. In the carts of travelers
C:B:Pr:30
1555. How many things are there that are stately in their stride (Prov 30:29)?
A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Five
C:B:Pr:30
1556. What will make a lion retreat (Prov 30:30)?
A. A clanging gong

- B. A loud trumpet
- C. A fierce army
- D. Nothing at all

D:I:Pr:30

1557. What animal will not retreat (Prov 30:30)?

- A. Ants
- B. Locusts
- C. A lion
- D. A lizard

C:B:Pr:30

1558. All of the following are stately in their stride EXCEPT _____
(Prov 30:31)?

- A. A king with his army
- B. A strutting rooster
- C. A he-goat
- D. An Arabian horse

D:I:Pr:30

1559. What should one do if they have exalted themselves and play the fool
(Prov 30:32)?

- A. Repent in sackcloth
- B. Place their hand over their mouth
- C. Seek to repay those they have harmed
- D. Cover their heads with dust and ashes

B:A:Pr:30

1560. What produces butter (Prov 30:33)?

- A. A fattened calf
- B. A well-fed cow
- C. Churning milk
- D. Milk that is chilled

C:I:Pr:30

1561. What produces blood (Prov 30:33)?

- A. Twisting the nose
- B. A sword in the side
- C. A tight sandal
- D. A violent person

A:I:Pr:30

1562. What produces strife (Prov 30:33)?

- A. Jealousy
- B. Bitterness of spirit
- C. A neighbor's fence

- D. Stirring up anger
- D:I:Pr:30

Proverbs 31

1563. What did Lemuel's mother teach him (Prov 31:1)?
- A. An oracle
 - B. Sayings
 - C. Proverbs
 - D. A riddle
- A:I:Pr:31
1564. Who taught King Lemuel (Prov 31:1)?
- A. His father
 - B. His mother
 - C. The sages
 - D. Solomon
- B:B:Pr:31
1565. Lemuel's mother addressed him as _____ (Prov 31:2).
- A. Son of her first love
 - B. Son of old age
 - C. Son of her vows
 - D. Son of the sages
- C:I:Pr:31
1566. What did Lemuel's mother advise him not to spend on women (Prov 31:3)?
- A. His money
 - B. His love
 - C. His rubies
 - D. His strength
- D:B:Pr:31
1567. Lemuel's mother advised Lemuel should not spend his vigor on those who do what (Prov 31:3)?
- A. Deceive
 - B. Ruin kings
 - C. Lead others astray
 - D. Move the boundaries of widows
- B:I:Pr:31
1568. What did Lemuel's mother say was not for kings (Prov 31:4)?
- A. To make unjust laws
 - B. To pervert justice
 - C. To drink wine

D. To pursue folly
C:B:Pr:31

1569. What did Lemuel's mother say rulers were not to crave (Prov 31:4)?

- A. Beer
 - B. Wine
 - C. Women
 - D. Pleasure
- A:I:Pr:31

1570. What will rulers that drink forget (Prov 31:5)?

- A. The needs of the widows
 - B. What the law decrees
 - C. The way of wisdom
 - D. The discipline of understanding
- B:A:Pr:31

1571. If the king drinks, who may be deprived (Prov 31:5)?

- A. The elderly
 - B. The wise
 - C. The needy
 - D. The oppressed
- D:I:Pr:31

1572. What should be given to those who are perishing (Prov 31:6)?

- A. Kindness
 - B. Justice
 - C. Beer
 - D. Mercy
- C:I:Pr:31

1573. Who whom should beer be given (Prov 31:6)?

- A. To those who are perishing
 - B. To those who are pursuing folly
 - C. To those who plot against the king
 - D. To those who are angry
- A:I:Pr:31

1574. Who should be given wine (Prov 31:6)?

- A. Those who are poor
 - B. Those who deceive the righteous
 - C. Those who turn aside from wisdom
 - D. Those who are in anguish
- D:B:Pr:31

1575. What should those that drink wine forget (Prov 31:7)?

- A. The way of folly
 - B. Their wicked plots
 - C. Their poverty
 - D. Their father's instruction
- C:I:Pr:31

1576. What should those that drink wine not remember (Prov 31:7)?

- A. Their misery
 - B. Their wicked plots
 - C. Their way of folly
 - D. Their father's instruction
- A:B:Pr:31

1577. For whom should one speak up (Prov 31:8)?

- A. Those who ran after wine
 - B. Those who cannot speak for themselves
 - C. Those who are ensnared by the bonds of death
 - D. Those who pursue wisdom
- B:B:Pr:31

1578. Who's rights should be defended (Prov 31:9)?

- A. Women and children
 - B. Widows and orphans
 - C. Helpless and victims
 - D. Poor and needy
- D:I:Pr:31

1579. What kind of wife does the sage seek to find (Prov 31:10)?

- A. Wise heart
 - B. Discerning
 - C. Noble character
 - D. Beautiful of soul
- C:B:Pr:31

1580. What is a wife of noble character worth more than (Prov 31:10)?

- A. Rubies
 - B. Gold
 - C. Diamonds
 - D. Silver
- A:I:Pr:31

1581. What does the husband of the wife of noble character have in her (Prov 31:11)?

- A. A gift of the LORD
- B. Full confidence
- C. Respect

D. A great treasure
B:A:Pr:31

1582. What does the husband of the wife of noble character not lack (Prov 31:11)?
- A. Wisdom
 - B. Land and riches
 - C. Respect
 - D. Anything of value
- D:I:Pr:31

1583. What does the wife of noble character not bring her husband (Prov 31:12)?
- A. Folly
 - B. Calamity
 - C. Harm
 - D. Disrespect
- C:I:Pr:31

1584. What does the wife of noble character select (Prov 31:13)?
- A. Wool and flax
 - B. Grapes and figs
 - C. Rubies and diamonds
 - D. Gold and silver
- A:A:Pr:31

1585. What is the wife of noble character like (Prov 31:14)?
- A. A hidden treasure
 - B. A merchant ship
 - C. An eagle in the sky
 - D. A palace of silver
- B:I:Pr:31

1586. What does the wife of noble character bring from afar (Prov 31:14)?
- A. Wisdom
 - B. Wine
 - C. Cloth
 - D. Food
- D:A:Pr:31

1587. What does the virtuous woman do while it is still dark (Prov 31:15)?
- A. Sells her goods
 - B. Teaches her children
 - C. Gets up
 - D. Plows her fields
- C:I:Pr:31

1588. For whom does the virtuous woman provide portions (Prov 31:15)?

- A. Her children
- B. Her servant girls
- C. Her husband
- D. Her parents

B:A:Pr:31

1589. What does the virtuous woman provide for her family (Prov 31:15)?

- A. Food
- B. Wealth
- C. Clothes
- D. Gifts

A:I:Pr:31

1590. What does the virtuous woman consider and buy (Prov 31:16)?

- A. Rich robes
- B. Food
- C. A field
- D. A house

C:I:Pr:31

1591. What are the virtuous woman's arms strong for (Prov 31:17)?

- A. The rights of the poor
- B. Her tasks
- C. Her family
- D. Her husband

B:A:Pr:31

1592. What does the virtuous woman do out of her earnings (Prov 31:16)?

- A. Plants a vineyard
- B. Harvests the wheat
- C. Hires servants
- D. Buys robes for her family

A:I:Pr:31

1593. How does the virtuous woman do her work (Prov 31:17)?

- A. Wisely
- B. Quickly
- C. Perfectly
- D. Vigorously

D:I:Pr:31

1594. What does the virtuous woman not allow to go out (Prov 31:18)?

- A. Her servants
- B. Her kindness

- C. Her lamp
 - D. Her strength
- C:A:Pr:31

1595. What does the virtuous woman see that is profitable (Prov 31:18)?

- A. Her work
 - B. Her trading
 - C. Her harvesting
 - D. Her planting
- B:A:Pr:31

1596. What does the hand of the virtuous woman hold (Prov 31:19)?

- A. The sword
 - B. The sickle
 - C. The distaff
 - D. The needle
- C:I:Pr:31

1597. What do the fingers of the virtuous woman grasp (Prov 31:19)?

- A. The plow
 - B. The sickle
 - C. The weaver's beam
 - D. The spindle
- D:A:Pr:31

1598. To whom does the virtuous woman open her arms (Prov 31:20)?

- A. Her husband
 - B. The poor
 - C. The wise
 - D. Everyone
- B:I:Pr:31

1599. To whom does the virtuous woman extend a hand (Prov 31:20)?

- A. The needy
 - B. Her husband
 - C. Her children
 - D. The wise
- A:A:Pr:31

1600. When does the virtuous woman have no fear for her family (Prov 31:21)?

- A. When disaster strikes
 - B. When locusts infest
 - C. When it snows
 - D. When a storm passes by
- C:I:Pr:31

1601. With what are the family of the virtuous woman clothed (Prov 31:21)?
A. Crowns of gold
B. Royal robes
C. Many colored robes
D. Scarlet
D:I:Pr:31
1602. With what is the virtuous woman clothed (Prov 31:22)?
A. Gold and silver
B. Wreath of honor
C. Respect and dignity
D. Fine linen and purple
D:A:Pr:31
1603. Where is the husband of the virtuous woman respected (Prov 31:23)?
A. In the city gate
B. Before the king's throne
C. In the palace
D. Everywhere
A:I:Pr:31
1604. With whom does the husband of the virtuous woman sit in the gate (Prov 31:23)?
A. The king
B. The elders of the land
C. The priests of the temple
D. The rulers of the city
B:I:Pr:31
1605. With what does the virtuous woman supply the merchants (Prov 31:24)?
A. Pomegranates and figs
B. Sashes
C. Tables
D. Couches
B:A:Pr:31
1606. What kind of garments does the virtuous woman make (Prov 31:24)?
A. Wool
B. Cotton
C. Linen
D. Silk
C:A:Pr:31

1607. With what is the virtuous woman clothed (Prov 31:25)?
A. Wisdom and understanding
B. Compassion and mercy
C. Dignity and strength
D. Honor and respect
C:A:Pr:31
1608. What can the virtuous woman do concerning the days to come (Prov 31:25)?
A. Laugh
B. Rest
C. Enjoy
D. Rejoice
A:I:Pr:31
1609. What is on the tongue of the virtuous woman (Prov 31:26)?
A. Discerning lips
B. Wise sayings
C. Truth and justice
D. Faithful instruction
D:A:Pr:31
1610. What type of bread does the virtuous woman not eat (Prov 31:27)?
A. Others
B. Idleness
C. Wickedness
D. Deception
B:I:Pr:31
1611. Who praises the virtuous woman (Prov 31:28)?
A. Everyone
B. The kings of Israel
C. Her husband
D. The women of the land
C:A:Pr:31
1612. Who call the virtuous woman "Blessed" (Prov 31:28)?
A. All the people of Israel
B. Her husband
C. Her friends
D. Her children
D:I:Pr:31
1613. Who does the woman of noble character surpass (Prov 31:29)?
A. Women who have done noble things
B. Women who have done deceitful things

- C. Women who have only beauty
 - D. Women who pursue folly
- A:A:Pr:31

1614. What is deceptive (Prov 31:30)?

- A. Money
- B. Charm
- C. Insight
- D. Pleasure

B:I:Pr:31

1615. What is fleeting (Prov 31:30)?

- A. Beauty
- B. Pleasure
- C. Folly
- D. Wealth

A:A:Pr:31

1616. What is to be done for the woman that fears the LORD (Prov 31:30)?

- A. She is to be respected
- B. She is to be given a crown of gold
- C. She is to be praised
- D. She is to be seated on the throne

C:B:Pr:31

1617. Where are the works of the virtuous woman to bring her praise (Prov 31:31)?

- A. In the palace of the king
- B. In the city gate
- C. On the walls of the city
- D. In the temple of her God

B:I:Pr:31

Ecclesiastes Multiple Choice Questions

(B=Beg; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced)

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Ecclesiastes 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The book of Ecclesiastes states that it is the words of whom (Eccl. 1:1)?

- A. The Preacher
- B. The Teacher
- C. The Sage
- D. The Prophet

B:B:Ec:1

2. The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes is whose son (Eccl. 1:1)?

- A. Solomon's
- B. Hezekiah's
- C. David's
- D. Moses'

C:B:Ec:1

3. The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes states that he rules over what city (Eccl. 1:1)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Hebron
- C. Jericho
- D. Jerusalem

D:B:Ec:1

4. The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes says he bears what title (Eccl. 1:1)?

- A. King
- B. Prophet
- C. Priest
- D. Sage

A:I:Ec:1

5. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) says everything is _____ (Eccl. 1:2)?

- A. Worthless
- B. Upside down
- C. Meaningless
- D. Hopeless

C:B:Ec:1

6. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) says where does a person toil

(Eccl. 1:3)?

- A. Upon the earth
- B. Under the sun
- C. Over the abyss
- D. Under the heaven

B:B:Ec:1

7. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) complains that labor does not result in _____ (Eccl. 1:3)

- A. Fruitfulness
- B. Holiness
- C. Meaning
- D. Gain

D:I:Ec:1

8. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that what comes and goes (Eccl. 1:4)?

- A. The sun
- B. Civilizations
- C. Generations
- D. The wind

C:I:Ec:1

9. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that what remains forever (Eccl. 1:4)?

- A. The earth
- B. The heavens
- C. The oceans
- D. The city

A:I:Ec:1

10. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out what activity of the sun that bothers him (Eccl. 1:5)?

- A. Sails across the sky
- B. Rises and sets
- C. Burns forever
- D. Warms the earth

B:B:Ec:1

11. To where does the sun hurry (Eccl. 1:5)?

- A. To where it sets
- B. To the underworld
- C. To the center of the sky
- D. To where it rises

D:I:Ec:1

12. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that the wind blows to what direction (Eccl. 1:6)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

B:I:Ec:1

13. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that the wind turns to what direction (Eccl. 1:6)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

A:I:Ec:1

14. What bothers Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) about the wind (Eccl. 1:6)?

- A. It always flies by
- B. It rarely brings rain
- C. It goes round and round
- D. It blows from one end of the heaven to the other

C:I:Ec:1

15. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that the _____ flow into the sea (Eccl. 1:7)?

- A. Rivers
- B. Rain
- C. Floods
- D. Streams

D:B:Ec:1

16. What bothers Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) about the sea (Eccl. 1:7)?

- A. It is never full
- B. It is always raging
- C. It cannot be stopped
- D. It is endless

A:A:Ec:1

17. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) observes after having looked at the motion of the wind, the streams and sun that everything is _____ (Eccl. 1:8)?

- A. Futile
- B. Endless
- C. Wearisome

D. Empty

C:I:Ec:1

18. What part of the body does Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) say never has enough (Eccl. 1:8)?

- A. The ear
- B. The mouth
- C. The heart
- D. The eyes

D:I:Ec:1

19. What part of the body does Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) say never is filled (Eccl. 1:8)?

- A. The ear
- B. The mouth
- C. The heart
- D. The eyes

A:A:Ec:1

20. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that what never occurs under the sun (Eccl. 1:9)?

- A. Anything fruitful
- B. Anything loving
- C. Anything new
- D. Any righteousness

C:B:Ec:1

21. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that what will happen to what has been already done (Eccl. 1:9)?

- A. It will perish
- B. It will be done again
- C. It will be blown away
- D. It will go to the dust

B:I:Ec:1

22. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) complains that there is nothing new where (Eccl. 1:9)?

- A. Upon the earth
- B. Under the sun
- C. Over the abyss
- D. Under the heaven

B:B:Ec:1

23. How does Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) complain about the statement "This is something new" (Eccl. 1:10)?

- A. Something new quickly becomes something old

- B. It is only new to them
- C. It will perish like all the rest
- D. It was already here long ago

D:I:Ec:1

24. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) complains of what is there no remembrance (Eccl. 1:11)?

- A. The wind
- B. Wisdom
- C. Men of old
- D. The tombs of former kings

C:I:Ec:1

25. To what did Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) devote himself (Eccl. 1:13)?

- A. To explore things done
- B. To find himself
- C. To capture the wind
- D. To follow the sun

A:A:Ec:1

26. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) sought to explore things done where (Eccl. 1:13)?

- A. Under the sun
- B. Under the heaven
- C. Upon the earth
- D. In his kingdom

B:A:Ec:1

27. According to Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) what has God laid upon men (Eccl. 1:14)?

- A. Meaninglessness
- B. Death
- C. The joys of life
- D. A heavy burden

D:I:Ec:1

28. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) claims that everything is a mere chasing after _____ (Eccl. 1:14)

- A. The wind
- B. The rain
- C. The sun
- D. The dirt

A:B:Ec:1

29. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) says that who has laid a heavy

burden on humankind (Eccl. 1:14)?

- A. Satan
- B. The sun
- C. God
- D. The wind

C:I:Ec:1

30. According to Qohelet's proverb, what cannot be done to what is lacking (Eccl. 1:15)?

- A. It cannot be eaten
- B. It cannot be heard
- C. It cannot be seen
- D. It cannot be counted

D:A:Ec:1

31. According to Qohelet's proverb, what cannot be straightened (Eccl. 1:15)?

- A. A snake
- B. That which is twisted
- C. The wicked
- D. That which goes round and round

B:I:Ec:1

32. What had Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) grown and increased in more than all the kings before him (Eccl. 1:16)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Wealth
- C. Power
- D. Horses

A:I:Ec:1

33. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) claims to have grown in wisdom more than who else (Eccl. 1:16)?

- A. Anyone under the sun
- B. All the wise men of the East
- C. Anyone who ruled over Jerusalem
- D. Anyone in Israel

C:A:Ec:1

34. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) concludes that wisdom, madness and folly are all _____ (Eccl. 1:17)?

- A. Meaningless
- B. Trouble
- C. Hopeless
- D. Chasing after the wind

D:I:Ec:1

35. Qohelet said that he had applied himself to all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 1:17)

- A. Compassion
- B. Folly
- C. Madness
- D. Wisdom

A:B:Ec:1

36. According to Qohelet's proverb, what comes with much wisdom (Eccl. 1:18)?

- A. Joy
- B. Meaninglessness
- C. Sorrow
- D. Death

C:I:Ec:1

37. According to Qohelet's proverb, what brings more grief (Eccl. 1:18)?

- A. More knowledge
- B. More righteousness
- C. More labor
- D. Everything under the sun

A:A:Ec:1

CHAPTER 2

38. What did Qohelet seek to test his heart with (Eccl. 2:1)?

- A. Money
- B. Pleasure
- C. Wisdom
- D. Power

B:B:Ec:2

39. What did Qohelet test his heart with pleasure in order to find out (Eccl. 2:1)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Folly
- C. Good
- D. Righteousness

C:I:Ec:2

40. Qohelet found that testing his heart with pleasure turned out to _____ (Eccl. 2:1)

- A. Be meaningless
- B. Led him away from folly
- C. Only lead to frustration

D. Be filled with grief
A:B:Ec:2

41. What did Qohelet conclude about laughter (Eccl. 2:2)

- A. It was good
- B. It was folly
- C. It was worthless
- D. Its pleasure lasted only for a moment

B:I:Ec:2

42. Qohelet asked what laughter _____ (Eccl. 2:2).

- A. Answered
- B. Proved
- C. Changed
- D. Accomplished

D:I:Ec:2

43. What did Qohelet use to cheer himself (Eccl. 2:3)?

- A. Women
- B. Fun
- C. Wine
- D. Chariots

C:B:Ec:2

44. While Qohelet embraced folly what still guided him (Eccl. 2:3)?

- A. His wisdom
- B. His understanding
- C. His heart
- D. His fear of the Lord

A:I:Ec:2

45. Why did Qohelet embrace folly (Eccl. 2:3)? He wanted to find _____

- A. What was pleasurable
- B. What was worthwhile
- C. What was meaningful
- D. What wisdom was

B:A:Ec:2

46. What seemed to bother Qohelet in his search for something worthwhile for man to do (Eccl. 2:3)?

- A. It only led to sorrow and grief
- B. It was always blown away like the wind
- C. There were only a few days of life
- D. Everything was meaningless

C:A:Ec:2

47. Qohelet pursued all of the following building projects EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:4f).

- A. Gardens
- B. Parks
- C. Houses
- D. A temple
- E. Reservoirs

D:I:Ec:2

48. In pursuing great building projects what kind of trees did Qohelet plant (Eccl. 2:5)?

- A. Cherry
- B. Fruit
- C. Nut
- D. Banana

B:A:Ec:2

49. Who did Qohelet own more herds than (Eccl. 4:7)?

- A. His father
- B. Abraham
- C. Any one before him in Jerusalem
- D. All the kings of the east

C:I:Ec:2

50. What did Qohelet buy both male and female (Eccl. 4:7)?

- A. Slaves
- B. Goats
- C. Dancers
- D. Camels

A:B:Ec:2

51. What did Qohelet own more than anyone else in Jerusalem (Eccl. 2:7)?

- A. Trees
- B. Herds
- C. Slaves
- D. Land

B:A:Ec:2

52. What did Qohelet amass (Eccl. 2:8)?

- A. Peacocks and ostriches
- B. Cedar and oak
- C. Rubies and diamonds
- D. Silver and gold

D:I:Ec:2

53. Qohelet accumulated what type of men and women (Eccl. 2:8)?

- A. Moral and immoral
- B. Cooks
- C. Singers
- D. Dancers

C:A:Ec:2

54. Qohelet also acquired a _____ and the delights of the heart of man (Eccl. 2:8).

- A. Chariot
- B. Harem
- C. Vineyard
- D. Fortress

B:B:Ec:2

55. As Qohelet increased in wealth what does he note “stayed with him” (Eccl. 2:9)?

- A. His wisdom
- B. His emptiness
- C. His control
- D. His generosity

A:I:Ec:2

56. Who did Qohelet become greater than (Eccl. 2:9)?

- A. All the kings of the east
- B. All the kings of Egypt
- C. All before him in Jerusalem
- D. Anyone who ever lived

C:B:Ec:2

57. Qohelet denied nothing _____ (Eccl. 2:10).

- A. His mouth desired
- B. His hands wanted
- C. His ears desired
- D. His eyes desired

D:I:Ec:2

58. What did Qohelet not refuse to his heart (Eccl. 2:10)?

- A. Any pleasure
- B. Any wisdom
- C. Any riddle
- D. Any desire

A:I:Ec:2

59. In pursuing great projects what did Qohelet’s heart take delight (Eccl. 2:10)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. His work
- C. His friends
- D. His lasting achievements

B:I:Ec:2

60. What does Qohelet say was the reward for his labor (Eccl. 2:10)?

- A. To take delight in his work
- B. Meaninglessness
- C. The pleasures of the moment
- D. To help others find wisdom

A:A:Ec:2

61. When Qohelet surveyed what his hands had done he concludes all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:11).

- A. Everything was meaningless
- B. Everything was a chasing after the wind
- C. He was greater than all in Jerusalem
- D. Nothing was gained under the sun

C:A:Ec:2

62. When Qohelet surveyed what he had toiled to achieve, he concludes it was like _____ (Eccl. 2:11).

- A. A mighty cedar withered from the roots
- B. Dust in the wind
- C. Trying to grasp water
- D. Chasing the wind

D:B:Ec:2

63. Qohelet turned his thoughts to consider all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:12).

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Folly
- D. Madness

B:I:Ec:2

64. Who did Qohelet say could do no more than he had (Eccl. 2:12)?

- A. His son
- B. His wise men
- C. His successor
- D. Those who would follow him in Jerusalem

C:A:Ec:2

65. What does Qohelet observe is better than folly (Eccl. 2:13)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Diligence
- D. Kindness

A:B:Ec:2

66. Wisdom is to folly, according to Qohelet, as _____
(Eccl. 2:13).

- A. A tree is to its shadow
- B. Wealth is to poverty
- C. Folly is to madness
- D. Light is to darkness

D:I:Ec:2

67. Where does the fool walk (Eccl. 2:14)?

- A. In poverty
- B. In darkness
- C. In blindness
- D. Up a hill

B:B:Ec:2

68. Where does Qohelet say a wise man's eyes are (Eccl. 2:14)?

- A. On the path he is walking
- B. In the law of the Lord
- C. In his head
- D. Guiding his heart

C:A:Ec:2

69. What overtakes both the sage and the fool (Eccl. 2:15)?

- A. Poverty
- B. Meaninglessness
- C. The same hunger
- D. The same fate

D:I:Ec:2

70. Qohelet complained that he had not _____ by his
wisdom (Eccl. 2:15)

- A. Gained anything
- B. Achieved lasting results
- C. Done what was right
- D. Exposed the folly of the fool

A:B:Ec:2

71. The fact that the same fate overtook the wise person and the fool led
Qohelet to the conclusion that _____ (Eccl. 2:15)

- A. Life was a vapour

- B. This too was a chasing after the wind
- C. This too was meaningless
- D. This too only brought sorrow

C:B:Ec:2

72. Qohelet laments that what will happen to both the wise person and the fool (Eccl. 2:16)? They will both _____.

- A. Be overtaken by poverty
- B. Be forgotten
- C. Gain nothing
- D. Have a hard path to travel

B:I:Ec:2

73. Qohelet laments that what will happen to both the wise person and the fool (Eccl. 2:16)?

- A. Death
- B. Poverty
- C. Trouble
- D. Labor

A:B:Ec:2

74. What did Qohelet hate because the work under the sun was grievous to him (Eccl. 2:17)?

- A. His achievements
- B. Wisdom and folly
- C. Life
- D. Everything

C:I:Ec:2

75. Why did Qohelet hate life (Eccl. 2:17)?

- A. Because the work was grievous
- B. Because everything was meaningless
- C. Because it was only under the sun
- D. Because nothing gave him pleasure

A:A:Ec:2

76. What does Qohelet often parallel with the conclusion "Everything is meaningless" (Eccl. 2:17)?

- A. A morning vapour gone
- B. A chasing after the wind
- C. A candle blown in the wind
- D. A mere pebble on the seashore

B:B:Ec:2

77. Why did Qohelet hate everything he had toiled for (Eccl. 2:18)?

- A. It did not bring him pleasure
- B. He did not achieve anything new
- C. He could not take it with him when he died
- D. He must leave them to the one who comes after

D:I:Ec:2

78. What did Qohelet know about the one who would follow him that bothered him (Eccl. 2:19)?

- A. Whether he would be just or unjust
- B. Whether he would be a wise person or a fool
- C. Whether he would be kind or stingy
- D. Whether he would be wicked or righteous

B:B:Ec:2

79. What had Qohelet poured into his work (Eccl. 2:19)?

- A. Diligence and insight
- B. Pleasure and labor
- C. Effort and skill
- D. Wisdom and folly

C:A:Ec:2

80. Over what did Qohelet's heart begin to despair (Eccl. 2:20)?

- A. His toilsome labor under the sun
- B. The pleasures of his heart
- C. His vineyards and orchards chasing after the wind
- D. His wealth and wisdom under the sun

A:I:Ec:2

81. Where was Qohelet's toilsome labor done (Eccl. 2:20)?

- A. Under heaven
- B. In Jerusalem
- C. On the mountain of the Lord
- D. Under the sun

D:B:Ec:2

82. A person who works with skill must leave it to whom, according to Qohelet (Eccl. 2:21)?

- A. A fool who would squander it
- B. Someone who has not worked for it
- C. The enemy who had sought to destroy him
- D. His children

B:I:Ec:2

83. Qohelet lamented that he would have to leave his work which he had done with all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:21).

- A. Wisdom

- B. Knowledge
- C. Skill
- D. Insight

D:A:Ec:2

84. Qohelet characterizes a worker's days as full of _____ (Eccl. 2:23).

- A. Meaninglessness and emptiness
- B. Vanity and death
- C. Pain and grief
- D. Sorrow and chasing after the wind

C:I:Ec:2

85. Qohelet says what happens to a worker at night (Eccl. 2:23)?

- A. His mind does not rest
- B. His rest is sweet
- C. He must give up all he has worked for
- D. His hunger drives him on

A:B:Ec:2

86. Qohelet concludes what is from the hand of God (Eccl. 2:24)?

- A. To rest
- B. To find satisfaction in one's work
- C. To rejoice in the achievements of one's youth
- D. To enjoy the gifts God has provided

B:B:Ec:2

87. Qohelet says a person cannot do any better than all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:24)?

- A. Eat
- B. Drink
- C. Find satisfaction in one's work
- D. Rejoice in God's gifts

D:I:Ec:2

88. God gives all of the following to the one who pleases Him EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:26).

- A. Wisdom
- B. Knowledge
- C. Mercy
- D. Happiness

C:B:Ec:2

89. To whom does God give the task of gathering for the one who pleases God (Eccl. 2:26)?

- A. The wicked

- B. The sinner
- C. The fool
- D. The sluggard

B:A:Ec:2

90. To whom does the sinner give all the wealth he has gathered (Eccl. 2:26)?

- A. To the wise
- B. To the righteous
- C. To the diligent of heart
- D. To the one who pleases God

D:B:Ec:2

91. Qohelet concludes that the sinner giving over his wealth to the one pleasing God is also _____ (Eccl. 2:26).

- A. Chasing after the wind
- B. Folly
- C. A delight to the hearts of men
- D. The best that can be achieved

A:B:Ec:2

CHAPTER 3

92. Where is there a season for every activity?

- A. Under the sun
- B. Under heaven
- C. On the earth
- D. On the way

B:I:Ec:3

93. There is a time to be born and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:2).

- A. Live
- B. Eat and drink
- C. Grow
- D. Die

D:B:Ec:3

94. There is a time to plant and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:2).

- A. Weed
- B. Cultivate
- C. Uproot
- D. Harvest

C:I:Ec:3

95. There is a time to kill and a time _____ (Eccl. 3:3).

- A. To heal

- B. To give birth
- C. For peace
- D. To flee

A:I:Ec:3

96. There is a time to tear down and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:3).

- A. Protect
- B. Build
- C. Fix
- D. Mend

B:B:Ec:3

97. There is a time to laugh and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:4).

- A. Sing
- B. Contemplate
- C. Be sober
- D. Weep

D:B:Ec:3

98. There is a time to weep and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:4).

- A. Sing
- B. Praise
- C. Dance
- D. Rejoice

C:I:Ec:3

99. There is a time to embrace and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:5).

- A. Refrain
- B. Work
- C. Play
- D. Separate

A:I:Ec:3

100. There is a time to search and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:6).

- A. Find
- B. Rest
- C. Discover
- D. Give up

D:A:Ec:3

101. There is a time to throw away and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:6).

- A. Find
- B. Keep
- C. Harvest
- D. Organize

B:I:Ec:3

102. There is a time to tear and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:7).

- A. Sow
- B. Wash
- C. Mend
- D. Fix

C:B:Ec:3

103. There is a time to speak and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:7).

- A. Be silent
- B. Listen
- C. Read
- D. Taste

A:B:Ec:3

104. There is a time to love and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:8)

- A. Stop loving
- B. Discipline
- C. Forgive
- D. Hate

D:B:Ec:3

105. There is a time for peace and a time for _____ (Eccl. 3:8).

- A. Negotiation
- B. War
- C. Protecting
- D. Discord

B:B:Ec:3

106. Qohelet complains who does not gain from his toil (Eccl. 3:9)?

- A. The king
- B. The servants
- C. The worker
- D. The planter

C:A:Ec:3

107. According to Qohelet, what has God laid upon humankind (Eccl. 3:10)?

- A. Futility
- B. A curse
- C. A debt
- D. A burden

D:I:Ec:3

108. When has God made everything beautiful (Eccl. 3:11)?

- A. In its time

- B. In the spring
- C. When he created it
- D. In every season

A:B:Ec:3

109. What has God put into the hearts of humans (Eccl. 3:11)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Eternity
- C. Understanding
- D. Futility

B:I:Ec:3

110. What can humans not fathom (Eccl. 3:11)?

- A. Their own way
- B. The course of the sun
- C. What God has done
- D. The right time and season

C:B:Ec:3

111. Qohelet says there is nothing better than to be what (Eccl. 3:12)?

- A. Happy
- B. Silent
- C. Still
- D. Wise

A:B:Ec:3

112. What is there nothing better to do according to Qohelet (Eccl. 3:12)?

- A. What is right
- B. What is good
- C. What is fun
- D. What is wise

B:A:Ec:3

113. What should everyone find satisfaction in (Eccl. 3:13)?

- A. Their family
- B. Themselves
- C. Their duties
- D. Their toil

D:I:Ec:3

114. What is finding satisfaction in one's toil called by Qohelet (Eccl. 3:13)?

- A. True happiness
- B. Meaningless
- C. A gift of God
- D. The rewards of one's labor

C:B:Ec:3

115. What will happen to what God does (Eccl. 3:14)?

- A. It will perish
- B. It has its own time and season
- C. It too fades like a flower
- D. It endures forever

D:B:Ec:3

116. Why does God make things that endure forever (Eccl. 3:14)?

- A. So people will desire the good
- B. So people will revere him
- C. So people will desire what he has given them
- D. So people will realize they will die

B:I:Ec:3

117. What will God call to account (Eccl. 3:15)?

- A. The past
- B. Everything under the sun
- C. All things
- D. Both the good and bad

A:A:Ec:3

118. According to Qohelet, whatever is _____ (Eccl. 3:15).

- A. Will last only for a season
- B. Must have been
- C. Has already been
- D. Was fixed from eternity

C:I:Ec:3

119. What did Qohelet see in the place of judgment (Eccl. 3:16)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Evil
- C. Deceit
- D. Wickedness

D:B:Ec:3

120. Where did Qohelet see wickedness (Eccl. 3:16)?

- A. In the place of honor
- B. In the place of justice
- C. In the place of oppression
- D. In the palace of the king

B:I:Ec:3

121. Qohelet thought in his heart what will happen to both the righteous and the wicked (Eccl. 3:17)?

- A. God will bring them both to judgment
- B. They will both have a time and a season
- C. They will both repent
- D. They will both fear the Lord

A:B:Ec:3

122. What does God do so that people will see they are like the animals (Eccl. 3:18)?

- A. He judges them
- B. He gives them breath
- C. He destroys them
- D. He tests them

D:A:Ec:3

123. Why does God test people (Eccl. 3:18)?

- A. So they may see they are like the animals
- B. So they may learn wisdom
- C. So they may learn to do good
- D. So they may fear him

A:I:Ec:3

124. Whose fate is a man's like (Eccl. 3:19)?

- A. The angels
- B. The animals
- C. The wind
- D. The flower

B:I:Ec:3

125. What do people and the animals share (Eccl. 3:19)?

- A. Same body
- B. Same desires
- C. Same breath
- D. Same hope

C:B:Ec:3

126. To where do both the animals and people return (Eccl. 3:20)?

- A. To God
- B. To the wind
- C. To the underworld
- D. To the dust

D:B:Ec:3

127. What does Qohelet wonder if it goes down into the earth (Eccl. 3:21)?

- A. The spirit of people
- B. The spirit of animals
- C. The body

D. The heart of the righteous
B:I:Ec:3

128. What does Qohelet wonder if it goes upward (Eccl. 3:21)?

- A. The spirit of people
- B. The spirit of animals
- C. The body
- D. The heart of the righteous

A:B:Ec:3

129. Qohelet says there is nothing better than to do what (Eccl. 3:22)?

- A. Pursue righteousness
- B. Be wise
- C. Enjoy one's work
- D. Reflect on life

C:B:Ec:3

130. What are people not able to see (Eccl. 3:22)?

- A. The way of the eagle
- B. What the meaning of life is
- C. When it is their time to depart
- D. What will happen after them

D:I:Ec:3

131. What is the lot of humankind for Qohelet?

- A. To realize that all die
- B. To enjoy one's work
- C. To discover the times and seasons
- D. To seek justice and love mercy

B:B:Ec:3

CHAPTER 4

132. Whose tears did Qohelet witness (Eccl. 4:1)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The fools
- C. The poor
- D. The oppressed

D:I:Ec:4

133. Who do the oppressed not have (Eccl. 4:1)?

- A. A comforter
- B. A judge
- C. A redeemer
- D. An advocate

A:A:Ec:4

134. What, does Qohelet observe, was on the side of the oppressors (Eccl. 4:1)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. The city
- C. Power
- D. The evil one

C:I:Ec:4

135. After seeing oppression who does Qohelet conclude is happier than the living (Eccl. 4:2)?

- A. The king's servants
- B. The dead
- C. The one with many friends
- D. The righteous

B:B:Ec:4

136. After seeing oppression who does Qohelet conclude is better than both the living and the dead (Eccl. 4:3)?

- A. The wise
- B. Those living with righteousness
- C. Those living with hope
- D. Those who have not been yet

D:I:Ec:4

137. After seeing oppression who does Qohelet conclude is better than both the living and the dead (Eccl. 4:3)?

- A. Those who have not seen the evil
- B. Those who have closed their eyes to injustice
- C. Those who help the oppressed
- D. Those who resist the mighty

A:A:Ec:4

138. Where has one who has not yet been not seen evil (Eccl. 4:3)?

- A. In the king's palace
- B. In the home of the oppressed
- C. Under the sun
- D. In the land of the living

C:I:Ec:4

139. What did Qohelet see all people's labor and achievement spring from (Eccl. 4:4)?

- A. Selfishness
- B. Envy
- C. Injustice
- D. Desire for power

B:B:Ec:4

140. What springs from people's envy of their neighbor (Eccl. 4:4)?

- A. Evil
- B. Death
- C. Injustice
- D. Achievement

D:I:Ec:4

141. Qohelet concludes that envy driving achievement is _____ (Eccl. 4:4).

- A. Meaningless
- B. A great evil
- C. Injustice
- D. A path to the grave

A:B:Ec:4

142. Qohelet concludes that envy driving achievement is _____ (Eccl. 4:4).

- A. A great evil
- B. Injustice
- C. Chasing after the wind
- D. A path to the grave

C:I:Ec:4

143. Who ruins himself by folding his hands (Eccl. 4:5)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The wicked
- C. The servant
- D. The fool

D:I:Ec:4

144. How does a fool ruin himself (Eccl. 4:5)?

- A. By sleeping in the harvest
- B. By folding his hands
- C. By pursuing his folly
- D. By consuming his inheritance

B:A:Ec:4

145. What is one handful with tranquility better than (Eccl. 4:6)?

- A. Two handfuls with toil
- B. Three handfuls with oppression
- C. Two handfuls with injustice
- D. Two handfuls with death

A:I:Ec:4

146. What is one handful with tranquility better than (Eccl. 4:6)?

- A. Three handfuls with oppression
- B. Two handfuls with injustice
- C. Two handfuls with chasing after the wind
- D. Two handfuls with meaninglessness

C:A:Ec:4

147. Who did Qohelet see as involved in meaninglessness (Eccl. 4:8)?

- A. The righteous with no one to help
- B. A king with a fool for a son
- C. A woman with no husband or son
- D. A man with neither son nor brother

D:I:Ec:4

148. With what was the one with neither son nor brother not content (Eccl. 4:8)?

- A. His house
- B. His wealth
- C. His wife
- D. His vineyards

B:I:Ec:4

149. What did one toiling with no heir ask himself (Eccl. 4:8)?

- A. Who will inherit my estate?
- B. Why does my toil not bring rewards?
- C. Why am I depriving myself of enjoyment?
- D. Why am I chasing the wind?

B:A:Ec:4

150. Qohelet concludes the one toiling with no heir is _____ (Eccl. 4:8)?

- A. A miserable business
- B. A great injustice
- C. A chasing after dust and ashes
- D. Only chaff blown in the wind

A:A:Ec:4

151. Why are two better than one (Eccl. 4:9)?

- A. Because they can accomplish more than double
- B. Because their toil is not in vain
- C. Because they have a good return for their work
- D. Because they can find satisfaction in their work

C:I:Ec:4

152. Who does Qohelet say should be pitied (Eccl. 4:10)?

- A. One who has no friend to share his joy with

- B. One who knows no enjoyment
- C. One who has no heir
- D. One who falls with no one to help

D:B:Ec:4

153. Who can help the one who falls (Eccl. 4:10)?

- A. His wife
- B. His friend
- C. His advisor
- D. His son

B:B:Ec:4

154. What is the result if two lie together (Eccl. 4:11)?

- A. They became friends
- B. They both sleep well
- C. They both rise together
- D. They both stay warm

D:I:Ec:4

155. Qohelet asks rhetorically, how one can _____ alone (Eccl. 4:11)?

- A. Stay warm
- B. Remain alive
- C. Find meaning
- D. Toil

A:B:Ec:4

156. What can two do that one can not (Eccl. 4:12)?

- A. Build a strong tower
- B. Defend themselves
- C. Bring a witness against an enemy
- D. Find satisfaction under the sun

B:I:Ec:4

157. A chord of how many strands is not easily broken (Eccl. 4:12)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Six

B:B:Ec:4

158. Who is better than an old but foolish king (Eccl. 4:13)?

- A. A wise servant
- B. A righteous laborer
- C. A poor but wise youth
- D. A woman who fears the Lord

C:I:Ec:4

159. A poor but wise youth is better than _____ (Eccl. 4:13)?

- A. An old but wealthy fool
- B. An old but righteous priest
- C. A youth who squanders his inheritance
- D. An old but foolish king

D:B:Ec:4

160. Where was the youth who comes to kingship born (Eccl. 4:14)?

- A. In a manger
- B. In poverty
- C. In the palace
- D. Under the sun

B:A:Ec:4

161. Where was the youth who comes to kingship come from (Eccl. 4:14)?

- A. The prison
- B. The city gate
- C. The palace
- D. The shepherd's fold

A:I:Ec:4

162. The youth that arose from poverty was the king's _____ (Eccl. 4:15).

- A. Friend
- B. Servant
- C. Successor
- D. Son

C:B:Ec:4

163. Who were not pleased with the king's successor (Eccl. 4:16)?

- A. The wise men of the kingdom
- B. Those that came later
- C. Those who were chasing after the wind
- D. The king's friends

B:A:Ec:4

CHAPTER 5

164. What should one guard as they go to the house of God (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. Their lips
- B. Their eyes
- C. Their steps
- D. Their hearts

C:I:Ec:5

165. When should one guard their steps (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. When going to the house of God
- B. When going to the city gate
- C. When going to the king's palace
- D. When going on a journey

A:B:Ec:5

166. What should one not offer when going to the house of God (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. The sacrifice of sinners
- B. Offerings of injustice
- C. Prayers of the wicked
- D. The sacrifice of fools

D:I:Ec:5

167. Who do not know that they do wrong (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The fools
- C. The sinners
- D. The young

B:A:Ec:5

168. What should one do in going to the house of God rather than offering a sacrifice (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. Listen
- B. Pray
- C. Read the Scriptures
- D. Do justice

A:I:Ec:5

169. Because God is in heaven and we are on earth what response should that have (Eccl. 5:2)?

- A. We should pray always
- B. We should live righteously
- C. We should let our words be few
- D. We should remember the poor and needy

C:B:Ec:5

170. When approaching God one should not _____ (Eccl. 5:2).

- A. Think about the wrongs of others
- B. Have a haughty heart
- C. Walk in the path of the sinners
- D. Be hasty to utter anything

D:I:Ec:5

171. When there are many cares what comes (Eccl. 5:3)?

- A. Evil
- B. Dreams
- C. Anxieties
- D. Prayers

B:A:Ec:5

172. When does the speech of the fool come (Eccl. 5:3)?

- A. When there are many words
- B. When there is no thought before speaking
- C. When the tongue slanders a neighbor
- D. When laziness has run its course

A:B:Ec:5

173. What should one do when making a vow to God (Eccl. 5:4)?

- A. Offer sacrifices of a humble heart
- B. Guard one's mouth
- C. Not delay in fulfilling it
- D. Remember that God is in heaven

C:B:Ec:5

174. In whom does God have no pleasure (Eccl. 5:4)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The oppressor
- C. The one hoarding wealth
- D. The fool

D:I:Ec:5

175. According to Qohelet, what is better than making a vow and not fulfilling it (Eccl. 5:5)?

- A. To offer the sacrifices of a broken heart
- B. Not to make a vow
- C. Making a vow and fulfill it
- D. To pray and fast in secret

B:I:Ec:5

176. Qohelet warns that what should not be allowed to lead a person into sin (Eccl. 5:6)?

- A. Their heart
- B. Their eyes
- C. Their mouth
- D. Their feet

C:A:Ec:5

177. To whom should one not protest about a vow (Eccl. 5:6)?

- A. God

- B. The king
- C. The priest
- D. The temple messenger

D:A:Ec:5

178. When may God be angry at a person according to Qohelet (Eccl. 5:6)?

- A. If one plots against his neighbor
- B. If one says "My vow was a mistake"
- C. If one says "God will not see"
- D. If one moves the boundary stone of the widow

B:I:Ec:5

179. If God is angry with someone he may destroy what (Eccl. 5:6)?

- A. The work of their hands
- B. The fields and vineyards
- C. Their children and home
- D. The hope of tomorrow

A:I:Ec:5

180. What along with many words does Qohelet consider meaningless (Eccl. 5:7)?

- A. Many vows
- B. Much gold
- C. Much dreaming
- D. Many sacrifices

C:A:Ec:5

181. At what should one not be surprised (Eccl. 5:8)?

- A. Seeing a corrupt king
- B. Seeing a child in need
- C. Seeing the widow penniless
- D. Seeing the poor oppressed

D:A:Ec:5

182. By whom is one official eyed (Eccl. 5:8)?

- A. By his servant
- B. By his neighbor
- C. By one higher up
- D. By the king

C:A:Ec:5

183. From what does the king profit (Eccl. 5:9)?

- A. The gifts of the wealthy
- B. Taxes
- C. The temple
- D. Fields

D:I:Ec:5

184. What is taken from by all (Eccl. 5:9)?

- A. The increase of the land
- B. The trading of the fool
- C. The water from a flowing spring
- D. The blessings of the Lord

A:I:Ec:5

185. Who is never satisfied with their income (Eccl. 5:10)?

- A. One who oppresses the poor
- B. One who loves wealth
- C. One who sleeps in the harvest
- D. One who spends without regard

B:B:Ec:5

186. What does one who loves money never have enough of (Eccl. 5:10)?

- A. Food
- B. Strength
- C. Money
- D. Wisdom

C:I:Ec:5

187. What increases as goods increase (Eccl. 5:11)?

- A. Officials who desire them
- B. Taxes
- C. Debtors
- D. Those who consume them

D:I:Ec:5

188. As goods increase what is the only benefit Qohelet mentions (Eccl. 5:11)?

- A. The owners eyes may feast on them
- B. Others may benefit from stealing them
- C. The owners may offer sacrifices in the house of God
- D. The owners do not worry about food or shelter

A:A:Ec:5

189. Whose sleep is sweet (Eccl. 5:12)?

- A. The child's
- B. The laborer's
- C. The wise
- D. The one who is generous

B:B:Ec:5

190. Who is permitted no sleep (Eccl. 5:12)?

- A. The laborer
- B. The poor who are oppressed
- C. The rich person
- D. The wicked

C:I:Ec:5

191. Qohelet considers hoarding wealth to the harm of its owner as _____ (Eccl. 5:13)?

- A. A great sin
- B. Meaningless
- C. Chasing after the wind
- D. A grievous evil

D:A:Ec:5

192. It is a grievous evil when wealth is lost to misfortune so there is nothing left for whom (Eccl. 5:14)?

- A. One's wife
- B. One's son
- C. One's brother
- D. One's friend

B:B:Ec:5

193. How does one come from their mother's womb (Eccl. 5:15)?

- A. Naked
- B. Helpless
- C. Without a penny
- D. Full of desire

A:B:Ec:5

194. As a person departs from life what can they carry in their hands (Eccl. 5:15)?

- A. Only the wind
- B. Ashes
- C. Nothing
- D. Dust

C:B:Ec:5

195. It is a grievous evil that a person toils for what (Eccl. 5:16)?

- A. Nothing
- B. The wind
- C. Wealth
- D. Love

B:I:Ec:5

196. How do people depart (Eccl. 5:16)?

- A. Without a breath
- B. Full of meaninglessness
- C. Without being remembered
- D. As they came

D:I:Ec:5

197. According to Qohelet, a person eats in darks with all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 5:17).

- A. Misfortune
- B. Frustration
- C. Affliction
- D. Anger

A:A:Ec:5

198. What does a person do in frustration, affliction and anger (Eccl. 5:17)?

- A. Lives life
- B. Eats in darkness
- C. Walks in folly
- D. Labors

B:A:Ec:5

199. In what should one find satisfaction (Eccl. 5:18)?

- A. Everything
- B. Sleep of the laborer
- C. Toilsome labor
- D. Dreams in the night

C:I:Ec:5

200. Qohelet says to eat, drink and find satisfaction is good and _____ (Eccl. 5:18)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Wise
- C. Meaningful
- D. Proper

D:A:Ec:5

201. Being happy with one's work is _____ (Eccl. 5:19)?

- A. A gift of God
- B. A chasing after the wind
- C. Meaningless
- D. A laborer's dream

A:I:Ec:5

202. Finding satisfaction in toilsome labor is a person's _____ (Eccl. 5:18)?

- A. Path
- B. Lot
- C. Destiny
- D. Wisdom

B:A:Ec:5

203. What does God keep a person that does not reflect on life occupied with (Eccl. 5:20)?

- A. The worries of this life
- B. Rest
- C. Gladness of heart
- D. Satisfaction of soul

C:I:Ec:5

204. On what does one occupied with gladness of heart not reflect (Eccl. 5:20)?

- A. Their way
- B. The days of their lives
- C. The toilsome labor
- D. Death

B:A:Ec:5

CHAPTER 6

205. Qohelet observes another evil, God gives all of the following to a person EXCEPT _____ without giving the ability to enjoy (Eccl. 6:2).

- A. Wealth
- B. Possessions
- C. Children
- D. Honor

C:B:Ec:6

206. Qohelet says it is a grievous evil that God gives wealth and possessions to a person but who gets to enjoy them (Eccl. 6:2)?

- A. A friend
- B. One's children
- C. An enemy
- D. A stranger

D:I:Ec:6

207. Qohelet labels God given wealth and possessions enjoyed by a stranger and not the owner as a grievous _____ (Eccl. 6:2).

- A. Evil
- B. Lesson
- C. Plight

D. Matter

A:I:Ec:6

208. Qohelet says that one who lives a long time and has many children but does not enjoy his prosperity who is better off than such a one (Eccl. 6:4)?

- A. A poor person
- B. A stillborn child
- C. A widow
- D. A child who enjoys life

B:B:Ec:6

209. Qohelet uses the example of a person who lives a long time and has how many children but unable to enjoy his prosperity (Eccl. 6:3)?

- A. 12
- B. 50
- C. 100
- D. 200

C:A:Ec:6

210. Qohelet says a stillborn child is better off than one who cannot enjoy his prosperity or receives what (Eccl. 6:3)?

- A. A proper burial
- B. Honor
- C. The fruit of his labor
- D. Praise

A:I:Ec:6

211. What comes without meaning and departs in darkness (Eccl. 6:4)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The wind
- C. A warrior who dies in a losing battle
- D. A stillborn child

D:A:Ec:6

212. In what does a stillborn child depart (Eccl. 6:4)?

- A. The wind
- B. The darkness
- C. Blood
- D. The dust

B:I:Ec:6

213. The stillborn child's _____ is shrouded in darkness (Eccl. 6:4).

- A. Happiness
- B. Memory

- C. Life
- D. Name

D:A:Ec:6

214. What does Qohelet note that a stillborn child never sees (Eccl. 6:5)?

- A. Their mother
- B. The wind
- C. The sun
- D. Labor

C:A:Ec:6

215. What does a stillborn child have more of than a prosperous person who does not enjoy their prosperity (Eccl. 6:6)?

- A. Rest
- B. Peace
- C. Quietness
- D. Meaning

A:I:Ec:6

216. Qohelet notes that even if people live _____ years and does not enjoy their prosperity it is a problem (Eccl. 6:6).

- A. 100
- B. 500
- C. 1000
- D. 2000

D:A:Ec:6

217. All people's efforts is for their _____, according to Qohelet (Eccl. 6:7)?

- A. Children
- B. Mouth
- C. Eyes
- D. Desires

B:I:Ec:6

218. While all a person's efforts are for their mouth's what is never satisfied (Eccl. 6:7)?

- A. Their eyes
- B. Their ears
- C. Their appetite
- D. Their heart

C:I:Ec:6

219. Qohelet asks what a poor person gains by knowing what (Eccl. 6:8)?

- A. How to glean in the fields

- B. How to work with enjoyment under the sun
- C. How to conduct himself before others
- D. How to speak with eloquence

C:A:Ec:6

220. What is better than a roving appetite (Eccl. 6:9)?

- A. What the eye sees
- B. What the ear hears
- C. What the heart has already
- D. Food eaten in tranquility

A:A:Ec:6

221. What the eye sees is better than _____ (Eccl. 6:9).

- A. What the ear hears
- B. A roving appetite
- C. Chasing after the wind
- D. What the heart pursues

B:I:Ec:6

222. Qohelet concludes a roving appetite is _____ (Eccl. 6:9)

- A. Under the sun
- B. A heavy burden
- C. A grievous evil
- D. Chasing after the wind

D:I:Ec:6

223. Qohelet concludes a roving appetite is _____ (Eccl. 6:9)

- A. Under the sun
- B. A heavy burden
- C. A grievous evil
- D. Meaningless

D:B:Ec:6

224. With whom can one not contend (Eccl. 6:10)?

- A. One who is stronger
- B. One who is wiser
- C. One who is a fool
- D. One who is never satisfied

A:A:Ec:6

225. Qohelet observes that whatever exists has already been _____ (Eccl. 6:10).

- A. Forgotten
- B. Named
- C. Vanished
- D. Blown away by the wind

B:I:Ec:6

226. What becomes less with more words (Eccl. 6:11)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Actions
- C. Meaning
- D. Enjoyment

C:I:Ec:6

227. Like what do people pass through life according to Qohelet (Eccl. 6:12)?

- A. A shadow
- B. A flower
- C. A cloud
- D. A morning mist

A:I:Ec:6

228. No one can tell what will happen under the sun when (Eccl. 6:12)?

- A. A fool rules
- B. They are gone
- C. The sun has set
- D. The wind has changed its course

B:B:Ec:6

Chapter 7

229. What is better than fine perfume (Eccl. 7:1)?

- A. Long life
- B. Wisdom
- C. A good name
- D. Being happy

C:I:Ec:7

230. What is a good name better than (Eccl. 7:1)?

- A. Fine wine
- B. Fine perfume
- C. Fine gold
- D. A bountiful harvest

B:A:Ec:7

231. What is better than the day of birth (Eccl. 7:1)?

- A. The day of death
- B. The day of marriage
- C. The day of harvest
- D. The day of anointing

A:I:Ec:7

232. What is better than going to the house of feasting (Eccl. 7:2)?

To go to _____

- A. The house of wisdom
- B. The house of the oppressed
- C. The house of the Lord
- D. The house of mourning

D:B:Ec:7

233. Going to the house of mourning is better than going to the house of _____ (Eccl. 7:2).

- A. Feasting
- B. Fasting
- C. Sacrifice
- D. Wisdom

A:I:Ec:7

234. What is the destiny of everyone (Eccl. 7:2)?

- A. The dust
- B. Death
- C. Worship
- D. Sinfulness

B:B:Ec:7

235. What should the living take to heart (Eccl. 7:2)?

- A. Righteousness exalts a nation
- B. Wisdom is better than folly
- C. That death is the destiny of everyone
- D. All have sinned and fallen short

C:I:Ec:7

236. What is better than laughter (Eccl. 7:3)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Happiness
- D. Sorrow

D:B:Ec:7

237. What is good for the heart (Eccl. 7:3)?

- A. A sad face
- B. A silent mouth
- C. Pure eyes
- D. Innocent hands

A:I:Ec:7

238. What is sorrow better than (Eccl. 7:3)?

- A. Death
- B. Laughter
- C. Gold
- D. Oppression

B:I:Ec:7

239. Where is the heart of the wise (Eccl. 7:4)?

- A. In the house of the widow
- B. In the house that fears the Lord
- C. In the house of mourning
- D. In the house of the discerning

C:A:Ec:7

240. Where is the heart of fools (Eccl. 7:4)?

- A. In the house of the sluggard
- B. In the palace of the king
- C. In the house of gossip
- D. In the house of pleasure

D:I:Ec:7

241. Whose heart is in the house of mourning (Eccl. 7:4)?

- A. The fool
- B. The wise
- C. The oppressed
- D. The drunkard

B:I:Ec:7

242. What is better than listening to the song of fools (Eccl. 7:5)?

- A. Heeding a wise person's rebuke
- B. Working in the fields before the harvest
- C. Listening to the song of the widow
- D. Finding satisfaction in one's work

A:A:Ec:7

243. What is heeding a wise person's rebuke better than (Eccl. 7:5)?

- A. Feasting in the house of the wicked
- B. Spreading gossip
- C. Listening to the song of fools
- D. Heeding the call of the sluggard

C:I:Ec:7

244. What is like the crackling of thorns under a pot (Eccl. 7:6)?

- A. The song of the oppressed
- B. The joy of the wicked
- C. The whispering of the gossip
- D. The laughter of fools

D:I:Ec:7

245. What is the laughter of fools like (Eccl. 7:6)?

- A. Chasing the wind
- B. The crackling of thorns under a pot
- C. Snow in the harvest
- D. A gold ring in a pig's snout

B:A:Ec:7

246. What turns a wise person into a fool (Eccl. 7:7)?

- A. Extortion
- B. Unrighteousness
- C. Wayward lips
- D. Laughter

A:A:Ec:7

247. What corrupts the heart (Eccl. 7:7)?

- A. Lying lips
- B. Laughter
- C. A bribe
- D. Injustice

C:I:Ec:7

248. What is better than pride (Eccl. 7:8)?

- A. Humility
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Kindness
- D. Patience

D:A:Ec:7

249. What is patience better than (Eccl. 7:8)?

- A. The song of fools
- B. Busyness
- C. Pride
- D. A bribe

C:I:Ec:7

250. What is the end of a matter better than (Eccl. 7:8)?

- A. The beginning
- B. Doing nothing
- C. A house of feasting
- D. Meaningless words

A:I:Ec:7

251. Where does anger reside (Eccl. 7:9)?

- A. In the heart of the wicked

- B. In the mouth of the treacherous
- C. In hand of the king
- D. In the lap of fools

D:I:Ec:7

252. People should not let their spirit become quickly _____
(Eccl. 7:9).

- A. Hardened
- B. Provoked
- C. Wearied
- D. Happy

B:I:Ec:7

253. What resides in the laps of fools (Eccl. 7:9)?

- A. Folly
- B. The wind
- C. Anger
- D. Laughter

C:I:Ec:7

254. To ask “Why were the old days better than these?” is not
what (Eccl. 7:10)?

- A. Wise
- B. Good
- C. Right
- D. Meaningless

A:B:Ec:7

255. What is not a wise question to ask (Eccl. 7:10)?

- A. “Why were the old days better than these?”
- B. “Why does everything return to its beginning?”
- C. “How long shall oppression triumph?”
- D. “When will justice prevail over the wicked?”

A:I:Ec:7

256. What is wisdom like (Eccl. 7:11)?

- A. Gold
- B. A fine wine
- C. An inheritance
- D. Sweet figs

C:A:Ec:7

257. Who does wisdom benefit (Eccl. 7:11)?

- A. Those who chase the wind
- B. The righteous
- C. The friend of the king

D. Those who see the sun
D:I:Ec:7

258. What benefits those who see the sun (Eccl. 7:11)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Wisdom
- C. Patience
- D. Kindness

B:B:Ec:7

259. What are both wisdom and money (Eccl. 7:12)?

- A. A shelter
- B. Insatiable
- C. Worth pursuing
- D. A gift of the Lord

A:I:Ec:7

260. Wisdom and _____ are both shelters (Eccl. 7:12)?

- A. The Lord
- B. Righteousness
- C. Money
- D. Diligence

C:A:Ec:7

261. What advantage does wisdom have over money (Eccl. 7:12)?

- A. It guides one on the right path
- B. It brings meaning under the sun
- C. It does not corrupt the heart
- D. It preserves the life of its possessor

D:I:Ec:7

262. What preserves the life of its possessor (Eccl. 7:12)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Happiness
- D. Generosity

A:I:Ec:7

263. What are people unable to do with what God has made crooked (Eccl. 7:13)?

- A. Break it
- B. Straighten
- C. Change his mind
- D. Stay his hand

B:B:Ec:7

264. What should one be when times are good (Eccl. 7:14)?

- A. Thankful
- B. Thoughtful
- C. Happy
- D. Humble

C:B:Ec:7

265. When times are bad how should one respond (Eccl. 7:14)?

- A. By being silent
- B. With dust and ashes
- C. By being thankful
- D. By considering

D:I:Ec:7

266. What has Qohelet seen in his meaningless life (Eccl. 7:15)?

- A. The righteous perishing in his righteousness
- B. The wise being overcome by a fool
- C. The sun rising on the just and unjust
- D. The sluggard reaping the harvest of the diligent

A:A:Ec:7

267. What has Qohelet seen in his meaningless life (Eccl. 7:15)?

- A. The wicked offering the sacrifice of the righteous
- B. The wicked living long in his wickedness
- C. The just being oppressed by the wicked
- D. The evil being happy in his iniquity

B:I:Ec:7

268. One should not be _____ resulting in one's own destruction (Eccl. 7:16).

- A. Overgenerous
- B. Overdiligent
- C. Overpious
- D. Otherwise

D:I:Ec:7

269. What may be the result of being overrighteous (Eccl. 7:16)?

- A. One may find no happiness
- B. One may lose the race
- C. One may be destroyed
- D. One may only be chasing the wind

C:B:Ec:7

270. People should not be overwicked or a _____ lest they die before their time (Eccl. 7:17).

- A. Sluggard

- B. Fool
- C. Gossip
- D. Treacherous

B:I:Ec:7

271. What may happen to the overwicked (Eccl. 7:17)?

- A. They may die before their time
- B. They may triumph over the righteous
- C. They may live in misery
- D. They may have their heart hardened

A:B:Ec:7

272. What will the person that fears God avoid (Eccl. 7:18)?

- A. The way of the wicked
- B. The lips of the deceiver
- C. Folly
- D. All extremes

D:B:Ec:7

273. Who will avoid all extremes (Eccl. 7:18)?

- A. The wise
- B. The one who fears the Lord
- C. The king
- D. The one pursuing righteousness

B:I:Ec:7

274. A wise person is more powerful than (Eccl. 7:19)?

- A. Rulers of ten cities
- B. One who rides a chariot
- C. The priests of the temple
- D. A mighty warrior

A:A:Ec:7

275. Who is more powerful than the rulers of ten cities (Eccl. 7:19)?

- A. A righteous person
- B. A person who can control one's mouth
- C. A wise person
- D. A humble person

C:I:Ec:7

276. Who is not found on earth (Eccl. 7:20)?

- A. One who fears the Lord
- B. One who defends the widow
- C. One who is all wise
- D. One who does not sin

D:B:Ec:7

277. One should not pay attention to everything people say lest one hear what (Eccl. 7:21)?

- A. The laughter of fools
- B. A servant cursing
- C. Many words without meaning
- D. The gossip of the town

B:A:Ec:7

278. What does one know in one's heart (Eccl. 7:22)?

- A. How many times one has cursed
- B. That all have sinned
- C. How often one has been a fool
- D. How words corrupt the heart

A:I:Ec:7

279. What was beyond Qohelet (Eccl. 7:23)?

- A. Attaining to the path of life
- B. Becoming more wealthy than any before him
- C. Becoming humble
- D. Becoming wise

D:I:Ec:7

280. What did Qohelet conclude was most profound and difficult to discover (Eccl. 7:24)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Wisdom
- C. The end of the matter
- D. The way of the Lord

B:A:Ec:7

281. Qohelet used his mind all of the following ways in his pursuit of wisdom EXCEPT (Eccl. 7:25)?

- A. To understand
- B. To investigate
- C. To discern
- D. To search out

C:A:Ec:7

282. What aspect of wickedness did Qohelet seek to understand (Eccl. 7:25)?

- A. Its destruction
- B. Its stupidity
- C. Its evil
- D. Its end

B:I:Ec:7

283. What aspect of folly did Qohelet seek to understand (Eccl. 7:25)?

- A. Its stupidity
- B. Its end
- C. Its laughter
- D. Its madness

D:A:Ec:7

284. What did Qohelet find more bitter than death (Eccl. 7:26)?

- A. The woman who is a snare
- B. The wicked who are treacherous
- C. The fool who talks forever
- D. The righteous perishing in his righteousness

A:B:Ec:7

285. The woman who is a snare has a heart that is a trap and _____ (Eccl. 7:27)?

- A. A mouth as sweet as honey
- B. Lips of poison
- C. Hands of chains
- D. Treacherous eyes

C:A:Ec:7

286. What is the woman who is a snare's heart like (Eccl. 7:26)?

- A. A sweet perfume
- B. A deceitful spring
- C. A highway to the grave
- D. A trap

D:I:Ec:7

287. Who will escape the snare woman (Eccl. 7:26)?

- A. The one who fears the Lord
- B. The one who pleases God
- C. The one who understands her ways
- D. The one who acquires wisdom

B:I:Ec:7

288. Who will the snaring woman ensnare (Eccl. 7:26)?

- A. The fool
- B. The wicked
- C. The sinner
- D. The wayward

C:A:Ec:7

289. How did Qohelet seek to discover the scheme of things (Eccl. 7:27)?

- A. By adding one thing to another

- B. By considering his faults
- C. By prayer and fasting
- D. By offering the sacrifices of a broken heart

A:I:Ec:7

290. Qohelet said he found one upright man among how many (Eccl. 7:28)?

- A. A hundred
- B. A thousand
- C. Ten thousand
- D. A million

B:B:Ec:7

291. Who was Qohelet not able to find (Eccl. 7:29)?

- A. A wise man
- B. A faithful woman
- C. An upright woman
- D. One who feared the Lord

C:I:Ec:7

292. How did God make humankind (Eccl. 7:29)?

- A. Wise
- B. Righteous
- C. Foolish
- D. Upright

D:A:Ec:7

293. While God made people upright, what have people gone in search of (Eccl. 7:29)?

- A. Many schemes
- B. Much riches
- C. Folly
- D. The wind

A:I:Ec:7

CHAPTER 8

294. What brightens the face of a person (Eccl. 8:1)?

- A. Understanding
- B. Righteousness
- C. Kindness
- D. Wisdom

D:I:Ec:8

295. What does a wise person know (Eccl. 8:1)?

- A. All things

- B. The explanation of things
- C. How little is known
- D. The right answer

B:A:Ec:8

296. What is wisdom's impact on a person's face (Eccl. 8:1)?

- A. Brightens
- B. Brings a smile
- C. Saddens
- D. Lifts

A:I:Ec:8

297. Why does Qohelet say one should obey the king's command (Eccl. 8:2)?

- A. Because they have power to make one successful
- B. Because God has ordained the government
- C. Because of an oath
- D. Because it is right

C:A:Ec:8

298. Because one took an oath before God whose command should be obeyed (Eccl. 8:2)?

- A. God's
- B. The king
- C. One's father
- D. One's husband

B:I:Ec:8

299. Whose presence should one not be in a hurry to leave (Eccl. 8:3)?

- A. God's
- B. A debtor's
- C. The king's
- D. Wisdom's

C:I:Ec:8

300. What will the king do (Eccl. 8:3)?

- A. What is right
- B. What is fair
- C. Everything that is meaningless
- D. Whatever he pleases

D:B:Ec:8

301. For what should a person not stand up (Eccl. 8:3)?

- A. A bad cause
- B. The oppressor
- C. The wicked

D. The king
A:I:Ec:8

302. Qohelet says whose word is supreme (Eccl. 8:4)?

- A. God's
- B. The king's
- C. The sage's
- D. Wisdom's

B:A:Ec:8

303. What can one not say to the king (Eccl. 8:4)?

- A. Will you judge the case of the widow?
- B. Why do you tax so much?
- C. What are you doing?
- D. That is wrong!

C:I:Ec:8

304. To whom should one not say "What are you doing?" (Eccl. 8:4)?

- A. God
- B. The king
- C. The sage
- D. Wisdom

B:B:Ec:8

305. Who will not come to harm (Eccl. 8:5)?

- A. One who obeys the king's command
- B. One who does the will of God
- C. One who follows the path of wisdom
- D. One who flees from wickedness

A:I:Ec:8

306. Who know(s) the proper time and procedure (Eccl. 8:6)?

- A. The king
- B. The priest
- C. The elders
- D. The wise

D:I:Ec:8

307. What do the wise know (Eccl. 8:6)?

- A. All that happens under the sun
- B. That life is meaningless
- C. The proper time and procedure
- D. Nothing

C:B:Ec:8

308. What may weigh heavily on a person (Eccl. 8:6)?

- A. The wind
- B. Misery
- C. Oppression
- D. Injustice

B:I:Ec:8

309. Qohelet says no person knows what (Eccl. 8:7)?

- A. The future
- B. Where wisdom is to be found
- C. Their own path
- D. The heart of the king

A:B:Ec:8

310. Over what does a person not have power to contain (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. The rain
- B. The sun
- C. The wind
- D. The ocean

C:I:Ec:8

311. Over what day does a person not have power (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. The day of one's birth
- B. The day of judgment
- C. The day of war
- D. The day of one's death

D:B:Ec:8

312. When is one not discharged (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. In the time of war
- B. In the time of harvest
- C. In the time of feasting
- D. In a time of drought

A:I:Ec:8

313. What will not release those that practice it (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Wickedness
- C. Folly
- D. Meaninglessness

B:A:Ec:8

314. What will wickedness not do (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. What is meaningful under the sun
- B. Find the path of wisdom
- C. Release those that practice it
- D. Deliver one on the day of wrath

C:I:Ec:8

315. What does a person do to his own hurt (Eccl. 8:9)?

- A. Pursues extremes
- B. Follows his own folly
- C. Gives to others
- D. Lords it over another

D:A:Ec:8

316. Who did Qohelet see buried in the city that he classified as meaningless (Eccl. 8:10)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The righteous
- C. The fool
- D. The sage

A:B:Ec:8

317. Where did the wicked used to come and go to (Eccl. 8:10)?

- A. The house of mourning
- B. The city gate
- C. The holy place
- D. The king's palace

C:A:Ec:8

318. Who received praise in the city where they did their activities (Eccl. 8:10)?

- A. The wise
- B. The righteous
- C. The fool
- D. The wicked

D:I:Ec:8

319. When are the people's hearts filled with schemes (Eccl. 8:11)?

- A. When wisdom does not triumph
- B. When a sentence for a crime is not quickly carried out
- C. When the king is evil
- D. When there is no bread

B:I:Ec:8

320. When a sentence for a crime is not quickly carried out what impact does that have (Eccl. 8:11)?

- A. People pursue the delights of injustice
- B. The poor are devoured by those in power
- C. The wicked are buried in the king's tomb
- D. People's hearts are filled with schemes

D:B:Ec:8

321. A wicked person may commit one hundred crimes and still _____ (Eccl. 8:12).

- A. Live a long time
- B. Not get caught
- C. Be buried by the city gate
- D. Receive praise

A:I:Ec:8

322. When reflecting on the burial of the wicked, what did Qohelet say the wicked received in the city where they did their evil (Eccl. 8:10)?

- A. Curses
- B. Justice
- C. Praise
- D. The results of their deeds

C:I:Ec:8

323. While the wicked may live a long time for whom does Qohelet say it will go better (Eccl. 8:12)?

- A. The one fearing God
- B. The wise
- C. The righteous
- D. The humble in heart

A:B:Ec:8

324. What do the wicked not do (Eccl. 8:13)?

- A. What is right
- B. Fear God
- C. Pursue wisdom
- D. Catch the wind

B:I:Ec:8

325. What will the days of the wicked not be like (Eccl. 8:13)?

- A. The sun rising
- B. The grass flourishing
- C. The flower which blossoms
- D. The shadow which lengthens

D:I:Ec:8

326. Whose days will not be like the shadow that lengthens (Eccl. 8:13)?

- A. The king's
- B. The gossip's
- C. The wicked's
- D. The fool's

C:B:Ec:8

327. How does Qohelet classify the wicked getting what the righteous deserve (Eccl. 8:14)?

- A. Meaningless
- B. A great evil
- C. Injustice
- D. Misery

A:B:Ec:8

328. To what did Qohelet object labeling it as meaningless (Eccl. 8:14)?

- A. When the fool was honored over the wise
- B. When the king received a bribe
- C. When the righteous got what the wicked deserved
- D. When the wicked went to the holy place

C:I:Ec:8

329. If one eats and is glad what will accompany him in his work (Eccl. 8:15)?

- A. The wind
- B. Joy
- C. Meaning
- D. Frustration

B:B:Ec:8

330. Qohelet concludes there is nothing better than to do all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 8:15).

- A. Eat
- B. Drink
- C. Sing
- D. Be glad

C:B:Ec:8

331. What did Qohelet's eyes not see when he was applying his mind to know wisdom (Eccl. 8:16)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Generosity
- C. Humility
- D. Sleep

D:A:Ec:8

332. When did Qohelet's eyes not see sleep, night or day (Eccl. 8:16)?

- A. When he was applying his mind to know wisdom
- B. When he was chasing the wind
- C. When he saw the wicked triumph
- D. When he thought about the death of the righteous

A:I:Ec:8

333. When did Qohelet realize no one can comprehend all that goes on under the sun (Eccl. 8:17)?
- A. When he saw the wicked triumphing over the righteous
 - B. When he saw all that God had done
 - C. When he entered into the house of the LORD
 - D. When he considered the death of the righteous

B:I:Ec:8

334. Despite all a person's efforts to _____ one cannot discover meaning (Eccl. 8:17).
- A. Fear God
 - B. Do what is right
 - C. Search it out
 - D. Pursue justice

C:A:Ec:8

335. When Qohelet saw all that God had done what conclusion did he come to (Eccl. 8:17)?
- A. He could not comprehend what goes on under the sun
 - B. He could only bow his head in worship
 - C. He knew that he must walk on the way of the righteous
 - D. He discovered the fear of the LORD

A:I:Ec:8

CHAPTER 9

336. After reflecting, Qohelet concluded who was in God's hands (Eccl. 9:1)?
- A. Everyone
 - B. The whole wide world
 - C. The righteous and the wise
 - D. Both the righteous and the wicked

C:A:Ec:9

337. After reflecting, Qohelet concluded where were the righteous and the wise (Eccl. 9:1)?
- A. Under the sun
 - B. In the hands of God
 - C. Chasing after the wind
 - D. In the better place

B:I:Ec:9

338. What unknowns await people according to Qohelet (Eccl. 9:1)?
- A. Love and hate
 - B. Riches and poverty
 - C. Death and life

D. Judgment and mercy
A:I:Ec:9

339. What do all share in common (Eccl. 9:2)?

- A. A common father
- B. A common sun
- C. A common destiny
- D. A common judgment

C:B:Ec:9

340. Qohelet says all share a common destiny and includes the righteous and the wicked and what other pair (Eccl. 9:2)?

- A. Wise and the fool
- B. The living and the dead
- C. The rich and the poor
- D. Clean and unclean

D:A:Ec:9

341. Qohelet says all share a common destiny and includes the righteous and the wicked and what other pair (Eccl. 9:2)?

- A. Wise and the fool
- B. Those who sacrifice and those who do not
- C. The living and the dead
- D. The rich and the poor

B:I:Ec:9

342. Qohelet says all share a common destiny and includes the righteous and the wicked and what other pair (Eccl. 9:2)?

- A. Those who take oaths and those who do not
- B. Wise and the fool
- C. The living and the dead
- D. The rich and the poor

A:I:Ec:9

343. A common destiny is shared by those who take oaths and _____ (Eccl. 9:2).

- A. Those who refuse to take an oath
- B. Those who object to taking an oath
- C. Those who are afraid to take them
- D. Those who keep their oaths

C:B:Ec:9

344. Qohelet classifies the fact that everyone faces a common destiny as a(n) _____ (Eccl. 9:3).

- A. Tragedy
- B. Plague

- C. Empty breath
- D. Evil

D:I:Ec:9

345. What does Qohelet observe the hearts of men are full of (Eccl. 9:3)?

- A. Treachery
- B. Envy
- C. Evil
- D. Misery

C:I:Ec:9

346. What is in the hearts of people while they live (Eccl. 9:3)?

- A. Folly
- B. Madness
- C. Emptiness
- D. Loneliness

B:I:Ec:9

347. Whom do people join after life (Eccl. 9:3)?

- A. The dead
- B. Their fathers
- C. The wicked
- D. The wind

A:B:Ec:9

348. What do the living have that the dead do not (Eccl. 9:4)?

- A. Love
- B. Breath
- C. Hope
- D. Vision

C:B:Ec:9

349. What is a live dog better than (Eccl. 9:4)?

- A. A dead flea
- B. A dead king
- C. A dead bull
- D. A dead lion

D:B:Ec:9

350. What is better than a dead lion (Eccl. 9:4)?

- A. A live dog
- B. A live goat
- C. A live lamb
- D. A live child

A:I:Ec:9

351. According to Qohelet, what do the dead know (Eccl. 9:5)?

- A. The cycle of the wind
- B. Nothing
- C. The end of things
- D. Their final hope

B:I:Ec:9

352. What do the living all know (Eccl. 9:5)?

- A. That God holds all things in his hands
- B. Wisdom is better than folly
- C. That they will die
- D. That life is but a vapor

C:B:Ec:9

353. The dead have no further _____ (Eccl. 9:5).

- A. Breath
- B. Wisdom
- C. Joy
- D. Reward

D:A:Ec:9

354. What will happen to the memory of the dead (Eccl. 9:5)?

- A. They will be remembered
- B. They will be forgotten
- C. The wise will be remembered
- D. The wicked alone will be forgotten

B:B:Ec:9

355. Qohelet lists all of the following as vanishing when a person dies EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 9:6).

- A. Their love
- B. Their jealousy
- C. Their hate
- D. Their deceit

D:A:Ec:9

356. The dead will never have part in what happens where (Eccl. 9:6)?

- A. In the land of the living
- B. On the earth
- C. Under the sun
- D. In Jerusalem

C:B:Ec:9

357. Qohelet recommends that food should be eaten with _____ (Eccl. 9:7).

- A. Gladness

- B. Hope
- C. Joy
- D. Song

A:B:Ec:9

358. Qohelet recommends that wine should be drunk with _____ (Eccl. 9:7).

- A. Song
- B. A joyful heart
- C. Thoughts of tomorrow
- D. Forgetfulness

B:I:Ec:9

359. Qohelet observes that what happens in the now (Eccl. 9:7)?

- A. People chase the wind
- B. Meaning desire prosperity
- C. People sing and dance
- D. God favors what people do

D:I:Ec:9

360. With what does Qohelet say people should always clothe themselves (Eccl. 9:8)?

- A. White
- B. Sackcloth
- C. Colorful garments
- D. A tunic of fine linen

A:A:Ec:9

361. Where does Qohelet say people should anoint themselves with oil (Eccl. 9:8)?

- A. Hands
- B. Heart
- C. Head
- D. Feet

C:I:Ec:9

362. Qohelet recommends one enjoy who in particular (Eccl. 9:9)?

- A. One's children
- B. One's friends
- C. One's parents before they die
- D. One's mate

D:I:Ec:9

363. What does Qohelet say takes place as your lot in life under the sun (Eccl. 9:9)?

- A. Wisdom and folly

- B. Toilsome labor
- C. Hope
- D. Pain and sorrow

B:A:Ec:9

364. Qohelet says that God has given people what kind of life under the sun (Eccl. 9:9)?

- A. Meaningless
- B. Joyful
- C. Hard
- D. Good

A:B:Ec:9

365. What should you do with all your might (Eccl. 9:10)?

- A. Whatever you desire
- B. Whatever your hands find to do
- C. Whatever you deem as righteous
- D. Serve God

B:I:Ec:9

366. Where is there neither working nor planning (Eccl. 9:10)?

- A. Under the sun
- B. In the dust
- C. In the dark
- D. In the grave

D:B:Ec:9

367. All of the following Qohelet lists as not found in the grave EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 9:10).

- A. Working
- B. Planning
- C. Righteousness
- D. Wisdom

C:A:Ec:9

368. Qohelet has seen that the race is not won by whom (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. The strong
- B. The swift
- C. The lame
- D. The lazy

B:B:Ec:9

369. Qohelet has seen that the battle is not won by whom (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. The strong
- B. The swift
- C. The lame

D. The dead
B:I:Ec:9

370. Qohelet has seen that wealth does not come to whom (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. The brilliant
 - B. The righteous
 - C. The shrewd
 - D. The diligent
- A:A:Ec:9

371. Qohelet has seen that what does not come to the learned (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. Wealth
 - B. Joy
 - C. Favor
 - D. Satisfaction
- C:I:Ec:9

372. What happens to all whether strong, swift or learned (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. Forgetting
 - B. Time and chance
 - C. Despair and disgrace
 - D. Disappointment
- B:B:Ec:9

373. What does no person know (Eccl. 9:12)?

- A. When his hour will come
 - B. What lies over the sun
 - C. Where the wind goes
 - D. Why some prosper and some are poor
- A:I:Ec:9

374. By what are people trapped (Eccl. 9:12)?

- A. The wealth of the wicked
 - B. A wicked woman
 - C. The snare of death
 - D. Evil times
- D:I:Ec:9

375. What are taken in a snare (Eccl. 9:12)?

- A. Fish
 - B. Birds
 - C. Gazelles
 - D. Rabbits
- B:A:Ec:9

376. Who came up against a small city (Eccl. 9:14)?

- A. A powerful king

- B. The winter storms
- C. The heat of the sun
- D. A gang of wicked men

A:B:Ec:9

377. What did the powerful king build against the small city (Eccl. 9:14)?

- A. A battering ram
- B. A river of water
- C. Siegeworks
- D. A tower

C:I:Ec:9

378. Who saved the city by his wisdom (Eccl. 9:15)?

- A. A prophet
- B. A poor person
- C. A cripple person
- D. The king

B:B:Ec:9

379. What happened to the poor wise person who saved the small city (Eccl. 9:15)?

- A. He died like the wicked
- B. He became a wicked king
- C. His wisdom became his downfall
- D. He was forgotten

D:I:Ec:9

380. Qohelet, after observing the victory of the small city, concluded that wisdom was better than _____ (Eccl. 9:15).

- A. Wealth
- B. Righteousness
- C. Strength
- D. Strategy

C:I:Ec:9

381. Whose wisdom is despised (Eccl. 9:15)?

- A. A fool's
- B. A poor person's
- C. The wicked's
- D. A child's

B:I:Ec:9

382. Qohelet concludes that wisdom is better than what (Eccl. 9:18)?

- A. Weapons of war
- B. Pearls

- C. Wealth
- D. Knowledge under the sun

A:I:Ec:9

383. Who destroys much good (Eccl. 9:18)?

- A. One wicked
- B. One fool
- C. One sinner
- D. One hypocritic

C:B:Ec:9

384. What is to be the response to the quiet words of the wise (Eccl. 9:17)?

- A. They are to be forgotten
- B. They are to be remembered
- C. They are to be studied
- D. They are to be heeded

D:A:Ec:9

385. The words of the wise are to be heeded more than _____ (Eccl. 9:17)?

- A. The ways of the wicked
- B. The shouts of a ruler of fools
- C. The cries of the sluggard
- D. The whispers of the gossip

B:I:Ec:9

CHAPTER 10

386. What gives perfume a bad smell (Eccl. 10:1)?

- A. Mold
- B. Dead flies
- C. Lack of washing
- D. Sour grapes

B:B:Ec:10

387. What outweighs wisdom and honor (Eccl. 10:1)?

- A. A little folly
- B. Treacherous wickedness
- C. Injustice
- D. A bribe

A:I:Ec:10

388. What does a little folly out weigh (Eccl. 10:1)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Kindness

- C. Great reward
- D. Honor

D:A:Ec:10

389. What direction does the heart of the fool incline (Eccl. 10:2)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. Left
- D. Right

C:I:Ec:10

390. What direction does the heart of the wise incline (Eccl. 10:2)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. Left
- D. Right

D:B:Ec:10

391. When do fools show everyone how stupid they are (Eccl. 10:3)?

- A. When they lie upon their bed
- B. When they walk along a road
- C. When they speak before the king
- D. When they eat the bread of calamity

B:I:Ec:10

392. What does a fool lack as he walks along the road (Eccl. 10:3)?

- A. Sense
- B. Wisdom
- C. Sound judgment
- D. Direction

A:A:Ec:10

393. Whose heart inclines to the right (Eccl. 10:2)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The wicked
- C. The wise
- D. The fool

C:I:Ec:10

394. Whose heart inclines to the left (Eccl. 10:2)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The wicked
- C. The wise
- D. The fool

D:A:Ec:10

395. As a fool walks what does he show everyone (Eccl. 10:3)?

- A. How folly leaves one lost in the woods
- B. How stupid he is
- C. The end of his way is death
- D. That his way is meaningless

B:B:Ec:10

396. What can lay great errors to rest (Eccl. 10:4)?

- A. Calmness
- B. Patience
- C. Wisdom
- D. Repentance

A:I:Ec:10

397. When a ruler's anger rises against you what should you not do (Eccl. 10:4)?

- A. Defend yourself
- B. Leave your post
- C. Talk overmuch
- D. Deny the charge

B:A:Ec:10

398. When should you not leave your post (Eccl. 10:4)?

- A. When you are afraid
- B. When the defense of the city is counting on you
- C. When the enemy is coming over the walls
- D. When the ruler's anger rises against you

D:I:Ec:10

399. Qohelet describes a fool put in a high position as a(n) _____ (Eccl. 10:5).

- A. Great folly
- B. Wickedness
- C. Evil
- D. Injustice

C:I:Ec:10

400. An error Qohelet has observed is when fools are put in high positions and _____ are put in low positions (Eccl. 10:6)?

- A. The rich
- B. The wise
- C. The righteous
- D. The patient

A:A:Ec:10

401. Who has Qohelet seen on horseback (Eccl. 10:7)?

- A. Kings
- B. Slaves
- C. Wicked
- D. The strong

B:I:Ec:10

402. Who has Qohelet seen on foot while others were on horseback (Eccl. 10:7)?

- A. Kings
- B. Captives
- C. Princes
- D. The wise

C:A:Ec:10

403. Who may fall into a pit (Eccl. 10:8)?

- A. The one who dug it
- B. The wicked
- C. The foolish
- D. Those pursuing their own gain

A:B:Ec:10

404. What may bite one breaking through a wall (Eccl. 10:8)?

- A. A dog
- B. A spider
- C. A rat
- D. A snake

D:B:Ec:10

405. Who may be bitten by a snake (Eccl. 10:8)?

- A. A fool walking off the path
- B. One digging a pit
- C. One breaking through a wall
- D. The wicked setting a snare

C:I:Ec:10

406. Who may be injured by stones (Eccl. 10:9)?

- A. The adulteress
- B. One who quarries stone
- C. One who digs a pit
- D. One who throws them

B:A:Ec:10

407. Who may be endangered by logs (Eccl. 10:9)?

- A. One who splits them
- B. One who burns them
- C. One who fells a tree

D. One who walks on them
A:I:Ec:10

408. When an axe is dull what is needed (Eccl. 10:10)?

- A. More blows
- B. A smooth stone
- C. A soft tree
- D. More strength

D:I:Ec:10

409. What will bring success (Eccl. 10:10)?

- A. Understanding
- B. Skill
- C. Reflection
- D. Patience

B:A:Ec:10

410. Before what may a snake bite (Eccl. 10:11)?

- A. Before it is caught
- B. Before it has eaten
- C. Before it is charmed
- D. Before it is killed

C:I:Ec:10

411. The words of a wise person are _____ (Eccl. 10:12).

- A. Gentle
- B. Understanding
- C. Discerning
- D. Gracious

D:A:Ec:10

412. What consumes a fool (Eccl. 10:12)?

- A. His own lips
- B. His own great folly
- C. The pit he has dug for others
- D. Another fool

A:I:Ec:10

413. Who is consumed by their own lips (Eccl. 10:12)?

- A. The wicked
- B. A fool
- C. The poor
- D. The sluggard

B:I:Ec:10

414. What do a fool's words end in (Eccl. 10:13)?

- A. Meaninglessness
- B. The wind
- C. Wicked madness
- D. Violence

C:I:Ec:10

415. What does a fool multiply (Eccl. 10:14)?

- A. Evil
- B. His folly
- C. Effort
- D. Words

D:B:Ec:10

416. Who multiplies words (Eccl. 10:14)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The fool
- C. The gossip
- D. The king's advisors

B:I:Ec:10

417. What way does the fool not know (Eccl. 10:15)?

- A. The way to town
- B. The way to cross the street
- C. How to get up in the morning
- D. The way of wisdom

A:A:Ec:10

418. What wearies a fool (Eccl. 10:15)?

- A. Words
- B. The sun
- C. Work
- D. Folly

C:I:Ec:10

419. Qohelet offers a woe to the land that has what kind of king (Eccl. 10:16).

- A. One who loves wine
- B. One who was a servant
- C. One who is treacherous
- D. One who will not listen

B:A:Ec:10

420. Qohelet offers a woe to the land whose princes _____ (Eccl. 10:16)?

- A. Lead people to injustice
- B. Sleep in the harvest

- C. Feast in the morning
- D. Oppress the poor

C:I:Ec:10

421. Qohelet blesses that land whose king _____ (Eccl. 10:17).

- A. Was a servant
- B. Is of noble birth
- C. Is wise
- D. Listens to advice

B:A:Ec:10

422. Qohelet blesses that land whose princes do not eat for _____ (Eccl. 10:17).

- A. Drunkenness
- B. Pleasure
- C. Fatness
- D. Vomiting

A:I:Ec:10

423. Qohelet blesses that land whose princes eat for what purpose (Eccl. 10:17)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Justice
- C. Reward
- D. Strength

D:I:Ec:10

424. If a person is lazy what sags (Eccl. 10:18)?

- A. Their stomach
- B. Their mouth
- C. The rafters
- D. The olive trees

C:B:Ec:10

425. If a persons hands are idle what results (Eccl. 10:18)?

- A. An empty cupboard
- B. A continual sleep
- C. Poverty and disgrace
- D. A leaky roof

D:I:Ec:10

426. What makes life merry (Eccl. 10:19)?

- A. Oil
- B. Honey
- C. Wine
- D. Milk

C:B:Ec:10

427. For what is a feast made (Eccl. 10:19)?

- A. The harvest
- B. Laughter
- C. Singing
- D. The king

B:I:Ec:10

428. What is made for laughter (Eccl. 10:19)?

- A. The feast
- B. A fool's folly
- C. The day of harvest
- D. The dance of the king

A:B:Ec:10

429. Who should not be reviled (Eccl. 10:20)?

- A. The fool
- B. The wicked
- C. The priest
- D. The king

D:I:Ec:10

430. Who should not be cursed in one's bedroom (Eccl. 10:20)?

- A. The king
- B. The prince
- C. The rich
- D. The wicked

C:A:Ec:10

431. What may carry the words of your cursing (Eccl. 10:20)?

- A. The wind
- B. A bird
- C. An enemy
- D. A friend

B:B:Ec:10

CHAPTER 11

432. Where is bread cast and found after many days (Eccl. 11:1)?

- A. On the ground
- B. On the floor
- C. On the waters
- D. In a jar

C:B:Ec:11

433. What is cast on the waters and found after many days (Eccl. 11:1)?

- A. Wood
- B. Bread
- C. Seed
- D. Figs

B:I:Ec:11

434. What will happen to bread that has been cast on the water (Eccl. 11:1)?

- A. It will be found after many days
- B. It will disappear like the wind
- C. It will gather water to itself
- D. It will become meaningless

A:I:Ec:11

435. To how many should one give portions (Eccl. 11:2)?

- A. One or two
- B. Three or four
- C. Five or six
- D. Seven or eight

D:A:Ec:11

436. One should give many portions out because what may come upon the land (Eccl. 11:2)?

- A. Plagues
- B. Famine
- C. Disaster
- D. Rain

C:A:Ec:11

437. Because disaster may come on the land what should one do (Eccl. 11:2)?

- A. Throw bread on the water
- B. Give portions to many
- C. Cast one's cares to the wind
- D. Consider

B:I:Ec:11

438. What pours rain upon the earth (Eccl. 11:3)?

- A. Clouds full of water
- B. Flowing streams
- C. Springs of water
- D. The ocean

A:B:Ec:11

439. Where will a tree lie (Eccl. 11:3)?

- A. In the carpenter's shop

- B. In the woods
- C. Where it falls
- D. In the fire place

C:I:Ec:11

440. What two directions are listed for the falling of a tree (Eccl. 11:3)?

- A. East and west
- B. West and north
- C. South and east
- D. North and south

D:A:Ec:11

441. Who will not plant (Eccl. 11:4)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The one watching the wind
- C. The one who has not plowed
- D. The poor with no seed

B:I:Ec:11

442. What will the one watching the wind not do (Eccl. 11:4)?

- A. Reap
- B. Plow
- C. Water
- D. Plant

D:A:Ec:11

443. What will the looking at the clouds not do (Eccl. 11:4)?

- A. Reap
- B. Plow
- C. Water
- D. Plant

A:I:Ec:11

444. Who will not reap (Eccl. 11:4)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The one not planting
- C. The one watching the clouds
- D. The one waiting for a sunny day

C:I:Ec:11

445. Qohelet observes people do not know how a child is formed in the womb nor _____ (Eccl. 11:4).

- A. The way of an eagle in the sky
- B. The path of the wind
- C. The course of the sun after it sets
- D. The growth of a tree

B:A:Ec:11

446. Qohelet observes people do not know the path of the wind nor _____ (Eccl. 11:4).

- A. The way of an eagle in the sky
- B. How a snake moves on a rock
- C. How the body is formed in the womb
- D. How the grape is formed on the vine

C:I:Ec:11

447. As one cannot know the path of the wind so one cannot understand what (Eccl. 11:5)?

- A. The deeds done under the sun
- B. The way of a man with a maiden
- C. What is right and wrong
- D. The work of God

D:B:Ec:11

448. Qohelet says that God's work cannot be understood and he is the _____ (Eccl. 11:5)?

- A. Maker of all things
- B. Almighty one
- C. One shrouded in mystery
- D. Wind beneath his wings

A:I:Ec:11

449. When should seed be sown (Eccl. 11:6)?

- A. In the spring
- B. In the morning
- C. Before the rain
- D. In the summer

B:A:Ec:11

450. What should happen in the evening (Eccl. 11:6)?

- A. One should enjoy a peaceful rest
- B. One should drink wine
- C. One should prepare the fields
- D. One's hands should not be idle

D:B:Ec:11

451. Why should one plant seed in the morning and not be idle in the evening (Eccl. 11:6)?

- A. Because God worked six days
- B. Because the way of the sluggard is paved with thorns
- C. Because one does not know which will succeed
- D. Because the wise know the right time and place

C:I:Ec:11

452. What should be done in the morning (Eccl. 11:6)?

- A. Sowing of seed
- B. Plowing the field
- C. Threshing the grain
- D. Harvesting figs

A:I:Ec:11

453. Qohelet says light is _____ (Eccl. 11:7)?

- A. Hot
- B. Better than darkness
- C. Sweet
- D. Revealing

C:A:Ec:11

454. What pleases the eyes (Eccl. 11:7)?

- A. To see the harvest
- B. To see the wind
- C. To see all the works of one's Maker
- D. To see the sun

D:I:Ec:11

455. What should a person do all the years of their lives (Eccl. 11:8)?

- A. Work
- B. Enjoy
- C. Consider
- D. Forget

B:B:Ec:11

456. What are to be remembered because they are many (Eccl. 11:8)?

- A. Days of darkness
- B. Troubles
- C. Disappointments
- D. Happy thoughts

A:I:Ec:11

457. Qohelet says everything to come is _____ (Eccl. 11:8)?

- A. Worse than what has been
- B. Trouble
- C. Meaningless
- D. Unknown

C:B:Ec:11

458. What should one's heart give them in their youth (Eccl. 11:9)?

- A. Joy

- B. Meaning
- C. Rewards
- D. Music

A:I:Ec:11

459. What does Qohelet advise the young person (Eccl. 11:9)?

- A. Be diligent
- B. Be happy
- C. Be wise
- D. Be righteous

B:B:Ec:11

460. Qohelet advises one follow what ways (Eccl. 11:9)?

- A. The way of sorrow
- B. The way of diligence
- C. The way of wisdom
- D. The ways of one's heart

D:I:Ec:11

461. In following the ways of one's heart what should one remember (Eccl. 11:9)?

- A. Now is the time for enjoyment
- B. Life passes like the wind
- C. God will bring one to judgment
- D. Life is meaningless under the sun

C:B:Ec:11

462. What should be done to the troubles of one's body (Eccl. 11:10)?

- A. They should be forgotten
- B. They should be cast off
- C. They should be ignored
- D. They should be considered

B:A:Ec:11

463. What should be banished from your heart (Eccl. 11:10)?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Wickedness
- C. Evil
- D. Youthful lusts

A:I:Ec:11

464. Qohelet says vigor and _____ are meaningless (Eccl. 11:10)?

- A. Strength
- B. Wealth
- C. Righteousness
- D. Youth

D:I:Ec:11

CHAPTER 12

465. Who is to be remembered in the days of one's youth (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. One's savior
- B. One's creator
- C. One's refuge
- D. One's shepherd

B:B:Ec:12

466. In what particular days is the Creator to be remembered (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. The days of one's youth
- B. The days of trouble
- C. Every day under the sun
- D. Days of vigor

A:B:Ec:12

467. What kind of days does Qohelet warn are coming (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. Days of the LORD
- B. Days of tribulation
- C. Days of chasing the wind
- D. Days of trouble

D:I:Ec:12

468. Qohelet warns in years to come one will say (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. Everything is meaningless
- B. I have chased the wind
- C. I have no pleasure in them
- D. My desires have all departed

C:A:Ec:12

469. Of what will people say "I find no pleasure in them" (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Days and years
- C. Houses and fields
- D. Buildings and books

B:I:Ec:12

470. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, he says all of the following grow dark EXCEPT (Eccl. 12:2)?

- A. Sun
- B. Moon
- C. Stars
- D. Light

C:A:Ec:12

471. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what does he say happens to the sun and moon (Eccl. 12:2)?

- A. They pass away
- B. They fly away
- C. Remain forever
- D. They grow dark

D:B:Ec:12

472. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what returns after the rain (Eccl. 12:2)?

- A. The clouds
- B. The famine
- C. The drought
- D. The sun

A:I:Ec:12

473. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what do the keepers of the house do (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. Bow over
- B. Tremble
- C. Wither
- D. Depart

B:A:Ec:12

474. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what trembles (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. The grinders
- B. The grasshopper
- C. Walls of the house
- D. The keepers of the house

D:I:Ec:12

475. In Qohelet's allegory of old age what do strong men do (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. Lie in the dust
- B. Fade and wither
- C. Stoop
- D. Shake from lack of heat

C:I:Ec:12

476. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, why do the grinders cease (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. Because they are empty
- B. Because they are few
- C. Because they have no grain
- D. Because they have no hope

B:I:Ec:12

477. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what cease because they are few (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. The grinders
- B. The lights of the sky
- C. The grasshoopers
- D. The beds of rest

A:B:Ec:12

478. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what grows dim (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. Those under the sun
- B. Those sitting before the fire
- C. Those looking through the window
- D. Those who had hope vanish

C:I:Ec:12

479. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what sound fades (Eccl. 12:4)?

- A. The sound of children playing
- B. The sound of grinding
- C. The sound of merchants calling
- D. The sound of warrior's song

B:A:Ec:12

480. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what are closed (Eccl. 12:4)?

- A. The doors of the bedroom
- B. The doors to the temple
- C. The doors to the street
- D. The doors to the garden

C:I:Ec:12

481. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, when do people rise up (Eccl. 12:4)?

- A. At the sound of birds
- B. At the sound of children playing
- C. At the sound of grinders
- D. At the rising of the sun

A:A:Ec:12

482. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, whose songs grow faint (Eccl. 12:4)?

- A. The choirs
- B. Voices of the young maidens
- C. The victor's song
- D. The birds

D:I:Ec:12

483. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, of what are men afraid (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. Everything
- B. The sun
- C. Heights
- D. Tomorrow

C:I:Ec:12

484. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what tree blossoms (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. The olive tree
- B. The fig tree
- C. The cedar tree
- D. The almond tree

D:A:Ec:12

485. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, who drags himself along (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. The ox
- B. The grasshopper
- C. The lion
- D. The lizard

B:B:Ec:12

486. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what happens to desire (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. It is no longer stirred
- B. It fades as a flower in the summer
- C. It vanishes as a winter wind
- D. It no longer seeks its goal

A:I:Ec:12

487. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, where does a person go (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. Returns to the dust from whence one came
- B. One's place of rest
- C. One's eternal home
- D. One's field

C:I:Ec:12

488. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, who goes about in the streets (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. The mourners
- B. The children
- C. The wicked
- D. The merchants

A:B:Ec:12

489. The Creator is to be remembered before what happens (Eccl. 12:6)?

- A. The rod of one's strength bends

- B. The silver chord is broken
- C. The grinders become few
- D. The sun sets

B:I:Ec:12

490. The Creator is to be remembered before what happens (Eccl. 12:6)?

- A. The rod of one's strength bends
- B. The golden bowl is broken
- C. The grinders become few
- D. The sun sets

B:B:Ec:12

491. The Creator is to be remembered before the pitcher is shattered where (Eccl. 12:6)?

- A. In the hands of the potter
- B. In the street
- C. At the spring
- D. In the valley

C:A:Ec:12

492. The Creator is to be remembered before the wheel is broken where (Eccl. 12:6)?

- A. In the hands of the potter
- B. At the well
- C. At the threshing floor
- D. In the valley

B:I:Ec:12

493. What returns to the ground from whence it came (Eccl. 12:7)?

- A. The body
- B. The dust
- C. The works of all
- D. The breathe

B:B:Ec:12

494. At death what returns to God (Eccl. 12:7)?

- A. The dust
- B. All things
- C. The breath of life
- D. The spirit

D:I:Ec:12

495. At death where does the spirit go (Eccl. 12:7)?

- A. To the wind
- B. To the dust
- C. Returns to God who gave it

D. It is gathered to the fathers
C:B:Ec:12

496. How does Qohelet conclude his allegory of old age (Eccl. 12:8)?

- A. Everything is meaningless
- B. Everything is chasing after the wind
- C. Everything withers under the sun
- D. The whole world is in the hands of God

A:B:Ec:12

497. What did the Teacher ponder and set in order (Eccl. 12:9)?

- A. His affairs
- B. His life
- C. Many proverbs
- D. Many commandments of the LORD

C:I:Ec:12

498. Qohelet did all of the following with proverbs EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 12:9).

- A. Learned
- B. Pondered
- C. Searched out
- D. Set in order

A:A:Ec:12

499. What did the wise Teacher search to find out (Eccl. 12:10)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Just the right words
- C. The beginning and end of things
- D. What pleasures were under the sun

B:I:Ec:12

500. Qohelet, the wise teacher, concludes that what he wrote was (Eccl. 12:10) _____.

- A. Wise beyond words
- B. The commandments of the LORD
- C. Breathed of God
- D. Upright and true

D:I:Ec:12

501. What are the words of the wise like (Eccl. 12:11)?

- A. Gold
- B. Snow
- C. Goats
- D. Jewels

C:I:Ec:12

502. What are the words of the wise's collected sayings like (Eccl. 12:11)?

- A. Firmly embedded nails
- B. Chasing the wind
- C. Gold and silver
- D. Rich treasure

A:A:Ec:12

503. Who were the collection of sayings given by (Eccl. 12:11)?

- A. One king
- B. The Lord
- C. The wise Teacher
- D. One shepherd

D:A:Ec:12

504. Much what wearies the body (Eccl. 12:12)?

- A. Work
- B. Study
- C. Food
- D. Pursuit

B:B:Ec:12

505. Of the making of what is there no end (Eccl. 12:12)?

- A. Money
- B. Schemes
- C. Books
- D. Proverbs

C:B:Ec:12

506. Qohelet gives the conclusion of the matter saying one should do what (Eccl. 12:13)?

- A. Do justice and mercy
- B. Enjoy life and walk humbly before God
- C. Fear God and keep his commandments
- D. Understand wisdom and offer sacrifices

C:B:Ec:12

507. Qohelet says what is the whole duty of humans (Eccl. 12:13)?

- A. Do justice and mercy
- B. Enjoy life and walk humbly before God
- C. Fear God and keep his commandments
- D. Understand wisdom and offer sacrifices

C:I:Ec:12

508. What will God do with every deed (Eccl. 12:14)?

- A. Bring it into judgment
- B. Remember it
- C. Require it of people
- D. Weigh it on His scales of justice

A:B:Ec:12

509. Especially what will be evaluated by God as to whether it is good or evil (Eccl. 12:14)?

- A. Everything under the sun
- B. Every hidden thing
- C. Every thought of the heart
- D. Every desire

B:I:Ec:12

Daniel Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Daniel 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. When did Nebuchadnezzar beseige Jerusalem (Dan 1:1)?

- A. In Jehoiakim's third year
- B. In Zedekiah's fifth year
- C. In Jehoichin's tenth year
- D. In Gedaliah's first year

A:B:DN:1

2. Who came and laid seige on Jerusalem (Dan 1:1)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Shalmaneser
- C. Nebuchadnezzar
- D. Sennacherib

C:B:DN:1

3. Who delivered Jehoiakim into Nebuchadnezzar's hand (Dan 1:2)?

- A. Marduk
- B. Belshazzar
- C. The nations
- D. The Lord

D:B:DN:1

4. Jehoiakim was described as the king of _____ (Dan 1:1)

- A. Israel
- B. Judah
- C. Jerusalem
- D. The holy land

B:B:DN:1

5. What did Nebuchadnezzar carry off from Jerusalem in the days of Jehoiakim (Dan 1:2)?

- A. The articles from the temple of God
- B. The bronze sea
- C. All the people of Jerusalem and Judah
- D. The two bronze pillars at the temple

A:B:DN:1

6. Where did Nebuchadnezzar carry off the articles of the temple (Dan 1:2)?

- A. To the gates of Babylon
- B. To his palace in Babylon
- C. To the temple of his god
- D. To the desert of the Arabah

C:I:DN:1

7. Where were the articles of the temple taken by Nebuchadnezzar put (Dan 1:2)?

- A. By the altar of his god
- B. Beside the idol of Marduk

- C. By the gate of his palace
- D. In the treasure house of his god

D:I:DN:1

8. Who did Nebuchadnezzar order to bring some from the Israelites from the royal family and nobility to Babylon (Dan 1:3)?

- A. Ashpenaz
- B. Eliashib
- C. Ebed-Melech
- D. Arioch

A:I:DN:1

9. What role did Ashpenaz play in the administrative structure of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan 1:3)?

- A. He was the high priest
- B. He was the commander in chief
- C. He was the chief of the court officials
- D. He was the guard of the royal treasury

C:A:DN:1

10. Ashpenaz was to bring Israelites from what two groups to Babylon (Dan 1:3)?

- A. Priests and Levites
- B. Royal family and nobility
- C. Officials and craftsmen
- D. Workmen and singers

B:B:DN:1

11. Nebuchadnezzar told Ashpenaz that he wanted young men with all of the following qualities EXCEPT (Dan 1:4)

- A. Physically strong
- B. Without any physical defect
- C. Well informed
- D. Quick to understand
- E. Handsome

A:B:DN:1

12. What did Nebuchadnezzar tell Ashpenaz he was to teach the Israelite captives (Dan 1:4)?

- A. The wisdom of Babylon
- B. Court etiquette and protocols
- C. How to work with gold and silver
- D. Language and literature of Babylon

D:B:DN:1

13. What did the king assign the Israelite captives daily (Dan 1:5)?

- A. Learning and exercise
- B. The worship of his gods
- C. Food and wine
- D. Exercise and food

C:B:DN:1

14. How long was the training period for the Israelite captives in Babylon (Dan 1:5)?

- A. Six months

- B. A year
- C. Three years
- D. Five years

C:I:DN:1

15. After the three years of training what would follow for the Israelite captives (Dan 1:5)?

- A. They would become slaves of the nobles of Babylon
- B. They would enter the king's service
- C. They would return to Israel
- D. They would serve the gods of Babylon

B:B:DN:1

16. All of the following were captives from Judah taken to Babylon in the reign of Jehoiakim EXCEPT (Dan 1:6)

- A. Daniel
- B. Arioch
- C. Mishael
- D. Hananiah
- E. Azariah

B:B:DN:1

17. What new name did Daniel receive in Babylon (Dan 1:7)?

- A. Nebuzaradan
- B. Arioch
- C. Belteshaazr
- D. Shalmaneser

C:B:DN:1

18. Hananiah received the new name of _____ from the chief official (Dan 1:7)

- A. Meshach
- B. Abednego
- C. Ebed-melech
- D. Shadrach

D:B:DN:1

19. Mishael received the new name of _____ from the chief official (Dan 1:7)

- A. Meshach
- B. Abednego
- C. Ebed-melech
- D. Shadrach

A:B:DN:1

20. Azariah received the new name of _____ from the chief official (Dan 1:7)

- A. Meshach
- B. Abednego
- C. Ebed-melech
- D. Shadrach

B:B:DN:1

21. What did Daniel resolve not to do (Dan 1:8)?

- A. Deny his God by worshipping the gods of Babylon
- B. Deny his identity by wearing the clothes of Babylon

- C. Defile himself with the royal food and wine
- D. Pollute himself by sleeping in the king's palace

C:B:DN:1

22. Who did Daniel ask permission not to defile himself with the king's food and wine (Dan 1:8)?

- A. The high priest of Babylon
- B. The royal treasurer
- C. The captain of the guard
- D. The chief official

D:I:DN:1

23. What did God do to the chief official (Dan 1:9)?

- A. Caused him to show favor and sympathy to Daniel
- B. Caused him to have leperousy
- C. Gave him a heart that was kind and compassionate
- D. Protected him from the king

A:B:DN:1

24. Why was the official hesitant to let Daniel not eat the king's food and wine (Dan 1:10)?

- A. He wanted to please the king
- B. He feared the king
- C. He did not know how to dispose of the king's food
- D. He was insulted

B:B:DN:1

25. What did the official fear would happen if Daniel did not eat the king's food (Dan 1:10)?

- A. He would become sick and would be rejected by the king
- B. He would not be as strong as the other youths
- C. He would look worse than the other youths his age
- D. He would not learn as well as the others

C:B:DN:1

26. What did the official fear would happen to him if Daniel did not eat the king's food (Dan 1:10)?

- A. The king would make him a slave
- B. The king would ban him from the great city of Babylon
- C. The king would kill his family
- D. The king would have his head

D:I:DN:1

27. What test did Daniel propose to the guard who was over him (Dan 1:12)?

- A. Give him water and vegetables for 10 days
- B. Give him wine and vegetables for a month
- C. Give him bread and water for 15 days
- D. Give him water and lambs for 7 days

A:B:DN:1

28. To whom would Daniel and his friends be compared after ten days (Dan 1:13)?

- A. The exiles from Aram
- B. The youths of Babylon

- C. The king's sons
- D. Those who ate the royal food

D:I:DN:1

29. How did Daniel and his friends look at ten days of consuming water and vegetables (Dan 1:15)?

- A. The same
- B. Healthier and better nourished
- C. Stronger and brighter
- D. Smoother and clearer

B:B:DN:1

30. Who took away Daniel and his friends royal food and gave them water and vegetables (Dan 1:16)?

- A. The chief of the court officials
- B. Arioch
- C. The captain of the gatekeepers
- D. The guard

D:I:DN:1

31. What did God give the four young men in Babylon (Dan 1:17)?

- A. Wisdom and discipline
- B. Knowledge and understanding
- C. Insight and discernment
- D. Brilliance and eloquence

B:B:DN:1

32. What special gift did Daniel have (Dan 1:18)?

- A. Understanding dreams and visions
- B. Interpreting the times and the seasons
- C. Understanding the ways of the Babylonians
- D. Wisdom beyond the king's advisors

A:B:DN:1

33. After their time of training to whom did the chief official present Daniel and his friends (Dan 1:18)?

- A. To Belshazzar
- B. To Nebuzaradan
- C. To Nebuchadnezzar
- D. To Hammurabi

C:B:DN:1

34. How did the king determine Daniel's wisdom and understanding (Dan 1:20)?

- A. He asked them to interpret the literature of Babylon
- B. He gave them a puzzle
- C. He had his servants test them for three days
- D. He questioned them

D:B:DN:1

35. How many times better were Daniel and his friends than the king's magicians (Dan 1:20)?

- A. Twice
- B. Five times

- C. Ten times
- D. A hundred times

C:A:DN:1

36. Daniel and his friends were said to be better than the _____ (Dan 1:20)

- A. Wisemen and sages
- B. The scribes and advisors
- C. The officials and satraps
- D. The magicians and enchanters

D:B:DN:1

37. Until whose reign did Daniel remain in Babylon (Dan 1:21)?

- A. Belshazzar's
- B. Xerxes
- C. Nebuzaradan
- D. Cyrus
- E. Darius

D:B:DN:1

Daniel 2

1. What happened to Nebuchadnezzar in his the second year of his reign (Dan 2:1)?

- A. He captured Jerusalem
- B. He tested Daniel's wisdom and understanding
- C. He had dreams and his mind was troubled
- D. He made a tower in Babylon for his gods

C:B:DN:2

2. Nebuchadnezzar summoned all of the following to tell him what he dreamed EXCEPT (Dan 2:2)

- A. Necromancers
- B. Magicians
- C. Enchanters
- D. Sorcerers
- E. Astrologers

A:B:DN:2

3. Why did Nebuchadnezzar summon the magicians and enchanters (Dan 2:2)?

- A. To interpret his vision
- B. To interpret the letter from the Medes and Persians
- C. To tell him how to end the war
- D. To tell him what he had dreamed

D:B:DN:2

4. Which of the follownig did Nebuchadnezzar say to his magicians (Dan 2:3)?

- A. I know that you can tell me the meaning of my dream
- B. I have had a dream that troubles me
- C. I have had a vision of all the kingdoms of the world
- D. What message has Marduk sent to me in my dream

B:B:DN:2

5. In what language did the astrologers answer Nebuchadnezzar (Dan 2:4)?

- A. Hebrew
- B. Sumerian
- C. Akkadian
- D. Aramaic
- E. Syriac

D:A:DN:2

6. What did the astrologers request of King Nebuchadnezzar (Dan 2:4)?

- A. For three days to figure out the dream
- B. For him to enter the temple to receive the interpretation
- C. For him to tell them the dream
- D. For him to summon all Babylon

C:B:DN:2

7. What did Nebuchadnezzar threat to do if the astrologers did not tell him what the dream was and interpret it too (Dan 2:5)?

- A. To feed them to lions and burn their houses
- B. To cut them to pieces and turn their houses into rubble
- C. To chop off their heads and feed them carcasses to the birds
- D. To exile them from Babylon forever

B:I:DN:2

8. Nebuchadnezzar promised all of the following if the astrologers told him his dream and explained it EXCEPT(Dan 2:6)?

- A. Rewards
- B. Gifts
- C. Great honor
- D. A crown

D:I:DN:2

9. How did Nebuchadnezzar decide to determine if the astrologers' interpretation of the dream was valid (Dan 2:9)?

- A. If they could tell him the dream
- B. If the meaning actually happened
- C. If they could identify who was in the dream
- D. If they could predict his next victory

A:B:DN:2

10. What did the king accuse the astrologers by their insistence that he first tell them the dream (Dan 2:8)?

- A. They were lying to him
- B. They were trying to gain time
- C. They would use the dream itself to tell him what he wanted to hear
- D. They were trying to develop a plot against him

B:I:DN:2

11. What was the astrologers' response to the king's request to be told the dream and its interpretation (Dan 2:10)?

- A. Only the dead are able to do that
- B. The king's request can only be known by the king himself
- C. There is not a man on earth who can do that
- D. The law of the Medes and Persians says they need only interpret a dream

C:B:DN:2

12. What was the astrologers' response to the king's request to be told the dream and its interpretation (Dan 2:10)?

- A. Only the dead are able to do that
- B. The king's request can only be known by the king himself
- C. The law of the Medes and Persians says they need only interpret a dream
- D. No king has ever asked such a thing of an astrologer

D:B:DN:2

13. What was the astrologers' response to the king's request to be told the dream and its interpretation (Dan 2:10)?

- A. Only the gods are able to do that
- B. The king's request can only be known by the king himself
- C. Only Sulgi the ancient sage could do that
- D. The law of the Medes and Persians says they need only interpret a dream

C:B:DN:2

14. Where did the astrologers say gods did not live (Dan 2:11)?

- A. Among men
- B. On earth

- C. Between the rivers
- D. In the plains

A:I:DN:12

15. What was the king's response to the astrologers telling him the matter was too difficult for any human being (Dan 2:12)?

- A. He tried to remember his dream so he could tell them what it was
- B. He ordered the Jewish sages to be brought in to help with the matter
- C. He ordered the execution of all the wise men of Babylon
- D. He put the astrologers in prison and would not release them

C:B:DN:2

16. Who was Arioch (Dan 2:14)?

- A. The gate keeper of the palace
- B. The servant who looked after Daniel and his friends
- C. The commander of the king's guard
- D. The head of the wise men of Babylon

C:I:DN:2

17. What orders was Arioch, the commander of the king's guard, given (Dan 2:14)?

- A. To round up all the wise men of Babylon
- B. To put to death all the wise men of Babylon
- C. To destroy the homes of all the astrologers of Babylon
- D. To bring all the Jewish captives to the king's palace

B:B:DN:2

18. What did Daniel ask Arioch (Dan 2:15)?

- A. Why the king would give such a harsh decree?
- B. Why the wise men could not interpret the king's dream?
- C. Why he was bringing them to the king?
- D. Why he was destroying the homes of the wise men?

A:I:DN:2

19. What did Daniel ask the king for in order that he might interpret the dream (Dan 2:16)?

- A. Three days of fasting by the wise men of Babylon
- B. That he might pray to the God of heaven and earth
- C. That he might have visit the ark of the covenant in Babylon
- D. That he might have some time

D:A:DN:2

20. After talking to the king where did Daniel go (Dan 2:17)?

- A. To his home and three friends
- B. To the chief elders of Israel
- C. To the gate of the city
- D. To a mountain in order to seek the Lord

A:I:DN:2

21. What did Daniel ask for from his three friends in terms of dealing with the king's dream request (Dan 2:18)?

- A. They eat only bread and water until God gave the king's answer
- B. They plead for mercy from the God of heaven
- C. They fast and pray that God open Nebuchadnezzar's eyes

- D. They consult and give Daniel wisdom

B:B:DN:2

22. Why did Daniel tell Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah to plead for mercy from the God of heaven (Dan 2:18)?

- A. So that God's wisdom would be shared with the world
- B. So that the Jews in Babylon might be spared
- C. So that his friends and the wise men might not be executed
- D. So that God would be honored over the gods of Babylon

C:B:DN:2

23. All of the following were Daniel's friends EXCEPT (Dan 2:17)

- A. Hananiah
- B. Arioch
- C. Mishael
- D. Azariah

B:B:DN:2

24. How did God reveal to Daniel the king's dream (Dan 2:19)?

- A. He struck him down with the bright light like the sun
- B. He spoke to him through the Urim and Thummim
- C. He had a dream about Nebuchadnezzar's dream
- D. He had a vision during the night

D:B:DN:2

25. When Daniel praised God for revealing Nebuchadnezzar's dream to him he ascribed to God _____ and _____ (Dan 2:20)

- A. Justice and mercy
- B. Loving kindness and compassion
- C. Wisdom and power
- D. Holiness and righteousness

C:B:DN:2

26. When Daniel praised God for revealing Nebuchadnezzar's dream to him he said God did what in regard to kings (Dan 2:21)?

- A. Knew their hearts and minds
- B. Set up and deposed them
- C. Humbled them
- D. Heard what they whispered to their trusted advisors

B:I:DN:2

27. When Daniel praised God for revealing Nebuchadnezzar's dream to him he said God gives what to the discerning (Dan 2:21)?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Insight
- C. Vision
- D. Discretion

A:A:DN:2

28. When Daniel praised God for revealing Nebuchadnezzar's dream to him he said God reveals what kinds of things (Dan 2:22)?

- A. All things
- B. The hearts of men

- C. His counsels
- D. Deep and hidden things

D:I:DN:2

29. When Daniel praised God for revealing Nebuchadnezzar's dream to him he said what does God know (Dan 2:22)?

- A. What is in the depths of the sea
- B. What lies in darkness
- C. The human heart
- D. The king's desires

B:I:DN:2

30. When Daniel praised God for revealing Nebuchadnezzar's dream to him he said what does God give (Dan 2:21)?

- A. Knowledge
- B. Insight
- C. Wisdom
- D. Foreknowledge

C:B:DN:2

31. How did Daniel address God in his prayer concerning Nebuchadnezzar's initial dream (Dan 2:23)?

- A. God of heaven and earth
- B. God of the nations
- C. God of the Holy Mountain
- D. God of my fathers

D:B:DN:2

32. Why did Daniel praise the God of his fathers (Dan 2:23)?

- A. He made know to them the dream of the king
- B. He rules over heaven and earth
- C. He moved the heart of Nebuchadnezzar like a leaf
- D. He had spoken to his servant

A:B:DN:2

33. To whom did Daniel go to stop the execution of the wise men of Babylon (Dan 2:24)?

- A. Belteshazzar
- B. Arioch
- C. Ebed-Melech
- D. Abelmarduk

B:I:DN:2

34. How did Arioch introduce Daniel to the king after God had given Daniel a vision showing him what the king's dream was and what it meant (Dan 2:25)?

- A. One of the youths being trained in the courts of Babylon
- B. On of the exiles from Judah
- C. A Jew from Jerusalem
- D. A son of Abraham

B:I:DN:2

35. What was Daniel's other name, i.e. his Babylonian name (Dan 2:26)?

- A. Ebed-Melech
- B. Nebuzaradan

- C. Belteshazzar
- D. Elam

C:B:DN:2

36. Daniel told the king all of the following were not able to explain the mystery the king had asked him about EXCEPT (Dan 2:27)

- A. Necromancer
- B. Wise man
- C. Enchanter
- D. Magician
- E. Diviner

A:B:DN:2

37. Who did Daniel tell Nebuchadnezzar reveals mysteries (Dan 2:28)?

- A. The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
- B. The God of all the earth
- C. The God of our fathers
- D. The God in heaven

D:B:DN:2

38. How did Daniel summarize the content of what God was showing Nebuchadnezzar in his unknown dream (Dan 2:28)?

- A. Babylon's destiny among the kingdoms of men
- B. What will happen in days to come
- C. What will happen in the end of days
- D. What will happen to Nebuchadnezzar in the future

B:B:DN:2

39. While Nebuchadnezzar was on his bed to what did his mind turn (Dan 2:29)?

- A. The destiny of Babylon
- B. The burning of Jerusalem
- C. Things to come
- D. The greatness of his kingdom

C:B:DN:2

40 Where was Nebuchadnezzar when his dream and visions came to him (Dan 2:28)?

- A. On the wall of Babylon
- B. On the throne in his palace
- C. On the gate overlooking the city
- D. On his bed

D:B:DN:2

41. Why was the vision not revealed to Daniel (Dan 2:30)?

- A. Not because Nebuchadnezzar was righteous
- B. Not because Daniel had greater wisdom than others
- C. Not because the gods of Babylon are the true gods
- D. Not because Nebuchadnezzar controls the minds of all men

B:B:DN:2

42. In Nebuchadnezzar's unknown dream what stood before him (Dan 2:31)?

- A. An enormous statue
- B. A goat pushing from the west
- C. Seven fat cows

- D. Four horns with a crown on each

A:B:DN:2

43. What was the head of the statue that Nebuchadnezzar dreamed made of (Dan 2:32)?

- A. Iron
- B. Bronze
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

D:B:DN:2

44. What were the chest and arms of the statue that Nebuchadnezzar dreamed made of (Dan 2:32)?

- A. Iron
- B. Bronze
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

C:B:DN:2

45. What were the belly and thighs of the statue that Nebuchadnezzar dreamed made of (Dan 2:32)?

- A. Iron
- B. Bronze
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

B:B:DN:2

46. What were the legs and feet of the statue that Nebuchadnezzar dreamed of (Dan 2:33)?

- A. Iron mixed with clay
- B. Bronze mixed with glass
- C. Silver with precious jewels
- D. Gold

A:B:DN:2

47. What struck the statue in Nebuchadnezzar's dream and smashed it (Dan 2:34)?

- A. A log
- B. An arrow
- C. A spear
- D. A stone

D:B:DN:2

48. Where did the stone strike the statue Nechadnezzar saw in his dream (Dan 2:34)?

- A. In its head
- B. In the chest
- C. On the feet
- D. In the back

C:B:DN:2

49. When the stone smashed the statue became like _____ (Dan 2:35)

- A. Sand on the seashore
- B. Chaff on a threshing floor
- C. Leaves fallen from a tree
- D. Dust in the wind

B:A:DN:2

50. What happened to the statue in Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan 2:35)?

- A. It was blown away
- B. It was swallowed up by the ground
- C. It melted down
- D. It flew off

A:I:DN:2

51. What happened to the rock that struck the statue in Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan 2:35)?

- A. It rolled away
- B. It was shattered and became dust
- C. It became a huge mountain
- D. It grew into a second statue

C:B:DN:2

52. When Daniel interpreted the statue dream to Nebuchadnezzar how did he identify Nebuchadnezzar (Dan 2:36)?

- A. As lord of Babylon the great
- B. As king of kings
- C. As the majesty on high
- D. As the great king

B:A:DN:2

53. What had God given Nebuchadnezzar according to Daniel's interpretation of the statue dream (Dan 2:36)?

- A. Dominion and power
- B. The kingdoms of the world
- C. Success wherever he turned
- D. Babylon the great

A:I:DN:2

54. Daniel said God had given Nebuchadnezzar dominion over all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 2:38)?

- A. Birds of the air
- B. Beasts of the field
- C. Mankind
- D. Fish of the sea

D:I:DN:2

55. What did Daniel identify as the head of gold in Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan 2:38)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Nebuchadnezzar's son
- C. David
- D. Solomon

A:B:DN:2

56. What would the bronze kingdom do (Dan 2:39)?

- A. Bring fire onto the earth
- B. Destroy the silver kingdom
- C. Enslave 1/3 of the earth
- D. Rule the whole earth

D:I:DN:2

57. What would the iron kingdom do (Dan 2:40)?

- A. Sharpen the swords of its kingdom
- B. Ride forth on iron chariots
- C. Crush all other kingdoms
- D. Destroy the rock

C:B:DN:2

58. What would be characteristic of the fourth kingdom of iron and clay (Dan 2:42)?

- A. It would be the strongest kingdom ever
- B. It would be a divided kingdom
- C. It would be strong but worthless
- D. It would be able to resist the stone

B:B:DN:2

59. What would be characteristic of the fourth kingdom of iron and clay (Dan 2:42)?

- A. It would be the strongest kingdom ever
- B. It would be strong but worthless
- C. It would be a partly strong and partly brittle
- D. It would be able to resist the stone

C:B:DN:2

60. What did the stone represent (Dan 2:44)?

- A. A kingdom God would set up that would last forever
- B. The work of God overcoming all other kingdoms
- C. The Messiah's kingdom coming out of heaven
- D. God's eternal people destroying the kingdoms of this world

A:B:DN:2

61. How was the rock in Nebuchadnezzar's statue vision cut out of the mountain (Dan 2:45)?

- A. By the finger of God
- B. Not by human hands
- C. With hammer and chisel
- D. With an earthquake

B:I:DN:2

62. How did Daniel characterize his interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan 2:45)?

- A. True
- B. Real
- C. Hopeful
- D. Trustworthy

D:A:DN:2

63. What was Nebuchadnezzar's response to Daniel's description and interpretation of the statue dream (Dan 2:46)?

- A. He fell prostrate before Daniel
- B. He put a crown on Daniel's head
- C. He asked that a wreath be placed around Daniel's neck
- D. He gave Daniel a throne to sit on next to his

A:B:DN:2

64. What did Nebuchadnezzar do after Daniel told him the statue dream order be presented to Daneil (Dan 2:46)?

- A. A crown of gold
- B. A throne next to his
- C. An offering and incense
- D. An palace full of treasure

C:B:DN:2

65. Nebuchadnezzar said all of the following about God after Daniel interpreted the statue dream EXCEPT (Dan 2:47)

- A. He is the God of gods
- B. The Wisest of gods
- C. The Lord of kings
- D. The revealer of mysteries

B:I:DN:2

64. What position was Daniel given by Nebuchadnezzar after his statue dream (Dan 2:48)?

- A. Satrap over Susa
- B. Ruler of an entire province
- C. Second over Babylon
- D. The ruler over Judah and Samaria

B:I:DN:2

65. What position was Daniel given by Nebuchadnezzar after his statue dream (Dan 2:48)?

- A. In charge of all the wise men
- B. Satrap over Susa
- C. Second over Babylon
- D. The ruler over Judah and Samaria

A:I:DN:2

66. What did Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego receive at Daniel's request to Nebuchadnezzar (Dan 2:49)?

- A. Administrators over the province of Babylon
- B. Officials over the wise men
- C. Majestrates over the treasury
- D. Scribes of the royal archives

A:B:DN:2

Daniel 3

1. What did Nebuchadnezzar set up on the plain of Dura then summoning his officials (Dan 3:1)?

- A. A idol of stone
- B. A wooden image
- C. A gold image
- D. A statue of himself

C:B:DN:3

2. How big was the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar (height/width) (Dan 3:1)?

- A. 90 x 9 feet
- B. 50 x 7 feet
- C. 30 x 10 cubits
- D. 70 x 10 minas

A:I:DN:3

3. Where did Nebuchadnezzar set up the golden image he had made (Dan 3:1)?

- A. Outside the main gate to Babylon
- B. On the wall of Babylon
- C. Beside the Euphrates River
- D. On the plan of Dura

D:I:DN:3

4. After Nebuchadnezzar set up his golden image he summoned all of the following to the image's dedication EXCEPT (Dan 3:2)

- A. Satraps
- B. Priests
- C. Prefects
- D. Governors
- E. Judges

B:B:DN:3

5. Why did Nebuchadnezzar summon satraps, prefects, governors, advisers, treasurers, judges and magistrates (Dan 3:2)?

- A. To a banquet he had prepared for them
- B. To see the greatness of his kingdom
- C. To dedicate the gold image he had set up
- D. To pledge allegiance to Babylon

C:B:DN:3

6. Who proclaimed the commands of what to do before the gold image Nebuchadnezzar had set up (Dan 3:4)?

- A. The herald
- B. The king's commander-in-chief
- C. The governor of Babylon
- D. Daniel

A:I:DN:3

7. Besides peoples and nations whom did the herald address with Nebuchadnezzar's command about worshipping the image (Dan 3:5)?

- A. Men of every language
- B. Heads of all foreign tribes

- C. Priests of the kingdom
- D. All citizens of Babylon

A:I:DN:3

8. The people were to bow down and worship the image when they heard all of the following instruments that were specifically listed EXCEPT (Dan 3:5)

- A. Zither
- B. Pipes
- C. Flute
- D. Cymbals
- E. Lyre

D:I:DN:3

9. What was the signal that the people should bow down and worship the image of gold (Dan 3:5)?

- A. When Nebuchadnezzar lifted his arms to heaven
- B. On the third day of the month
- C. When the music played
- D. When the herald proclaimed

C:B:DN:3

10. When the people heard the music of the zither, pipes and flute what were they to do (Dan 3:5)?

- A. Worship Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Enter the gates of Jerusalem
- C. Give their tithes and offerings to Babylon
- D. Fall down and worship the gold image

D:B:DN:3

11. At the time of the golden image who denounced the Jews (Dan 3:8)?

- A. The satraps
- B. The astrologers
- C. The judges
- D. The magistrates

B:I:DN:3

12. What was the punishment for anyone who would not fall down and worship the golden image (Dan 3:11)?

- A. They would be killed by the sword
- B. They would be hung in the city square
- C. They would be devoured by dogs
- D. They would be thrown into a blazing furnace

D:B:DN:3

13. What role did the astrologers identify Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego as having in Nebuchadnezzar's kingdom (Dan 3:12)?

- A. They were over the affairs of the province of Babylon
- B. They were governors in the outlying provinces of the kingdom
- C. They were magistrates in the king's palace
- D. They were advisers to the king

A:I:DN:3

14. What specific accusation was brought against Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego by the astrologers (Dan 3:12)?

- A. They do not respect the king
- B. They have violated the law of the king
- C. They do not serve the king's gods
- D. They are atheists not believing in the gods

C:B:DN:3

15. After the astrologer's accusation against the Jews not worshipping the king's image who did the king summon (Dan 3:13)?

- A. All the Jews of Babylon
- B. Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego
- C. All the Jews of the whole kingdom
- D. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego

D:B:DN:3

16. What was the mood of Nebuchadnezzar when he summoned Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego (Dan 3:13)?

- A. He was saddened
- B. He was inquisitive
- C. He was furious
- D. He was disappointed

C:I:DN:3

17. What opportunity did Nebuchadnezzar give Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego to save their lives (Dan 3:15)?

- A. To fall down and worship the gold image when the music played
- B. To fall down and worship him when the herald announced his coming
- C. To give up the gods of their fathers
- D. To banish themselves from Babylon forever

A:B:DN:3

18. What challenge to God did Nebuchadnezzar make to Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego as he threatened to throw them into the blazing furnace (Dan 3:15)?

- A. Who but me is god of gods under heaven and over all the earth?
- B. What god will be able to rescue you from my hand?
- C. Are not the gods of your fathers the one whose temple I destroyed?
- D. What god is there as great as this city of Babylon which I have built?

B:B:DN:3

19. What did Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego tell Nebuchadnezzar about God they served (Dan 3:17)?

- A. God could save them but if not they still will not worship the image
- B. God of heaven controls the fire and the kingdoms of this world
- C. God would save them from the furnace no matter what the king did
- D. The king is like clay in the hands of their God

A:B:DN:3

20. How hot was the blazing furnace heated after Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego refused to worship Nebuchadnezzar's gold image (Dan 3:19)?

- A. Three times
- B. Five times

- C. Seven times
- D. Ten times

C:B:DN:3

21. Who was commanded to tie Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego up before throwing them into the furnace (Dan 3:20)?

- A. The astrologers who had accused them
- B. The strongest soldiers in his army
- C. The palace guards
- D. The black smiths who were stoking the fire

B:I:DN:3

22. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were wearing all of the following clothes when they were thrown into the furnace EXCEPT (Dan 3:21)

- A. Robes
- B. Turbans
- C. Trousers
- D. Sandals

D:A:DN:3

23. How were Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into the furnace (Dan 3:21)?

- A. Clothed and tied up
- B. On mats of hay
- C. On wooden chairs
- D. Tied to wooden stakes

A:B:DN:3

24. What happened to the king's soldiers who threw Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego into the furnace (Dan 3:22)?

- A. They were covered with water to protect them from the fire
- B. They died in the flames of fire
- C. Their clothes were burned off their backs
- D. Their hair was singed

B:B:DN:3

25. What amazed question did Nebuchadnezzar ask his advisers about the blazing furnace incident (Dan 3:24)?

- A. How can these fellows be walking in the flames?
- B. What god could deliver these three from my flames?
- C. Weren't there three men that were thrown into the fire?
- D. Wasn't that furnace heated to seven times its normal heat?

C:B:DN:3

26. What did Nebuchadnezzar see in the blazing furnace that surprised him (Dan 3:25)?

- A. Four men walking around in the fire unbound and unharmed
- B. The flames were quenched and were extinguished under their feet
- C. The soldiers refused to throw the three into the flames
- D. The gold image he had made was melted down by the heat of the fire

A:B:DN:3

27. What did the fourth person in the fire that Nebuchadnezzar saw look like to Nebuchadnezzar (Dan 3:25)?

- A. The Son of Man

- B. An angel
- C. A seraphim
- D. A son of the gods

D:B:DN:3

28. When Nebuchadnezzar called ordering Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego out of the furnace how did he identify their God (Dan 3:26)?

- A. God of heaven and earth
- B. God Almighty
- C. The Most High God
- D. The Holy God of Fire

C:I:DN:3

29. When Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego came out of the furnace the governors and prefects observed all of the following about them EXCEPT (Dan 3:27)

- A. Their skin were not burned
- B. Their robes were not scorched
- C. Their hair was not singed
- D. There was no smell of fire on them

A:B:DN:3

30. After Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego emerged from the furnace Nebuchadnezzar said God sent _____ to rescue his servants (Dan 3:28)

- A. His son
- B. His cherubim
- C. His Angel
- D. His prophet

C:B:DN:3

31. How did Nebuchadnezzar describe the actions of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego after they came out of the furnace (Dan 3:28)?

- A. They feared God and not the king
- B. They trusted in God and defied the king's command
- C. They served the God of their fathers not the gods of Babylon
- D. They believed in God the most high rather than an image of gold

B:I:DN:3

32. What did Nebuchadnezzar observe about Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego after they came out of the furnace (Dan 3:28)?

- A. They were men of courage and resolve
- B. They were unafraid of the power of the king serving only the God of their fathers
- C. They were unwavering in their commitment to the God of heaven and would not worship golden images
- D. They were willing to give up their own lives rather than worship any god except their own

D:B:DN:3

33. What decree did Nebuchadnezzar make after Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego exited the furnace (Dan 3:29)?

- A. They should be reinstated as governors over Babylon
- B. Those accusing them should be thrown into the furnace

- C. Anyone saying anything against their God should be cut in pieces
- D. Anyone serving their God had the right to defend themselves against their enemies

C:B:DN:3

34. What unique feature about the God of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego did Nebuchadnezzar note after they came out of the furnace (Dan 3:29)?

- A. No other god can save in this way
- B. Their God is God of heaven above and earth below
- C. No other god is greater than the fire I have set against them
- D. All other gods are mere wood, stone and metal

A:B:DN:3

35. What did Nebuchadnezzar do for Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego after they came out of the furnace (Dan 3:30)?

- A. He promoted them to be his advisers
- B. He promoted them in the province of Babylon
- C. He put them over the province of Judah
- D. He allowed them to return to Jerusalem

B:I:DN:3

Daniel 4

1. To whom was Nebuchadnezzar's proclamation on the great tree made (Dan 3:1)?

- A. To men of every language and live in all the world
- B. To all men who have insight and discernment
- C. To all the provinces of Babylon both great and small
- D. To all those from Persia to Egypt

A:I:DN:4

2. How does Nebuchadnezzar identify the God who did miraculous signs for him (Dan 4:2)?

- A. God almighty
- B. The God of heaven and earth
- C. The Rider of the Clouds
- D. The Most High God

D:I:DN:4

3. How does Nebuchadnezzar in his "Great Tree" proclamation describe God's kingdom (Dan 4:3)?

- A. A great kingdom
- B. An eternal kingdom
- C. A kingdom over all kingdoms
- D. A kingdom over all the earth

B:B:DN:4

4. What was Nebuchadnezzar's initial reaction to the images, visions and dreams that passed through his mind (Dan 4:5)?

- A. He was curious
- B. He was fascinated
- C. He was joyful
- D. He was terrified

D:B:DN:4

5. Why did Nebuchadnezzar summon all of the wise men of Babylon after he was terrified by what went through his mind (Dan 4:6)?

- A. To give him advise
- B. To calm him down
- C. To interpret the dream
- D. To put his mind at ease

C:B:DN:4

6. Daniel is also called _____ (Dan 4:8)

- A. Azariah
- B. Arioch
- C. Ebed-melek
- D. Beltehsazzar

D:B:DN:4

7. What did Nebuchadnezzar notice was unique about Daniel (Dan 4:9)?

- A. He was faithful of all of Nebuchadnezzar's servants
- B. The spirit of the holy gods is in him
- C. He worships the one and only true God
- D. He was a man of great wisdom and insight

B:B:DN:4

8. What title did Nebuchadnezzar use when addressing Daniel in the huge tree dream (Dan 4:9)?

- A. Chief of staff
- B. Governor of Babylon
- C. Satrap
- D. Chief of the magicians

D:I:DN:4

9. What did Nebuchadnezzar ask Daniel to do in regard to the tree dream (Dan 4:9)?

- A. Interpret the dream
- B. Tell him what the dream was
- C. Change the dream
- D. Pray to God for him

A:B:DN:4

10. How did Nebuchadnezzar describe the tree he saw in his dream (Dan 4:11)?

- A. Its was being attacked by locusts
- B. It had no roots
- C. It was enormous with top to the sky
- D. It had no leaves as they had fallen to the ground

C:B:DN:4

11. What was unique about the tree Nebuchadnezzar had in his dream (Dan 4:11)?

- A. It was visible to the ends of the earth
- B. It was on fire and was smoking to the sky
- C. Its leaves were being devoured by the locusts
- D. Its roots were draining the Euphrates River

A:B:DN:4

12. What did the tree in Nebuchadnezzar's dream have in abundance (Dan 4:12)?

- A. Leaves
- B. Branches
- C. Fruit
- D. Roots

C:B:DN:4

13. All of the following were benefits of the dream tree EXCEPT (Dan 4:12)

- A. Beasts of the field found shelter
- B. Its fire gave light to the whole earth
- C. The birds of the air lived in its branches
- D. It fed every living creature

B:B:DN:4

14. Where did Nebuchadnezzar have the vision of the great tree (Dan 4:13)?

- A. On his throne
- B. While being carried to the temple
- C. When the sun smote him to the ground
- D. While lying on his bed

D:B:DN:4

15. How does Nebuchadnezzar describe the messenger coming down from heaven in his great tree dream (Dan 4:13)?

- A. A fiery one
- B. A cherubim
- C. A holy one
- D. A winged messenger

C:A:DN:4

16. What did the heavenly messenger call out with a loud voice in Nebuchadnezzar's huge tree dream (Dan 4:14)?

- A. Water the tree
- B. Cut down the tree
- C. Burn the fire
- D. Destroy those dependent on the tree

B:B:DN:4

17. The heavenly messenger announced all of the following in Nebuchadnezzar's enormous tree dream EXCEPT (Dan 4:14)

- A. Cut it down
- B. Burn it up
- C. Trim off its branches
- D. Scatter its fruit

B:I:DN:4

18. What was to be bound with iron and bronze in Nebuchadnezzar's enormous tree dream (Dan 4:15)?

- A. The trunk
- B. The branches
- C. The fruit
- D. The stump

D:B:DN:4

19. What was to happen to the stump of the enormous tree in Nebuchadnezzar's huge tree dream (Dan 4:15)?

- A. It was to be burned
- B. It was to be chopped out of the ground
- C. It was to be drenched with dew
- D. It was to be burned with fire

C:B:DN:4

20. What was to happen to him in the dream of the huge tree (Dan 4:16)?

- A. He was going to be given the mind of an animal
- B. His kingdom was going to fall
- C. He was going to be overthrown by one of his governors
- D. The fruit of his kingdom was going to come to an end

A:B:DN:4

21. How long was Nebuchadnezzar to have the mind of an animal in the huge tree dream (Dan 4:16)?

- A. For three months
- B. For 3 years
- C. For 6 years
- D. For seven times

D:I:DN:4

22. Why is the verdict announced by the holy ones to the living (Dan 4:17)?
- A. So that they might fear the Lord and teach his commandments
 - B. So that they might know the Most High is sovereign over the kingdoms
 - C. So that the kings of the earth might know that they are but dust
 - D. So that the righteous might shine forth like the sun in the kingdom of God

B:B:DN:4

23. Who does the Most High set over the kingdoms of men (Dan 4:17)?

- A. The lowliest of men
- B. The righteous of men
- C. Whoever he desires
- D. Those who please him

A:I:DN:4

24. Whom did Nebuchadnezzar say could not interpret his dream about the huge tree (Dan 4:18)?

- A. None of his sorcerers
- B. None of his diviners
- C. None of his wise men
- D. No one in his kingdom

C:I:DN:4

25. What was Daniel's thought initially when he tried to interpret Nebuchadnezzar's huge tree dream (Dan 4:19)?

- A. He was joyful
- B. He was silent
- C. He wept
- D. He was terrified

D:I:DN:4

26. What did Daniel told the king that he wished in regard to the huge tree dream (Dan 4:19)?

- A. That he would repent
- B. It applied to his enemies
- C. It was not true
- D. That it could be changed

B:B:DN:4

27. Daniel pointed out all the following qualities of the tree that Nebuchadnezzar dreamt about EXCEPT (Dan 4:20)?

- A. It was large
- B. It had its top reaching the sky
- C. It was full of rotten fruit
- D. It was visible to the whole earth

C:A:DN:4

28. How did Daniel identify and elaborate on Nebuchadnezzar as the huge tree (Dan 4:23)?

- A. Your dominion extend to distant parts of the earth
- B. Your power is unsurpassed in the world
- C. Your kingdom is full of fruit that the nations all eat
- D. The birds that nest in your branches are the members of your court

A:B:DN:4

29. What was done to the stump in Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan 4:23)?

- A. It was burned
- B. It was used as to sit on
- C. It was bound with iron and bronze
- D. It was carved into a throne

C:B:DN:4

30. In the dream of the huge tree all of the following would happen to Nebuchadnezzar according to Daniel's interpretation EXCEPT (Dan 4:25)?

- A. He would be driven away from people
- B. He would live with wild animals
- C. He would eat grass like cattle
- D. He would sleep in a cave
- E. He would be drenched with the dew of heaven

D:B:DN:4

31. What would Nebuchadnezzar have to acknowledge before the kingdom would be restored to him (Dan 4:26)?

- A. That the Most High is sovereign over the kingdoms of humans
- B. That God is in heaven above not golden image
- C. That the Jews could return to the land of Judah
- D. The whole world is full of the glory of the Lord as the water covers the sea

A:B:DN:4

32. What did the leaving of the stump and roots symbolize in Nebuchadnezzar's dream (Dan 4:26)?

- A. That only the walls and gates of Babylon would be left
- B. That Babylon would be cut down and left like a stump
- C. That his kingdom would be restored to him
- D. That a remnant of the Jews would survive

C:B:DN:4

33. What did Daniel advise the king after his huge tree vision (Dan 4:27)?

- A. Free the Jews to return to Jerusalem
- B. Being kind to the oppressed
- C. Destroy the images that are worshipped in Babylon
- D. Humble himself before the Lord

B:B:DN:4

34. After the dream of the huge tree what did Daniel say would happen if the king renounced his sins (Dan 4:27)?

- A. His descendants would rule forever
- B. He would not be cut down
- C. Babylon would not be destroyed in his days
- D. His prosperity would continue

D:I:DN:4

35. Where was the king walking when he boasted of having built Babylon (Dan 4:30)?

- A. In the gate of the city
- B. On the wall of the city
- C. On the roof of the royal palace

- D. In the temple of his god

C:B:DN:4

36. Why did Nebuchadnezzar claim he had built this great Babylon (Dan 4:30)?

- A. For the glory of his majesty
- B. To demonstrate his great wisdom
- C. To show that he was the greatest king of all time
- D. For all to see that he alone ruled the earth

A:I:DN:4

37. How did Nebuchadnezzar find out that he was condemned to live with the animals 12 months after his huge tree vision (Dan 4:31)?

- A. An angel announced it to him
- B. Daniel appeared to him in a dream and told him
- C. A voice from heaven told him
- D. A donkey announced it to him

C:B:DN:4

38. How many months after Daniel interpreted the huge tree dream to Nebuchadnezzar did it actually happen (Dan 4:29)?

- A. Two months
- B. Nine months
- C. Twelve months
- D. 90 days

C:I:DN:4

39. How many times would pass over Nebuchadnezzar before he would acknowledge the Most High is sovereign over the kingdoms of men (Dan 4:32)?

- A. Three times
- B. Five times
- C. Six times
- D. Seven times
- D. Twelve times

D:B:DN:4

40. With what was Nebuchadnezzar drenched (Dan 4:33)?

- A. Rain
- B. Dew
- C. River water
- D. Sewage

B:B:DN:4

41. What did Nebuchadnezzar's hair become like after he was with the wild animals (Dan 4:33)?

- A. Fur
- B. Smooth as oil
- C. Feathers
- D. It fell out

C:I:DN:4

42. When Nebuchadnezzar raised his eyes to heaven what was restored first (Dan 4:34)?

- A. His kingdom
- B. His prosperity

- C. His glory
- D. His sanity

D:I:DN:4

43. After Nebuchadnezzar's sanity returned he acknowledged all the people of the earth are as _____ (Dan 4:35)

- A. Dust
- B. Nothing
- C. Chaff
- D. Sand

B:B:DN:4

44. After Nebuchadnezzar's sanity returned he acknowledged that God does what with the powers of heaven and peoples of the earth (Dan 4:35)?

- A. As he pleases
- B. According to his righteousness
- C. According to his covenant
- D. As he has willed in heaven so on earth

A:B:DN:4

45. After Nebuchadnezzar's sanity returned he acknowledged what can no one say to God (Dan 4:35)?

- A. Why did you do this?
- B. How can you do this?
- C. What have you done?
- D. How can I resist you will?

C:I:DN:4

46. After Nebuchadnezzar's sanity returned what also returned (Dan 4:36)?

- A. His health
- B. His hair and nails
- C. His power and might
- D. His glory and honor

D:I:DN:4

47. After Nebuchadnezzar's sanity returned why did he say he praised the King of heaven (Dan 4:37)?

- A. Because he is king of kings and Lord of lords
- B. Because all his ways are just
- C. Because he is to be feared above all gods
- D. Because he had mercy on me

B:B:DN:4

48. After Nebuchadnezzar's sanity returned he acknowledged what could God do to the proud (Dan 4:37)?

- A. Humble them
- B. Destroy them
- C. Break them
- D. Drive them away

A:B:DN:4

Daniel 5

1. Who prepared a banquet for a thousand of his nobles (Dan 5:1)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Shalmaneser
- C. Belshazzar
- D. Cyrus

C:B:DN:5

2. Who was Belshazzar's father (Dan 5:2)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Shalmaneser
- C. Tiglath-Pileser
- D. Cyrus

A:B:DN:5

3. Who had taken the gold and silver goblets from the temple in Jerusalem (Dan 5:2)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Shalmaneser
- C. Belshazzar
- D. Cyrus

A:B:DN:5

4. What had Nebuchadnezzar taken from the temple in Jerusalem that Belshazzar was show casing at his royal banquet (Dan 5:2)?

- A. The ark of the covenant
- B. The gold table of bread of the presence
- C. The menorah lampstand
- D. The gold and silver goblets

D:B:DN:5

5. Beside his nobles, who was to drink of the gold goblets from Jerusalem at Belshazzar's banquet (Dan 5:2)?

- A. His astrologers
- B. His wives and concubines
- C. The governors of the provinces
- D. The servants of the temple of Marduk

B:I:DN:5

6. When Belshazzar's guests were drinking from the gold goblets from the temple in Jerusalem what did they do (Dan 5:4)?

- A. Blasphemed the name of the God of Israel
- B. Praised gods of gold and silver
- C. Extolled Belshazzar as a god
- D. Mocked the temple in Jerusalem which Nebuchadnezzar had destroyed

B:B:DN:5

7. Gods made of all of the following were praised at Belshazzar's banquet EXCEPT (Dan 5:4)?

- A. Gold
- B. Iron
- C. Rubies

- D. Wood
- E. Stone

C:I:DN:5

8. What appeared that scared Belshazzar at his banquet (Dan 5:5)?

- A. A fiery cloud over his palace
- B. A mountain next to and greater than Babylon
- C. A great tree in a vision
- D. Fingers of a human hand

D:B:DN:5

9. At Belshazzar's banquet what did the terrifying fingers of a human hand do (Dan 5:5)?

- A. They wrote on the plastered wall
- B. They pointed at Belshazzar the king
- C. They gathered the goblets of gold that were being defiled
- D. They knocked over their gods of gold and silver

A:B:DN:5

10. All of the following are descriptions of Belshazzar's fear when the fingers were writing on the wall at his banquet EXCEPT (Dan 5:6)?

- A. His face turned pale
- B. His knees knocked
- C. His body turned cold
- D. His legs gave way

C:I:DN:5

11. What was Belshazzar's response to the hand writing on the plastered wall (Dan 5:6)?

- A. He was irate
- B. He thought he was drunk
- C. He was frightened
- D. He was humbled

C:B:DN:5

12. Belshazzar called for the "wise men" of Babylon which included all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 5:7)?

- A. Astrologers
- B. Scribes
- C. Diviners
- D. Astrologers

B:I:DN:5

13. Belshazzar promised as a reward to anyone who could read the writing which the hand had written on the plastered wall EXCEPT (Dan 5:7)?

- A. The king's signet ring
- B. Clothed in a purple robe
- C. Gold chain placed on his neck
- D. Given a position of third highest ruler in the kingdom

A:B:DN:5

14. What was the wise men's response to reading the writing on the plastered wall at the king's banquet (Dan 5:8)?

- A. They could read it but not understand what it meant
- B. They confessed only the gods knew what it meant

- C. They made up lies but they all disagreed about what it said
- D. They could not read it or tell what it meant

D:B:DN:5

15. What was the king's response when the wise men could not read the writing on the wall at the Belshazzar's banquet (Dan 5:9)?

- A. He became angry
- B. He became even more terrified
- C. He killed all the wise men
- D. He threw all his guests out of the banquet hall

B:B:DN:5

16. Who described Daniel as having wisdom like that of the gods (Dan 5:10)?

- A. One of the nobles at the king's banquet
- B. One of the king's servants
- C. The queen
- D. One of the astrologers

C:B:DN:5

17. How did the queen describe Daniel to Belshazzar after none of his wise men could read the writing on the wall (Dan 5:10)?

- A. A Jew from the city of Jerusalem
- B. A youth who can interpret messages from god
- C. A wise and righteous man
- D. One who has the spirit of the holy gods

D:B:DN:5

18. Belshazzar's queen said that Nebuchadnezzar had given what appointment to Daniel (Dan 5:11)?

- A. Governor of Babylon
- B. His chief eunuch
- C. Chief of the magicians
- D. Chief adviser to the king

C:I:DN:5

19. The queen told Belshazzar Daniel had all of the following abilities EXCEPT (Dan 5:12)?

- A. Tell the future
- B. Ability to interpret dreams
- C. Explain riddles
- D. Solve problems

A:B:DN:5

20. How did Belshazzar identify Daniel when they first met (Dan 5:13)?

- A. One of the servants of the Lord from Jerusalem
- B. One of the exiles his father brought from Judah
- C. One of the wise men of Babylon
- D. A priest of the Most High God

B:I:DN:5

21. Belshazzar said he had heard Daniel had all of the following characteristics EXCEPT (Dan 5:14)?

- A. Outstanding wisdom

- B. Insight
- C. Intelligence
- D. Discretion

D:I:DN:5

22. Belshazzar had heard that Daniel could give interpretations and _____ (Dan 5:16)

- A. Solve difficult problems
- B. Speak for the Most High God
- C. Read other languages and handwriting
- D. Hear the whispers of God

A:I:DN:5

23. What task did Belshazzar give to Daniel (Dan 5:16)?

- A. Tell Belshazzar the message of God
- B. Have the hand write again explaining what its words meant
- C. Read the writing and tell what it meant
- D. Ask God to reveal what he wrote to Belshazzar

C:B:DN:5

24. How did Daniel respond Belshazzar's promise of gifts and status if Daniel would interpret the handwriting on the wall (Dan 5:17)?

- A. The gifts should be given to the wisemen of Babylon instead of Daniel
- B. The king could keep his gifts and give the rewards to someone else
- C. Daniel would accept the gifts only after he read the handwriting on the wall
- D. The king might not be willing to give the gifts if he knew what the writing said

B:B:DN:5

25. Daniel said the Most High God gave Belshazzar's father Nebuchadnezzar all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 5:18)

- A. Greatness
- B. Glory
- C. Splendor
- D. Wisdom
- E. Sovereignty

D:B:DN:5

26. What resulted because God put Nebuchadnezzar in such a high position (Dan 5:19)?

- A. All the peoples feared him
- B. He became arrogant
- C. He submitted to God
- D. He ruled in justice

A:B:DN:5

27. All of the following were given as examples of Nebuchadnezzar's sovereignty EXCEPT (Dan 5:19)

- A. Those he wanted to put to death, he put to death
- B. Those he wanted to spare, he spared
- C. Those he wanted to promote he promoted
- D. Those he wanted to exile, he exiled
- E. Those he wanted to humble, humbled

D:B:DN:5

28. Why was Nebuchadnezzar deposed from his throne (Dan 5:20)?

- A. Because he rebelled against the Most High God
- B. Because he ruled with injustice
- C. Because his heart was hardened with pride
- D. Because he harmed the exiles from Judah

C:B:DN:5

29. Of what was Nebuchadnezzar stripped (Dan 5:20)?

- A. His honor
- B. His glory
- C. His power
- D. His royal robes

B:A:DN:5

30. As a result of his heart becoming arrogant and proud all of the following happened to Nebuchadnezzar EXCEPT (Dan 5:20)?

- A. He was deposed from his royal throne
- B. He was given the mind of an animal
- C. He ate grass like cattle
- D. He lived in caves
- E. His body was drenched with the dew

D:B:DN:5

31. Until when was Nebuchadnezzar given the mind of an animal (Dan 5:21)?

- A. Until he acknowledged God was sovereign over the kingdoms of men
- B. Until he repented of the evil he had done on Judah
- C. Until he humbled himself and committed himself to ruling with justice
- D. Until he turned to the Lord and maker of heaven and earth

A:B:DN:5

32. To whom did Daniel say, "You have not humbled yourself" (Dan 5:22)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Belshazzar
- C. Cyrus
- D. Arioch

B:B:DN:5

33. Daniel pointed out what problem as evidence that Belshazzar had not humbled himself (Dan 5:23)?

- A. He had trodden on the fatherless and widows
- B. He had burned the law of the Lord
- C. He had drank from the goblets from God's temple
- D. He had killed the Jewish exiles who were servants of the Lord

C:B:DN:5

34. Daniel said Belshazzar worshipped gods made of all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 5:23)

- A. Gold
- B. Bronze
- C. Jasper
- D. Iron

E. Wood

C:A:DN:5

35. Which of the following did Daniel not point out about the gods Belshazzar served (Dan 5:23)

- A. They could not see
- B. They could not speak
- C. They could not hear
- D. They could not understand

B:B:DN:5

36. Daniel said Belshazzar had not honored God who _____ (Dan 5:23)?

- A. Knows all things
- B. Speaks through his servants the prophets
- C. Holds your life in his hands
- D. Travels to and fro throughout your land

C:B:DN:5

37. What was the handwriting on the wall (Dan 5:25)?

- A. Eloi, Eloi, lama sabchthani
- B. Ki leolam hasdo
- C. Talitha kum mahar lekah
- D. Mene, Mene, Tekel Parsin

D:B:DN:5

37. What did "Mene" mean in the handwriting on the wall incident (Dan 5:26)?

- A. Your kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians
- B. You have been weighed on the scales and found wanting
- C. God has numbered the days of your reign and brought it to an end
- D. God will hand you and your nobles over to your enemies

C:B:DN:5

38. What did "Tekel" mean in the handwriting on the wall incident (Dan 5:26)?

- A. Your kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians
- B. You have been weighed on the scales and found wanting
- C. God has numbered the days of your reign and brought it to an end
- D. God will hand you and your nobles over to your enemies

B:B:DN:5

39. What did "Peres" mean in the handwriting on the wall incident (Dan 5:26)?

- A. Your kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians
- B. You have been weighed on the scales and found wanting
- C. God has numbered the days of your reign and brought it to an end
- D. God will hand you and your nobles over to your enemies

A:B:DN:5

40. What happened to Belshazzar the very night Daniel interpreted the handwriting on the wall (Dan 5:30)?

- A. His kingdom was given to his son
- B. He was slain by a foreigner
- C. He repented in dust and ashes
- D. He announced that the Jews could return

B:B:DN:5

41. Who slew Belshazzar after Daniel interpreted the handwriting on the wall (Dan 5:30f)?

- A. Cyrus the Persian
- B. Xerxes the ruler of Susa
- C. Darius the Mede
- D. Rezin of Aram

C:B:DN:5

42. How old was Darius the Mede when he took over the kingdom (Dan 5:31)

- A. 32
- B. 42
- C. 52
- D. 62

D:A:DN:5

Daniel 6

1. What did Darius use to organize and rule his kingdom (Dan 6:1)?

- A. Governors
- B. Ethnarchs
- C. Satraps
- D. Tetrarchs

C:A:DN:6

2. How many satraps did Darius appoint to rule over his kingdom (Dan 6:1)?

- A. 50
- B. 95
- C. 120
- D. 140

C:A:DN:6

3. How many administrators oversaw the 120 satraps in Darius' rule (Dan 6:2)?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 12

B:A:DN:6

4. Why were the satraps accountable to the administrators (Dan 6:2)?

- A. So the king could rule over a greater territory
- B. So that the kingdom might not rebel against the king
- C. So that all my pay homage to the king
- D. So that the king might not suffer loss

D:I:DN:6

5. Why did Darius plan to set Daniel over all the satraps and administrators (Dan 6:3)?

- A. Because of his exceptional qualities
- B. Because he could interpret dreams
- C. Because he knew the times and the seasons
- D. Because he was honest and trustworthy

A:B:DN:6

6. Why did the satraps and administrators try to find something against Daniel (Dan 6:4)?

- A. Because Darius choose Daniel over someone from Babylon
- B. Because Darius planned to put Daniel over all of them
- C. Because Daniel was a Jew from the land of Judah
- D. Because Daniel would not submit to the king's decree

B:B:DN:6

7. What did the administrators and satraps do in regard to Daniel (Dan 6:4)?

- A. They sought to favor in his sight because they realized he was the king's favorite
- B. They sought to bring him tribute because he was the chief administrator
- C. They spread rumors that he was seeking to undermine the king
- D. They sought to find charges against him in his conduct of government affairs

D:B:DN:6

8. What could the other satraps not find in Daniel (Dan 6:4)?

- A. Any corruption or negligence
- B. Any rebellion or treachery
- C. Any unfaithfulness or disloyalty
- D. Any incompetence or waste

A:I:DN:6

9. What did the satraps and administrators say would be the only way they could find something against Daniel (Dan 6:5)?

- A. Only if it had something to do with eating special foods
- B. If he had something to do with the law of his God
- C. If it had something to do with the gods of Babylon
- D. If it had something to do with the worship of the king of Babylon

B:B:DN:6

10. When trying to get Darius on board with their plan to trap Daniel the administrators mentioned that all of the following supported their plan EXCEPT (Dan 6:7)

- A. The prefects
- B. Satraps
- C. Ethnarchs
- D. Advisers
- E. Governors

C:A:DN:6

11. What edict were the satraps who were trying to entrap Daniel want Darius to issue (Dan 6:7)?

- A. Anyone who prays to any god or man except to the king
- B. Anyone who prays to any god other than the gods of Babylon
- C. Anyone who does not pay tribute to the gods of Babylon
- D. Anyone who does not pay tribute to the king

A:B:DN:6

12. Why did the satraps want the Persian king's edict to be put in writing (Dan 6:8)?

- A. So that it must be enforced
- B. So that they could publish it throughout the empire
- C. So that
- D. So that it could not be changed or altered

D:B:DN:6

13. Whose laws could not be altered (Dan 6:8)?

- A. The Babylonians
- B. The Arameans
- C. The Medes and Persians
- D. The Assyrians

C:B:DN:6

14. What was to be the penalty for anyone praying to a god other than the king (Dan 6:7)?

- A. He would be thrown into a lions' den
- B. He would be cut into pieces
- C. He would be thrown into a blazing furnace
- D. He would be thrown off a cliff

A:B:DN:6

15. For how many days did the satraps try to assign for the law of not praying to anyone but the king for (Dan 6:7)?

- A. One week
- B. 21 days
- C. 30 days
- D. 90 days

C:I:DN:6

16. How many times did Daniel normally pray to God each day (Dan 6:3)?

- A. Once
- B. Three times
- C. Five times
- D. Ten times

B:B:DN:6

17. Where did Daniel go when he learned of the published decree from king Darius (Dan 6:10)?

- A. He went home to an upstairs room
- B. He went up on the roof of his house
- C. He went to the king's palace
- D. He went up on the wall of Babylon

A:B:DN:6

18. When Daniel prayed what part of him was noted in his praying (Dan 6:10)?

- A. His face
- B. His hands
- C. His eyes
- D. His knees

D:B:DN:6

19. When Daniel prayed what was noted about the windows of his house (Dan 6:10)?

- A. The windows were closed so no one could see
- B. The windows were opened facing Jerusalem
- C. The windows were broken by the satraps
- D. The windows of the house were boarded up

B:D:DN:6

20. When the satraps as a group saw Daniel praying to whom did they go (Dan 6:12)?

- A. To King Nebuchadnezzar
- B. To King Belshazzar
- C. To King Cyrus
- D. To King Darius

D:B:DN:6

21. What was unable to happen to the laws of the Medes and Persians (Dan 6:12)?

- A. Unable to be burned
- B. Unable to be violated
- C. Unable to be repealed
- D. Must be carried out

C:B:DN:6

22. What was the king's response when he found out Daniel still was praying three times a day even though the decree had been given (Dan 6:14)?

- A. The king was angry at Daniel
- B. The king was distressed
- C. The king was angry at the satraps
- D. The king was speechless

B:I:DN:6

23. After the king found out about Daniel still praying three times a day even though the decree had been given what did he do initially (Dan 6:14)?

- A. Tried to kill the satraps that set him up
- B. Tried to change the decree
- C. Tried to rescue Daniel
- D. Tried to give a new decree to counter the old one

C:B:DN:6

24. What did the king say to Daniel just prior to his being thrown into the lion's den (Dan 6:16)?

- A. May your God, whom you serve continually, rescue you
- B. Why don't you just pray to me and I will save you
- C. May your God shut the mouths of the lions
- D. I cannot save you only your God can save you now

A:B:DN:6

25. What was noted about the lions den after Daniel was put in there (Dan 6:17)?

- A. The lions roared at his presence
- B. Daniel was lowered into the den with ropes under his arms
- C. The den was filled with lions from Egypt
- D. A stone was rolled over the mouth of the den

D:A:DN:6

26. How did the king seal the stone over the mouth of the den of lions (Dan 6:17)?

- A. With his royal mace and the sounding of a trumpet
- B. With his own signet ring and the rings of his nobles
- C. With a bar holding the stone in place
- D. With mud taken from the temple of his god

B:I:DN:6

27. After Daniel was put in the lion's den the text says the king responded all of the following ways EXCEPT (Dan 6:19)?

- A. He did not sleep
- B. He did not eat
- C. He tore his robes
- D. No entertainment was brought to him

C:B:DN:6

28. When did the king return to the lions' den (Dan 6:19)?

- A. After the morning prayers
- B. At the first light of dawn
- C. At noon
- D. As evening fell

B:I:DN:6

29. How did King Darius call out to Daniel in the lions' den (Dan 6:20)?

- A. Servant of the living God

- B. The prophet of the Most High God
- C. Messenger of God Most High
- D. Man of the God

A:B:DN:6

30. How did King Darius describe Daniel's relationship with God when he called to him in the lions' den (Dan 6:20)?

- A. Daniel prayed faithfully to God
- B. Daniel was one in whom the spirit of God was
- C. Daniel got his wisdom from God
- D. Daniel continually served God

D:I:DN:6

31. How did Daniel tell the king he was rescued from the lions' den (Dan 6:21)?

- A. God himself was with Daniel in the den
- B. God spoke and the lions could not open their mouths
- C. God sent his angel to shut the mouths of the lions
- D. God put the lions to sleep

C:B:DN:6

32. Why did Daniel say God had shut the mouths of the lions (Dan 6:22)?

- A. Because he was found innocent in his sight
- B. Because he was faithful in all his ways
- C. Because he was righteous and had done no wrong
- D. Because he served God continually

A:I:DN:6

33. How did Daniel get out of the lions' den (Dan 6:23)?

- A. They rolled the stone away and he walked out
- B. They lifted him out of the den
- C. They gave him a ladder and he climbed out
- D. They opened the door of the cage and he came out

B:A:DN:6

34. Why does the text say that when Daniel was lifted out of the lions' den there was no wound on him (Dan 6:23)?

- A. Because God was his rock
- B. Because he faithfully served God
- C. Because he trusted in God
- D. Because he prayed to the Most High

C:B:DN:6

35. Who was thrown into the lions' den after Daniel was removed (Dan 6:24)?

- A. The men and their families who had falsely accused Daniel
- B. All the wisemen of Babylon
- C. The two administrators who had tricked the king
- D. No one as the king set the lions free

A:B:DN:6

36. When Darius wrote to all the people of the land just after Daniel got out of the lions' den how did he begin that proclamation (Dan 6:25)?

- A. Greetings and salutations
- B. Blessing be to all in my kingdom

- C. May you prosper greatly
- D. May all in this kingdom be at rest,

C:A:DN:6

37. What decree did Darius make write after Daniel got out of the lions' den (Dan 6:26)?

- A. That all must know that Daniel's God is God in heaven above
- B. That every part of his kingdom must fear and reverence Daniel's God
- C. That no one can harm those who worship the God of Daniel
- D. That all the worshippers of Judah can return to their promised land

B:B:DN:6

38. Darius attributes all of the following to Daniel's God after he comes out of the lions' den EXCEPT (Dan 6:26f)

- A. He is the living God
- B. His kingdom will not be destroyed
- C. He performs signs and wonders
- D. His kingdom will come to earth
- E. His dominion will never end

D:B:DN:6

39. In the reigns of what two Persian kings did Daniel prosper (Dan 6:28)?

- A. Xerxes and Artaxerxes
- B. Seleucus and Antiochus
- C. Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar
- D. Darius and Cyrus

D:B:DN:6

Daniel 7

1. In what year did Daniel have a dream himself about the Four Beasts (Dan 7:1)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar's fifth year
- B. Nebuchadnezzar's eleventh year
- C. Belshazzar's first year
- D. Beshazzar's fifth year

C:A:DN:7

2. In whose reign did Daniel have his dream of the Four Beasts (Dan 7:1)?

- A. Darius
- B. Cyrus
- C. Nebuchadnezzar
- D. Belshazzar

D:B:DN:7

3. Where was Daniel when he had the Four Beast dream (Dan 7:1)?\

- A. On the roof of his house
- B. Lying on his bed
- C. In the king's palace
- D. On the city wall

B:B:DN:7

4. In Daniel's vision of the Four Beasts what did he first see (Dan 7:2)?

- A. Four winds churning up the great sea
- B. Animals and beasts of the earth gathering
- C. A great desert as far as the eye could see
- D. The gates of Babylon shaking and quivering

A:B:DN:7

5. Where did the beasts of Daniel's dream arise from (Dan 7:3)?

- A. The desert
- B. The walls of Babylon
- C. Under the earth
- D. The sea

D:B:DN:7

6. What was unique about the lion in Daniel's dream (Dan 7:4)?

- A. It had hands instead of claws
- B. It thought like a man
- C. There was a child on its back
- D. It had the wings of an eagle

D:B:DN:7

7. What happened to the eagle wings of the lion in Daniel's dream (Dan 7:4)?

- A. They took the lion up into heaven
- B. They allowed the lion to attack quickly
- C. They were torn off
- D. They allowed him to cover the earth in the shadow of his wings

C:B:DN:7

8. After the lion's wings were torn off what happened to the lion (Dan 7:4)?

- A. He stood and received the heart of a man
- B. He fled into the wilderness

- C. He wept over the loss of the wings
- D. He ate the men who had destroyed his wings

A:B:DN:7

9. What did Daniel second dream animal look like (Dan 7:5)?

- A. A leopard
- B. A ten horned beast
- C. A lion
- D. A bear

D:B:DN:7

10. What was noticed about the bear in Daniels animal dream (Dan 7:5)?

- A. It had the wings of an eagle
- B. It had hooves like a horse
- C. It was raised up on one side
- D. It trampled under its foot its victims

C:B:DN:7

11. What was noticed about the bear in Daniels animal dream (Dan 7:5)?

- A. It had three ribs between its teeth
- B. It had the wings of an eagle
- C. It had hooves like a horse
- D. It trampled under its foot its victims

A:B:DN:7

12. What was the bear in Daniel's beast dream told to do (Dan 7:5)?

- A. Crush the gates of Babylon
- B. Stay in its cave until times, time and half time
- C. Protect its cubs from those trying to hurt them
- D. Get up and eat your fill of flesh

D:B:DN:7

13. What did Daniel third dream animal look like (Dan 7:5)?

- A. A leopard
- B. A ten horned beast
- C. A lion
- D. A bear

A:B:DN:7

14. All of the following were true of Daniel's dream leopard beast EXCEPT (Dan 7:5f)

- A. It had three ribs between its teeth
- B. On its back it had four wings
- C. It had four heads
- D. It was given authority to rule

A:B:DN:7

15. What did Daniel fourth dream animal look like (Dan 7:5)?

- A. A leopard
- B. A ten horned beast
- C. A lion
- D. A bear

B:B:DN:7

16. How did Daniel describe the fourth beast in his beast dream (Dan 7:7)?

- A. Quick and agile
- B. Strong and mighty
- C. Having the heart of a man
- D. Terrifying and frightening

D:B:DN:7

17. What was uniquely described about the fourth beast in Daniel's animal dream (Dan 7:7)?

- A. It had a scroll in its left hand
- B. It had crowns on each of its ten horns
- C. It had iron teeth and it devoured its victims
- D. It was made out of bronze and crushed its victims

C:B:DN:7

18. What appeared to Daniel as he was contemplating about the ten horns of the beast (Dan 7:8)?

- A. Another little horn came up
- B. Each of the ten horns had a crown put on it
- C. The beast broke off four of the horns
- D. Another beast arose more powerful than the first

A:B:DN:7

19. What two features were noticed about the little horn that arose (Dan 7:8)?

- A. It had wings on it like an eagle
- B. It was strong with three crowns on it which were made of gold
- C. It rammed and shattered five of the other horns
- D. It had eyes of a man and a mouth speaking boastfully

D:B:DN:7

20. Who was described in Daniel's four beast dream as being clothed in white with white hair (Dan 7:9)?

- A. King Belshazzar
- B. The old prophet Samuel
- C. The Ancient of Days
- D. The Son of Man

C:B:DN:7

21. How was the throne of the Ancient of Days in Daniel's four beast dream described (Dan 7:9)?

- A. Being made of gold and shining like the sun
- B. Being a flaming fire and its wheels all ablaze
- C. Made of ice and crystal more beautiful than any Daniel had ever seen
- D. Inlaid with ivory and justice and righteous were flowing from it

B:B:DN:7

22. What was before the Ancient of Days while he was seated on his throne (Dan 7:10)?

- A. A river of fire was flowing
- B. A tree of life was growing
- C. Both the righteous and wicked stood before him
- D. The pillars of the temple which were shaking

A:I:DN:7

23. How many stood before the throne of the Ancient of Days (Dan 7:10)?

- A. Thousands upon thousands
- B. Ten thousand times ten thousand
- C. Millions upon millions
- D. All humans who had ever lived

B:I:DN:7

24. In Daniel's four beast vision after the court was seated what happened next (Dan 7:10)?

- A. The Ancient of Days arose to bring judgment on the earth
- B. They read from the law of Moses
- C. The four beasts were thrown into the pit
- D. The books were opened

D:B:DN:7

25. What happened to the fourth terrifying beast in Daniel's four beast dream (Dan 7:11)?

- A. Its body was destroyed and thrown into the fire
- B. It was overcome by the Ancient of Days
- C. It was crushed by the small horn and cast outside the city
- D. It fell to earth and perished and was devoured by the other animals

A:B:DN:7

26. What happened to the other beasts in Daniel's four beast dream (Dan 7:12)?

- A. They were devoured by the fourth beast
- B. They came before the Ancient of Days sitting on his blazing throne
- C. They were stripped of their authority but were allowed to live for awhile
- D. They were thrown into the lake of fire where the fourth beast already was

C:I:DN:7

27. Who approached the Ancient of Days in Daniel's night vision of the four beasts (Dan 7:13)?

- A. The fourth terrifying beast
- B. The hosts of heaven
- C. Angel Michael
- D. One like a son of man

D:B:DN:7

28. How did one like the son of man approach the Ancient of Days in Daniel's night vision of the four beasts (Dan 7:13)?

- A. Riding on a chariot
- B. Coming with the clouds of heaven
- C. Carried on the wings of angels
- D. The first two winged beasts bore him

B:B:DN:7

29. What was the one like the son of man given in Daniel's night vision of the four beasts (Dan 7:14)?

- A. Authority, glory and sovereign power
- B. A scroll with seven seals on it
- C. A sword with which to destroy the ten horns of the final beast
- D. A throne next to the Ancient of Days

A:B:DN:7

30. What is the response the people will have to the giving of authority to the one like the son of man (Dan 7:13)?

- A. They will flee in terror
- B. They will oppose his rule
- C. They will worship him
- D. They will crucify him

C:B:DN:7

31. What did Daniel do after he was troubled in spirit about the dream of the four beasts (Dan 7:16)?

- A. He was given a special set of glasses in order to see the light
- B. He came to the Ancient of Days to ask him what it meant
- C. He fell down to worship the one like the son of man
- D. He asked one standing there what its meaning was

C:B:DN:7

32. What did the interpreter tell Daniel the four beasts stood for (Dan 7:17)?

- A. The four beasts are three kings and then a fourth king separate
- B. The four beasts are four kingdoms
- C. The four beasts represent Assyria, Babylon, Persia and Greece
- D. The four beasts are the creation of the evil one

B:B:DN:7

33. Who will receive the kingdom that will be possessed forever (Dan 7:18)?

- A. The fourth beast
- B. The Ancient of Days
- C. The little horn
- D. The saints of the Most High

D:I:DN:7

34. What did Daniel particularly ask about after being shown the interpretation of his four beast vision (Dan 7:19)?

- A. The meaning of the fourth beast with the iron teeth and bronze claws
- B. Why each kingdom was portrayed as an animal
- C. How long it would be until the saints would be given their kingdom and

rule

- D. Who was the first kingdom of the lion with wings was

A:I:DN:7

35. How did the mouth of the little horn speak (Dan 7:20)?

- A. Deceitfully
- B. Boastfully
- C. Violently
- D. Authoritatively

B:B:DN:7

36. What did the little horn actually do as Daniel watched (Dan 7:21)?

- A. Broke off the other ten horns
- B. Rammed the walls of Babylon destroying them
- C. Made war with the saints defeating them
- D. Pierced the heart of the son of man with his horn

C:B:DN:7

37. How were the saints able to defeat the little horn (Dan 7:22)?

- A. When Michael the archangel came and helped the saints
- B. When the son of man with the sword of his mouth cut off the little horn
- C. When the saints prayed and fasted
- D. When the Ancient of Days pronounced judgment in their favor

D:I:DN:7

38. How did the interpreter describe the fourth beast for Daniel (Dan 7:23)?

- A. It was different from all other kingdoms devouring the whole earth
- B. It was greater than all previous kingdoms and would destroy Babylon
- C. It was more violent than anything the world has ever seen
- D. It will trample and crush the saints of the Most High until the end

A:B:DN:7

39. What did the ten horns represent in the fourth beast of Daniel's night vision (Dan 7:24)?

- A. Ten governors of Babylon
- B. The ten satraps of the Persians
- C. Ten tribes of Israel that were lost
- D. Ten kings who will come from this kingdom

D:B:DN:7

40. How many kings would the little horn king subdue (Dan 7:25)?

- A. Three
- B. Five
- C. Seven
- D. Ten

A:I:DN:7

41. Who will be handed over to the little horn king (Dan 7:25)?

- A. The son of man
- B. Daniel and his three friends
- C. Saints of the Most High
- D. The nation of Israel

C:I:DN:7

42. For how long will the saints of the Most High be handed over to the little horn king (Dan 7:25)?

- A. 3 ½ years
- B. Time, times, and ½ time
- C. Seven years of tribulation
- D. Until the end comes

B:I:DN:7

43. When would the power of the little horn be taken away (Dan 7:26)?

- A. When the court would sit
- B. When the son of man arose
- C. When God Most high cast him into the lake of fire
- D. When the nations rally against him

A:I:DN:7

44. What will happen after the little horn is destroyed (Dan 7:27)?

- A. The son of man will come with his angels

- B. The temple will be rebuilt
- C. The New Jerusalem will descend to earth
- D. The kingdom will be handed over to the saints

D:B:DN:7

45. After Daniel got the interpretation of the four beast night vision what did he do (Dan 7:28)?

- A. He warned the saints of the Most High
- B. He told the king the vision
- C. He kept it to himself
- D. He summoned all the Jewish leaders

C:A:DN:7

Daniel 8

1. In what year of Belshazzar did Daniel have his second vision (Dan 8:1)?

- A. Third
- B. Fifth
- C. Seventh
- D. Twelfth

A:A:DN:8

2. In Daniel's "Ram and Goat" vision where did he see himself (Dan 8:2)?

- A. Bablyon
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Susa
- D. Damascus

C:I:DN:8

3. During whose reign did Daniel have his "Ram and Goat" vision (Dan 8:1)?

- A. Nebuchadnezzar
- B. Belshazzar
- C. Cyrus
- D. Darius

B:B:DN:8

4. Where in Susa did Daniel see himself in the "Ram and Goat" vision (Dan 8:2)?

- A. By the gate and road to Nuzu
- B. By the temple of Sulgi god of Susa
- C. On the wall of Susa
- D. Beside the Ulai Canal

D:B:DN:8

5. What was standing before Daniel in his vision at the Ulai Canal in Susa (Dan 8:3)?

- A. A lamb with a fleece white as snow
- B. A ram with two horns
- C. An ox with a yoke
- D. A lion with two wings of an eagle

B:B:DN:8

6. What was unique about the ram which Daniel saw in his vision (Dan 8:3)?

- A. It had one horn was longer than the other
- B. It had the legs of a horse
- C. It flew on the wings of an eagle
- D. It walked upright like a man

A:B:DN:8

7. The ram Daniel saw in his vision charged in all of the following directions EXCEPT (Dan 8:4)

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

C:I:DN:8

8. Where did the goat come from in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:5)?

- A. North

- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

D:D:DN:8

9. What was unique about how the goat traveled in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:5)?

- A. It did not touch the earth
- B. It flew on eagle's wings
- C. It rode on the back of the ram
- D. It was carried on a chariot

A:B:DN:8

10. What did the ram do in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:7)?

- A. Flew up into the clouds
- B. Struck and pierced the city wall
- C. Carried the ram to a safe place
- D. Struck and shattered the ram's two horns

D:B:DN:8

11. What happened at the height of the power of the goat in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:8)?

- A. The goat fell and the ram trampled him
- B. The goat's large horn was broken off
- C. The goat was shot with an arrow
- D. The goat was trapped in a net and carried away

B:B:DN:8

12. After the goat's horn was broken off what happened in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:8)?

- A. The goat ran off into the wilderness
- B. The goat was shot with an arrow
- C. Four prominent horns grew up
- D. The horn was ground to dust and scattered

C:B:DN:8

13. How did Daniel identify the land where the small horn that grew up out of the four horns toward (Dan 8:9)?

- A. The Beautiful Land
- B. The Holy Land
- C. Mount Zion
- D. The place of the Name

A:I:DN:8

14. The little horn of Daniel's vision grew until it reached what (Dan 8:10)?

- A. The clouds
- B. The host of heaven
- C. The citadel of Susa
- D. The highest mountain

B:B:DN:8

15. What did the goat throw down to the earth and trample on in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:10)?

- A. The governors and satraps of Persia
- B. The walls of Babylon
- C. The king's children

- D. The starry host

D:B:DN:8

16. The goat set itself up to be as great as _____ (Dan 8:11)?

- A. The Prince of Heaven
- B. The son of man
- C. The Prince of the host
- D. The Ancient of Days

C:I:DN:8

17. What was taken away when the goat set itself up as great as the Prince of the host in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:11)?

- A. The daily sacrifice
- B. The reading of the Law of Moses
- C. The confession of sin
- D. The fasting over the destruction of Jerusalem

A:B:DN:8

18. Under the goat what was trown to the ground (Dan 8:12)?

- A. Justice
- B. Truth
- C. The leader of the host of heaven
- D. The kings of the earth

B:I:DN:8

19. What question did one holy one ask another in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:13)?

- A. When will the promises to David be fulfilled
- B. How long until Israel can return
- C. How long until the vision is fulfilled
- D. How long, O Lord, will you forget your people Israel

C:I:DN:8

20. The holy one asked when all of these from the vision would be fulfilled EXCEPT (Dan 8:13)?

- A. The vision concerning the daily sacrifice
- B. The host would remain in exile
- C. The surrender of the sanctuary
- D. The host will be trampled underfoot

B:B:DN:8

21. How long did the holy one tell Daniel it would be until the sanctuary would be reconsecrated in his vision (Dan 8:14)?

- A. 12 full moons
- B. Seven Passovers and seven Days of Atonement
- C. 2,300 evenings and mornings
- D. 120 days of years

C:B:DN:8

22. What did the holy one tell Daniel would happen in 2,300 evenings and mornings (Dan 8:14)?

- A. The sanctuary would be reconecrated
- B. The walls of Jerusalem would be rebuilt
- C. The Broad Wall would be restored

- D. There would be dancing and singing in the Holy City

A:B:DN:8

23. Who was commanded to tell Daniel what his vision meant (Dan 8:16)?

- A. Michael
- B. The angel of the Lord
- C. Azazel
- D. Gabriel

D:B:DN:8

24. When Gabriel approached Daniel what did he do (Dan 8:17)?

- A. He asked him what the meaning of the vision was
- B. He fell prostrate at his feet terrified
- C. He hid from him
- D. He gazed upon him but could not speak

B:B:DN:8

25. How did Gabriel address Daniel in his vision (Dan 8:17)?

- A. Servant of the Lord
- B. Holy one of God
- C. Son of man
- D. One highly favored

C:B:DN:8

26. When did Gabriel tell Daniel the vision he had seen was concerning (Dan 8:17)?

- A. The end times
- B. The time of the future kingdom
- C. The time of the fall of Babylon
- D. The time of the anointed one

A:B:DN:8

27. The time that the vision would take place was called a time of _____ by Gabriel in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:19)?

- A. Joy
- B. Trouble
- C. Sorrow
- D. Wrath

D:B:DN:8

28. Whom did Gabriel tell Daniel that the two horned ram in his vision represented (Dan 8:20)?

- A. East and West Rome
- B. The Medes and Persians
- C. The Chaldeans and Assyrians
- D. Greece and Rome

B:B:DN:8

29. Whom did Gabriel tell Daniel that the shaggy goat represented in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:21)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Greece
- C. The Medes and Persians
- D. Rome

B:B:DN:8

30. What was the large horn between the eyes of the shaggy goat in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:21)?

- A. Greece's first king
- B. The first king of Medo-Persia
- C. Nebuchadnezzar
- D. Belshazzar
- E. Darius

A:B:DN:8

31. What were the four horns that replaced the horn that was broken off the shaggy goat in Daniel's vision (Dan 8:22)?

- A. Four corners of the earth from which the Israelites would be regathered
- B. Four cities that would follow Babylon
- C. Four kingdom that would emerge from Greece
- D. Four rulers who would rule over Israel until the end

C:B:DN:8

32. All of the following will happen in the latter part of the four horns' reign EXCEPT (Dan 8:23)?

- A. Rebels would become completely wicked
- B. A messenger of the evil one would come
- C. A stern-faced king would arise
- D. A master of intrigue would arise

B:B:DN:8

33. What will the stern-faced king do (Dan 8:24)?

- A. He will cause astounding devastation and will succeed
- B. He will destroy the temple of God and destroy many
- C. He will ride on a white horse and the world will go after him
- D. He will destroy the kingdom of Belshazzar and set up his own kingdom

A:B:DN:8

34. The stern-faced king that will arise out of the four horns will do all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 8:24f)

- A. Take his stand against the Prince of princes
- B. Destroy the mighty men and holy people
- C. Cause deceit to prosper
- D. Destroy the temple of the Most High

D:B:DN:8

35. How will the stern-faced king that will arise out of the four horns be destroyed (Dan 8:25)?

- A. Another terrible beast will arise and destroy him
- B. Not by human power
- C. A large stone will come down on him
- D. He will be betrayed

B:I:DN:8

36. What is Daniel told to do with the vision of the evenings and mornings (Dan 8:26)?

- A. Seal it up for it concerns the distant future
- B. Tell it to the holy people to encourage them

- C. Look for it to come for the time is drawing near
- D. Write it down and put it in a jar

A:B:DN:8

37. What happened to Daniel after the vision of the ram and goat (Dan 8:27)?

- A. He was called into the king's presence to explain it
- B. He saw another vision which helped him understand
- C. He was exhausted and lay ill for several days
- D. He wrote the vision down and gave it to Baruch the scribe

C:I:DN:8

Daniel 9

1. Who was the son of Xerxes the Persian king (Dan 9:1)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Artaxerxes
- C. Shalmaneser
- D. Darius

D:B:DN:9

2. Darius was from what group by descent (Dan 9:1)?

- A. Persians
- B. Chaldeans
- C. Medes
- D. Arameans

C:B:DN:9

3. How did Daniel know that the desolation of Jerusalem would last seventy years (Dan 9:2)?

- A. From the word of the Lord given to Jeremiah
- B. From the word of the Lord given to Ezekiel
- C. From the word of the Lord in a night vision
- D. From the Book of the Law

A:B:DN:9

4. What role in the kingdom did Darius son of Xerxes have (Dan 9:1)?

- A. He ruled over Judah and Jerusalem
- B. He was made ruler over the Babylonian kingdom
- C. He ruled from Susa over the Medes and the Persians
- D. He sat on the throne of his father for time, times and ½ time

B:B:DN:9

5. When Daniel realized the seventy years of Jerusalem's desolation were up he pleaded to God in prayer with all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 9:3)

- A. Fasting
- B. Anointed his head with oil
- C. Sackcloth
- D. Ashes

B:B:DN:9

6. How did Daniel address God in his prayer over the seventy years (Dan 9:4)?

- A. As the Most High God
- B. As the One who freed his people from their bondage
- C. As the one who keeps his covenant of love
- D. As the maker of heaven and earth

C:B:DN:9

7. With whom does God keep his covenant of love (Dan 9:4)?

- A. With those who love him and obey his commands
- B. With those who walk in his ways
- C. With the righteous and holy people of God
- D. With those giving justice to the fatherless and widows

A:B:DN:9

8. When Daniel is confessing the sins of the nation in regard to the seventy years of exile he uses all of the following terms EXCEPT (Dan 9:5)

- A. Wicked
- B. Rebelled
- C. Sinned
- D. Fell short
- E. Turned away

D:I:DN:9

9. To whom does Daniel say Israel had not listened (Dan 9:6)?

- A. The Book of the Law
- B. The Levitical teachers of Israel
- C. God's servants the prophets
- D. The visions and dreams God had sent

C:B:DN:9

10. Daniel says in his prayer of confession that the prophets had spoken to all of the following groups EXCEPT (Dan 9:6)

- A. Priests
- B. Kings
- C. Princes
- D. Our fathers
- E. All the people of the land

A:I:DN:9

11. Why does Daniel admit that the men of Judah were covered with shame (Dan 9:7)?

- A. Because they did not believe God
- B. Because of their unfaithfulness
- C. Because they worshipped other gods
- D. Because they fell short of God's kingdom

B:I:DN:9

12. Daniel lists all of the following as being covered with shame because of their sin EXCEPT (Dan 9:8)

- A. Kings
- B. Princes
- C. Our fathers
- D. Priests

D:I:DN:9

13. How does Daniel say God gave them his law (Dan 9:10)?

- A. He wrote it with his finger on stone
- B. He put it in the ark of the covenant
- C. He gave it to them through the prophets
- D. He had it written down and read by the Levites

C:B:DN:9

14. In the face of Israel's sinning what attributes of God does Daniel highlight (Dan 9:9)?

- A. His faithfulness and compassion
- B. His mercy and forgiveness
- C. His anger and wrath
- D. His righteousness and holiness

B:B:DN:9

15. What had all Israel had done according to Daniel (Dan 9:11)?

- A. Transgressed God's law
- B. Turned their back on the Most High
- C. Forsaken the ways of the Lord
- D. Forgotten Book of the Law

A:B:DN:9

16. Moses is identified by Daniel as _____ (Dan 9:11)

- A. Man of God
- B. Prophet of the Law
- C. Teacher of Israel
- D. Servant of God

D:B:DN:9

17. Because of Israel's sin what had been poured out on them (Dan 9:11)?

- A. The judgments predicted by Jeremiah the prophet
- B. The curses written in the Law of Moses
- C. The consequences of their sin
- D. The scattering of the holy people

B:B:DN:9

18. What has under the whole heaven been ever done like _____ (Dan 9:12)

- A. What was done to Jerusalem
- B. What happened to the people of Judah
- C. What would happen to Babylon the great
- D. What was done when God brought his people out of Egypt

A:B:DN:9

19. In bringing judgment on Jerusalem Daniel acknowledges God is _____ (Dan 9:14)

- A. Holy
- B. Righteous
- C. Good
- D. Compassionate

B:I:DN:9

20 What made a name for God that endures to this day (the day of Daniel) (Dan 9:15)?

- A. He sent his people into exile
- B. He scattered his people among the nations
- C. He brought his people out of Egypt
- D. He forgave Israel's iniquity and sin

C:B:DN:9

21. What was another name Daniel used to refer to Jerusalem when asking God to turn away his anger from that city (Dan 9:16)?

- A. Mount Zion
- B. Ophel
- C. The place of your name
- D. Your holy hill

D:I:DN:9

22. What did Daniel ask God to do for Jerusalem (Dan 9:16)?

- A. Turn away his wrath

- B. Return the people of Judah to Jerusalem
- C. Rebuild the temple
- D. Forgive the people of Jerusalem

A:B:DN:9

23. What had the sin and iniquity of their fathers made Jerusalem (Dan 9:16)?

- A. An object of horror
- B. An object of scorn
- C. A grief and sadness of all peoples
- D. A shame

B:I:DN:9

24. What did Daniel ask from God in his prayer of confession (Dan 9:17)?

- A. That God hear the prayers of his servant
- B. That God come from Zion to deliver his people
- C. That the Lord raise up a leader to rebuild the temple
- D. That God regather the people he had scattered

A:B:DN:9

25. Daniel prayed that God would look with favor on _____ (Dan 9:17)

- A. His people
- B. His holy city
- C. His desolate sanctuary
- D. The king of Babylon

C:B:DN:9

26. What does Daniel pray that God would open his eyes and see (Dan 9:18)?

- A. The destruction of Judah and its people
- B. The desolation of the city that bears his name
- C. The ruins of his holy temple
- D. The plight of his people enslaved in a foreign land

B:B:DN:9

27. Daniel said they were not making requests to God on the basis of their righteousness but on the basis of _____ (Dan 9:18)?

- A. His eternal faithfulness
- B. His compassion
- C. His great mercy
- D. His promise

C:B:DN:9

28. What did Daniel say bore the name of God (Dan 9:19)?

- A. All peoples, nations and languages
- B. The priests and Levites
- C. His servants the prophets
- D. His people and his city

D:I:DN:9

29. Who appeared to Daniel at the time of the evening sacrifice (Dan 9:21)?

- A. The angel of the Lord
- B. Elijah
- C. Gabriel
- D. Michael

C:B:DN:9

30. When did Gabriel say the message was dispatched from heaven (Dan 9:23)?

- A. On Passover
- B. When he began to pray
- C. On the seventieth year after Jerusalem was destroyed
- D. When Darius became king

B:B:DN:9

31. Gabriel told Daniel how many sevens were decreed for your people and your holy city (Dan 9:24)?

- A. Seven
- B. Twelve
- C. Seventy
- D. A thousand

C:B:DN:9

32. All of the following will happen as decreed for the holy city (Dan 9:24)?

- A. To offer holy sacrifices
- B. To anoint the most holy
- C. To put an end to sin
- D. To atone for wickedness
- E. To bring in everlasting righteousness

A:B:DN:9

33. When will the seven 'sevens' and sixty-two 'sevens' begin (Dan 9:25)?

- A. From the destruction of the temple in Jerusalem
- B. From the exiling of my people
- C. From the return of the exiles to Jerusalem
- D. From the issuing of the decree to rebuilt Jerusalem

D:B:DN:9

34. When will the seven 'sevens' and sixty-two 'sevens' end (Dan 9:25)?

- A. The lamb will lay down with wolf
- B. The shaggy goat will come
- C. The Anointed One comes
- D. The little horn will arise

C:B:DN:9

35. All of the following will happen after the sixty-two 'sevens' EXCEPT (Dan 9:26)

- A. The Anointed One will be cut off
- B. The Spirit of the Most High will come
- C. The people of the ruler will destroy the sanctuary
- D. The end will come like a flood

B:B:DN:9

36. What will continue to the end (Dan 9:26)?

- A. The kingdom of this world
- B. The holy people of God
- C. War
- D. The desolation of the holy city

C:A:DN:9

37. How long will the one who sets up the abomination that causes desolation confirm a covenant (Dan 9:27)?

- A. Seven 'sevens'
- B. Sixty-two 'sevens'
- C. One 'seven'
- D. Twelve 'sevens'

C:B:DN:9

38. The "covenant" maker do all of the following in the middle of one 'seven' EXCEPT (Dan 9:27)?

- A. He will put an end to sacrifice
- B. He will set up the abomination that causes desolation
- C. He will put an end to offering
- D. Destroy the walls of the holy city

D:B:DN:9

Daniel 10

1. In what year of what king did Daniel have a revelation about a great war (Dan 10:1)?

- A. In the third year of Cyrus
- B. In the fifth year of Belshazzar
- C. In the tenth year of Nebuchadnezzar
- D. In the first year of Darius

A:I:DN:10

2. Cyrus was the king of what empire (Dan 10:1)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Assyria
- C. Chaldea
- D. Persia

D:B:DN:10

3. After the revelation in the third year of Cyrus Daniel did all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 10:2)?

- A. Mourned
- B. Wore sackcloth
- C. Ate no meat or wine
- D. Used not lotions

B:B:DN:10

4. Where was Daniel when he saw the vision of the chrysolite man (Dan 10:4)?

- A. Standing on the roof of his house
- B. Lying on his bed
- C. Standing by the Tigris River
- D. Standing on the wall of Babylon

C:I:DN:10

5. While Daniel had a vision in the reign of Cyrus while he was standing by the Tigris River he saw a man described with all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 10:5f)

- A. Dressed in linen
- B. Belt of finest gold
- C. A sword of a flaming fire
- D. Body like chrysolite

- E. Legs like the gleam of burnished bronze

C:B:DN:10

6. How did the men who did not see the vision respond to the vision (Dan 10:7)?

- A. They fled and hid themselves
- B. They were perplexed
- C. They asked Daniel to explain to them the meaning
- D. They did not understand

A:I:DN:10

7. Daniel's had all of the following responses to the vision he had of the chrysolite man EXCEPT (Dan 10:8)?

- A. He had no strength left in him
- B. His face turned deathly pale
- C. He was speechless
- D. He was helpless

C:I:DN:10

8. As the chrysolite man in Daniel's vision spoke what did Daniel do (Dan 10:9)?

- A. Shook in fear
- B. Fell on his face and worshipped him
- C. Fled and hid
- D. Fell into a deep sleep

D:I:DN:10

9. What did a hand that touched him do to Daniel in his vision the chrysolite man (Dan 10:10)?

- A. Took and flew him by his hair
- B. Set him on his hands and knees
- C. Helped him to stand up
- D. Guided him to the window of his house

B:I:DN:10

10. How was Daniel identified by the chrysolite man (Dan 10:11)?

- A. As highly favored
- B. As upright
- C. As one who feared God
- D. As the prophet of Israel

A:B:DN:10

11. When had the chrysolite man began to come to Daniel (Dan 10:12)?

- A. From the first year of Cyrus king of Persia
- B. From the first day of the Passover
- C. From the first day Daniel set his mind to gain understanding
- D. From when the seventy years of the exile were up

C:B:DN:10

12. Who had resisted the chrysolite man from coming to Daniel (Dan 10:13)?

- A. Satan
- B. Azazel the desert demon
- C. The Rephaim
- D. The Prince of the Persian kingdom

D:B:DN:10

13. For how many days had the prince of the Persian kingdom resisted the coming of the chrysolite man to Daniel (Dan 10:13)?

- A. Seven days
- B. Sixteen days
- C. Nineteen days
- D. Twenty-one days

D:A:DN:10

14. How was Michael identified in the vision of the chrysolite man (Dan 10:13)?

- A. An archangel
- B. A divine messenger
- C. One of the chief princes
- D. One of the hosts of heaven

C:I:DN:10

15. What did Michael tell Daniel his vision was about concerning the time yet to come (Dan 10:14)?

- A. What will happen to your people in the future
- B. What will happen to the kingdoms of this world
- C. How the sanctuary will be rebuilt
- D. How the Most High will set the exiles free

A:B:DN:10

16. What was Daniel's response when Michael talked to him (Dan 10:15)?

- A. His knees shook and his face went pale
- B. He bowed his face to the ground and was speechless
- C. He ran and hid from his presence
- D. He stood before him and prepared to ask him a question

B:B:DN:10

17. Why did Daniel say he could not talk (Dan 10:17)?

- A. He was too afraid and his sin too great
- B. He did not recognize the language of the messenger
- C. His strength was gone he could barely breathe
- D. Fear had gripped his heart and tied his tongue

C:B:DN:10

18. What did the chrysolite man tell Daniel (Dan 10:19)?

- A. To look out the window of his house
- B. To stand before him
- C. To get up from the ground
- D. To be strong

D:B:DN:10

19. What did the chrysolite man tell Daniel he needed to return to (Dan 10:20)?

- A. Fight against the prince of Persia
- B. Return to the heavenly Jerusalem
- C. Judge the living and the dead
- D. Stop the king of Babylon from harming the holy people

A:B:DN:10

20. When the chrysolite man would leave whom did he tell Daniel would come (Dan 10:20)?

- A. The prince of Babylon
- B. The prince of Nineveh
- C. The prince of Greece
- D. The prince of heaven

C:B:DN:10

21. From what book did the chrysolite man tell Daniel he would tell him what was written (Dan 10:21)?

- A. The Book of Life
- B. The Book of the Lamb
- C. The Book of the Law
- D. The Book of Truth

D:B:DN:10

22. Who was the only person the chrysolite man told Daniel was helping him (Dan 10:21)?

- A. Gabriel
- B. Michael
- C. Levianthan
- D. The Seraphim

B:B:DN:10

Daniel 11

1. What did Daniel do in the first year of Darius the Mede (Dan 11:1)?

- A. Took a stand to support and protect Darius
- B. Interpreted the dreams of Darius the Mede
- C. Became governor of Babylon
- D. Lead a delegation of exiles to request a return to Judah

A:I:DN:11

2. How many kings would yet appear in Persia before the richest one would come (Dan 11:2)?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Five

C:B:DN:11

3. All of the following would be true of the fourth king of Persia EXCEPT (Dan 11:2)

- A. He would gain power by his wealth
- B. He would be far richer than the previous kings
- C. He would stir up everyone against Greece
- D. He would raise an army that was innumerable

D:B:DN:11

4. How did Daniel describe the “mighty king” who would follow the wealthy Persian king (Dan 11:3)?

- A. Had feet of iron that would trample all kingdoms before him
- B. Have great power and do as he pleases
- C. Would come with an innumerable army
- D. Would fly on the wings of an eagle

B:B:DN:11

5. After the mighty king appeared what would happen to his kingdom (Dan 11:4)?

- A. It would be broken up and parcelled out
- B. His kingdom would rule for time, times, and ½ time
- C. It would be taken and given to one greater than he was
- D. It would be shattered and its people exiled to the west

A:I:DN:6

6. After the mighty king appeared what would happen to his kingdom (Dan 11:4)?

- A. His kingdom would rule for time, times, and ½ time
- B. It would be taken and given to one greater than he was
- C. It would not go to his descendants
- D. It would be shattered and its people exiled to the west

C:B:DN:6

7. After the mighty king appeared what would happen to his kingdom (Dan 11:4)?

- A. His kingdom would rule for time, times, and ½ time
- B. It would be uprooted and given to others
- C. It would be taken and given to one greater than he was
- D. It would be shattered and its people exiled to the west

B:I:DN:6

8. After the mighty king who next would become strong (Dan 11:5)?

- A. The king of the North
- B. The king of the South
- C. The king of the East
- D. The king of the West

B:B:DN:11

9. Who will become even stronger than the king of the South (Dan 11:5)?

- A. The King of the West
- B. One of his sons
- C. One of his governors
- D. One of his commanders

D:B:DN:11

10. Who will make an alliance with the king of the North (Dan 11:6)?

- A. The daughter of the king of the South
- B. The governor of the holy land
- C. The king of Persia
- D. The commander of Greece

A:B:DN:11

11. All of the following will lose power and be handed over EXCEPT (Dan 11:6)

- A. The daughter of the king of the South
- B. The daughter of the king of the South's royal escort
- C. The daughter of the king of the South's commander
- D. The daughter of the king of the South's father

C:B:DN:11

12. Who will one of the daughter of the South's descendants fight and be victorious over (Dan 11:7)?

- A. The saints of the holy land
- B. The forces of the king of the North
- C. The forces of the king of Babylon
- D. The armies of Greece

B:B:DN:11

13. Who will be victorious over the king of the North (Dan 11:7)?

- A. The commander of the king of the West who came riding a white horse
- B. The wealthy ruler of Persia
- C. The commander of the Lord's army
- D. One from the family of the daughter of the king of the South

D:I:DN:11

14. What will one from the family of the daughter of the king of the South haul off from the king of the North (Dan 11:8)?

- A. Their gods
- B. Their metal images
- C. Their grain and wine
- D. Their articles of silver and gold

C:B:DN:11

15. To where will one from the family of the daughter of the king of the South haul off the articles of gold and silver from the king of the North (Dan 11:8)?

- A. To Egypt

- B. To Babylon
- C. To Athens
- D. To Syria

A:B:DN:11

16. After the king of the North invades the realm of the king of the South what will he do (Dan 11:9)?

- A. Exile all the people of the southern realm
- B. Destroy the kingdom of the king of the South
- C. Set up his capital there
- D. Retreat to his own country

D:B:DN:11

17. Who will sweep into the realm of the king of the South like an irresistible flood (Dan 11:10)?

- A. The commander of the king of the North
- B. The sons of the king of the North
- C. The locusts from the eastern desert
- D. The armies of the king of the West

B:B:DN:11

18. How far do the sons of the king of the North get into the south (Dan 11:10)?

- A. To the cities of Pithom and Rameses
- B. To the pyramids of Egypt
- C. As far as the fortress of the king of the South
- D. As far as the River of Egypt

C:B:DN:11

19. Whose army will be defeated after he marches out in rage (Dan 11:11)?

- A. The king of the South
- B. The king of the West
- C. The king of the North
- D. The kings of the East

A:B:DN:11

20. Who will not remain triumphant (Dan 11:12)?

- A. The king of the South
- B. The king of the West
- C. The king of the North
- D. The kings of the East

A:B:DN:11

21. What will the king of the North muster for a second advance (Dan 11:13)?

- A. More chariots and horses than the first
- B. A thousand archers to lead the way
- C. Fifty elephants to carry him into battle
- D. A larger army than the first fully equipped

D:I:DN:11

22. What will violent men among your own people do (Dan 11:14)?

- A. Join with the king of the South to fight the king of the North
- B. Rebel against the king of the South but without success
- C. Kill many of the saints of the Most High

- D. Flee before the king of the North

B:B:DN:11

23. Who will build siege ramps against a fortified city (Dan 11:15)?

- A. The king of the South
- B. The king of my people
- C. The king of the North
- D. The captain of the king of the South

C:I:DN:11

23. How will the king of the North attack the fortified city (Dan 11:15)?

- A. He will build siege ramps
- B. He will surround and cut off the supplies to the city
- C. He will capture their water supply
- D. He will burn its gates

A:B:DN:11

24. Where will the king of the North establish himself (Dan 11:16)?

- A. In the holy city
- B. In the Beautiful Land
- C. In the land of our fathers
- D. In Egypt

B:B:DN:11

25. With whom will the king of the North make an alliance (Dan 11:17)?

- A. The king of the holy land
- B. The king of the South
- C. The king of Greece
- D. The king of Damascus

B:B:DN:11

26. What will the king of the North do in order to overthrow the kingdom (Dan 11:17)?

- A. Lay a trap attempting to trick the king of the South
- B. Attack using ships from the Great Sea
- C. Give the king of the South a daughter in marriage
- D. Send the king of the South ten talents of gold

C:B:DN:11

27. What will the king of the North do when his plans do not succeed (Dan 11:18)?

- A. Attack the mountain of the Most High
- B. Kill the king of the South and his daughter
- C. Return to his kingdom
- D. Turn his attention to the coastlands and take them

D:B:DN:11

28. What will a commander do to the king of the North (Dan 11:18)?

- A. Kill him in a plot
- B. Put an end to his insolence and turn it back upon him
- C. Betray the king of the North by making an alliance with the king of the South
- D. Set him up on a throne and demand all people worship him

B:B:DN:11

29. What will happen to the king of the North (Dan 11:19)?

- A. He will stumble and fall and be seen no more
- B. He will be killed by those of his own household
- C. He will pursue the king of the West
- D. He will die in his palace before he can defile the holy land

A:I:DN:11

30. What will the successor of the king of the North do (Dan 11:20)?

- A. Attack the king of the South once again
- B. Give his daughter to make an alliance with the king of the South
- C. Send out a tax collector to maintain royal splendor
- D. Muster a greater army than his predecessor

C:B:DN:11

31. How is the person labeled who will be the successor to the one who sent out a tax collector from the land of the king of the North (Dan 11:21)?

- A. He was a traitor and forsook the kingdom of the North and fled
- B. He betrayed the king of the North after marrying his daughter
- C. He was wicked and ruled in unrighteousness
- D. He was a contemptible person not given the honor of royalty

D:I:DN:11

32. When will the contemptible person invade the kingdom (Dan 11:21)?

- A. When its people feel secure
- B. When he has mustered an innumerable army
- C. When he had recovered from his wound
- D. When the third seal was broken

A:I:DN:11

33. How will the contemptible person seize the kingdom (Dan 11:21)?

- A. Through force and violence
- B. Through intrigue
- C. Through killing his predecessor
- D. Through inviting the king of the South to attack at night

B:I:DN:11

34. Who will be destroyed by the contemptible person (Dan 11:22)?

- A. The prince of Persia
- B. The king of the South
- C. All who oppose him
- D. A prince of the covenant

D:I:DN:11

35. When will the contemptible person invade (Dan 11:24)?

- A. When the sun is at its peak
- B. When his overwhelming army is completed
- C. When the richest provinces feel secure
- D. When the little horn is broken off

C:A:DN:11

36. What will the contemptible person do for his followers (Dan 11:24)?

- A. Make a gold image of himself
- B. Distribute plunder and wealth among them
- C. Lead them into battle against the king of the South

- D. Send a tax collector to them

B:I:DN:11

37. Who will the king of the South wage war with a large and powerful army (Dan 11:25)?

- A. The king of Persia
- B. The king of the West
- C. The king of the North
- D. The holy covenant

C:B:DN:11

38. Why will the king of the South not be able to stand (Dan 11:25)?

- A. Because of the plots against him
- B. Because of the might of the king of the North
- C. Because the hand of the Almighty is against him
- D. Because his commanders were fearful

A:I:DN:11

39. What will the king of the North and South do with their hearts bent on evil (Dan 11:27)?

- A. Attack the walls of the holy city
- B. Make a treaty with the people of the covenant
- C. Sit at the same table and lie to each other
- D. Muster large armies against each other

C:B:DN:11

40. How would the king of the North return to his own country (Dan 11:28)?

- A. In defeat
- B. With great wealth
- C. With many captives
- D. With chariots and horses

B:I:DN:11

41. When the king of the North returns what will his heart be set against (Dan 11:28)?

- A. The holy covenant
- B. The holy city
- C. The holy people
- D. The people of the land

A:B:DN:11

42. The second time the king of the North invades the South what will happen (Dan 11:29)?

- A. The king of the South will rise up and slay him
- B. He will stumble and fall
- C. His own commanders will slay him
- D. The outcome will be different than before

D:I:DN:11

43. Who will oppose the king of the North when he comes a second time to attack the South (Dan 11:30)?

- A. The chariots of Egypt
- B. The horses of Arabia
- C. The ships of the western coastlands

D. The Edomites and Moabites

C:B:DN:11

44. What will happen when the ships of western coastlands oppose the king of the North (Dan 11:30)?

- A. He will lose heart
- B. He will be defeated
- C. His army will flee
- D. The ships will be destroyed in a storm

A:I:DN:11

45. When the king of the North turns back from the South how will he vent his fury (Dan 11:30)?

- A. On the holy people
- B. On the holy covenant
- C. On the holy mountain
- D. Against his own people

B:B:DN:11

46. After pulling back from the South upon whom will the king of the North show favor (Dan 11:31)?

- A. Those who pay him tribute
- B. The king of the South whose daughter he had married
- C. The satraps of the Scythians
- D. Those who forsake the holy covenant

D:B:DN:11

47. What will the king of the North's forces do as they pull back from the South (Dan 11:31)?

- A. Desecrate the temple fortress
- B. Destroy the walls of the holy city
- C. Burn the gates of the citadel
- D. Take captives the sons of the covenant

A:B:DN:11

47. The forces of the king of the North will do all of the following when they pull back from the South EXCEPT (Dan 11:31f)

- A. Desecrate the temple fortress
- B. Abolish the daily sacrifice
- C. Set up the abomination that causes desolation
- D. Burn the holy covenant on the altar

D:B:DN:11

48. With flattery who will the king of the North corrupt (Dan 11:32)?

- A. The saints of the Most High
- B. Those who have violated the covenant
- C. The exiles who had returned
- D. The people of the South

B:I:DN:11

49. Who will resist the king of the North who sets up the abomination that causes desolation (Dan 11:32)?

- A. All those who are in the sanctuary

- B. The king of the South
- C. The saints of the Most High
- D. The people who know their God

D:B:DN:11

50. What will the evil king of the North set up (Dan 11:32)?

- A. An detestable idol of Chemosh
- B. A pillar of Asherah in the sanctuary
- C. The abomination that causes desolation
- D. A wicked priest after the order of Balaam

C:B:DN:11

51. All of the following will happen to the wise for a time EXCEPT (Dan 11:33)

- A. They will fall by the sword
- B. They will be stoned
- C. They will be burned
- D. They will be plundered
- E. They will be captured

B:I:DN:11

52. Who will join the wise who will receive a little help (Dan 11:33)?

- A. Many who are not sincere
- B. Many who do not fear the Lord
- C. Many who keep the covenant
- D. Many who support the king of the South

A:A:DN:11

53. Why will some of the wise stumble (Dan 11:35)?

- A. So that they may be refined and purified
- B. So that they may warn others of the coming evil
- C. So that they may stop the king of the North
- D. So that they may learn to walk in the ways of the Lord

A:I:DN:11

54. The end will come _____ (Dan 11:35)

- A. After the seventy 'sevens'
- B. When the sanctuary is rebuilt
- C. At the appointed time
- D. At time, times and $\frac{1}{2}$ time

C:I:DN:11

55. The evil the king of the North do all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 11:36)

- A. Magnify himself above every god
- B. Burn the covenant of the Most High God
- C. Say unheard of things against the God of gods
- D. Be successful until the time of wrath is completed

B:B:DN:11

56. What god will the king of the North honor with gifts (Dan 11:38)?

- A. The god of the Moabites
- B. Baal
- C. A god of war
- D. A god of fortresses

D:B:DN:11

57. The king of the North will give all of the following to the god of fortresses (Dan 11:38)?

- A. Gold
- B. Purple robes
- C. Silver
- D. Precious stones

B:I:DN:11

58. The evil king of the North will do all of the following for those who acknowledge him EXCEPT (Dan 11:39)

- A. Give them the plunder of many
- B. Greatly honor them
- C. Make them rulers over many people
- D. Distribute the land at a price

A:B:DN:11

59. When will the king of the South engage the evil king of the North in battle (Dan 11:40)?

- A. When the moon is full
- B. At the time of the end
- C. In the fifth of the sevens
- D. After the exiles return

B:B:DN:11

60. The evil king of the North will storm out against the king of the South with all of the following EXCEPT (Dan 11:40)

- A. Chariots
- B. Calvary
- C. Archers
- D. Ships

C:I:DN:11

61. All of the following will be delivered from the hand of the evil king of the North EXCEPT (Dan 11:41)

- A. Moab
- B. Edom
- C. Ammon
- D. Aram

D:A:DN:11

62. The king of the North will extend his power over all of the following nations EXCEPT (Dan 11:43)

- A. Egypt
- B. Greeks
- C. Nubians
- D. Libyans

B:A:DN:11

63. What will the king of the North do as a result of reports from the east and north (Dan 11:44)?

- A. He will retreat

- B. He will attack the Beautiful Land
- C. He will in rage annihilate many
- D. He will build fortresses throughout his kingdom

C:I:DN:11

64. Where will the king of the North pitch his tents (Dan 11:45)?

- A. Between the seas at the holy mountain
- B. Between the mountain of God and the Great Sea
- C. Between the desert and Egypt
- D. Between the Great Sea and Jezreel Valley

A:B:DN:11

65. How does Daniel 11 describe the end of the king of the North (Dan 11:45)?

- A. The cities will be desolate
- B. No one will help him
- C. His kingdom will be scattered
- D. He will be betrayed by his friends

B:I:DN:11

Daniel 12

1. Michael is called a _____ (Dan 12:1)

- A. Archangel
- B. A Seraphim
- C. A holy one
- D. A great prince

D:B:DN:12

2. What was Michael's job was described as (Dan 12:1)?

- A. Protecting Daniel's people
- B. Speaking the word of God to Daniel
- C. Fighting the king of the North
- D. Guarding the sanctuary of the Most High

A:B:DN:12

3. What kind of time is Daniel warned about (Dan 12:1)?

- A. A time of great joy as God delivers his people as he did from Egypt
- B. A time of distress as has not happened from the beginning of nations
- C. A time where Israel will once again be in the holy land
- D. A time of sadness as the holy city is in ruins

B:B:DN:12

4. Who specifically will be delivered from the time of great distress (Dan 12:1)?

- A. Everyone who fears God and keeps his commandments
- B. Everyone who escapes from the king of the North
- C. All the righteous
- D. Everyone whose name is written in the book

D:B:DN:12

5. What is Daniel told about will happen to multitudes at the end of the book of Daniel (Dan 12:2)?

- A. A child will live until 120 years
- B. Those who sleep in the dust will awake
- C. The holy sanctuary will be rebuilt
- D. The lion will lay down with the lamb

B:B:DN:12

6. Some of those who sleep in the dust will awake to _____ (Dan 12:2)?

- A. Joy
- B. Mansions in heaven
- C. Everlasting life
- D. Streets of gold

C:B:DN:12

7. Some of those who sleep in the dust will awake to _____ (Dan 12:2)?

- A. Everlasting shame
- B. Everlasting destruction
- C. Pain and sorrow
- D. Eternal punishment

A:B:DN:12

8. Who will shine like the brightness of the heavens (Dan 12:3)?

- A. The righteous

- B. The wise
- C. The faithful
- D. The elect

B:B:DN:12

9. What was Daniel told to do until the time of the end (Dan 12:4)?

- A. Be faithful in all his house
- B. Lead many to righteousness
- C. Seal up the words of the scroll
- D. Proclaim the words of this prophecy

C:B:DN:12

10. How is the time of the end described (Dan 12:4)?

- A. Many going here and there to increase knowledge
- B. Many pursuing the desires of their hearts
- C. Many violating the holy covenant of their God
- D. Many serving the kingdom of this world

A:B:DN:12

11. At the end of the book of Daniel where did he see two others standing (Dan 12:5)?

- A. On both sides of the gate of the city
- B. Together on a ladder going up to heaven
- C. On both sides of the ark of the Holy One
- D. On both sides of that bank of a river

D:B:DN:12

12. Who was above the waters of the river (Dan 12:6)?

- A. The Ancient of Days
- B. A man clothed in linen
- C. A lamb as having been slain
- D. A lion with a gold chain around its neck

B:B:DN:12

13. When asked how long before these astonishing things are fulfilled, what did the man in linen say (Dan 12:7)?

- A. Seven sevens
- B. Seventy weeks
- C. Time, times and half a time
- D. Only the Ancient of Days knows

C:B:DN:12

14. According to the man in linen when would these things be completed (Dan 12:7)?

- A. When the sun is turned to darkness and the moon to blood
- B. When the king of the North rests in the dust
- C. When the power of the holy people has been finally broken
- D. When the king of Persia allows the exiles to return

C:B:DN:12

15. When did the man in linen tell Daniel the words would be sealed up until (Dan 12:9)?

- A. The time of the end
- B. The seventy sevens were over
- C. The king of the North was defeated
- D. The sun turned dark and the moon to blood

A:B:DN:12

16. Who did the man in linen say would not understand (Dan 12:10)?

- A. The unjust
- B. The wicked
- C. The idolaters
- D. Those who made an alliance with the king of the North

B:I:DN:12

17. What will mark the 1,290 days end (Dan 12:11)?

- A. The time that the covenant is burned in the holy place
- B. The holy sanctuary is destroyed
- C. One enters the temple to whom it belongs
- D. The time that the daily sacrifice is abolished

D:I:DN:12

18. What will mark the 1,290 days end (Dan 12:11)?

- A. The time that the covenant is burned in the holy place
- B. The abomination that causes desolation
- C. The holy sanctuary is destroyed
- D. One enters the temple to whom it belongs

B:B:DN:12

19. How many days until the daily sacrifice is abolished (Dan 12:11)?

- A. 144
- B. 666
- C. 1290
- D. 2432

C:B:DN:12

20. At the end of the book what command is Daniel given (Dan 12:13)?

- A. To go your way
- B. To serve the Lord
- C. To proclaim God's word to God's people
- D. To pray for the vision to be interpreted

A:B:DN:12

21. How is the end of Daniel's existence described (Dan 12:13)?

- A. He will rest
- B. He will be killed by the king of Persia
- C. He will die in old age
- D. His soul will be required of him

A:I:DN:12

22. The book ends saying what would happen to Daniel at the end of the days (Dan 12:13)?

- A. He would find like by the river
- B. He would rise and receive his allotted inheritance
- C. He would be raised for the Great White Throne judgment
- D. He would awake into the light

B:B:DN:12

Hosea Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Hosea 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who's son was Hosea (Hos 1:1)?

- A. Nehelami
- B. Jezreel
- C. Beerli
- D. Netophah

C:A:Hs:1

2. What came to Hosea son of Beerli (Hos 1:1)?

- A. A vision from the Almighty
- B. The word of the Lord
- C. A dream of Israel's future
- D. The voice of the Lord

B:B:Hs:1

3. All of the following were kings of Judah during Hosea's time EXCEPT (Hos 1:1)?

- A. Uzziah
- B. Manasseh
- C. Jotham
- D. Ahaz
- E. Hezekiah

B:A:Hs:1

4. Who was the king of Israel during Hosea's time (Hos 1:1)?

- A. Jehu
- B. Basha
- C. Jeroboam
- D. Ahab

C:I:Hs:1

5. What was the first things the Lord commanded Hosea to do (Hos 1:2)?

- A. Preach against Jerusalem
- B. Strike his staff on the gate three times
- C. Tell Uzziah he needed to repent
- D. Take an adulterous wife

D:B:Hs:1

6. Why was Hosea to marry an adulterous wife (Hos 1:2)?

- A. Because the land was adulterous departing from the Lord
- B. Because Israel had rejected the Lord and wanted to go back to Egypt
- C. Because the priests were adulterating the sacrifices
- D. Because the temple of God's presence had been defiled by the kings

A:B:Hs:1

7. Who did Hosea marry at the Lord's command (Hos 1:3)?

- A. Rachel
- B. Deborah

C. Gomer

D. Tamar

C:B:Hs:1

8. Gomer was the daughter of _____ (Hos 1:3)

A. Beer

B. Diblaim

C. Shamayim

D. Elishama

B:A:Hs:1

9. What was the name of Hosea's first son (Hos 1:4)?

A. Lo-ruhamah

B. Lo-Ammi

C. Ichabod

D. Jezreel

D:B:Hs:1

10. Who did Jezreel's name represent a judgment on (Hos 1:4)?

A. The house of Jehu

B. The house of Ahab

C. The house of Jeroboam

D. The house Pekah

A:B:Hs:1

11. Why was the house of Jehu king of Israel being judged (Hos 1:4)?

A. Because of his idol worship

B. Because of the massacre he did

C. Because of his oppression of the poor

D. Because he turned to the king of Aram

B:B:Hs:1

12. What would God do to Israel in the Valley of Jezreel (Hos 1:5)?

A. Shattered the chariots of Israel

B. Crush their arrows

C. Break Israel's bow

D. Cause a drought in their land

C:I:Hs:1

13. Where would Israel's bow be broken by God (Hos 1:5)?

A. Mount Gilboa

B. Mount Tabor

C. Well of Shechem

D. Valley of Jezreel

D:B:Hs:1

14. What was Gomer's first daughter named (Hos 1:6)?

A. Lo-Ammi

B. Maharah

C. Lo-Ruhamah

D. Lo-hesed

C:B:Hs:1

15. What did Lo-Rumah's name, Gomer's first daughter, symbolize (Hos 1:6)?

- A. God would not long show Israel love
- B. God would judge Israel for not having compassion on the poor
- C. God would lead Israel into a foreign land
- D. God would send a drought on the land

A:B:Hs:1

16. How would God show the house of Judah love (Hos 1:7)?

- A. Saving them with bow and battle
- B. Delivering them by the hand of their king
- C. Saving them by the Lord their God
- D. Saving them by the sword of Hosea

C:B:Hs:1

17. God said he was save Judah but not by any of the following means EXCEPT (Hos 1:7)

- A. The sword
- B. The bow
- C. The javilin
- D. Horses

C:A:Hs:1

18. When did Gomer have her second son (Hos 1:8)?

- A. After she had repented and returned to Hosea
- B. After she had weaned Lo-Ruhamah
- C. After she had burned Jezreel as a sacrifice
- D. After she sacrificed to Baal

B:I:Hs:1

19. What did the name of Gomer's second son Lo-Ammi mean (Hos 1:9)?

- A. No loved
- B. No glory
- C. My bitterness
- D. No my people

D:B:Hs:1

20. What did God say the Israelites would be like that could not be numbered (Hos 1:10)?

- A. The the sand on the seashore
- B. Like the birds of the air
- C. Like the stars of the heavens
- D. Like the rocks of the desert

A:I:Hs:1

21. What would they be called in the place where it was said "you are not my people" (Hos 1:10)?

- A. You are the children of Abraham
- B. You are the sons of the living God
- C. You are the faithful ones
- D. You are indeed my children

B:B:Hs:1

22. What will happen to the people of Judah and Israel when they are called the sons of the living God (Hos 1:11)?

- A. They would inherit the promised land

- B. They would see the Lord their God
- C. They would be reunited
- D. They would return God with a whole heart

C:B:Hs:1

23. What day would result in Israel and Judah being reunited under one leader (Hos 1:11)?

- A. The Day of Armageddon
- B. The Day of Atonement
- C. The Day of the Lord
- D. The Day of Jezreel

D:I:Hs:1

Hosea 2

1. Why does Hosea say “rebuke your mother” (Hos 2:2)?

- A. Because she is not his wife
- B. Because she faithful to others
- C. Because she has rejected the ways of the Lord
- D. Because she had rejected her children

A:B:Hs:2

2. What does Hosea say adulterous Israel should remove from between her breasts (Hos 2:2)?

- A. Her lovers
- B. Unfaithfulness
- C. Wickedness
- D. Oppression

B:I:Hs:2

3. God said if Israel does not remove the adulterous look from her face what will he do (Hos 2:3)?

- A. Send her away into exile from which she shall never return
- B. Give her into the hands of her enemies
- C. Strip her naked as the day she was born
- D. Smite her with locusts

C:B:Hs:2

4. God said if Israel does not remove the adulterous look from her face what will he do (Hos 2:3)?

- A. Stone her
- B. Send her out of the land
- C. Send locusts to destroy her land
- D. Slay her with thirst

C:I:Hs:2

5. Why would God not show his love to Israel’s children (Hos 2:4)?

- A. Because they have rebelled against him
- B. Because they have run away from him
- C. Because they have rejected his word
- D. Because they are children of adultery

D:B:Hs:2

6. She (Israel) attributed all of the following to her lovers EXCEPT (Hos 2:5)

- A. Food
- B. Water
- C. Bread
- D. Olive oil
- E. Wool

C:A:Hs:2

7. With what would God block Israel’s path (Hos 2:6)?

- A. A wall of stone
- B. Thornbushes
- C. A fence of cedar
- D. Fire

B:I:Hs:2

8. In what did her mother conceive her children (Hos 2:5)?

- A. Disgrace
- B. Unrighteousness
- C. Squallor
- D. Foolishness

A:I:Hs:2

9. To whom did unfaithful Israel attribute her food and wool (Hos 2:5)?

- A. Her cunning
- B. Her lovers
- C. The work of her own hands
- D. The gods of Ammon

B:B:Hs:2

10. Why did God say he would wall Israel in (Hos 2:6)?

- A. So she could not run after her lovers
- B. So she would pay for the wrongs she had done
- C. So she could not find her way
- D. So she would turn back to him

C:I:Hs:2

11. Who will Israel chase after unsuccessfully (Hos 2:7)?

- A. Her children
- B. Her desires
- C. Gold and silver
- D. Her lovers

D:B:Hs:2

12. Why will Israel go back to her husband (Hos 2:7)?

- A. Because she loved him
- B. Because he would love her again
- C. Because she was better off then
- D. Because she desired to walk in his ways

C:B:Hs:2

13. What did Israel refuse to acknowledge (Hos 2:8)?

- A. That she had done anything wrong
- B. That God had given her grain and oil
- C. That God had pursued her with an everlasting love
- D. That God would accept her back

B:B:Hs:2

14. What did God say he had given Israel all of the following even though she would not acknowledge it?

- A. Grain, new wine and oil
- B. Linen and wool
- C. Provision and protection
- D. Love

A:I:Hs:2

15. What did Israel not acknowledge that God had lavished on her (Hos 2:8)?

- A. Love

- B. Silver and gold
- C. Figs and olives
- D. Rain

B:I:Hs:2

16. What had they used the gold and silver God had lavished on them for (Hos 2:8)?

- A. To oppress the poor
- B. For their own lusts
- C. For Baal
- D. For their festivals

C:B:Hs:2

17. God said he would take away all of the following from Israel EXCEPT (Hos 2:9)

- A. Grain
- B. New wine
- C. Wool and linen
- D. Rain

D:I:Hs:2

18. Why had God given them wool and linen (Hos 2:9)?

- A. To keep her warm
- B. To make her look beautiful
- C. To cover her nakedness
- D. For her to dye in purple

C:I:Hs:2

19. What will God expose in front of her lovers (Hos 2:10)?

- A. Her poverty
- B. Her lewdness
- C. Her shame
- D. Her desires

B:I:Hs:2

20. To whom will God expose her (Israel's) lewdness (Hos 2:10)?

- A. The eyes of her lovers
- B. The rituals of her priests
- C. To her children
- D. To all the world

A:B:Hs:2

21. God said he would stop all of the following in Israel EXCEPT (Hos 2:11)

- A. Her yearly festivals
- B. Her year of Jubilee
- C. Her Sabbath days
- D. Her New Moons

B:A:Hs:2

22. What did Israel see as payment from her lovers (Hos 2:12)?

- A. Her wheat and barley
- B. Her oil and wine
- C. Her vines and fig trees
- D. Her olives and pomegranates

C:A:Hs:2

23. For what days did God say he would punish Israel (Hos 2:13)?

- A. She sacrificed to the Baals
- B. She ran after her lovers
- C. She cut poles for Asherah
- D. She burned incense to the Baals

D:I:Hs:2

24. How did Israel deck herself for her lovers (Hos 2:13)?

- A. With fine linen and gold
- B. With ivory and bracelets
- C. With rings and jewelry
- D. With scarlet and purple

C:I:Hs:2

25. While Israel decked herself with jewelry for her lovers what did she do to the Lord (Hos 2:13)?

- A. She despised him
- B. She forgot him
- C. She wandered away from him
- D. She cursed him

B:B:Hs:2

26. To where would God allure his wayward bride Israel (Hos 2:14)?

- A. To the desert
- B. To gentle streams
- C. To a shaded grove of sycamore trees
- D. To the threshing floor

A:B:Hs:2

27. What would God make a door of hope for Israel (Hos 2:15)?

- A. The forest of Lebanon [love]
- B. The Valley of Achor [trouble]
- C. The Valley of Jezreel [planted]
- D. The Valley of Hinnom [compassion]

B:B:Hs:2

28. When did God look back and remember Israel singing to him (Hos 2:15)?

- A. When they were fed with manna in the wilderness
- B. On the day David was anointed king
- C. On the day they came out of Egypt
- D. On the day when the temple was built

C:B:Hs:2

29. In “that day” what would Israel call the Lord (Hos 2:16)?

- A. My beloved
- B. My soul mate
- C. My master
- D. My husband

D:B:Hs:2

30. In “that day” what would Israel NOT call the Lord (Hos 2:16)?

- A. My beloved
- B. My soul mate

- C. My master
- D. My husband

C:B:Hs:2

31. What did God say he would remove from Israel's lips (Hos 2:17)?

- A. The pomegranate lip stick
- B. The names of the Baals
- C. The desire for her lovers
- D. The voice of want and need

B:B:Hs:2

32. In "that day" with whom would God make a covenant for Israel (Hos 2:18)?

- A. With the beasts of the field
- B. With all her enemies
- C. With those who have led her astray
- D. With her lovers

A:I:Hs:2

33. In "that day" God said he would banish all of the following from Israel EXCEPT (Hos 2:18)

- A. Bow
- B. Spear
- C. Sword
- D. Battle

B:I:Hs:2

34. What will be the result of God's banishing the bow from Israel in that day (Hos 2:18)?

- A. They will burn their idols with fire
- B. They will praise the Lord their maker
- C. They will lie down in safety
- D. They will return to the Lord their God

C:B:Hs:2

35. How will God betroth Israel forever (Hos 2:19)?

- A. In wisdom and favor
- B. In compassion and mercy
- C. In forgiveness and redemption
- D. In righteousness and justice

D:B:Hs:2

36. God said he would betroth Israel in all of the following EXCEPT (Hos 2:19f)

- A. Love
- B. Compassion
- C. Wisdom
- D. Righteousness
- E. Justice

C:I:Hs:2

37. When God betroths Israel in faithfulness what will be Israel's response (Hos 2:20)?

- A. They will offer sacrifices in the Lord's name
- B. They will acknowledge the Lord
- C. They will turn to the Lord

D. They will pursue the Lord

B:B:Hs:2

38. In “that day” what will response to the earth (Hos 2:21)?

- A. The Lord
- B. The rivers
- C. The skies
- D. The trees

C:I:Hs:2

39. In “that day” what will respond to the new wine and oil (Hos 2:22)?

- A. Gilboa
- B. My people
- C. The leaders of Israel
- D. Jezreel

D:A:Hs:2

40. What will God do with Israel in the land in “that day” (Hos 2:23)?

- A. Plant her for himself
- B. Put her by streams of water
- C. Rain on her land
- D. Sew seed of rich blessing

A:I:Hs:2

41. What will do for the one called “Not my loved one” (Hos 2:23)?

- A. He will plant her in Zion
- B. He will show his love to her
- C. He will forgive her sins
- D. He will bring her back

B:B:Lv:1

42. What will God call those he called “Not my people” (Hos 2:23)?

- A. My children
- B. My garden
- C. My people
- D. My sheep

C:B:Hs:2

Hosea 3

1. What did God command Hosea to do when his wife was loved by another (Hos 3:1)?

- A. Forgive her
- B. Show her his love again
- C. Cast her out
- D. Bring her into his garden

B:B:Hs:3

2. Hosea was to love Gomer even as _____ (Hos 3:1)

- A. God loved those who have rebelled against him
- B. God has loved the whole world even though the world rejected him
- C. God has love Israelites who have turned to other gods
- D. God has sent rain on the just and the unjust

C:B:Hs:3

3. What had the Israelites loved in their turning to other gods (Hos 3:1)?

- A. Their sacrifices of sheep and goats
- B. Their oil and wine
- C. Their bread and incense
- D. Their raisin cakes

D:I:Hs:2

4. For how much did Hosea buy Gomer back (Hos 3:2)?

- A. Thirty pieces of silver and a hin of oil
- B. Five pieces of gold and a basket of summer fruit
- C. Fifteen pieces of silver and some barley
- D. Two hundred loaves of bread and a hin of oil

C:A:Hs:3

5. What requirement did Hosea put on Gomer when he bought her back (Hos 3:3)?

- A. She must stay in Jerusalem
- B. She must not be intimate with any man
- C. She must put on sackcloth and ashes of repentance
- D. She must learn the ways of the Lord day and night

B:B:Hs:3

6. Hosea says the Israelites will live without all of the following for many days EXCEPT (Hos 3:4)?

- A. Altar and temple
- B. King or prince
- C. Sacrifice
- D. Sacred stones
- E. Ephod or idol

A:I:Lv:3

7. Who will the Israelites return and seek after spending time without sacred stones and idols (Hos 3:5)?

- A. The Lord their God and Moses his servant
- B. The Lord their God and David their king
- C. The Lord their God and Aaron his priest
- D. The Lord their God alone

B:B:Hs:3

8. How will Israel approach God and his blessings in the last days (Hos 3:5)?

- A. With loyal love
- B. With love
- C. With trembling
- D. With shame

C:I:Hs:3

Hosea 4

1. What is the Lord bringing against the Israelites (Hos 4:1)?

- A. A drought
- B. A storm
- C. An enemy
- D. A charge

D:A:Hs:4

2. God said all of the following were not found in the land EXCEPT (Hos 4:1)

- A. No faithfulness
- B. No love
- C. No compassion
- D. No acknowledgment of God

C:B:Hs:4

3. God said all of the following was found in the land EXCEPT (Hos 4:2)?

- A. Cursing
- B. Coveting
- C. Lying
- D. Murder
- E. Adultery

B:A:Hs:4

4. Because of Israel's sins what did God say was the response of the land (Hos 4:3)?

- A. The lands mourns
- B. The lands has drought
- C. The lands perishes
- D. The land repents

A:B:Hs:4

5. Who/what does God describe as wasting away in the land (Hos 4:3)?

- A. The birds of the air
- B. The animals in the pen
- C. The beasts of the field
- D. The fish of the sea

B:I:Hs:4

6. What did God say the people bringing charges are like (Hos 4:4)?

- A. A fickle stream that knows no bounds
- B. A dead tree dried up from its roots up
- C. A person bringing charges against a priest
- D. One who rebels against the king

C:I:Hs:4

7. Who does God say stumbles with the Israelites (Hos 4:5)?

- A. The priests
- B. The kings
- C. The elders
- D. The prophets

D:I:Hs:4

8. From what does God say his people are destroyed (Hos 4:6)?

- A. The lack of faithfulness
- B. Their rebellion against the Almighty
- C. The lack of knowledge
- D. The lack of love

C:B:Hs:4

9. What would God do because they had rejected knowledge (Hos 4:6)?

- A. He would reject their children
- B. He would reject their priests

- C. He would reject their prophets
- D. He would reject their prayers

B:I:Hs:4

10. Why did God say he would ignore their children (Hos 4:6)?

- A. Because they had ignored his law
- B. Because they had ignored justice
- C. Because they had ignored mercy
- D. Because they had ignored the poor

A:B:Hs:4

11. What did the priest exchange for something disgraceful (Hos 4:7)?

- A. The law of their God
- B. Their Glory
- C. The gifts of God
- D. Their children

B:B:Hs:4

12. On what did God say the priests feed (Hos 4:8)?

- A. The wind
- B. The sacrifices of the wicked
- C. The sins of God's people
- D. The food of the poor

C:B:Hs:4

13. What did God say the people were like (Hos 4:9)?

- A. Their prophets
- B. Their kings
- C. Their fathers
- D. Their priests

D:B:Hs:4

14. What did God say he would repay the Israelites for (Hos 4:9)?

- A. Their rebellion
- B. Their idolatry
- C. Their deeds
- D. Their unfaithfulness

C:I:Hs:4

15. What did God say would happen to his people when they ate (Hos 4:10)?

- A. They would vomit
- B. They would not have enough
- C. They would be sick
- D. Their stomachs would burst

B:I:Hs:4

16. What did God say would not cause them to increase (Hos 4:10)?

- A. Their prostitution
- B. Their harvests
- C. Their planting
- D. Their idolatry

A:B:Hs:4

17. Why would their prostitution not result in their increasing (Hos 4:10)?

- A. Because they had not followed the ways of the Lord
- B. Because they had deserted the Lord
- C. Because they had profaned the name of the Lord
- D. Because their idols would take away their increase

B:I:Hs:4

18. What did God say took away the understanding of his people (Hos 4:11)?

- A. The lies of the priests
- B. The false promises of the prophets
- C. Old wine and new
- D. The idols of their foreign wives

C:I:Hs:4

19. By what does Hosea say Israel is answered (Hos 4:12)?

- A. A rock
- B. Dreams and visions
- C. False prophets
- D. A stick

D:I:Hs:4

20. What does Hosea say leads Israel astray (Hos 4:12)?

- A. An evil spirit
- B. Their pursuing their desires
- C. A spirit of prostitution
- D. The words of the false prophets

C:B:Hs:4

21. Where does Israel sacrifice (Hos 4:13)?

- A. Under every green tree
- B. On the mountaintops
- C. Beside springs
- D. At Dan and Bethel

B:B:Hs:4

22. To what do Israel's daughters-in-law turn (Hos 4:13)?

- A. Adultery
- B. Immorality
- C. Prostitution
- D. Gods of stone

A:A:Hs:4

23. Why will God not punish their daughters who turn to prostitution (Hos 4:14)?

- A. They are just acting like their mothers
- B. The men themselves consort with harlots
- C. They do not know how to do what is right
- D. They have forgotten the Lord

B:I:Hs:4

24. What does Israel do under oak, poplar and terebinth trees (Hos 4:13)?

- A. They commit immorality
- B. They worship other gods
- C. They sacrifice
- D. They build altars

C:I:Hs:2

25. With whom/what do the men of Israel sacrifice (Hos 4:14)?

- A. Their own children
- B. Sheep and goats
- C. New wine
- D. Shrine prostitutes

D:B:Hs:4

26. What two sites does God tell Israel and especially Judah not to go (Hos 4:15)?

- A. Jericho and Gibeon
- B. Jerusalem and Bethel
- C. Gilgal and Beth Aven
- D. Tekoa and Shiloh

C:I:Hs:4

27. Like what does God say Israelites are stubborn as (Hos 4:16)?

- A. A stubborn goat
- B. A stubborn heifer
- C. A stubborn ox
- D. A stubborn child

B:I:Hs:4

28. To what is Ephraim joined (Hos 4:17)?

- A. Idols
- B. Foreigners
- C. Injustice
- D. Drought and disaster

A:B:Hs:4

29. What do Israel's rulers dearly love (Hos 4:18)?

- A. Their olive groves
- B. Their shameful ways
- C. Their unfaithfulness
- D. Their injustice

B:I:Hs:4

30. Even when their drinks are gone what do they continue (Hos 4:18)?

- A. Their rebellion against the Lord
- B. Their holiness of their God
- C. Their prostitution
- D. Their pursuing high places

C:B:Hs:4

31. What will bring Israel shame (Hos 4:19)?

- A. Judgment
- B. A curse
- C. Drought
- D. Shame

D:I:Hs:4

32. What will sweep them away (Hos 4:19)?

- A. A thunderstorm
- B. A east wind

- C. A whirlwind
 - D. The breath of the Almighty
- C:I:Hs:4

Hosea 5

1. All of the following God addressed telling them to hear, pay attention and listen EXCEPT (Hos 5:1)

- A. You priests
- B. You Israelites
- C. You prophets
- D. O royal house

C:A:Hs:5

2. Where had the priests and royal house been a snare (Hos 5:1)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Mizpah
- C. Bethel
- D. Tekoa

B:A:Hs:5

3. What was to happen as a judgment at Tabor (Hos 5:1)?

- A. A net was spread out
- B. A snare was set
- C. A pit was dug
- D. A trip line was set

A:I:Hs:5

4. What did God say the rebels were deep in (Hos 5:2)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Unfaithfulness
- C. Idolatry
- D. Slaughter

D:A:Hs:5

5. What did God say Ephraim had turned to (Hos 5:3)?

- A. Murder
- B. Coveteousness
- C. Prostitution
- D. Injustice

C:B:Hs:5

6. What did God say did not permit Israel to return to their God (Hos 5:4)?

- A. Their lying
- B. Their deeds
- C. Their betrayal
- D. Their idols

B:B:Hs:5

7. What did God say was in Israel's heart (Hos 5:4)?

- A. A spirit of prostitution
- B. A spirit of wickedness
- C. A spirit of coveteousness
- D. A spirit of rebellion

A:B:Hs:5

8. What testifies against the Israelites (Hos 5:5)?

- A. Their jealousy

- B. Their rebellion
- C. Their arrogance
- D. Their injustice

C:B:Hs:5

9. Who stumbled with Ephraim in their sin (Hos 5:5)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Manasseh
- C. The Levites
- D. Judah

D:I:Hs:5

10. When will Israel not find the Lord (Hos 5:6)?

- A. When they go with their flocks to seek him
- B. When they pursue other gods
- C. When they reject his covenant
- D. When they spurn his love

A:I:Hs:5

11. Why will Israel not find the Lord after seeking him (Hos 5:6)?

- A. He has hid himself in a dark cloud
- B. He has withdrawn himself from them
- C. He has turned away from them
- D. He has closed his ears to their cries

B:B:Hs:5

12. What will devour them and their fields (Hos 5:7)?

- A. Their unfaithfulness
- B. Their enemies
- C. Their New Moon festivals
- D. Their sacrifices to Baal

C:I:Hs:5

13. All of the following cities in Benjamin were to sound the trumpet and raise the battle cry EXCEPT (Hos 5:8)?

- A. Gibeah
- B. Ramah
- C. Beth Aven
- D. Gibeon

D:A:Hs:5

14. What tribe in particular will be laid waste on the day of reckoning (Hos 5:9)?

- A. Benjamin
- B. Ephraim
- C. Judah
- D. Dan

B:I:Hs:5

15. What are Judah's leaders like (Hos 5:10)?

- A. Those who pursue prostitutes
- B. Those who turn away from the Lord
- C. Those who move boundary stones
- D. Those who are blind and deaf

C:I:Hs:5

16. Who are like those who move boundary stones (Hos 5:10)?

- A. The leaders of Judah
- B. The priests of Beth Aven
- C. The prophets of Megiddo
- D. The children of Ephraim

A:I:Hs:5

17. Like what will God pour out his wrath on the leaders of Israel (Hos 5:10)?

- A. Like a thunderstorm
- B. Like a tidal wave
- C. Like a flood of water
- D. Like a locust plague

C:B:Hs:5

18. What did God say he would be like to Ephraim (Hos 5:12)?

- A. A bear
- B. A vulture
- C. A worm
- D. A moth

D:B:Hs:5

19. What did God say he would be like to the people of Judah (Hos 5:12)?

- A. A drought
- B. A blight
- C. A rot
- D. A bear

C:I:Hs:5

20. To whom did Ephraim turn when he saw his sickness (Hos 5:13)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Assyria
- C. Baal
- D. The Queen of Heaven

B:B:Hs:5

21. To whom did Ephraim send when he saw his sickness (Hos 5:13)?

- A. The great king
- B. Pharaoh
- C. The mercenaries of Aram
- D. The priests of Nob

A:I:Hs:5

22. What could the great king of Assyria not do (Hos 5:13)?

- A. Fight against the Lord
- B. Free Israel from God's judgment
- C. Cure Ephraim
- D. Release the captives of Judah

C:B:Hs:5

23. What would God be like to Ephraim (Hos 5:14)?

- A. A bear
- B. A vulture

- C. A worm
- D. A lion

D:B:Hs:5

24. What would God do to Ephraim and Judah (Hos 5:14)?

- A. Throw them down to the ground
- B. Tear them to pieces
- C. Crush them in the dust
- D. Burn them with fire

B:I:Hs:5

25. God said he would go back to his place after carrying Israel off until Israel does what (Hos 5:15)?

- A. Admits their guilt
- B. Turns to the Lord
- C. Offers sacrifices from the heart
- D. Puts away their adulteries

A:B:Hs:5

26. God said he would go back to his place after carrying Israel off until Israel does what (Hos 5:15)?

- A. Turns to the Lord
- B. Offers sacrifices from the heart
- C. Seeks his face
- D. Puts away their adulteries

C:B:Hs:5

27. When would Israel seek God earnestly (Hos 5:15)?

- A. When their wells run dry
- B. In their misery
- C. After they are rejected by their lovers
- D. In their loneliness

B:I:Hs:5

Hosea 6

1. When returning to the Lord what did the person acknowledge God had done to them (Hos 6:1)?

- A. Smitten them
- B. Torn them to pieces
- C. Exiled them
- D. Sent drought on them

B:B:Hs:6

2. What did the repentant person hope God would do in the healing process (Hos 6:1)?

- A. Bring them back
- B. Remove the rod from their backs
- C. Bind up their wounds
- D. Forgive their sins

C:B:Hs:6

3. What did those returning to the Lord say God would do after two days (Hos 6:2)?

- A. Revive them
- B. Heal them
- C. Forgive them
- D. Bring them back

A:I:Hs:6

4. What did those returning to the Lord say God would do after three days (Hos 6:2)?

- A. Heal them
- B. Forgive them
- C. Bring them back
- D. Restore them

D:I:Hs:2

5. Why would the Lord restore those who were coming back to the Lord (Hos 6:2)?

- A. So that they may worship the Lord
- B. So that they may live in his presence
- C. So that they may serve him in spirit and truth
- D. So that they may love him again

B:B:Hs:6

6. How did those returning describe God's coming to them (Hos 6:3)?

- A. Like a gentle breeze
- B. Like a great harvest of new wine
- C. Like the spring rains that water the earth
- D. Like the snow that refreshes the earth

C:B:Hs:6

7. Those returning to the Lord describe God's coming as sure as _____ (Hos 6:3)?

- A. The sun rising
- B. The sun setting
- C. The moon rising
- D. The a rooster crowing at dawn

A:I:Hs:6

8. To what does God liken the love of Ephraim and Judah (Hos 6:4)?

- A. The snow that melts under the sun

- B. The morning mist that disappears
- C. The wind the passes by
- D. The flowers that quickly wither

B:B:Hs:6

9. With what does God say he will cut Ephraim and Judah in pieces (Hos 6:5)?

- A. A mighty storm
- B. A swarm of locusts
- C. His prophets
- D. Israel's enemies

C:B:Hs:6

10. With what does God say he will kill Ephraim and Judah (Hos 6:5)?

- A. A mighty storm
- B. Deadly snakes
- C. A devastating drought
- D. The words of his mouth

D:B:Hs:6

11. What did God desire rather than sacrifice (Hos 6:6)?

- A. Compassion
- B. Mercy
- C. Faithfulness
- D. Justice

B:B:Hs:6

12. What did God desire rather than burnt offerings (Hos 6:6)?

- A. Acknowledgment of God
- B. Loyalty to the Lord their God
- C. Compassion
- D. Justice

A:B:Hs:6

13. Like whom have Judah and Ephraim broken the covenant (Hos 6:7)?

- A. Like Gibeah
- B. Like Bethel
- C. Like Balaam
- D. Like Adam

D:B:Hs:6

14. Of what is the city of Gilead full (Hos 6:8)?

- A. Sinners
- B. Those who go astray
- C. Wicked men
- D. Fools

C:A:Hs:6

15. With what is Gilead stained (Hos 6:8)?

- A. Blood of the innocent
- B. Footprints of blood
- C. Wine of violence
- D. Injustice

B:B:Hs:6

16. Who lie in ambush like marauders (Hos 6:9)?

- A. Bands of priests
- B. The sons of the prophets
- C. The children of nobles
- D. Shepherds of Ephraim

A:I:Hs:6

17. What do the bands of priests do (Hos 6:9)?

- A. Lie
- B. Murder
- C. Steal
- D. Blaspheme

B:B:Hs:6

18. On what road do the bands of priests murder (Hos 6:9)?

- A. The road to Jerusalem
- B. The road to Bethel
- C. The road to Shechem
- D. The road to Shiloh

C:A:Hs:6

19. Ephraim is given to what sin (Hos 6:10)?

- A. Oppression
- B. Wickedness
- C. Folly
- D. Prostitution

D:B:Hs:6

20. What is appointed for Judah (Hos 6:11)?

- A. Justice
- B. A harvest
- C. A plague
- D. A threshing

B:I:Hs:6

Hosea 7

1. What God goes to heal Israel what are revealed (Hos 7:1)?

- A. The wickedness of Manasseh
- B. The crimes of Samaria
- C. The unfaithfulness of Shechem
- D. The intolerance of Bethel

B:B:Hs:7

2. All of the following are listed as crimes of Samaria and sins of Ephraim EXCEPT (Hos 7:1)

- A. Priests stealing from the people
- B. Practicing deceit
- C. Thieves breaking into houses
- D. Bandits robbing in the streets

A:I:Hs:7

3. What does God remember (Hos 7:2)?

- A. All their wickedness
- B. All their treachery
- C. All their evil deeds
- D. All their sacrifices to Baal

C:I:Hs:7

4. With what do the Israelites delight their king (7:3)?

- A. Their treachery
- B. Their sacrifices
- C. Their prostitutions
- D. Their wickedness

D:I:Hs:7

5. With what do the Israelites delight their princes (Hos 7:3)?

- A. Their lies
- B. Their sacrifices
- C. Their prostitutions
- D. Their treachery

A:I:Hs:7

6. What metaphor does God use to describe Israel's adulterers (Hos 7:4)?

- A. They are like unfaithful sheep
- B. They are like lusty stallions
- C. They are like a burning oven
- D. They are like an unpredictable wind

C:B:Hs:7

7. What are the princes inflamed with on the festival of the king (Hos 7:5)?

- A. Lust
- B. Wine
- C. Treachery
- D. Gluttony

B:I:Hs:7

8. How is there morning passion described (Hos 7:6)?

- A. A smoldering fire

- B. Burning incense
- C. A raging storm
- D. Blazing like a flaming fire

D:I:Hs:7

9. What do the Israelites devour (Hos 7:7)?

- A. Their mistresses
- B. Their food
- C. Their kings
- D. Their priests

C:B:Hs:7

10. God says Israel is like a _____ (Hos 7:8)?

- A. A flat cake not turned over
- B. A pizza without cheese
- C. Sour wine
- D. Oil with flies in it

A:I:Hs:7

11. With whom does Ephraim mix (Hos 7:8)?

- A. Other gods
- B. The nations
- C. The wicked
- D. Prostitutes

B:I:Hs:7

12. What does Ephraim not notice (Hos 7:9)?

- A. His stomach is empty
- B. His wine is sour
- C. His hair is sprinkled with gray
- D. His stalls are empty

C:I:Hs:7

13. What testifies against Israel (Hos 7:10)?

- A. It's rebellion
- B. It's wickedness
- C. It's harlotry
- D. It's arrogance

D:I:Hs:7

14. In his arrogance what does Israel not do (Hos 7:10)?

- A. Return to the Lord
- B. Pursue that which is right
- C. Show mercy
- D. Distribute justice

A:B:Hs:7

15. What animal is Ephraim likened to (Hos 7:11)?

- A. A wily snake
- B. A senseless dove
- C. A deceived sheep
- D. A dumb ox

B:I:Hs:7

16. Who does Ephraim call to like a senseless dove (Hos 7:11)?

- A. Aram and Moab
- B. Babylon and Damascus
- C. Assyria and Egypt
- D. Edom and Ammon

C:B:Hs:7

17. How will God catch Ephraim (Hos 7:12)?

- A. With an arrow
- B. With a sling
- C. With a hook
- D. With a net

D:I:Hs:7

18. Because Ephraim has rebelled what awaits them (Hos 7:13)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Exile
- C. Seige
- D. Famine

A:A:Hs:7

19. What does God long to do for Ephraim but they speak lies against him (Hos 7:13)?

- A. Deliver them
- B. Redeem them
- C. Shepherd them
- D. Lead them

B:B:Hs:7

20. Where does Ephraim wail from (Hos 7:14)?

- A. Their city gates
- B. Their high places
- C. Their beds
- D. Their barren fields

C:I:Hs:7

21. God laments that Ephraim does not cry out to him from _____ (Hos 7:14)?

- A. Their mountain tops
- B. Their beds
- C. Their doorways
- D. Their hearts

D:B:Hs:7

22. Why does Ephraim gather together (Hos 7:14)?

- A. For grain and new wine
- B. For figs and olive oil
- C. For wickedness and injustice
- D. For wheat and barley

A:I:Hs:7

23. While Ephraim plots evil against God what had he done for them (Hos 7:15)?

- A. Lead and guided them
- B. Trained and strengthened them
- C. Saved and delivered them

- D. Redeemed and sanctified them

B:I:Hs:7

24. What weapon is Israel like (Hos 7:16)?

- A. A bent arrow
- B. A dull sword
- C. A faulty bow
- D. A blunt spear

C:B:Hs:7

25. Why will Israel's leaders fall by the sword (Hos 7:16)?

- A. Because they have rebelled against the Lord
- B. Because they have gone after their Baals
- C. Because of their senselessness
- D. Because of their insolent words

D:I:Hs:7

26. What country will ridicule Israel (Hos 7:16)?

- A. Assyria
- B. Egypt
- C. Aram
- D. Moab

B:A:Hs:7

Hosea 8

1. What is over the house of the Lord because the people have broken his covenant (Hos 8:1)?

- A. A cloud
- B. A sword
- C. A net
- D. An eagle

D:B:Hs:8

2. Why is an eagle over the house of the Lord (Hos 8:1)?

- A. Because they have broken God's covenant
- B. Because they have been unfaithful
- C. Because they will be judged by God
- D. Because God sees all that they are doing

A:B:Hs:8

3. What will happen because Israel has rejected what is good (Hos 8:2)?

- A. They will be exiled to a foreign land
- B. An enemy will pursue them
- C. Disease and famine will strike them
- D. Drought will destroy their land

B:I:Hs:8

4. What has Israel done without God's consent (Hos 8:4)?

- A. Anointed prophets
- B. Installed priests
- C. Set up kings
- D. Build high places

C:B:Hs:8

5. What did the Israelites make with their silver and gold (Hos 8:4)?

- A. Idols
- B. Altars of incense
- C. An altar to Baal
- D. A crown of shame

A:B:Hs:8

6. What idol does God command Samaria to throw out (Hos 8:5)?

- A. Baal
- B. Asherah
- C. An eagle
- D. A calf

D:B:Hs:8

7. What did God say Israel was incapable of (Hos 8:5)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Purity
- C. Wisdom
- D. Justice

B:I:Hs:8

8. What city did God command to throw out their calf-idol (Hos 8:5)?

- A. Bethel

- B. Gilgal
- C. Samaria
- D. Jerusalem

C:B:Hs:8

9. What will happen to the calf of Samaria (Hos 8:6)?

- A. It will die for lack of food
- B. It will be broken in pieces
- C. It will be melted down
- D. It will be thrown into a dung heap

B:I:Hs:8

10. Who made the calf-idol of Samaria (Hos 8:6)?

- A. A priest
- B. The king of Israel
- C. A priestess of Lebanon
- D. A craftsman

D:B:Hs:8

11. What did God say those who sow the wind will reap (Hos 8:7)?

- A. A whirlwind
- B. A mist
- C. Dust
- D. Smoke

A:B:Hs:8

12. Who will reap a whirlwind (Hos 8:7)?

- A. Those who follow the calf-idol
- B. Those who sow the wind
- C. Those who rebel against the Lord
- D. Those who sow injustice

B:I:Hs:8

13. As a judgment on Israel what will a stalk not have (Hos 8:7)?

- A. No moisture
- B. No root
- C. No head
- D. No chaff

C:I:Hs:8

14. If a stalk would produce grain what would happen to it (Hos 8:7)?

- A. It would be burned up
- B. The wind would blow it away
- C. Worms would destroy it
- D. Foreigners would swallow it up

D:I:Hs:8

15. What is Israel like among the nations (Hos 8:8)?

- A. Chaff
- B. Wind
- C. A worthless thing
- D. A withered leaf

C:I:Hs:8

16. Israel has gone to Assyria like _____ (Hos 8:9)

- A. A camel
- B. A wild donkey
- C. A lost sheep
- D. A dumb ox

B:I:Hs:8

17. Where has Israel gone like a wild donkey (Hos 8:9)?

- A. Assyria
- B. Egypt
- C. Aram
- D. Moab

A:B:Hs:8

18. To whom has Ephraim sold herself (Hos 8:9)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Foolish wisemen
- C. Her lovers
- D. The false prophets

C:I:Hs:8

19. While Ephraim has sold herself among the nations what will God do (Hos 9:10)?

- A. He will seek them out
- B. He will destroy them there
- C. He will send the sword after them
- D. He will gather them together

D:B:Hs:8

20. Under whom will Ephraim begin to waste away (Hos 8:10)?

- A. The famine in the land
- B. The oppression of the mighty king
- C. Her lovers
- D. The calf-idol

B:B:Hs:8

21. What did Ephraim's altars for sin offerings become (Hos 8:11)?

- A. Altars for sinning
- B. Altars for their destruction
- C. Places of defilement
- D. An abomination to the Lord

A:B:Hs:8

22. How did Ephraim view the things God wrote in his law (Hos 8:12)?

- A. As a reproach
- B. As dung
- C. As something alien
- D. As a yoke

C:A:Hs:8

24. Where did God write many things (Hos 8:12)?

- A. On tablets of stone
- B. In his law
- C. On their hearts

D. In the prophets

B:I:Hs:8

25. To where will Ephraim return (Hos 8:13)?

- A. To Assyria
- B. To the wilderness
- C. To Ur of the Chaldees
- D. To Egypt

D:B:Hs:8

26. Who has Israel forgotten (Hos 8:14)?

- A. His Maker
- B. His King
- C. His Father
- D. His Shepherd

A:B:Hs:8

27. What will God send on the fortified town of Judah (Hos 8:14)?

- A. A strong east wind
- B. Fire
- C. An earthquake
- D. A famine

B:B:Hs:8

Hosea 9

1. Why should Israel not rejoice and be jubilant (Hos 9:1)?

- A. Because God's judgment is coming
- B. Because the Day of the Lord is approaching
- C. Because they have been unfaithful to their God
- D. Because they will die in their sins

C:B:Hs:9

2. What does Israel love (Hos 9:1)?

- A. Violating God's law
- B. The wages of prostitution
- C. The temples of Baal
- D. The sacrifices of Chemosh

B:B:Hs:9

3. Where does Israel love the wages of prostitution (Hos 9:1)?

- A. On every threshing floor
- B. In the gates of their cities
- C. On the high places throughout Israel
- D. In the valleys of Gilead

A:I:Hs:9

4. What will not feed the people of Israel (Hos 9:2)?

- A. The wheat and barley of the fields
- B. The fig and olive trees
- C. The vineyards and farmer's fields
- D. The threshing floors and winepresses

D:I:Hs:9

5. Where will Ephraim eat unclean food (Hos 9:3)?

- A. In Egypt
- B. In Babylon
- C. In Assyria
- D. In Aram

C:I:Hs:9

6. Where will Ephraim return to (Hos 9:3)?

- A. In Egypt
- B. In Babylon
- C. In Assyria
- D. In Aram

A:I:Hs:9

7. What will Ephraim not pour out (Hos 9:4)?

- A. Their souls to the Lord
- B. Wine offerings to the Lord
- C. The blood of sheep and goats
- D. The oil of gladness

B:I:Hs:9

8. What will Ephraim's sacrifices be like (Hos 9:4)?

- A. The rocks of the desert
- B. A stench in God's nostrils

- C. A morning mist
- D. The bread of mourners

D:I:Hs:9

9. Even if they escape destruction who will bury the Israelites (Hos 9:6)?

- A. Tanis
- B. Gaza
- C. Memphis
- D. Damascus

C:A:Hs:9

10. By what will Ephraim's treasures of silver be taken over by (Hos 9:6)?

- A. Briers
- B. Thieves
- C. Priests of Amon
- D. Assyria

A:A:Hs:9

11. What will overrun Ephraim's tents (Hos 9:6)?

- A. A whirlwind
- B. Pestilence
- C. Thorns
- D. Locusts

C:I:Hs:9

12. What days are coming to Isarel (Hos 9:7)?

- A. Judgment
- B. Punishment
- C. Of the Lord
- D. The end

B:I:Hs:9

13. Who is considered a fool in Israel (Hos 9:7)?

- A. The priest
- B. The king
- C. The judge
- D. The prophet

D:B:Hs:9

14. What is the prophet over Ephraim (Hos 9:8)?

- A. A watchman
- B. A teacher
- C. A anointed one
- D. A shepherd

A:B:Hs:9

15. What awaits Ephraim on all its paths (Hos 9:8)?

- A. Snakes
- B. Holes
- C. Snares
- D. Cemeteries

C:I:Hs:9

16. Into what has Israel sunk deep (Hos 9:9)?

- A. Dung
- B. Corruption
- C. Blood
- D. Mud

B:B:Hs:9

17. Israel has sunk deep into corruption as in what days (Hos 9:9)?

- A. Kadesh
- B. Bethel
- C. Sodom
- D. Gibeah

D:A:Hs:9

18. Why will God punish Israel (Hos 9:9)?

- A. For their sins
- B. For their rebellions
- C. Because they have ignored his word
- D. Because they have defiled his priests

A:B:Hs:9

19. What was it like when God initial found Israel (Hos 9:10)?

- A. Like a gentle rain in the summer
- B. Like a tree planted by rivers of water
- C. Like finding grapes in the desert
- D. Like an eagle soaring on the wind

C:I:Hs:9

20. What was it like when God originally saw their fathers (Hos 9:10)?

- A. Seeing a rainbow in the summer
- B. Seeing early fruit on a fig tree
- C. Seeing grapes in the desert
- D. Seeing flowers of the field

B:I:Hs:9

21. Israel became as vile as _____ (Hos 9:10)?

- A. The thing they loved
- B. One who abuses a child
- C. One who burns a neighbors field
- D. The priests of Midian

A:B:Hs:9

22. Where did Israel consecrate themselves to a shameful idol (Hos 9:10)?

- A. On every threshing floor
- B. At Megiddo
- C. At Baal Peor
- D. At Jerusalem

C:A:Hs:9

23. What will fly away like a bird (Hos 9:11)?

- A. Israel's shame
- B. Israel's glory
- C. Israel's riches
- D. Israel's idoltary

B:B:Hs:9

24. What will happen to Israel's children (Hos 9:12)?

- A. They will be sacrificed to Chemosh
- B. They will be taken into exile
- C. They will be enslaved
- D. They will be bereaved of them

D:I:Hs:9

25. What city is Ephraim like being planted in a pleasant place (Hos 9:13)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Bethel
- C. Tyre
- D. Gilgal

C:B:Hs:9

26. To whom will Ephraim bring out their children (Hos 9:13)?

- A. Their enemies
- B. The slayer
- C. The slave driver
- D. The priests of Baal

B:I:Hs:9

27. What does Hosea pray that God gives Ephraim (Hos 9:14)?

- A. Wombs that miscarry
- B. Children who rebel
- C. The rewards of their deeds
- D. Drought and famine

A:B:Hs:9

28. Where did God hate Ephraim (Hos 9:15)?

- A. In Jerusalem
- B. In Shiloh
- C. In Gilgal
- D. In Bethel

C:A:Hs:9

29. What did God say he would no longer do to Ephraim (Hos 9:15)?

- A. Love them
- B. Forgive them
- C. Turn to them
- D. Bless them

A:B:Hs:9

30. What did God say he did to Ephraim at Gilgal (Hos 9:15)?

- A. Love them
- B. Forgive them
- C. Hated them
- D. Cursed them

C:B:Hs:9

31. Why did God hate Ephraim at Gilgal (Hos 9:15)?

- A. Because of their prostitutions
- B. Because of their wickedness

- C. Because they violated his covenant
- D. Because they rejected the Lord

B:B:Hs:9

32. What happened to the root of Ephraim (Hos 9:16)?

- A. It is cut off
- B. It is pull up
- C. It is crushed
- D. It is withered

D:I:Hs:9

33. What will the judgment be on Ephraim because they have not obeyed God (Hos 9:17)?

- A. They will be wanderers among the nations
- B. They will die in a foreign land
- C. They will be enslaved in Egypt
- D. They will experience drought and famine

A:B:Hs:9

Hosea 10

1. How was Israel portrayed with more fruit more altars (Hos 10:1)?

- A. An olive tree
- B. A almond tree
- C. A fig tree
- D. A spreading vine

D:B:Hs:10

2. What did Israelites do as their land prospered (Hos 10:1)?

- A. They adorned their sacred stones
- B. They built more high places
- C. They offered more sacrifices to Baal
- D. They celebrated festivals to Asherah

A:B:Hs:10

3. How does God describe the heart of Israel (Hos 10:2)?

- A. Wicked
- B. Deceitful
- C. Rebellious
- D. Unfaithful

B:I:Hs:10

4. What will the Lord demolish (Hos 10:2)?

- A. Their homes
- B. Their city gates
- C. Their altars
- D. Their high places

C:B:Hs:10

5. What will the Lord destroy (Hos 10:2)?

- A. Their sacred stones
- B. Their city gates
- C. Their foreign temples
- D. Their high places

A:B:Hs:10

6. Why did Israel acknowledge that they had no king (Hos 10:3)?

- A. Because they killed him
- B. Because Assyria had taken him away
- C. Because they hated knowledge
- D. Because they did not revere the Lord

D:I:Hs:10

7. What causes lawsuits to spring up (Hos 10:4)?

- A. They have moved the boundary stones
- B. They take false oaths
- C. They steal from their neighbors
- D. They rob the poor

B:I:Hs:10

8. What springs up like poisonous weeds in a plowed field (Hos 10:4)?

- A. Their altars
- B. Iniquity

- C. Lawsuits
- D. Lies

C:I:Hs:10

9. For what do the people of Samaria fear (Hos 10:5)?

- A. The calf-idol of Beth Aven
- B. The altar of Baal
- C. The Day of the Lord
- D. The enslavement of their children

A:B:Hs:10

10. Who will mourn over the calf-idol of Beth Aven (Hos 10:5)?

- A. The prophets of Baal
- B. The idolatrous priests
- C. The king of Samaria
- D. The children of Beth Aven

B:B:Hs:10

11. Why will the idolatrous priests mourn over the calf-idol of Beth Aven (Hos 10:5)?

- A. Because it will be ground into dust
- B. Because it will be melted down
- C. Because it will be taken into exile
- D. Because it will be smashed with the hammer of Assyria

C:B:Hs:10

12. Where will the calf-idol be carried away to (Hos 10:6)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Babylon
- C. Damascus
- D. Assyria

D:B:Hs:10

13. Of what will Ephraim be disgraced (Hos 10:6)?

- A. Its idols of gold
- B. Its sacrifices to Chemosh
- C. Its wooden idols
- D. Its altars to Baal

C:I:Hs:10

14. What will float away like a twig on the surface of the waters (Hos 10:7)?

- A. Samaria and its king
- B. Bethel and its priests
- C. Shechem and its sacred stone
- D. Ephraim and Manasseh

A:B:Hs:10

15. What is the sin of Isarel (Hos 10:8)?

- A. The calf-idol of Gilgal
- B. The high places of wickedness
- C. The altar of Baal
- D. The Asherah poles of Bethel

B:I:Hs:10

16. What will happen to Ephraim's altars (Hos 10:8)?

- A. They will be smashed
- B. They will be taken away
- C. Thorns and thistles will cover them
- D. They will be beaten into dust

C:I:Hs:10

17. When Ephraim's altars are covered with thistles what will they say (Hos 10:8)?

- A. To the mountains "Cover us"
- B. To the city walls "Protect us"
- C. To the caves "Hide us"
- D. To the heavens "Save us"

A:B:Hs:10

18. What overtook the evildoers of Gibeah (Hos 10:9)?

- A. Famine
- B. Exile
- C. War
- D. Disease

C:I:Hs:10

19. Why will Israel be put in bonds (Hos 10:10)?

- A. Because of their ignorance
- B. Because of their double sin
- C. Because of their high places
- D. Because they have forsook the Lord their God

B:I:Hs:10

20. What animal is Ephraim likened to (Hos 10:11)?

- A. A dumb ox
- B. A lost sheep
- C. A stubborn goat
- D. A trained heifer

D:B:Hs:10

21. What does the heifer Ephraim love to do (Hos 10:11)?

- A. Eat grain
- B. Roam free
- C. Thresh grain
- D. Break down fences

C:I:Hs:11

22. What would God do to the heifer Ephraim (Hos 10:11)?

- A. Put her in a stall with no food
- B. Put a yoke on her neck
- C. Let her be sacrificed to her gods
- D. Make her pull a cart to Assyria

B:B:Hs:10

23. Who must break up the ground (Hos 10:11)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. Jacob
- D. My beloved

C:I:Hs:10

24. What does God command that they sow (Hos 10:12)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Wisdom
- C. Justice
- D. Faithfulness

A:B:Hs:10

25. If Israel sows righteousness what will they reap (Hos 10:12)?

- A. Favor
- B. Unfailing love
- C. Justice
- D. Safety

B:B:Hs:10

26. What time does Hosea say it is (Hos 10:12)?

- A. Time to repent
- B. Time to confess their sins
- C. Time to seek the Lord
- D. Time to return

C:B:Hs:10

27. Israel is to seek God until he showers what on them (Hos 10:12)?

- A. Favor
- B. Love
- C. Mercy
- D. Righteousness

D:B:Hs:10

28. What has Israel planted (Hos 10:13)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Unfaithfulness
- C. Wickedness
- D. Evil

C:I:Hs:10

29. Having planted wickedness what will Israel reap (Hos 10:13)?

- A. Destruction
- B. Evil
- C. Injustice
- D. Disaster

B:I:Hs:11

30. What fruit has Israel eaten (Hos 10:13)?

- A. Deception
- B. Unfaithfulness
- C. Bitter
- D. Rotten

A:I:Hs:10

31. On what has Israel depended (Hos 10:13)?

- A. The Baals
- B. Their own strength

- C. Their calf-idols
- D. Their treachery

B:I:Hs:10

32. Who devastated Beth Arbel in the day of battle (Hos 10:14)?

- A. Sennacherib
- B. Nebuchadnezzar
- C. Shalman
- D. Necho

C:A:Hs:10

33. Who were dashed to the ground in the day of battle (Hos 10:14)?

- A. The poor
- B. Widows and orphans
- C. Their warriors
- D. Mothers and their children

D:I:Hs:10

34. Whose wickedness is great bringing judgement on them (Hos 10:15)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Shiloh
- C. Bethel
- D. Gilgal

C:A:Hs:10

35. When that day dawns who will be completely destroyed (Hos 10:15)?

- A. The priests of Aven
- B. The king of Israel
- C. The false prophets of Baal
- D. The inhabitants of Samaria

B:A:Hs:10

Hosea 11

1. Where did God call his son from (Hos 11:1)?

- A. Assyria
- B. Ur of the Chaldees
- C. Egypt
- D. Aram

C:B:Hs:11

2. What happened the more God called Israel (Hos 11:2)?

- A. The further they went away from him
- B. The more they stopped their ears
- C. The further they fled to the high places
- D. The more they spurned the Lord

A:B:Hs:11

3. To whom did Israel sacrifice (Hos 11:2)?

- A. Asherah
- B. The Baals
- C. Chemosh and Molech
- D. Marduk

B:B:Hs:11

4. What had God taught Ephraim to do (Hos 11:3)?

- A. Dance
- B. Stand
- C. Walk
- D. Sing

C:I:Hs:11

5. With what did God lead Israel (Hos 11:4)?

- A. A shepherd's staff
- B. A rope
- C. Righteousness
- D. Cords of kindness

D:B:Hs:11

6. What did God lift off the neck of the Israelites (Hos 11:4)?

- A. A yoke
- B. A necklace
- C. A rope
- D. A chain

A:I:Hs:11

7. Why will Assyria rule over Israel (Hos 11:5)?

- A. Because they run after Shalman as their king
- B. Because they refuse to repent
- C. Because they pursue their Baals
- D. Because they like it that way

B:B:Hs:11

8. What will flash in Israel's cities (Hos 11:6)?

- A. Chains
- B. Armor of their enemies

- C. Swords
- D. The teeth of the Assyrians

C:I:Hs:11

9. What are God's people determined to do (Hos 11:7)?

- A. To pursue their lovers
- B. To reject God's law
- C. To return to Egypt
- D. To turn from God

D:B:Hs:11

10. God laments, "How can I treat you like _____?" (Hos 11:8)?

- A. Admah
- B. Gilgal
- C. Gaza
- D. Beersheba

A:A:Hs:11

11. God laments, "How can I make you like _____?" (Hos 11:8)?

- A. Sodom
- B. Zeboiim
- C. Tyre
- D. Shiloh

B:A:Hs:11

12. What will God not carry out (Hos 11:9)?

- A. His judgments against Israel
- B. His covenant curses
- C. His fierce anger
- D. Israel's exile

C:I:Hs:11

13. What does God say is changed within him (Hos 11:8)?

- A. His will
- B. His judgment
- C. His compassion
- D. His heart

D:B:Hs:11

14. Who is God among Israel (Hos 11:9)?

- A. Emmanuel
- B. Yahweh
- C. The Compassionate One
- D. The Holy One

D:I:Hs:11

15. What will happen when God roars like a lion (Hos 11:10)?

- A. His children will run from him
- B. His wife will tremble in fear
- C. His children will come trembling from the west
- D. His wife will return to him

C:I:Hs:11

16. How will Israel come back to God trembling (Hos 11:11)?

- A. Like an ox to the pen
- B. Like birds from Egypt
- C. Like sheep from the desert
- D. Like dogs to their master

B:B:Hs:11

17. How will Israel come back to God trembling (Hos 11:11)?

- A. Like doves from Assyria
- B. Like an ox to the pen
- C. Like sheep from the desert
- D. Like dogs to their master

A:B:Hs:11

18. What has Ephraim surrounded God with (Hos 11:12)?

- A. Unfaithfulness
- B. Lies
- C. Broken promises
- D. Unrighteousness

B:I:Hs:11

19. Who is unruly against the faithful Holy One (Hos 11:12)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. The house of Israel
- C. Judah
- D. All God's children

C:I:Hs:11

Hosea 12

1. On what does Ephraim feed (Hos 12:1)?

- A. Grass
- B. Empty words
- C. The wind
- D. Rotten fruit

C:B:Hs:12

2. What does Ephraim pursue all day (Hos 12:1)?

- A. The west wind
- B. The east wind
- C. Empty chaff
- D. Empty promises

B:B:Hs:12

3. To whom does Ephraim send olive oil (Hos 12:1)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Assyria
- C. Babylon
- D. Damascus

A:A:Hs:12

4. With whom does Ephraim make a treaty (Hos 12:1)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Assyria
- C. Babylon
- D. Damascus

B:A:Hs:12

5. What does Ephraim multiply (Hos 12:1)?

- A. Rape and murder
- B. Gods and altars
- C. Injustice and wickedness
- D. Lies and violence

D:I:Hs:12

6. According to what will Jacob be punished (Hos 12:2)?

- A. According to the law of Moses
- B. According to justice
- C. According to his ways
- D. According to their unfaithfulness

C:B:Hs:12

7. What did Jacob do in his mother's womb (Hos 12:3)?

- A. Deceived his mother
- B. Grasped his brother's heel
- C. Stole his brother's blessing
- D. Wrestled with his brother

B:B:Hs:12

8. As a man who did Jacob struggle with (Hos 12:3)?

- A. God
- B. His brother

- C. His father
- D. His enemy

A:B:Hs:12

9. Who did Jacob overcome after struggling (Hos 12:4)?

- A. His brother
- B. The angel
- C. His father
- D. Laban

B:I:Hs:12

10. Where did Jacob find and talk with the Lord (Hos 12:4)?

- A. At Gilgal
- B. At Gibeon
- C. At Bethel
- D. At Jerusalem

C:B:Hs:12

11. What must Jacob do when returning to their God (Hos 12:6)?

- A. Maintain holiness to the Lord
- B. Show kindness to the widow and orphan
- C. Be faithful to the covenant of the Lord
- D. Maintain love and justice

D:I:Hs:12

12. What does the merchant do in Israel (Hos 12:7)?

- A. Charges two prices
- B. Oppresses the poor
- C. Uses false scales
- D. Works on the Sabbath

C:B:Hs:12

13. Of what did Ephraim boast (Hos 12:8)?

- A. He had great palaces
- B. He had become wealthy
- C. He had much land
- D. He had served other gods

B:I:Hs:12

14. What did Ephraim think would his wealth would do for him (Hos 12:8)?

- A. Cover his iniquity and sin
- B. Save his life
- C. Hide his treachery
- D. Protect him from his enemies

A:B:Hs:11

15. How does the Lord identify himself (Hos 12:9)?

- A. El Shaddai, the Lord God almighty
- B. The Lord your God who brought you out of Egypt
- C. Emmanuel who is with you from now and forever more
- D. The God of your fathers, maker of heaven and earth

B:B:Hs:12

16. When did Israel live in tents (Hos 12:9)?

- A. When they first took Jericho
- B. In the wilderness
- C. In the days of their appointed feasts
- D. The day when they came out of Egypt

C:A:Hs:12

17. What did the Lord speak through the prophets (Hos 12:10)?

- A. His mighty works
- B. His law
- C. Signs and wonders
- D. Parables

D:I:Hs:12

18. What does God say about the people of Gilead (Hos 12:11)?

- A. They are made in his image
- B. They are arrogant
- C. They are worthless
- D. They are cunning

C:A:Hs:12

19. What place/people are wicked (Hos 12:11)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Gilead
- C. Gilgal
- D. Bethel

B:A:Hs:12

20. Where does God ask Gilead if they sacrifice bulls there (Hos 12:11)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. Gilead
- C. Gilgal
- D. Bethel

C:A:Hs:12

21. What are like piles of stones on a plowed field (Hos 12:11)?

- A. Their cities
- B. Their walls
- C. Their homes
- D. Their altars

D:I:Hs:12

22. To what country did Jacob flee (Hos 12:12)?

- A. Aram
- B. Assyria
- C. Egypt
- D. Moab

A:A:Hs:12

23. What did Jacob do to pay for his wife (Hos 12:12)?

- A. He sold wine
- B. He tended sheep
- C. He plowed the land
- D. He guarded the well

B:I:Hs:12

24. Who did God use to bring Israel up out of Egypt (Hos 12:13)?

- A. His servant
- B. A priest
- C. A prophet
- D. A son of Pharaoh

C:A:Hs:12

25. In his bitter anger, what will the Lord leave on Ephraim (Hos 12:14)?

- A. His iniquity
- B. The guilt of his bloodshed
- C. The shame of his idols
- D. The uncleanness of his injustice

B:I:Hs:12

26. For what will the Lord repay Ephraim (Hos 12:14)?

- A. His contempt
- B. His disobedience
- C. His unfaithfulness
- D. His wickedness

A:A:Hs:12

Hosea 13

1. What happened when Ephraim spoke (Hos 13:1)?

- A. People laughed
- B. People wondered
- C. People fled
- D. People trembled

D:A:Hs:13

2. When did Ephraim die (Hos 13:1)?

- A. When they became guilty of Baal worship
- B. When they rejected the Lord their God
- C. When they turned to Assyria
- D. When they built the calf-idol

A:B:Hs:13

3. From what do they cleverly fashion their idols (Hos 13:2)?

- A. Jewels
- B. Silver
- C. Linen
- D. Pottery

B:B:Hs:13

4. What kind of sacrifice is it said of these people (Hos 13:2)?

- A. Bulls
- B. Goats
- C. Human
- D. Sinful

C:B:Hs:13

5. What do these people kiss (Hos 13:2)?

- A. The ring of their god
- B. The hand of Baal
- C. Their Asherah poles
- D. Their calf-idols

D:B:Hs:13

6. Ephraim is said to be like all of the following EXCEPT (Hos 13:3)?

- A. The morning mist
- B. The early dew
- C. The east wind
- D. Smoke escaping out a window

C:I:Hs:13

7. Why does God say they should acknowledge no other God than he (Hos 13:4)?

- A. He alone is God there is no other
- B. He is the one who brought them out of Egypt
- C. He is the one who gave them the law
- D. He has guided them since their youth

B:B:Hs:13

8. Where did God say he had cared for Ephraim (Hos 13:5)?

- A. In the desert
- B. At Sinai

- C. In Egypt
- D. On the plains of Moab

A:B:Hs:13

9. When was Ephraim satisfied (Hos 13:6)?

- A. When God brought them out of Egypt
- B. When God fed them
- C. When God spoke to them
- D. When God gave them freedom

B:I:Hs:13

10. When did Ephraim become proud (Hos 13:6)?

- A. When they no longer needed God
- B. When they came into the land
- C. When they were satisfied
- D. When they worshiped the calf-idol

C:I:Hs:13

11. When they were proud what did they do to God (Hos 13:6)?

- A. They spoke against him
- B. They rejected him
- C. They abandoned him
- D. They forgot him

D:B:Hs:13

12. God said he would come upon Ephraim as all of the following animals EXCEPT

- A. A Lion
- B. A vulture
- C. A bear robbed of her cubs
- D. A leopard

B:B:Hs:13

13. God says Israel is destroyed because they are against him as their _____ (Hos 13:9)

- A. Rock
- B. Healer
- C. Helper
- D. Friend

C:I:Hs:13

14. What had Israel demanded from God (Hos 13:10)?

- A. A king and princes
- B. Priests and prophets
- C. Wine and strong drink
- D. Gold and silver

A:B:Hs:13

15. How had God given them a king (Hos 13:11)?

- A. In fulfilment of his word
- B. In his anger
- C. For their good
- D. In disappointment

B:B:Hs:13

16. What had God given them in his anger (Hos 13:11)?

- A. Plagues
- B. Exile
- C. A king
- D. A prophet

C:B:Hs:13

17. What have come to Ephraim (Hos 13:13)?

- A. Plagues like those in Egypt
- B. Defeat as their warriors flee
- C. Pains as a woman in childbirth
- D. Hail destroying all their crops

C:I:Hs:13

18. God characterizes Ephraim as a child without _____ (Hos 13:13)

- A. Sense
- B. Wisdom
- C. Compassion
- D. Respect to his parents

B:I:Hs:13

19. How does Ephraim show he is a child without wisdom (Hos 13:13)?

- A. When the time arrives he does not come to the opening of the womb
- B. When his father calls him he runs away and will not come home
- C. He is unable to repent and return home
- D. He cannot come to his mother's arms because of his sin

A:I:Hs:13

20. From what does God say he will ransom them (Hos 13:14)?

- A. From exile
- B. From disease
- C. From judgment
- D. From the grave

D:B:Hs:13

21. What will come from the Lord against Ephraim (Hos 13:15)?

- A. Locusts
- B. Hail
- C. An east wind
- D. A thunderstorm

C:B:Hs:13

22. What will fail Ephraim (Hos 13:15)?

- A. His strength
- B. His spring
- C. His grain
- D. His vines

B:I:Hs:13

23. What will happen to Ephraim's storehouses (Hos 13:15)?

- A. They will be plundered
- B. They will be swept away
- C. They will be full of rotten grain
- D. They will be empty

A:B:Hs:13

24. Who have rebelled against their God (Hos 13:16)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Shiloh
- C. Samaria
- D. Shechem

C:B:Hs:13

25. What will happen to the little ones of Samaria (Hos 13:16)?

- A. They will be eaten by their enemies
- B. They will be dashed to the ground
- C. They will be thrown over the walls
- D. They will have no parents

B:I:Hs:13

26. What will happen to pregnant women (Hos 13:16)?

- A. They will be beaten to death
- B. They will be given miscarrying wombs
- C. They will become widows
- D. They will be ripped open

D:B:Hs:13

Hosea 14

1. What has been Israel's downfall (Hos 14:1)?

- A. Israel's indifference to God
- B. Israel's sins
- C. Israel's pursuit of the calf-idol
- D. Israel's ignoring the law

B:B:Hs:14

2. Hosea advises Israel to _____ (Hos 14:1)?

- A. Return to the Lord
- B. Repent
- C. Confess their sins
- D. Reaffirm the covenant

A:I:Hs:14

3. When returning to the Lord what does Hosea advise Israel take with them (Hos 14:2)?

- A. Deeds
- B. Their priests and prophets
- C. Words
- D. Their hearts

C:I:Hs:14

4. In the asking of God to forgive their sins what should Israel offer to the Lord (Hos 14:2)?

- A. Their hearts
- B. The fruit of their lips
- C. Their deeds
- D. Obedience

B:I:Hs:14

5. Who finds compassion in the Lord (Hos 14:3)?

- A. The widows
- B. The aliens
- C. All
- D. The fatherless

D:B:Hs:14

6. In returning to the Lord Israel should acknowledge who cannot save them (Hos 14:3)?

- A. Assyria
- B. Egypt
- C. Babylon
- D. Damascus

A:B:Hs:14

7. In returning to the Lord to what should Israel promise never to say "Our gods" to (Hos 14:3)?

- A. The calf-idol of Beth Aven
- B. The what their own hands have made
- C. The Baals
- D. The Asherah poles

B:B:Hs:14

8. What did God say he would heal in reference to Israel (Hos 14:4)?

- A. Their wickedness
- B. Their wounds
- C. Their waywardness
- D. Their sores

C:I:Hs:14

9. When God comes as the dew like what will Israel blossom (Hos 14:5)?

- A. A rose of Sharon
- B. A crocus of the desert
- C. A almond blossom
- D. A lilly

D:I:Hs:14

10. Like what will Israel send down roots (Hos 14:5)?

- A. Like a cedar of Lebanon
- B. Like an oak of the Arnon
- C. Like a pine of Gibeah
- D. Like an elm of Jerusalem

A:B:Hs:14

11. Like what will Israel's splendor be (Hos 14:6)?

- A. A cedar of Lebanon
- B. An olive tree
- C. An oak tree
- D. A terebinth tree

B:I:Hs:14

12. Like what will Israel's fragrance be (Hos 14:6)?

- A. A rose
- B. A lilly
- C. The cedar of Lebanon
- D. A pomegranate

C:I:Hs:14

13. Like what will Israel flourish (Hos 14:7)?

- A. Like grain
- B. Like a tree by streams of water
- C. Like a cedar of Lebanon
- D. Like a vine of the mountain

A:I:Hs:14

14. What will Israel's fame be like (Hos 14:7)?

- A. Spice from Damascus
- B. Wine from Lebanon
- C. Gold of Ophir
- D. Rose of Sharon

B:A:Hs:14

15. God said he was like what type of tree (Hos 14:8)?

- A. A cedar of Lebanon
- B. An olive tree by the house of God
- C. A green pine tree
- D. A sturdy oak

C:I:Hs:14

16. In what will the righteous walk (Hos 14:9)?

- A. The ways of wisdom
- B. Straight paths
- C. Well traveled ways
- D. The ways of the Lord

D:B:Hs:14

17. What do the rebellious do in the ways of the Lord (Hos 14:9)?

- A. Avoid them
- B. Stumble in them
- C. Not find them
- D. Mock them

B:B:Hs:14

Joel Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Joel 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What came to Joel son of Pethuel (Joel 1:1)?

- A. A vision at noon
- B. A dream in the night
- C. The word of the Lord
- D. Thoughts of the end

C:B:Jl:1

2. Whose son was Joel (Joel 1:1)?

- A. Beeri
- B. Pethuel
- C. Obed
- D. Perez

B:A:Jl:1

3. Who does Joel explicitly exhort to listen because all who live in the land (Joel 1:2)?

- A. The tribal leaders
- B. The chiefs of the clans
- C. The Priests
- D. The elders

D:B:Jl:1

4. What does Joel exhort all who live in the land to do with what would happen in their days (Joel 1:3)?

- A. Write it in a book
- B. Write it on stone
- C. Tell it to their children
- D. Tell it to the nations

C:B:Jl:1

5. What ate what the swarming locusts left (Joel 1:4)?

- A. The great locusts
- B. The young locusts
- C. The green locusts
- D. The hopping locusts

A:A:Jl:1

6. What ate what the great locusts left (Joel 1:4)?

- A. The swarming locusts
- B. The young locusts
- C. The green locusts
- D. The hopping locusts

B:A:Jl:1

7. What does Joel tell the drunkards to do (Joel 1:5)?

- A. Roll over and vomit
- B. Stand up straight and walk away

- C. Wake up and weep
- D. Put away your wine

C:B:Jl:1

8. Why does Joel tell the drinkers of wine to wail (Joel 1:5)?

- A. Because the locusts have eaten your lunch
- B. Because your glasses are dry
- C. Because the vines have been devoured
- D. Because the new wine has been snatched from your lips

D:B:Jl:1

9. What does Joel say has invaded his land (Joel 1:6)?

- A. A mighty army without number
- B. Creepers and hoppers
- C. A swarm of locusts devouring all your vines
- D. An unstoppable force

A:I:Jl:1

10. How have the locusts attached the fig trees (Joel 1:7)?

- A. Eaten all their leaves
- B. Destroyed all the figs both ripe and unripe
- C. Stripped off their bark leaving the branches white
- D. Devoured the tree down to its roots

C:B:Jl:1

11. How is the mighty invading army without number described as having (Joel 1:6)?

- A. Shields of gold
- B. Chariots of fire
- C. Devouring arrows
- D. Teeth like a lion

D:B:Jl:1

12. What does Joel tell Israel to mourn like (Joel 1:8)?

- A. A virgin in sackcloth
- B. A mother bereaved of her children
- C. A warrior who has lost the battle
- D. A father who has lost his son

A:I:Jl:1

13. What does Joel say are cut off from the house of the Lord (Joel 1:9)?

- A. The burnt and sin offerings
- B. The drink and grain offerings
- C. The fellowship and purification offerings
- D. The praise and thanksgiving offerings

B:B:Jl:1

14. When Joel talks about the fields being ruined he mentions all of the following as being destroyed EXCEPT

- A. Grain
- B. New wine
- C. Pomegranates
- D. Olive oil

C:B:Jl:1

15. When Joel describes the devastation what does he say will fail (Joel 1:10)?

- A. The new wine
- B. The grain
- C. The figs
- D. The olive oil

D:I:Jl:1

16. What does Joel tell them to grieve over (Joel 1:11)?

- A. The wheat and barley
- B. The olives and figs
- C. The grapes and figs
- D. The pomegranates and oranges

A:B:Jl:1

17. All of the following trees are explicitly listed as having dried up EXCEPT (Joel 1:12)

- A. Palm tree
- B. Apple tree
- C. Olive tree
- D. Pomegranate tree

C:A:Jl:1

18. What does Joel say has withered away (Joel 1:12)?

- A. The sycamore trees
- B. The joy of mankind
- C. The wells and springs
- D. The flowers of the field

B:B:Jl:1

19. What does Joel tell the priests to put on (Joel 1:13)?

- A. Sackcloth
- B. White linen
- C. The ephod
- D. The priestly robes

A:B:Jl:1

20. Who does Joel tell to put on sackcloth (Joel 1:13)?

- A. The prophets
- B. The kings
- C. The priests
- D. The poor

C:B:Jl:1

21. How does Joel describe the role of the priesthood in Israel (Joel 1:13)?

- A. Those who offer sacrifices
- B. Those who teach the people the way of the Lord
- C. Those who carry the ark of the covenant
- D. Those who minister before God

D:B:Jl:1

22. What two types of offerings does Joel have the priests grieve over (Joel 1:13)?

- A. Grain and drink offerings
- B. Whole and Burnt offerings
- C. Sin and purification offerings

D. Fellowship and Trespass offerings

A:A:Jl:1

23. What did Joel say should be declared in Israel (Joel 1:13)?

- A. A day of prayer
- B. A fast
- C. A time of repentance
- D. Tearing of clothes

B:B:Jl:1

24. Who was specifically listed as being summoned to the house of the Lord (Joel 1:14)?

- A. The priests
- B. The tribal chiefs
- C. The elders
- D. The heads of the clans

C:A:Jl:1

25. Why does Joel say all who live in the land should be summoned to the house of the Lord (Joel 1:14)?

- A. To weep and lament
- B. To tear their clothes
- C. To offering offerings to the Lord
- D. To cry out to the Lord

D:B:Jl:1

26. What does Joel say is near (Joel 1:15)?

- A. The day of the Lord
- B. The locust judgment
- C. The day of Jezreel
- D. The wrath of the Lord

A:B:Jl:1

27. How will the day of the Lord coming from the Almighty (Joel 1:15)?

- A. Like a mighty storm
- B. Like destruction
- C. Like a tidal wave
- D. Like a famine in the land

B:I:Jl:1

28. What does Joel say has been cut off from the house of God (Joel 1:16)?

- A. Sacrifices and offerings
- B. The priests' instruction
- C. Joy and gladness
- D. The song of singing

C:I:Jl:1

29. What is shriveled beneath the cods (Joel 1:17)?

- A. The leaves
- B. The locust eggs
- C. The roots
- D. Seeds

D:A:Jl:1

30. What are broken down (Joel 1:17)?

- A. The fences
- B. The city gates
- C. The granaries
- D. The stables

C:B:Jl:1

31. Who does Joel say moans (Joel 1:18)?

- A. The oak trees
- B. The cattle
- C. The farmers
- D. The children

B:B:Jl:1

32. Why do the herds mull about (Joel 1:18)?

- A. They have no pasture
- B. There is no water
- C. The fences have been broken down
- D. There are no shepherds

A:B:Jl:1

33. What has devoured the open pastures (Joel 1:19)?

- A. Locusts
- B. Fire
- C. Floods
- D. Hail storms

B:B:Jl:1

34. Who does Joel say pants for God (Joel 1:20)?

- A. The priests
- B. The children
- C. The wild animals
- D. The warriors

C:B:Jl:1

35. What has happened to the streams (Joel 1:20)?

- A. They have become polluted
- B. They are filled with the bodies of dead locusts
- C. They have dried up
- D. They are water empty fields

C:B:Jl:1

Joel 2

1. Why does God say all in the land should tremble (Joel 2:1)?

- A. Because the locusts are coming
- B. Because the fields will be burned with fire
- C. Because the Feast of Trumpets is at hand
- D. Because the Day of the Lord is coming close

D:B:Jl:2

2. What is Israel to do because the day of the Lord is coming close at hand (Joel 2:1)?

- A. Sound the alarm by blowing the trumpet
- B. Close the city gates and lock them with bars

- C. Put on sackcloth and put dust on their heads
- D. Flee from Jerusalem

A:B:Jl:2

3. The day of the Lord described by all of the following EXCEPT (Joel 2:2)

- A. A day of darkness
- B. A day of clouds
- C. A day of storms
- D. A day of blackness

C:I:Jl:2

4. What is a large and mighty army is coming is compared to (Joel 2:2)?

- A. The rain covering the ground
- B. The dawn spreading across the mountains
- C. A swarm of flies covering a carcass
- D. The whirlwind sweeping over the land

B:I:Jl:2

5. What goes before the large and mighty army (Joel 2:3)?

- A. Fear terrifying
- B. Destruction destroying
- C. East wind withering
- D. Fire devouring

D:B:Jl:2

6. What is the land like before the large and mighty army comes (Joel 2:3)?

- A. The garden of Eden
- B. The green banks of the Jordan River
- C. The vineyards of Ephraim
- D. The olive groves of Gillo

A:B:Jl:2

7. What does the large and mighty army leave behind it (Joel 2:3)?

- A. Destruction and devastation
- B. Desert waste
- C. Sand and rocks
- D. Barren tree stumps

B:B:Jl:2

8. What appearance does the large and mighty army have (Joel 2:4)?

- A. Lions
- B. Eagles
- C. Horses
- D. Mighty warriors

C:B:Jl:2

9. What sound does the large and might army make as it advances (Joel 2:5)?

- A. The sound of trumpets
- B. The sound of the threshing floor
- C. The sound of the grinding mill
- D. The sound of chariots

D:I:Jl:2

10. What sound does the large and might army make as it advances (Joel 2:5)?

- A. The sound of trumpets
- B. The sound of the threshing floor
- C. The sound of a crackling fire consuming stubble
- D. The sound of the grinding mill

C:I:Jl:2

11. What is the response of the nations against whom the large and mighty army comes (Joel 2:6)?

- A. The hearts fail
- B. Their faces turn pale
- C. Their legs shake
- D. Their hands go limp

B:I:Jl:2

12. What does the large and mighty army scale like soldiers (Joel 2:7)?

- A. The walls
- B. The city gates
- C. The trees
- D. The mountains

A:I:Jl:2

13. How does each soldier in the large and mighty army march (Joel 2:8)?

- A. In perfect columns
- B. Straight ahead
- C. With the speed of a leopard
- D. In never ending rows

B:A:Jl:2

14. What does the large and mighty army do without breaking ranks (Joel 2:8)?

- A. Scale city walls
- B. Enter the temple of idols
- C. Plunge through the defenses
- D. Leap over the mountains

C:A:Jl:2

15. Where does the large and mighty army run (Joel 2:9)?

- A. To the gate of the city
- B. To the green vineyards
- C. Into the temple for plunder
- D. Along the wall

D:I:Jl:2

16. What does the large and mighty army climb into (Joel 2:9)?

- A. Houses
- B. Temples
- C. Treasuries
- D. Storehouses

A:B:Jl:2

17. How does the large and mighty army enter houses (Joel 2:9)?

- A. Through the cracks in the doorways
- B. Through the windows like thieves
- C. Through the gateways like kings

- D. Over the thresholds like a tax collector

B:B:Jl:2

18. All of the following are nature's response to the large and mighty army EXCEPT (Joel 2:10)

- A. The sky trembles
- B. The earth shakes
- C. The trees are stripped
- D. The sun and moon are darkened

C:B:Jl:2

19. What does the Lord do at the head of his army (Joel 2:11)?

- A. He sounds the trumpet
- B. He shouts commands
- C. He raises his spear
- D. He thunders

D:B:Jl:2

20. How is the day of the Lord described (Joel 2:11)?

- A. Great and dreadful
- B. Terrifying and unstoppable
- C. Day of wrath
- D. Deliverance and judgment

A:B:Jl:2

21. God encourages Israel to return to him with all of these EXCEPT (Joel 2:12)

- A. Mourning
- B. Prayer
- C. Weeping
- D. Fasting

B:I:Jl:2

22. What should Israel do with weeping and fasting (Joel 2:12)?

- A. Confess their sins
- B. Pursue holiness
- C. Return to the Lord
- D. Acknowledge their guilt

C:B:Jl:2

23. What does God say Israel should rend/tear (Joel 2:13)?

- A. Their magical books
- B. Their pagan altars
- C. Their garments
- D. Their hearts

D:B:Jl:2

24. Joel invites Israel to return to God because he is all of the following EXCEPT (Joel 2:13)

- A. Full of mercy
- B. Gracious
- C. Compassionate
- D. Slow to anger
- E. Abounding in love

A:B:Jl:2

25. Of what does God relent (Joel 2:13)?

- A. Demanding discipline
- B. Sending Calamity
- C. Rendering Judgment
- D. Seeking justice

B:B:Jl:2

26. What may God turn and leave behind (Joel 2:14)?

- A. Fattened calves
- B. Love
- C. A blessing
- D. Harvests of grain

C:I:Jl:2

27. What may God turn and leave behind (Joel 2:14)?

- A. Fattened calves
- B. Storehouses of wheat and barley
- C. Rich harvests of oil and wine
- D. Grain and drink offerings

D:I:Jl:2

28. What does Joel say should be done in Zion (Joel 2:15)?

- A. A trumpet should be blown
- B. A song should be sung
- C. Sackcloth should be put on
- D. Dust should be put on their heads

A:A:Jl:2

29. What does Joel suggest should be declared (Joel 2:15)?

- A. A recital of Israel's sins
- B. A fast
- C. A guilt offering
- D. The word of the Lord

B:B:Jl:2

30. Joel says that an assembly should be called with all of the following people EXCEPT (Joel 2:16)

- A. Elders
- B. Children
- C. Warriors
- D. Bridegroom
- E. Bride

C:I:Jl:2

31. What does Joel say the priests who minister before the Lord should do (Joel 2:17)?

- A. Lead a procession to the altar of the temple
- B. Offering guilt offerings to the Lord
- C. Proclaim a fast throughout all Israel
- D. Weep between the temple porch and altar

D:B:Jl:2

32. What should the priest pray that God not make his people (Joel 2:17)?

- A. A byword among the nations
- B. A reproach among their enemies
- C. A desert within a fertile land
- D. A shame for their parents

A:I:Jl:2

33. What would the peoples say in making Israel an object of scorn (Joel 2:17)?

- A. Are these those who served the Lord?
- B. Where is their God?
- C. Has there ever been such devastation?
- D. Why has the Lord rejected his people?

B:B:Jl:2

34. When will the Lord take pity on his people (Joel 2:18)?

- A. When they repent
- B. When he has compassion on them
- C. When he is jealous for his land
- D. When he receives their offerings

C:B:Jl:2

35. God will send all of the following to satisfy them fully EXCEPT (Joel 2:19)?

- A. Grain
- B. New wine
- C. Oil
- D. Figs

D:A:Jl:2

36. What will Israel never again be made to the nations (Joel 2:19)?

- A. An object of scorn
- B. A barren mountain
- C. A land of locusts
- D. A valley of death

A:I:Jl:2

37. Who does God say he will drive far from them (Joel 2:20)?

- A. The southern army
- B. The northern army
- C. The eastern army
- D. The western marines

B:I:Jl:2

38. Where the front columns of the northern army go (Joel 2:20)?

- A. Into the eastern sea
- B. Into the western sea
- C. Into the northern sea
- D. Into the southern sea

A:A:Jl:2

39. Where will the rear columns of the northern army go (Joel 2:20)?

- A. Into the eastern sea
- B. Into the western sea
- C. Into the northern sea
- D. Into the southern sea

B:A:Jl:2

40. Why should the land be glad and rejoice (Joel 2:21)?

- A. Because the enemy will flee away
- B. Because the northern army will be driven back by a strong wind
- C. Because the Lord has done great things
- D. Because the Lord will relent

C:I:Jl:2

41. Why should the wild animals not be afraid (Joel 2:22)?

- A. Because the locusts will fly away
- B. Because the early rains are coming
- C. Because the fruit of the pomegranate is ripening
- D. Because the open pastures are becoming green

D:I:Jl:2

42. What is yielding their riches once again (Joel 2:22)?

- A. The sheep and goats
- B. Mountain grasses
- C. The fruit of the fig and vine
- D. The harvests of wheat and barley

C:I:Jl:2

43. Zion is to rejoice because in what has God given the autumn rains (Joel 2:23)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Holiness
- C. Justice
- D. Righteousness

D:I:Jl:2

44. What has God given in righteousness (Joel 2:23)?

- A. The autumn rains
- B. The spring rains
- C. The morning dew
- D. The evening mist

A:B:Jl:2

45. Zion is to rejoice because what will be filled with grain (Joel 2:24)?

- A. The storehouses
- B. The threshing floors
- C. Their tables
- D. The pantries

B:B:Jl:2

46. What will their vats overflow with (Joel 2:24)?

- A. Wheat and barley
- B. Figs and grapes
- C. Oil and new wine
- D. Water and wine

C:B:Jl:2

47. God said he would repay them for what years (Joel 2:25)?

- A. Famine and drought
- B. Sabbath

- C. Jubilee
- D. The locusts have eaten

D:B:Jl:2

48. What does God call the locusts (Joel 2:25)?

- A. My great army
- B. My warriors
- C. My heroes
- D. My servants

A:I:Jl:2

49. Why will they praise the name of the Lord their God (Joel 2:26)?

- A. Because of his mighty arm and outstretched hand
- B. Because he has worked his wonders for them
- C. Because he has sent rain in its season
- D. Because the locusts were burned alive

B:A:Jl:2

50. What will never happen to Israel again (Joel 2:26)?

- A. They will never see another locust plague
- B. They will never experience hunger again
- C. They will never be shamed again
- D. They will never return to Egypt

C:B:Jl:2

51. What will Israel know after God has worked his wonders (Joel 2:27)?

- A. That I am who I am
- B. That I am your shepherd and you are the sheep of my pasture
- C. That I have chosen Israel as my people
- D. That I am the Lord your God there is no other

D:B:Jl:2

52. Afterward what will God pour out on all people (Joel 2:28)?

- A. The spring and autumn rains
- B. The word of the Lord
- C. His Spirit
- D. The oil of gladness

C:B:Jl:2

53. Afterward, who will prophesy (Joel 2:28)?

- A. Your old men
- B. Your sons and daughters
- C. All people
- D. The prophets

B:B:Jl:2

54. Afterward, who will dream dreams (Joel 2:28)?

- A. Your old men
- B. Your sons and daughters
- C. All people
- D. The prophets

A:B:Jl:2

55. Afterward, who will see visions (Joel 2:28)?

- A. Your old men
- B. Your sons and daughters
- C. Your young men
- D. The prophets

C:B:Jl:2

56. On whom will God pour out his Spirit in those days (Joel 2:29)?

- A. All who believe
- B. My servants both men and women
- C. The prophets of the Most High
- D. Those who follow the way of the Lord

B:B:Jl:2

57. In those days God will show all of the following signs and wonders EXCEPT (Joel 2:29)

- A. Blood
- B. Fire
- C. Hail
- D. Smoke

C:I:Jl:2

58. In those days what will happen to the moon (Joel 2:31)?

- A. It will be darkened
- B. It will shine even in the day
- C. Fade away
- D. It will be turned to blood

D:B:Jl:2

59. When will the sun be turned to darkness (Joel 2:31)?

- A. Before the coming great day of the Lord
- B. Before the coming of the One to whom it belongs
- C. Before the coming of the star of Jacob
- D. Before the scepter of Israel rules over all nations

A:B:Jl:2

60. Who will be saved in those days (Joel 2:32)?

- A. All who follow the ways of the Lord
- B. All who call on the name of the Lord
- C. All who turn to the Lord
- D. All who turn away from gods of silver and gold

B:B:Jl:2

61. Where will deliverance be in those days (Joel 2:32)?

- A. In all the earth
- B. In Galilee of the Gentiles
- C. On Mount Zion
- D. From Tarshish to Sheba

C:B:Jl:2

Joel 3

1. What will God restore in those days (Joel 3:1)?

- A. The blessings of Ephraim and Samaria
- B. The fortunes of Judah and Jerusalem
- C. The borders of the land of Israel and Judah
- D. The priests and Levites

B:B:Jl:3

2. Who will God gather and bring down to the Valley of Jehosaphat (Joel 3:2)?

- A. Ephraim
- B. Judah
- C. All nations
- D. Egypt and Assyria

C:B:Jl:3

3. Where will God gather all nations (Joel 3:2)?

- A. The Kidron Valley
- B. The Mount of Olives
- C. The Valley of Jehoshaphat
- D. The mountains of Galilee

C:B:Jl:3

4. Why will God judge the nations in the Valley of Jehoshaphat (Joel 3:2)?

- A. Because they scattered his people among the nations
- B. Because they killed infants in Samaria and Shechem
- C. Because they refused to follow the Lord, the God of Israel
- D. Because they slaughtered the remnant of Jerusalem

A:I:Jl:3

5. What did God say the nations cast lots for (Joel 3:3)?

- A. Jerusalem
- B. His people
- C. The remnant of Israel
- D. The land

B:B:Jl:3

6. What did the nations trade for prostitutes (Joel 3:3)?

- A. Silver
- B. Heifers
- C. Sheep
- D. Boys

D:I:Jl:3

7. For what did the nations sell girls (Joel 3:3)?

- A. Wine
- B. Silver
- C. A cluster of figs
- D. Fine linen

A:I:Jl:3

8. God condemns all of the following for selling the people of Judah and Jerusalem to the Greeks EXCEPT (Joel 3:6)?

- A. Tyre

- B. Sidon
- C. Edom
- D. Regions of Philistia

C:A:Jl:3

9. For what does God condemn Tyre and Sidon (Joel 3:5f)?

- A. Selling the people of Judah and Jerusalem
- B. Scattering Judah among the nations
- C. Destroying the cities of Samaria with fire
- D. Knocking down the walls of Jerusalem

A:B:Jl:3

10. To whom did Tyre and Sidon sell the people of Judah and Jerusalem (Joel 3:6)?

- A. The Assyrians
- B. The Babylonians
- C. The Egyptians
- D. The Greeks

D:B:Jl:3

11. Where did Tyre and Sidon carry off the Lord's silver and gold (Joel 3:5)?

- A. To their houses
- B. To their wives
- C. To their temples
- D. To their kings

C:B:Jl:3

12. To whom will God sell the sons of daughters of Tyre and Sidon (Joel 3:8)?

- A. To the people of Judah
- B. To the Assyrians
- C. To the Babylonians
- D. To Egypt

A:B:Jl:3

13. To whom will the people of Judah sell the sons and daughters of Tyre and Sidon (Joel 3:8)?

- A. The Assyrians
- B. The Sabeans
- C. The Arameans
- D. The Egyptians

B:A:Jl:3

14. What does God say should be proclaimed among the nations (Joel 3:9)?

- A. Turn to the Lord while he may be found
- B. Set the captives of Israel free
- C. Prepare for war
- D. Beat your swords in plowshares

C:I:Jl:3

15. What should they beat their plowshares and pruning hooks into (Joel 3:10)?

- A. An bronze altar
- B. Harps and trumpets
- C. Crowns and shields
- D. Swords and spears

D:B:Jl:3

16. What did God say they should beat into swords and spears (Joel 3:10)?

- A. Their plowshares and pruning hooks
- B. Their idols
- C. Their vessels of water and wine
- D. Their chariots

A:B:Jl:3

17. What does God say the “weakling” should say (Joel 3:10)?

- A. Protect me
- B. Save me from the wrath to come
- C. I am strong
- D. You are courageous

C:B:Jl:3

18. What will God do in the Valley of Jehoshaphat (Joel 3:12)?

- A. Fight for Israel
- B. Judge all the nations
- C. Burn their weapons of war
- D. Forgive their sins

B:B:Jl:3

19. Why does God advise them to swing the sickle (Joel 3:13)?

- A. Because the thorns and thistles need to be burned
- B. Because the grain is finished
- C. Because the people are hungry
- D. Because the harvest is ripe

D:B:Jl:3

20. What does God advise should be done in the winepresses (Joel 3:13)?

- A. Screw them down tighter
- B. Trample the grapes
- C. Fill them with grapes of wrath
- D. Empty them

B:B:Jl:3

21. Why does God advise them to trample the grapes (Joel 3:13)?

- A. Because the time of judgment has come
- B. Because their blood shall run in the streets
- C. Because the vats overflow
- D. Because the harvest is finished

C:B:Jl:3

22. Where are multitudes (Joel 3:14)?

- A. In the valley of decision
- B. Before the judgment seat of God Almighty
- C. On the plains of Moab
- D. In the mountains of Gilboa

A:B:Jl:3

23. Where is the day of the Lord near (Joel 3:14)?

- A. Before the judgment seat of God Almighty
- B. On the plains of Moab

- C. In the mountains of Gilboa
- D. In the valley of decision

D:I:Jl:3

24. What is near in the valley of decision (Joel 3:14)?

- A. The judgment of Judah
- B. The day of the Lord
- C. The day of Pentecost
- D. The coming of the Lord

B:B:Jl:3

25. All of the following will happen as the day of the Lord draws near EXCEPT (Joel 3:15)?

- A. The sun will be darkened
- B. The stars will not shine
- C. There will be no clouds
- D. The moon will be darkened

C:B:Jl:3

26. What will the Lord do from Zion (Joel 3:16)?

- A. Hide his face
- B. Sit for judgment
- C. Call for justice
- D. Roar

D:B:Jl:3

27. From where will the Lord thunder (Joel 3:16)?

- A. The Valley of Jehoshaphat
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Samaria
- D. Mount Hermon

B:B:Jl:3

28. What will be the response of the heaven and earth when the Lord roars from Zion (Joel 3:16)?

- A. They will laugh
- B. They will fly away
- C. They will tremble
- D. They will hide

C:B:Jl:3

29. On the day of the Lord what will the Lord be for his people (Joel 3:16)?

- A. A warrior
- B. A king
- C. A refuge
- D. A nest

C:B:Jl:3

30. In the day of the Lord what will Israel know (Joel 3:17)?

- A. That the Lord has come to help his people
- B. That there is no one else
- C. That God rides the clouds as chariots
- D. That the Lord dwells in Zion

D:B:Jl:3

31. What will happen to Jerusalem on the day of the Lord (Joel 3:17)?

- A. It will be holy
- B. It will tremble and quake like a woman in labor
- C. It will hide from the wrath of the Lamb
- D. It will serve the Lord their God

A:B:Jl:3

32. What will happen for Jerusalem on the day of the Lord (Joel 3:17)?

- A. The Lord's glory will shine forth from there
- B. Foreigners will never invade her again
- C. She shall be wholly committed to the Lord
- D. The temple will be rebuilt

B:B:Jl:3

33. What will the mountains drip with in that day (Joel 3:18)?

- A. Olive oil
- B. Dew
- C. New wine
- D. Honey

C:I:Jl:3

34. With what will the hills flow (Joel 3:18)?

- A. Milk
- B. Dew
- C. New wine
- D. Honey

A:I:Jl:3

35. What will run with water (Joel 3:18)?

- A. The Jordan River
- B. The Gihon Spring
- C. The waters of En Gedi
- D. The ravines of Judah

D:I:Jl:3

36. What will flow out of the Lord's house (Joel 3:18)?

- A. Justice like a river
- B. A fountain
- C. Streams of righteousness
- D. New wine

B:I:Jl:3

37. What will the fountain flowing out of the Lord's house water (Joel 3:18)?

- A. The whole earth
- B. The parched Judean desert
- C. The valley of acacia trees
- D. The needy

C:I:Jl:3

38. Why will Egypt become desolate (Joel 3:19)?

- A. Because they stole the temple treasures of Jerusalem
- B. Because they enslaved the people of Bethshemesh

- C. Because they rejected the Lord
- D. Because of the violence done to the people of Judah

D:B:Jl:3

39. What two countries will be destroyed because of the violence they did to Judah (Joel 3:19)?

- A. Assyria and Egypt
- B. Egypt and Philistia
- C. Egypt and Edom
- D. Tyre and Midian

C:I:Jl:3

40. What will be inhabited forever (Joel 3:19)?

- A. Judah
- B. Samaria
- C. Bethel
- D. Jericho

A:I:Jl:3

41. What will the Lord not leave unavenged (Joel 3:21)?

- A. The poor
- B. Innocent blood
- C. The fatherless and widows
- D. The sons of Jacob

B:B:Jl:3

42. Where does the Lord dwell (Joel 3:21)?

- A. In a dark cloud
- B. In the hearts of his people
- C. In Zion
- D. On Mount Hermon

C:B:Jl:3

Amos Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Amos 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was Amos' original vocation (Am 1:1)?

- A. A tax-collector
- B. A priest
- C. A fisherman
- D. A shepherd

D:B:Am:1

2. Amos was originally from what town in Judah (Am 1:1)?

- A. Bethlehem
- B. Hebron
- C. Tekoa
- D. Lachish

C:B:Am:1

3. When did Amos receive his vision (Am 1:1)?

- A. Three years after the locust plague
- B. Two years after the earthquake
- C. One year after the burning of Jerusalem
- D. Three years after the rebuilding of the temple

B:B:Am:1

4. Who was the king of Judah during Amos' vision (Am 1:1)?

- A. Uzziah
- B. Hezekiah
- C. Manasseh
- D. Jehoiakim

A:B:Am:1

5. Who was the king of Israel during Amos' vision (Am 1:1)?

- A. Pekiah
- B. Jehu
- C. Omri
- D. Jeroboam

D:B:Am:1

6. Jeroboam, the king of Israel, was the son of _____ (Am 1:1)

- A. Jehu
- B. Omri
- C. Jehoash
- D. Basha

C:A:Am:1

7. What did Amos say the Lord did from Zion (Am 1:2)?

- A. Leaves
- B. Rises
- C. Roars

- D. Shoots his arrow

C:B:Am:1

8. What did Amos say the Lord did from Jerusalem (Am 1:2)?

- A. Leaves
- B. Thunders
- C. Rises
- D. Shoots his arrow

B:B:Am:1

9. What part of the country does the Lord say withers (Am 1:2)?

- A. Hermon
- B. The Valley of Jezreel
- C. The trees along the Jordan
- D. The top of Carmel

D:B:Am:1

10. For four sins God will not turn back his wrath for all of the following places EXCEPT (Am 1)

- A. Damascus
- B. Gaza
- C. Ashdod
- D. Tyre
- E. Ammon

C:B:Am:1

11. What did Damascus do that God would not turn his wrath back for (Am 1:3)?

- A. She took captives whole communities and sold them to Edom
- B. She threshed Gilead with sledges with iron teeth
- C. He ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead
- D. He burned the bones of the king of Edom

B:B:Am:1

12. What did Gaza do that God would not turn his wrath back for (Am 1:6)?

- A. She took captives whole communities and sold them to Edom
- B. She threshed Gilead with sledges with iron teeth
- C. He ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead
- D. He burned the bones of the king of Edom

A:B:Am:1

13. What did Tyre do that God would not turn his wrath back for (Am 1:9)?

- A. She took captives whole communities and sold them to Edom
- B. She threshed Gilead with sledges with iron teeth
- C. He ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead
- D. He burned the bones of the king of Edom
- E. She disregarded the treaty of brotherhood

E:B:Am:1

14. What did Ammon do that God would not turn his wrath back for (Am 1:13)?

- A. She took captives whole communities and sold them to Edom
- B. She threshed Gilead with sledges with iron teeth
- C. He ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead
- D. He burned the bones of the king of Edom

- E. She disregarded the treaty of brotherhood

C:B:Am:1

15. God said he would do all of the following because of three sins and for four against Damascus EXCEPT (Am 1:4f)?

- A. God would send fire on the house of Hazael
- B. Consume the fortresses of Ben-Hadad
- C. Break down the gate of Damascus
- D. Her king will go into exile
- E. The people of Aram will go into exile to Kir

D:A:Am:1

16. In Damascus whose fortresses will be consumed (Am 1:4)?

- A. Hazael
- B. Ben-Hadad
- C. Jabin
- D. Abimelech

B:I:Am:1

17. Where is the king of Damascus that God will destroy (Am 1:5)?

- A. In the Valley of Aven
- B. In the high places of Hermon
- C. On the slopes of Gilead
- D. In the Yarmuk Valley

A:A:Am:1

18. Where does the king of Damascus hold the scepter (Am 1:5)?

- A. In Gilead
- B. In Beth Eden
- C. In Bethel
- D. In Golan

B:A:Am:1

19. To where will Aram be exiled (Am 1:5)?

- A. To Babylon
- B. To Nineveh
- C. To Kir
- D. To Nippur

C:I:Am:1

20. To whom did Gaza sell whole communities captive (Am 1:6)?

- A. Ammon
- B. Moab
- C. Aram
- D. Edom

D:B:Am:1

21. All of the following will be judgments on Gaza EXCEPT (Am 1:7f)

- A. Consume the fortresses of Gath
- B. Send fire upon the walls of Gaza
- C. Destroy the king of Ashdod
- D. Destroy the one who holds the scepter in Ashkelon
- E. Turn God's hand against Ekron

A:I:Am:1

22. All of the following are Philistine cities God will judge EXCEPT (Am 1:7f)

- A. Gaza
- B. Keilah
- C. Ashdod
- D. Ashkelon
- E. Ekron

B:B:Am:1

23. What judgment will fall on Tyre for selling communities to Edom (Am 1:10)?

- A. An enemy from the north will come against Tyre
- B. Plague and disease will strike the city
- C. Fire will be sent on the walls of Tyre
- D. The foundations of their fortresses will collapse

C:I:Am:1

24. What did Edom do that God would not turn his wrath back for (Am 1:13)?

- A. She took captives whole communities and sold them to Edom
- B. She pursued his brother with the sword
- C. He ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead
- D. He burned the bones of the king of Edom
- E. She disregarded the treaty of brotherhood

B:B:Am:1

25. Because Edom pursued his brother with the sword what two cities of Edom would be consumed and burned (Am 1:12)

- A. Heshbon and Gilead
- B. Tekoa and Bethzur
- C. Ekron and Gath
- D. Teman and Bozra

D:A:Am:1

25. Why did Ammon rip open pregnant women of Gilead (Am 1:13)?

- A. Because they hated Gilead
- B. In order to extend their borders
- C. In order to steal their gold
- D. In order to set up Moloch in Gilead

B:B:Am:1

26. What will happen to Ammon's king (Am 1:15)?

- A. He will have his thumbs cut off
- B. He will be bound to an ox cart
- C. He will go into exile
- D. He will have his eye gouged out

C:I:Am:1

Amos 2

1. What did Moab do that God would not turn his wrath back for (Am 2:1)?

- A. She took captives whole communities and sold them to Edom
- B. She threshed Gilead with sledges with iron teeth

- C. He ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead
- D. He burned the bones of the king of Edom
- E. She disregarded the treaty of brotherhood

D:B:Am:1

2. What did Judah do that God would not turn his wrath back for (Am 2:4)?

- A. They rejected the law of the Lord
- B. She threshed Gilead with sledges with iron teeth
- C. He ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead
- D. He burned the bones of the king of Edom
- E. She disregarded the treaty of brotherhood

A:B:Am:1

3. What did Israel do that God would not turn his wrath back for (Am 2:6)?

- A. They rejected the law of the Lord
- B. They sold the righteous for silver
- C. He ripped open the pregnant women of Gilead
- D. He burned the bones of the king of Edom
- E. She disregarded the treaty of brotherhood

B:B:Am:1

4. What fortresses in Moab will be consumed by fire (Am 2:2)?

- A. Arnon
- B. Aroer
- C. Rabbah
- D. Keriath

D:A:Am:2

5. How will Moab go down (Am 2:2)?

- A. With war cries and tumult
- B. Their land will wither away
- C. Their fortresses will be invaded by locusts
- D. Their shepherds will be no more

A:B:Am:2

6. What has led Judah astray (Am 2:4)?

- A. False prophets
- B. False gods
- C. Priests of Baal
- D. Her kings

B:B:Am:2

7. In God's condemnation of Judah who does God point out followed false gods in Judah (Am 2:4)?

- A. Their kings
- B. Their priests
- C. Their ancestors
- D. Their neighbors

C:B:Am:2

8. What judgment will God render on Jerusalem because of the sins of Judah (Am 2:5)?

- A. Their streams will dry up
- B. They will be smitten by pestilence

- C. They will be led into exile
- D. Fire will consume their fortresses

D:B:Am:2

9. For what does Israel sell the needy (Am 2:6)?

- A. 30 shekels of silver
- B. A pair of sandals
- C. An old wineskin
- D. A clay pot

B:B:Am:2

10. What do the the Israelites do to the poor (Am 2:7)?

- A. Trample on their heads
- B. They steal their coats
- C. They sell their children
- D. They enslave them

A:I:Am:2

11. Who do the Israelites deny justice to (Am 2:7)?

- A. The fatherless
- B. The priests of the Lord
- C. The oppressed
- D. The aliens

C:I:Am:2

12. What profanes God's holy name (Am 2:7)?

- A. A mother sacrificing her baby
- B. A king enslaving his own people
- C. A father selling his children to the highest bidder
- D. A father and son using the same girl

D:B:Am:2

13. Where do the Israelites lie down (Am 2:8)?

- A. In the entrance of the temples of Baal
- B. Beside every green tree
- C. Beside every altar
- D. On their roofs worshiping the stars

C:I:Am:2

14. What do the Israelites do in the house of their god (Am 2:8)?

- A. Drink wine taken as fines
- B. Eat bread taken from God's temple
- C. Offer the work of their hands
- D. Offer their children as sacrifices

A:I:Am:2

15. Who does God say he had destroyed before the Israelites (Am 2:9)?

- A. The Edomites
- B. The Amorites
- C. The Anakim
- D. The Moabites

B:I:Am:2

16. How did God describe the Amorites whom he had destroyed before Israel (Am 2:9)?

- A. Strong as a lion and as powerful as a bear
- B. Strong as an ox and as fast as an eagle
- C. Tall as a cedar and strong as an oak
- D. As large as Mount Tabor and deceptive as a snake

C:I:Am:2

17. What parts of Israel did God destroy (Am 2:9)?

- A. His mountain tops and his valleys
- B. His city walls and gates
- C. His wheat and his barley
- D. His fruit above and roots below

D:I:Am:2

18. How many years had God led Israel in the desert (Am 2:10)?

- A. Twenty years
- B. Thirty years
- C. Forty years
- D. Fifty years

C:B:Am:2

19. Whose land did God give Israel (Am 2:10)?

- A. The Hittites
- B. The Amorites
- C. The Gergasites
- D. The Aramaeans

B:I:Am:2

20. What did God say he had done for Israel (Am 2:10)?

- A. Brought them out of Egypt
- B. Gave them his law at Sinai
- C. Split the waters of the Red Sea
- D. Fed them with bread from heaven

A:B:Am:2

21. Who did God raise up among the Israelites (Am 2:11)?

- A. Kings and prophets
- B. Prophets and Nazirites
- C. Levites and Priests
- D. Priests and Rekabites

B:I:Am:2

22. What did the Israelites do to the Nazirites (Am 2:12)?

- A. Cut their hair
- B. Made them touch dead bodies
- C. Gave them wine to drink
- D. Made them live in tents

C:I:Am:2

23. What did the Israelites command the prophets (Am 2:12)?

- A. To speak in the name of Baal
- B. To prophesy of peace and security
- C. To pray to God for them
- D. To not prophesy at all

D:B:Am:2

24. Like what did God say he would crush Israel (Am 2:13)?

- A. Like an ox treading out the grain
- B. Like a rock falling on its victim
- C. Like a cart loaded with grain
- D. Like an iron chariot on a foot soldier

C:A:Am:2

25. When God judges Israel who will not be able to save his life (Am 2:14)?

- A. The king
- B. The warrior
- C. Those on horse back
- D. The priests

B:I:Am:2

26. When God judges Israel who will not be able to stand his ground (Am 2:15)?

- A. The archer
- B. The horseman
- C. The swordsman
- D. Those on the walls

A:I:Am:2

27. Who will not be able to save his life when the Lord judges Israel (Am 2:15)?

- A. The archer
- B. The horseman
- C. The swordsman
- D. Those on the walls

B:I:Am:2

28. How will the bravest warrior flee on that day (Am 2:16)?

- A. Bruised and battered
- B. Defeated
- C. Naked
- D. Shamed

C:B:Am:2

Amos 3

1. What did God say was unique about Israel of all the families of the earth (Am 3:2)?

- A. They were the only ones he had chosen
- B. They were the only ones who were righteous in his sight
- C. They were the descendants of Abraham, his friend
- D. They were the only ones among whom he dwelt

A:B:Am:3

2. How do two walk together (Am 3:3)?

- A. With the same steps
- B. Carrying the same load
- C. Having agreed to do so
- D. Sharing the same goal

C:B:Am:3

3. When does the lion not roar (Am 3:4)?

- A. When he goes out of his den
- B. When he has no prey
- C. Right after he has caught his prey
- D. In the night

B:B:Am:3

4. When does a bird fall into a trap on the ground (Am 3:5)?

- A. When it has no food to eat
- B. When it has no water to drink
- C. When the trap is covered over
- D. When the snare had been set

D:B:Am:3

5. How do the people in a city react when the trumpet is sounded (Am 3:6)?

- A. They hide
- B. They strengthen the walls
- C. They tremble
- D. They lock the gates

C:B:Am:3

6. When disaster comes to the city what/who has caused it (Am 3:6)?

- A. Sin
- B. The Lord
- C. Baal
- D. The people

B:B:Am:3

7. What does the Sovereign Lord do before he does anything (Am 3:7)?

- A. He reveals his plan to the prophets
- B. He warns his people
- C. He consults with the heavenly council
- D. He considers his ways

A:B:Am:3

8. How title does Amos give to the prophets to whom God reveals his plan (Am 3:7)?

- A. His shepherds
- B. His servants

- C. His spokesmen
- D. His messengers

B:B:Am:3

9. What is the response to the lion roaring (Am 3:8)?

- A. Fleeing
- B. Hiding
- C. Fear
- D. Trembling

C:I:Am:3

10. What must accompany the Lord having spoken (Am 3:8)?

- A. The people tremble
- B. People fear the Lord
- C. People obey
- D. People must prophesy

D:B:Am:3

11. To what fortresses is the Lord proclaiming his message (Am 3:9)?

- A. Ekron and Gath
- B. Gilead and Shechem
- C. Ashdod and Egypt
- D. Assyria and Egypt

C:A:Am:3

12. Where did God declare that they should assemble (Am 3:9)?

- A. In Jerusalem
- B. On the mountains of Samaria
- C. In the hill country of Lachish
- D. In the Valley of Jezreel

B:A:Am:3

13. What is found among the people on the mountains of Samaria (Am 3:9)?

- A. Oppression
- B. Injustice
- C. Idolatry
- D. Sin

A:I:Am:3

14. What do those who hoard plunder not know how to do (Am 3:10)?

- A. Justice
- B. What is right
- C. The will of the Lord
- D. Be merciful

B:B:Am:3

15. What are looted (Am 3:10)?

- A. Their fortresses
- B. Their homes
- C. Their cities
- D. Their fields

A:I:Am:3

16. Who/what will overrun the land (Am 3:11)?

- A. Locusts
- B. An enemy
- C. A drought
- D. A famine

B:I:Am:3

17. What will an enemy do (Am 3:11)?

- A. Burn your city with fire
- B. Knock down the walls of your houses
- C. Plunder your fortresses
- D. Loot your temple

C:I:Am:3

18. What does a shepherd save from a lion's mouth (Am 3:12)?

- A. A back and a tail
- B. A few ribs and a head
- C. A spine and two hooves
- D. Two leg bones and a piece of ear

D:I:Am:3

19. People from what two cities will be saved like a shepherd saves from a lion (Am 3:12)?

- A. Bethel and Shiloh
- B. Shechem and Megiddo
- C. Samaria and Damascus
- D. Gilgal and Ramah

C:B:Am:3

20. On the day God punishes the house of Jacob what will be destroyed (Am 3:14)?

- A. The treasures of Gibeon
- B. The altars of Bethel
- C. The calf-idol of Samaria
- D. The princes of Shechem

B:B:Am:3

21. On the day God punishes the house of Jacob what will be cut off (Am 3:14)?

- A. The horns of the altar
- B. The oaks of Shechem
- C. The remnant of Samaria
- D. The princes of Ephraim

A:B:Am:3

22. What does God say will be torn down on the day he punishes Israel (Am 3:15)?

- A. The walls and gates of Samaria
- B. The winter and summer houses
- C. The palace of the king
- D. The calf-idols of Bethel

B:I:Am:3

23. What houses will God destroy on the day he punishes Israel (Am 3:15)?

- A. Houses made of stone
- B. Houses of the rich and powerful
- C. Houses adorned with ivory

D. Houses made of the cedars of Lebanon
C:B:Am:3

Amos 4

1. What does God call the women of Samaria (Am 4:1)?

- A. Coogers of Samaria
- B. Cows of Bashan
- C. Snakes of the Jordan
- D. Palace lizards

B:B:Am:4

2. What do the women of Samaria do (Am 4:1)?

- A. Eat on beds of ivory
- B. Worship at the temples of Baal and Asherah
- C. Oppress the poor and crush the needy
- D. Rob the widows and orphans of Samaria

C:B:Am:4

3. What do the women of Samaria ask from their husbands (Am 4:1)?

- A. Bring us some drinks
- B. Buy us jewelry of gold and silver
- C. Give us food on plates of ivory
- D. Provide us with dresses of fine linen

A:B:Am:4

4. How does the Sovereign Lord say the women of Samaria will be taken away (Am 4:2)?

- A. In cattle carts
- B. With fishhooks
- C. In shackles
- D. In shameful nakedness

B:I:Am:4

5. How will the people of Samaria go out of the city (Am 4:3)?

- A. In carts pulled by oxen
- B. Through gates which are burning
- C. Through cracks in the wall
- D. In iron shackles

C:B:Am:4

6. Toward what place will the people of Samaria be cast out (Am 4:3)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Dan
- C. Shechem
- D. Harmon

D:A:Am:4

7. God tells the people of Samaria to go to what towns and sin (Am 4:4)?

- A. Dan and Hazor
- B. Shechem and Samaria
- C. Bethel and Gilgal
- D. Jerusalem and Bethlehem

C:A:Am:4

8. What does God tell the people of Samaria to do at Bethel and Gilgal (Am 4:4)?

- A. Burn the houses of their gods

- B. Sin
- C. Offer sacrifices to Asherah
- D. Destroy the altars

B:B:Am:4

9. God commands the people of Samaria to bring what to Bethel every three years (Am 4:4)?

- A. Tithes
- B. Offerings
- C. Their grain
- D. Their gold and silver

A:I:Am:4

10. What did God tell the people of Samaria to burn as a thank offering (Am 4:5)?

- A. Wheat and barley
- B. Leavened bread
- C. Their sins
- D. Sheep and goats

B:A:Am:4

11. In satire what does God tell the people of Samaria to brag about (Am 4:5)?

- A. Their ivory couches
- B. Their calf-idol
- C. Their freewill offerings
- D. Their flocks and herds

C:I:Am:4

12. What did God give the people of Israel in every city (Am 4:6)?

- A. Bald heads
- B. War
- C. Sickness
- D. Empty stomachs

D:B:Am:4

13. What would Israel not do even though God gave them the lack of bread in every town (Am 4:6)?

- A. They would not confess their sin
- B. They would not forsake their sin
- C. They would not return to the Lord
- D. They would not put away their calf-idol

C:B:Am:4

14. What did God withhold from Israel (Am 4:7)?

- A. Manna
- B. The rain
- C. The harvests
- D. Safety

B:B:Am:4

15. What did God send on one town and not another (Am 4:7)?

- A. Rain
- B. Judgment
- C. Locusts

D. An earthquake

A:B:Am:4

16. Why will people stagger from one town to another (Am 4:8)?

- A. For a glass of wine
- B. For water
- C. For bread and wine
- D. For new gods

B:B:Am:4

17. While they did not have enough to drink yet what did they still refuse to do (Am 4:8)?

- A. They would not confess their sin
- B. They would not forsake their sin
- C. They would not return to the Lord
- D. They would not put away their calf-idol

C:B:Am:4

18. What did God strike with blight and mildew (Am 4:9)?

- A. Their fields
- B. Their wheat and barley
- C. The walls of their houses
- D. Their gardens and vineyards

D:B:Am:4

19. What did the locusts devour (Am 4:9)?

- A. Wheat and barley
- B. Palm trees
- C. Fig and olive trees
- D. Vines and gardens

C:I:Am:4

20. Even though the locusts ate their fig and olive trees yet what did Israel fail to do (Am 4:9)?

- A. They would not confess their sin
- B. They would not forsake their sin
- C. They would not return to the Lord
- D. They would not put away their calf-idol

C:B:Am:4

21. What did God send among the people of Israel like he did in Egypt (Am 4:10)?

- A. Manna
- B. Plagues
- C. Deliverance
- D. Signs by day and night

B:B:Am:4

22. With what were their young men killed (Am 4:10)?

- A. With the sword
- B. With stones
- C. With hunger
- D. With draught

A:I:Am:4

23. How did God overthrow some of them (Am 4:11)?

- A. As he overthrew Egypt
- B. As he over threw Sodom and Gomorrah
- C. As he over threw Jericho
- D. As he over threw the Amorites

B:B:Am:4

24. Even though God overthrew them what have they not done (Am 4:11)?

- A. They would not confess their sin
- B. They would not forsake their sin
- C. They would not return to the Lord
- D. They would not put away their calf-idol

C:B:Am:4

25. Because God is bringing this judgment on Israel what should they prepare for (Am 4:12)?

- A. To be taken into exile
- B. To be ground into dust
- C. To face God's judgment
- D. To meet their God

D:B:Am:4

26. he whose name is the Lord God Almighty does all of the following EXCEPT (Am 4:13)

- A. Forms the mountains
- B. Creates the wind
- C. Walks on the waves of the sea
- D. Turns dawn to darkness
- E. Treads the high places of the earth

C:B:Am:4

Amos 5

1. What is part of the lament given to the house of Israel (Am 5:2)?

- A. The Virgin Israel is fallen never to rise again
- B. The leaders of Samaria are exiled never to return
- C. The innocent of Israel are held captive in Samaria
- D. Jezreel has swept away the seed of Israel to foreign lands

A:B:Am:5

2. What does the Virgin of Israel not have (Am 5:2)?

- A. Any one to heal her
- B. Any one to lift her up
- C. Any one to provide her food and raiment
- D. Any one to give her rest

B:I:Am:5

3. How many will the city that marches out one thousand strong have left (Am 5:3)?

- A. None
- B. Ten
- C. One hundred
- D. Five hundred

C:B:Am:5

4. How did God tell Israel they would be able to live (Am 5:4)?

- A. Repent
- B. Return to the Lord
- C. Put away their idols
- D. Seek God

D:B:Am:5

5. What did God tell Israel not to seek (Am 5:5)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Samaria
- C. Bethel
- D. Jezreel

C:I:Am:5

6. Where did God tell Israel not to go (Am 5:5)?

- A. Jezreel and Shechem
- B. Gilgal and Beersheba
- C. Gibeon and Ramah
- D. Bethel and Samaria

B:A:Am:5

7. What will happen to Bethel (Am 5:5)?

- A. It will be reduced to nothing
- B. It will go into exile
- C. It will be burned to the ground
- D. Its walls will be broken down

A:I:Am:5

8. What will happen to Gilgal (Am 5:5)?

- A. It will be reduced to nothing
- B. It will go into exile

- C. It will be burned to the ground
- D. Its walls will be broken down

B:I:Am:5

9. God exhorts them to seek the Lord and live otherwise through what will he sweep through like a fire (Am 5:6)?

- A. The gates of Bethel
- B. The walls of Shechem
- C. The house of Joseph
- D. The high places of Samaria

C:I:Am:5

10. What does God accuse Israel of doing to justice (Am 5:7)?

- A. Ignoring it
- B. Covering it over with injustice
- C. Burying it in the ground
- D. Turning it into bitterness

D:B:Am:5

11. What does God accuse Israel of doing to righteousness (Am 5:7)?

- A. Ignoring it
- B. Covering it over with injustice
- C. Casting it to the ground
- D. Turning it into bitterness

C:B:Am:5

12. The one whose name is the Lord is described as doing all of the following EXCEPT (Am 5:8)

- A. Made Pleiades and Orion
- B. Made the waves on the sea
- C. Turns blackness into dawn
- D. Darkens day into night

B:B:Am:5

13. What does God do with the waters of the sea (Am 5:8)?

- A. He pours them over the face of the land
- B. Causes them to swell like mountains
- C. Calms them with his word
- D. Sets their boundary that they cannot pass

A:B:Am:5

14. What does God bring to ruin (Am 5:9)?

- A. The high places of Jacob
- B. The fortified city
- C. The walls of Samaria
- D. The gates of Bethel

B:I:Am:5

15. Who does Israel hate (Am 5:10)?

- A. Anyone who does good
- B. Those who follow the ways of the Lord
- C. One who reproves in court
- D. The righteous

C:I:Am:5

16. Who does Israel despise (Am 5:10)?

- A. Anyone who does good
- B. Those who follow the ways of the Lord
- C. One who changes weights to sell
- D. The one who speaks the truth

D:I:Am:5

17. What do the Israelites do to the poor (Am 5:11)?

- A. Steal their coats
- B. Do not give them justice
- C. Trample on them
- D. Take their land

C:B:Am:5

18. What do the Israelites do to the poor (Am 5:11)?

- A. Steal their coats
- B. Do not give them justice
- C. Take their land
- D. Force them to give up their grain

D:I:Am:5

19. Where will the Israelites that abuse the poor not live (Am 5:11)?

- A. In their stone mansions
- B. In the palaces of Samaria
- C. In rooms over the city gates
- D. In their cedar palaces

A:B:Am:5

20. What does God know concerning the Israelites (Am 5:12)?

- A. Their filth
- B. How great their sins are
- C. How they steal from the poor
- D. How they build idols in Bethel

B:B:Am:5

21. Where do they deprive the poor of justice (Am 5:12)?

- A. In the streets
- B. In their own homes
- C. In the courts
- D. Beside the altar

C:B:Am:5

22. When the righteous are oppressed what does the prudent person do (Am 5:13)?

- A. He speaks truth to power
- B. He defends the fatherless and widows
- C. He roars like a lion
- D. He keeps quiet

D:B:Am:5

23. What are the Israelites to do in order that they may live (Am 5:14)?

- A. Seek good, not evil
- B. Promote justice

- C. Refuse to take bribes
- D. Speak truth to power

B:B:Am:5

24. What will be the result of seeking good, not evil (Am 5:14)?

- A. God will be with you
- B. You will find good
- C. You will avoid the judgment of evil
- D. You will live in the land

A:B:Am:5

25. What are they to hate (Am 5:15)?

- A. The calf-god at Bethel
- B. The leaders of Samaria
- C. Evil
- D. Injustice

C:B:Am:5

26. On whom may God have mercy if there is justice in the courts (Am 5:15)?

- A. Judah
- B. The inhabitants of Samaria
- C. The children of Jacob
- D. The remnant of Joseph

D:I:Am:5

27. What will be found in all the streets (Am 5:16)?

- A. Sounds of joy
- B. The cries of babies
- C. Wailing
- D. Sounds of foot soldiers marching

C:B:Am:5

28. Who will be summoned to weep (Am 5:16)?

- A. Soldiers
- B. Farmers
- C. Widows
- D. Merchants

B:B:Am:5

29. When will there be wailing in all the vineyards (Am 5:17)?

- A. When God passes through their midst
- B. In that day
- C. At the time of harvest
- D. When they are turned to ashes

A:B:Am:5

30. What do those upon whom God pronounces a woe long for (Am 5:18)?

- A. Injustice
- B. The day of the Lord
- C. Victory
- D. Bribes

B:B:Am:5

31. What will characterize the day of the Lord (Am 5:18)?

- A. Justice
- B. Light
- C. Darkness
- D. Judgment

C:B:Am:5

32. After they flee from a lion what will they meet (Am 5:19)?

- A. A tiger
- B. A viper
- C. Leopard
- D. A bear

D:B:Am:5

33. Having escaped a lion and a bear what will they have happen to them (Am 5:19)?

- A. They will be drowned in a flood
- B. A whirlwind will destroy their home
- C. A snake will bite them
- D. A vulture will consume them

C:B:Am:5

34. What will be characterized by darkness (Am 5:20)?

- A. The Sabbath day
- B. The day of the Lord
- C. Their religious festivals
- D. Their sacrifices at Bethel

B:B:Am:5

35. What does God say he despises and hates (Am 5:21)?

- A. Their religious feasts
- B. Their prayers and sacrifices
- C. Their tithes and offerings
- D. Their priests

A:B:Am:5

36. God says he will not regard or accept all of the following offerings EXCEPT (Am 5:22)

- A. Burnt offerings
- B. Sin offerings
- C. Grain offerings
- D. Fellowship offerings

B:I:Am:5

37. To what will God not listen (Am 5:23)?

- A. The celebrations at their feasts
- B. Their cries for help
- C. The music of their harps
- D. Their prayers

C:I:Am:5

38. God said he desires that what does justice do (Am 5:24)?

- A. Destroys all those who accept bribes
- B. Soars like an eagle
- C. Is planted in the land

D. Rolls on like a river

D:B:Am:5

39. God said he desires that righteousness _____ (Am 5:24)?

- A. Rolls on like a never failing stream
- B. Soars like an eagle
- C. Is planted in the land
- D. Comes on them like a bandit

A:B:Am:5

40. God said they had lifted up all of the following EXCEPT (Am 5:26)

- A. The star of their god
- B. Their king
- C. The pedestal of their idols
- D. The altars of foreign gods

D:I:Am:5

41. Because they had lifted up the pedestal of their idols what would be God response (Am 5:27)?

- A. They would receive the plagues of Egypt
- B. They would be buried beside their high places
- C. They would exiled beyond Damascus
- D. They would receive no rain

C:B:Am:5

Amos 6

1. Why are those in Zion given a “Woe” (Am 6:1)?

- A. Because they are rebellious
- B. Because they do not keep the decrees of the Lord
- C. Because they are complacent
- D. Because they are stubborn

C:B:Am:6

2. Why are those on Mount Samaria given a “Woe” (Am 6:1)?

- A. They are always scheming evil
- B. They feel secure
- C. They trust in their walls
- D. They serve other gods

B:B:Am:6

3. The prophet advises Israel to go to all of the following places at look at them EXCEPT (Am 6:2)

- A. Haran
- B. Calneh
- C. Hamath
- D. Gath

A:A:Am:6

4. Gath is in what region (Am 6:2)?

- A. Gilead
- B. Philistia
- C. The Negev
- D. Jezreel

B:B:Am:6

5. What do the Israelites bring near (Am 6:3)?

- A. The evil day
- B. Drought and famine
- C. The reign of terror
- D. The day of the Lord

C:I:Am:6

6. On what do the people of Israel lie (Am 6:4)?

- A. Soft chairs
- B. The ground
- C. On marble couches
- D. Beds inlaid with ivory

D:B:Am:6

7. On what do the people of Israel dine (Am 6:4)?

- A. Choice lambs
- B. Bulls of Bashan
- C. Imported fruits
- D. Vegetables from Egypt

A:I:Am:6

8. What do the people of Israel do in terms of music (Am 6:5)?

- A. They play their guitars
- B. They strum on their harps
- C. They sound their trumpets
- D. They play their flutes

B:I:Am:6

9. Who do the Israelites strum on their harps like (Am 6:5)?

- A. Solomon
- B. Asaph
- C. David
- D. Heman

C:B:Am:6

10. How do the Israelites drink wine (Am 6:6)?

- A. By the bucket
- B. By the stein
- C. By the goblet
- D. By the bowlful

D:I:Am:6

11. What do the Israelites not grieve over (Am 6:6)?

- A. The ruin of Joseph
- B. The sins of Samaria
- C. The high places of Gibeon
- D. The calves of Bethel

A:B:Am:6

12. What punishment will come on Israel ending their feasting (Am 6:7)?

- A. They will face draught
- B. They will go into exile

- C. They will face pestience
- D. They will invaded by locusts

B:B:Am:6

13. What will end for the Israelites (Am 6:7)?

- A. Their rebellions
- B. Their worship of other gods
- C. Their feasting and lounging
- D. Their abuse of the poor

C:B:Am:6

14. What does the Lord God Almighty abhor (Am 6:7)?

- A. The injustice of Israel
- B. The altars of Bethel
- C. The high placed of Ramah
- D. The pride of Jacob

D:B:Am:6

15. What does the Lord God Almighty detest (Am 6:7)?

- A. The fortresses of Jacob
- B. The gates of Samaria
- C. The altars of Bethel
- D. The high places of Gibeon

A:I:Am:6

16. When God delivers up the city what will happen (Am 6:9)?

- A. All their children will be taken away
- B. Ten men in a house will die
- C. Women will shave their heads
- D. Smoke will rise from their cities

B:I:Am:6

17. What will a relative do for those in one house (Am 6:10)?

- A. Set them free
- B. Allow them to escape
- C. Carry out and burn their bodies
- D. Bring them food and water

C:B:Am:6

18. Why will a relative in a house tell the one hiding there to not to mention (Am 6:10)?

- A. The name of Baal
- B. The Assyrians
- C. The false prophets
- D. The name of the Lord

D:B:Am:6

19. What has God given the command and smash into pieces (Am 6:11)?

- A. The great house
- B. The walls of Samaria
- C. The gates of Shechem
- D. The altars of Bethel

A:I:Am:6

20. God asks rhetorically if horses run where (Am 6:12)?

- A. On sand
- B. On crocky crags
- C. In open fields
- D. On the streets of Samaria

B:B:Am:6

21. God asks rhetorically if oxen do what on rocky crags (Am 6:12)?

- A. Stumble
- B. Run
- C. Plow
- D. Feed

C:B:Am:6

22. What does God accuse Israel of turning justice into (Am 6:12)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Gall
- C. Rotten fruit
- D. Poison

D:B:Am:6

23. What does God accuse Israel of turning the fruit of righteousness into (Am 6:12)?

- A. Rottness
- B. Injustice
- C. Bitterness
- D. Sour grapes

C:I:Am:6

24. In what, does God say, they rejoice (Am 6:13)?

- A. The calves at Bethel
- B. Their conquest of Lo Debar
- C. The walls of Samaria
- D. The vines of Jezreel

B:B:Am:6

25. What did Israel claim about Karnaim (Am 6:13)?

- A. They took it by their own strength
- B. They burned it to the ground
- C. They exiled its people to Samaria
- D. They pulled down its walls

A:B:Am:6

26. From where will the nation God is raising up do from Lebo Hamath to the Arabah (Am 6:14)?

- A. Pursue them
- B. Oppress them
- C. Slaughter them
- D. Exile them

B:I:Am:6

Amos 7

1. What was the Lord preparing just after the king's share had been harvested (Am 7:1)?

- A. An enemy from the north
- B. Fire from heaven
- C. A three year drought
- D. A swarm of locusts

D:B:Am:7

2. When was the Lord preparing a swarm of locusts (Am 7:1)?

- A. Just after the king's share had been harvested
- B. Just before the wheat and barley harvest
- C. While the gleaning of the fields was being completed
- D. Just before the grape harvest

A:B:Am:7

3. When did Amos cry out to God (Am 7:2)?

- A. Just after the Ammonites has stolen their wheat
- B. Just after the locusts had stripped the land clean
- C. After the second year of the drought had been sent from the Lord
- D. After the Midianites had burned their fields

B:I:Am:7

4. What did Amos cry out after the locusts had stripped the land clean (Am 7:2)?

- A. How long, O Lord, how long
- B. Forgive us, and be merciful to Jacob
- C. How can Jacob survive? He is so small
- D. Will you condemn the righteous with the wicked?

C:I:Am:7

5. What did the Lord do after Amos cried out, "How can Jacob survive?" (Am 7:3)?

- A. The Lord relented
- B. The Lord forgave Israel's sins
- C. Israel repented
- D. Israel sought the Lord

A:B:Am:7

6. What did God say to Amos after Amos cried out about the locusts plague (Am 7:3)?

- A. I have forgiven them as you asked
- B. This will not happen
- C. I will cause an east wind to blow the locusts away
- D. I am a merciful God

B:B:Am:7

7. What was the second judgment on Israel that God showed Amos (Am 7:4)?

- A. The people being taken into exile
- B. An enemy from the north attacking Samaria
- C. Judgment by fire that devoured the land
- D. A three year drought that dried up the land

C:B:Am:7

8. What did Amos cry out after he saw the fire devour the land (Am 7:4)?

- A. How long, O Lord, how long
- B. How can Jacob survive? He is so small

- C. Forgive us, and be merciful to Jacob
- D. Will you condemn the righteous with the wicked?

B:I:Am:7

9. What did the Lord have in his hand next to the wall that he showed Amos (Am 7:7)?

- A. A sword
- B. A measuring line
- C. A chisel
- D. A plumb line

D:B:Am:7

10. What was especially noted about the wall that the Lord showed Amos (Am 7:7)?

- A. It was built true to plumb
- B. It was unstable
- C. It was broken down
- D. Only the foundation was laid

A:B:Am:7

11. What did the Lord ask Amos after he showed him the wall (Am 7:8)?

- A. How long will Israel rebel against me?
- B. What do you see, Amos?
- C. Why is this wall true to plumb, Amos?
- D. Will this wall really protect my people, Amos?

B:I:Am:7

12. What did the Lord say he was setting among his people Israel (Am 7:8)?

- A. A pillar
- B. A judgment seat
- C. A plumb line
- D. A measuring stick

C:B:Am:7

13. What did the Lord say he would destroy (Am 7:9)?

- A. The calves of Bethel
- B. The altars of Shiloh
- C. The harvests of Jacob
- D. The high places of Isaac

D:I:Am:7

14. What did the Lord say he would bring to ruin (Am 7:9)?

- A. The altars of Bethel
- B. The high places of Ramah
- C. The sanctuaries of Israel
- D. The idols of Shechem

C:I:Am:7

15. Against whom did the Lord say he would raise his sword (Am 7:9)?

- A. The kingdom of Jehu
- B. The house of Jeroboam
- C. The house of Omri
- D. The descendants of Ahab

B:B:Am:7

16. Who was the priest of Bethel (Am 7:10)?

- A. Amaziah
- B. Abiathar
- C. Phineas
- D. Eleazar

A:B:Am:7

17. Amaziah was the priest of what town (Am 7:10)?

- A. Shiloh
- B. Bethel
- C. Samaria
- D. Shechem

B:A:Am:7

18. What message did Amaziah send to king Jeroboam (Am 7:10)?

- A. Amos prophesying the death of my lord the king
- B. Amos is speaking against the calves of Bethel
- C. Amos is raising a conspiracy against you
- D. Amos is prophesying against the king's palace

C:B:Am:7

19. What did Amaziah say Amos was prophesying against the king (Am 7:11)?

- A. Jeroboam would be slain by the king of Aram
- B. Dogs would eat the flesh of Jeroboam
- C. Jeroboam's own children would slay him
- D. Jeroboam would die by the sword

D:I:Am:7

20. What did Amaziah say Amos said concerning Israel (Am 7:11)?

- A. They would die by the sword
- B. They would face three years of famine
- C. They would go into exile
- D. Their cities would be burned by their enemies

C:B:Am:7

21. Where did Amaziah tell Amos to go back to (Am 7:12)?

- A. Sheol
- B. Judah
- C. Shiloh
- D. Jerusalem

B:I:Am:7

22. What did Amaziah say Amos should do when he returned to Judah (Am 7:12)?

- A. Earn his bread and prophesy there
- B. Tell them they needed to repent
- C. Warn them of God's coming judgment
- D. Tell their king he would die by the sword

A:B:Am:7

23. Where did Amaziah tell Amos not to prophesy any more (Am 7:13)?

- A. At Bethel
- B. At Samaria
- C. At Shiloh
- D. At Gilgal

A:I:Am:7

24. Why did Amaziah tell Amos not to prophesy at Bethel (Am 7:13)?

- A. Because the altar of the calf god was there
- B. Because it was the home of Amaziah
- C. Because it was the king's sanctuary
- D. Because it was holy to the God of Jacob

C:I:Am:7

25. What did Amaziah call Amos when he told him to get out of Israel and return to Judah (Am 7:12)?

- A. A prophet
- B. A broken reed
- C. A fool
- D. A seer

D:B:Am:7

26. What did Amos say he was not to Amaziah (Am 7:14)?

- A. A priest or a judge in Israel
- B. A prophet of Baal
- C. A prophet or a prophet's son
- D. A seer or one of the sons of the seers

C:B:Am:7

27. What was Amos before he was sent to speak God's word to Israel (Am 7:14)?

- A. A wood cutter from Tekoa
- B. A care taker of sycamore-fig trees
- C. A dyer of wool and fine linen
- D. A priest in Jerusalem

B:B:Am:7

27. What was Amos before he was sent to speak God's word to Israel (Am 7:14)?

- A. A shepherd
- B. A wood cutter from Tekoa
- C. A dyer of wool and fine linen
- D. A priest in Jerusalem

B:B:Am:7

28. What had God commanded Amos to do (Am 7:15)?

- A. Go prophesy to the people of Israel
- B. Go warn the people of Bethel
- C. Go pronounce judgment on the people of Samaria
- D. Go speak to the king of Israel

A:B:Am:7

29. Who told Amos, "stop preaching against the house of Isaac" (Am 7:16)?

- A. Gemariah, the prophet
- B. Abiathar, the scribe
- C. Amaziah, the priest
- D. Sanballat, the king's servant

C:B:Am:7

30. What did Amos tell Amaziah would happen to him (Am 7:17)?

- A. He would be blind for three days

- B. He would be slain by the sword
- C. His house would be burned with fire
- D. His wife would become a prostitute

D:B:Am:7

31. What did Amos tell Amaziah would happen to him (Am 7:17)?

- A. He would be blind for three days
- B. His children would be slain by the sword
- C. His house would be burned with fire
- D. He would be eaten by the birds of the air

B:I:Am:7

32. What did Amos tell Amaziah would happen to him (Am 7:17)?

- A. He would be blind for three days
- B. He would be slain by the sword
- C. He would die in a pagan country
- D. His house would be burned with fire

C:B:Am:7

33. What did Amos tell Amaziah would happen to him (Am 7:17)?

- A. He would be blind for three days
- B. His land would be divided up
- C. He would be slain by the sword
- D. His house would be burned with fire

B:I:Am:7

34. What did Amos predict would happen to Israel after telling what would happen to Amaziah (Am 7:17)?

- A. They would go into exile
- B. It would be burned with fire
- C. They would return to Egypt
- D. They would be slain by the sword

A:B:Am:7

Amos 8

1. Which of the following did the Lord show Amos (Am 8:1)?

- A. A new wine skin full of wine
- B. A basket of ripe fruit
- C. A jug of olive oil
- D. A cluster of rotten grapes

B:B:Am:8

2. How did the Lord interpret the basket of ripe fruit to Amos (Am 8:2)?

- A. The time is ripe for the day of the Lord
- B. The fruit is ripe but as Israel it is bitter when eaten
- C. The time is ripe for God to no longer spare Israel
- D. The time is ripe for judgment to fall on the house of Samaria

C:B:Am:8

3. What will happen in “that day” (Am 8:3)?

- A. The fruit in Israel’s fields will be burned
- B. The walls of the city will be knocked down
- C. Celebrations in the city gate will turn into exile
- D. Songs in the temple will be turned to wailing

D:I:Am:8

4. What will happen in “that day” (Am 8:3)?

- A. Many bodies will be flung everywhere
- B. The fruit in Israel’s fields will be burned
- C. The walls of the city will be knocked down
- D. Celebrations in the city gate will turn into exile

A:I:Am:8

5. What evil of this people does the Lord use to address them (Am 8:4)?

- A. You who built altars to the stars
- B. You who trample the needy
- C. You who return to Egypt
- D. You who go after other gods

B:B:Am:8

6. Why did they want the New Moon festival to be over (Am 8:5)?

- A. So they could steal meat
- B. So they could deceive their neighbors
- C. So they could sell grain
- D. So they could move the boundary markers of the poor

C:B:Am:8

7. Why did they want the Sabbath to be end (Am 8:5)?

- A. So that they could take advantage of widows
- B. So that they could lie to their neighbors
- C. So that they could sell pigeons
- D. So that they could market wheat

D:I:Am:8

8. How did they cheat people (Am 8:5)?

- A. By dishonest scales
- B. By selling unripe fruit

- C. By giving moldy bread
- D. By selling rotten meat

A:B:Am:8

9. How did they cheat people (Am 8:5)?

- A. By selling unripe fruit as if it was ripe
- B. By skimping the measure and boosting the price
- C. By giving moldy bread after wiping it clean
- D. By selling rotten meat as though it were freshly cut

B:B:Am:8

10. For what did they buy the needy (Am 8:6)?

- A. A sheep skin coat
- B. A linen belt
- C. A pair of sandals
- D. A wool turban

C:B:Am:8

11. For what did they buy the poor (Am 8:6)?

- A. Copper
- B. A linen belt
- C. Silver
- D. Gold

C:B:Am:8

12. What did they mix in to the wheat they were selling (Am 8:6)?

- A. The chaff
- B. The stalks
- C. Stones
- D. The weepings

D:I:Am:8

13. By what does the Lord swear he will never forget anything they have done (Am 8:7)?

- A. By the Pride of Jacob
- B. By the word of the Lord
- C. By the temple of the Lord
- D. By hand of Abraham

A:A:Am:8

14. What does the Lord swear by the Pride of Jacob (Am 8:7)?

- A. He would call them to judgment for selling the poor
- B. He would never forget anything they had done
- C. Their rebellions at Dan and Bethel
- D. Their turning away from the Lord their God

B:I:Am:8

15. What will happen to the whole land as a result of Israel selling the poor (Am 8:8)?

- A. The land will not receive rain
- B. The land will be burned
- C. The land will tremble
- D. The land will weep

C:I:Am:8

16. When the judgment comes on Israel what will the land become like (Am 8:8)?

- A. The setting of the sun which will rise no more
- B. Rotten figs
- C. A desert storm blowing in from the east
- D. The rising and sinking of the Nile

D:B:Am:8

17. In that day what will the Sovereign Lord do (Am 8:9)?

- A. The sun will go down at noon
- B. Hail will destroy the wheat
- C. Locusts will eat their vineyards
- D. The stars will cease to shine

A:I:Am:8

18. On that day what will do to their religious feasts (Am 8:10)?

- A. Turn them into darkness
- B. Turn them into mourning
- C. Give them over to their enemies
- D. Send them into a foreign land to celebrate them

B:I:Am:8

19. On that day what does the Lord say he will make them all wear (Am 8:10)?

- A. Ashes
- B. Dust on their heads
- C. Sackcloth
- D. Rags

C:B:Am:8

20. On that day like what will they mourn (Am 8:10)?

- A. Like mourning for a parent
- B. Like mourning for a still born baby
- C. Like mourning for one's beloved
- D. Like mourning for an only son

D:B:Am:8

21. In the days that are coming what will God send through the land (Am 8:11)?

- A. A famine of food
- B. A famine of thirst
- C. A famine of hearing the words of the Lord
- D. A famine of justice and righteousness flowing like a river

C:B:Am:8

22. What will people stagger from sea to sea in search of (Am 9:12)?

- A. Baskets of fruit
- B. The word of the Lord
- C. New wine and old
- D. Justice

B:B:Am:8

23. Where will people wander looking for the word of the Lord (Am 8:12)?

- A. From north to east
- B. From north to south
- C. From east to west
- D. From Dan to Beersheba

A:A:Am:8

24. In that day what will happen to lovely young women and strong young men (Am 8:13)?

- A. They will run to their homes
- B. They will faint because of thirst
- C. They will hide in caves in the mountains
- D. They will cry out for help

B:B:Am:8

25. By what do the Israelites swear (Am 9:14)?

- A. The Pride of Jacob
- B. The ivory throne of Shechem
- C. The shame of Samaria
- D. The calves of Bethel

C:I:Am:8

26. By what god will the people of Israel swear (Am 9:14)?

- A. Chemosh, the god of the Moabites
- B. The god of Beersheba
- C. The god of Gilead
- D. Moloch, the god of the Ammonites

B:I:Am:8

Amos 9

1. Where did Amos see the Lord standing (Am 9:1)?

- A. Beside the altar
- B. In the Most Holy Place
- C. On a mountain top
- D. On the threshing floor

A:B:Am:9

2. What was Amos told to strike (Am 9:1)?

- A. The altar
- B. The tops of the pillars
- C. The pavement at the city gate
- D. The olive tree in the King's Valley

B:B:Am:9

3. What will happen to those that are left after the thresholds shake (Am 9:1)?

- A. They will be crushed by the rocks
- B. They will flee in horror
- C. They will be killed by the sword
- D. They will be sent into exile

C:A:Am:9

4. Where will God's hand take them (Am 9:2)?

- A. To a foreign country
- B. From the walls of their cities
- C. From the mountain tops
- D. From the depths of the grave

D:B:Am:9

5. From where will God bring them down (Am 9:2)?

- A. From the heavens
- B. From the mountain tops
- C. From their fortified towers
- D. From their eagle's nest

A:I:Am:9

6. What will God do with those who seek to hide on top of Carmel (Am 9:3)?

- A. He will send the former rains on them
- B. He will hunt them down and seize them
- C. He will cause hail to fall on them from the heavens
- D. He will send fire into the caves where they hide

B:I:Am:9

7. What will God do to those who hide at the bottom of the sea (Am 9:3)?

- A. The waves of the sea will roll over them
- B. A great fish will swallow them
- C. A serpent will bite them
- D. The sword will pursue them

C:B:Am:9

8. When will God command the sword to slay them (Am 9:4)?

- A. When they flee to the desert and hide in the caves
- B. When they lock their city gates

- C. When they seek their gods at Dan and Bethel
- D. When their enemies have driven them into exile

D:I:Am:9

9. How will God fix his eyes upon them (Am 9:4)?

- A. For good
- B. For judgment
- C. For evil
- D. For forgiveness

C:B:Am:9

10. What does Amos say happens when the Lord Almighty touches the earth (Am 9:5)?

- A. It becomes holy
- B. It melts
- C. It turns to dust
- D. It is blown away

B:I:Am:9

11. Like what does the whole land react (Am 9:5)?

- A. Trembles like a leaf
- B. Become a desert
- C. Rises like the Nile
- D. Flows like the Jordan

C:B:Am:9

12. Where does God build a lofty palace (Am 9:6)?

- A. In Zion
- B. On Mount Carmel
- C. On the Mount of Olives
- D. In the heavens

D:B:Am:9

13. Where does God get the water to pour out on the face of the land (Am 9:6)?

- A. He calls for the waters of the sea
- B. He brings them down from heaven
- C. He sends them forth from his palace
- D. He rides the clouds sending rain on the earth

A:A:Am:9

14. God says the Israelites are the same to him as what group (Am 9:7)?

- A. The Midianites
- B. The Cushites
- C. The Ammonites
- D. The Philistines

B:I:Am:9

15. Where did God bring the Philistines from as he brought Israel out of Egypt (Am 9:7)?

- A. Kir
- B. Haran
- C. Caphtor
- D. Lebanon

C:I:Am:9

16. Where did God bring the Arameans from as he brought Israel out of Egypt (Am 9:7)?

- A. Kir
- B. Haran
- C. Caphtor
- D. Lebanon

A:I:Am:9

17. What will the Lord do to the sinful kingdom (Am 9:8)?

- A. Send the sword to slay it
- B. Destroy it from the face of the earth
- C. Burn it with fire
- D. Send foreign armies against it

B:I:Am:9

18. What will God not totally do to the house of Jacob (Am 9:8)?

- A. Knock down all their walls
- B. Split the altars of Bethel
- C. Destroy it
- D. Send it into exile

C:A:Am:9

19. How will God separate the sinners among his people (Am 9:9)?

- A. Winnow the grain and the chaff is blown away
- B. Cut down the tree but not destroy the roots
- C. Eat only some of the grapes
- D. Shake Israel in a sieve like grain

D:B:Am:9

20. What will the sinners whom God will slay say (Am 9:10)?

- A. Disaster will not overtake or meet us
- B. God will forgive us and send us rain in its season
- C. It is only a little sin
- D. He will soon relent

A:B:Am:9

21. What will God restore in that day (Am 9:11)?

- A. Israel's defiled throne
- B. David's fallen tent
- C. Jeroboam's burned palace
- D. Israel's altars

B:B:Am:9

22. Why will God restore David's fallen tent (Am 9:12)?

- A. So they can live in peace and security
- B. So they once again can journey to Zion
- C. So they can possess the remnant of Edom
- D. So they can follow the ways of the Lord

C:B:Am:9

23. How does the Lord describe himself when they will possess the remnant of Edom (Am 9:12)?

- A. The one who hears their cries
- B. The one who sits in the heavens
- C. The one who rides the clouds

D. The one who does these things

D:I:Am:9

24. God says the days are coming when who will overtake the reaper (Am 9:13)?

- A. The plowman
- B. The harvester
- C. The ox that threshes the grain
- D. The priest

A:B:Am:9

25. What will flow from the mountains in the days that are coming (Am 9:13)?

- A. Olive oil
- B. Milk and honey
- C. New wine
- D. Rain

C:B:Am:9

26. Who does God say he will bring back in the days that are coming (Am 9:14)?

- A. His beloved
- B. His lost children
- C. His scattered servants
- D. His exiled people Israel

D:B:Am:9

27. What does God say will be rebuilt in the days that are coming (Am 9:14)?

- A. The walls of Jerusalem
- B. The ruined cities
- C. The broken altars
- D. The gates of Samaria

B:I:Am:9

28. What will the people of Israel plant in those coming days (Am 9:14)?

- A. Vineyards
- B. Olive groves
- C. Fig trees
- D. Fields of grain

A:A:Am:9

29. What will God do to Israel in those coming days (Am 9:15)?

- A. Return Israel from exile
- B. Rescue Israel from the hands of foreigners
- C. Plant Israel in their own land
- D. Harvest plenty from Israel's fields

C:B:Am:9

30. What will never happen to Israel again in those coming days (Am 9:15)?

- A. They will never be defeated again
- B. They will never be uprooted
- C. They will never face drought and famine
- D. They will never be rejected

B:B:Am:9

Obadiah Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Obadiah 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The book of Obadiah is introduced as a _____ (Obad 1)

- A. Dream
- B. Vision
- C. Revelation
- D. Message from the Lord

B:B:Ob:1

2. What group is the book of Obadiah about (Obad 1)?

- A. Ammonites
- B. Moabites
- C. Edomites
- D. Jebusites

C:B:Ob:1

3. Who said “Rise, and let us go against her for battle” (Obad 1)?

- A. An envoy sent to the nations
- B. The Lord to his heavenly hosts
- C. The prophet Obadiah
- D. The captains of Israel’s army

A:I:Ob:1

4. What did the envoy sent to the nations say (Obad 1)?

- A. Gather yourselves together against Edom
- B. Rise, and let us go against her for battle
- C. Go into the hill country of and hunt them down
- D. Uproot the remnant of Edom

B:B:Ob:1

5. What will Edom’s role be among the nations (Obad 2)?

- A. Great
- B. Powerful
- C. Rejected
- D. Despised

D:I:Ob:1

6. What does the Lord say had deceived Edom (Obad 3)?

- A. The wickedness of their thoughts
- B. Their false gods
- C. The pride of their heart
- D. The hatred of the people of God

C:B:Ob:1

7. Where does Edom live (Obad 3)?

- A. In the clefts of the rocks
- B. In the Valley of the Kings
- C. On the slopes of the mountains

D. In the desert of Zin

A:I:Ob:1

8. What do the Edomites say to themselves (Obad 3)?

- A. Who is the Lord?
- B. Who can bring me down to the ground?
- C. Who can subdue the heights of Edom?
- D. Who can withstand the hosts of Edom?

B:B:Ob:1

9. How does God describe Edom picturing themselves (Obad 4)?

- A. Roaring like a lion
- B. As a deer on the rocky crags
- C. Soaring like an eagle
- D. As strong as an ox

C:B:Ob:1

10. From where does God say he will bring Edom down (Obad 4)?

- A. From tops of the trees
- B. From the mountain heights
- C. From their rocky crags
- D. From their nest among the stars

D:B:Ob:1

11. Who does God suggest would come against Edom at night (Obad 5)?

- A. Thieves
- B. Assyrians
- C. Babylonians
- D. Desert hordes

A:B:Ob:1

12. What would grape pickers who came to Edom normally do (Obad 5)?

- A. Trample out the grapes
- B. Leave a few grapes
- C. Prune the vines
- D. Drink some of the new wine

B:B:Ob:1

13. Who is Edom the descendant of (Obad 6)?

- A. Ishmael
- B. Lot
- C. Esau
- D. Abimelech

C:B:Ob:1

14. What of Edom does God say will be pillaged (Obad 6)?

- A. Their gold and silver
- B. Their tents
- C. Their storehouses
- D. Their hidden treasures

D:I:Ob:1

15. Where will Edom's allies force them to (Obad 7)?

- A. The border

- B. The edge of the desert
- C. Into exile
- D. Into their rocky caves

A:I:Ob:1

16. Who will deceive and overpower Edom (Obad 7)?

- A. The children of Moab
- B. The descendants of Ammon
- C. Their friends
- D. Their enemies

C:B:Ob:1

17. Who will set a trap for Edom (Obad 7)?

- A. Their enemies
- B. Members of their own family
- C. Those whom they protected
- D. Those who ate their bread

D:B:Ob:1

18. Who does the Lord say he will destroy from Edom in that day (Obad 8)?

- A. The wise men of Edom
- B. The warriors of Edom
- C. The merchants of Edom
- D. The kings and officials of Edom

A:B:Ob:1

19. From where will the men of understanding of Edom be destroyed (Obad 8)?

- A. The cities of Esau
- B. The mountains of Esau
- C. The valleys of Petra
- D. The palaces of Edom

B:B:Ob:1

20. Whose warriors will be terrified (Obad 9)?

- A. Bozrah's
- B. Petra's
- C. Teman's
- D. Heshbon's

C:A:Ob:1

21. Who will be terrified (Obad 9)?

- A. The children of Bozrah
- B. The shepherds of Edom
- C. The widows of Petra
- D. The warriors of Teman

D:I:Ob:1

22. Why will Edom be covered with shame (Obad 10)?

- A. Because of their violence against Jacob
- B. Because they worshipped the gods of Ammon
- C. Because they oppressed the poor
- D. Because they defiled the God of Israel

A:B:Ob:1

23. What will be the result of Edom's having committed violence against their brother Jacob (Obad 10)?

- A. They will be sent into exile
- B. They will be covered with shame
- C. The sword will pursue them
- D. The walls of their cities will be knocked down

B:I:Ob:1

24. What did Edom do when the wealth of Jacob was carried off (Obad 11)?

- A. They plundered the cities of Israel
- B. They helped the enemies
- C. They stood aloof
- D. They laughed

C:I:Ob:1

25. What did foreigners do to Jerusalem as Edom was like one of them (Obad 11)?

- A. Plundered Jerusalem
- B. Burned its temple
- C. Tore down its walls
- D. Cast lots for it

D:B:Ob:1

26. On the day of Jacob's misfortune what did Edom do (Obad 12)?

- A. Gloated
- B. Aided their enemies
- C. Sold them into slavery
- D. Laughed

A:I:Ob:1

27. When did Edom rejoice (Obad 12)?

- A. When Jerusalem was burned
- B. On the day of Judah's destruction
- C. On the day Jerusalem was sent into exile
- D. When Jerusalem's gates were broken

B:I:Ob:1

28. When did Edom boast (Obad 12)?

- A. In the day the temple was plundered
- B. While Jerusalem was burned
- C. In the day of Jacob's trouble
- D. On the day Jacob was exiled

C:B:Ob:1

29. Where should Edom not have marched (Obad 13)?

- A. Through the fields of Judah
- B. Over the altars of Jerusalem
- C. Up Mount Zion
- D. Through the gates of God's people

D:B:Ob:1

30. What did Edom do in the day of Israel's disaster (Obad 13)?

- A. Seized their wealth
- B. Burned their gates

- C. Knocked down their walls
- D. Laid siege to Jerusalem

A:I:Ob:1

31. Why did Edom wait at the crossroads (Obad 14)?

- A. To set a trap for Judah
- B. To cut down Israel's fugitives
- C. To provide wine for Israel's enemies
- D. To control the entrances into Judah

B:B:Ob:1

32. What did Edom do to the survivors in the day of their trouble (Obad 14)?

- A. Pursued them with the sword
- B. Enslaved them
- C. Handed them over
- D. Stripped them of wealth

C:B:Ob:1

33. What did Edom do on God's holy hill (Obad 15)?

- A. Offered sacrifices to their gods
- B. Plundered
- C. Set fire
- D. Drank

D:B:Ob:1

34. How much will the nations drink (Obad 15)?

- A. As if they had never been
- B. Until they stumble
- C. As if there was no end
- D. Until that day comes

A:I:Ob:1

35. What will be on Mount Zion (Obad 17)?

- A. The temple of the Lord
- B. Deliverance
- C. Righteousness
- D. Mercy

B:B:Ob:1

36. What will Jacob possess (Obad 17)?

- A. God's blessings
- B. The remnant of Judah
- C. His inheritance
- D. Justice

C:I:Ob:1

37. Ultimately Zion will be _____ (Obad 17)

- A. Righteous
- B. Glad
- C. Lifted up
- D. Holy

D:B:Ob:1

38. If the house of Jacob is a fire what will the house of Esau be (Obad 18)?

- A. Grass
- B. Kindling
- C. Stubble
- D. Thorn bushes

C:B:Ob:1

39. What will not be left from the house of Esau (Obad 18)?

- A. Any olive groves
- B. Any survivors
- C. Any vineyards
- D. Any walled cities

B:B:Ob:1

40. Who will occupy the mountains of Esau (Obad 19)?

- A. The people from the Negev
- B. The armies of Judah
- C. The warriors of Moab
- D. The tents of the Ammonites

A:B:Ob:1

41. What will the people of the foothills possess (Obad 19)?

- A. The palaces of Judah
- B. The land of the Philistines
- C. The tents of Edom
- D. The fortresses of Edom

B:I:Ob:1

42. What will the tribe of Benjamin possess (Obad 19)?

- A. The hill country of Samaria
- B. The plains of Moab
- C. Gilead
- D. Bashan

C:I:Ob:1

43. Who will possess the land as far as Zarephath (Obad 20)?

- A. The warriors of Asher
- B. The fortresses of Ephraim
- C. The armies of Judah
- D. The Israelite exiles

D:I:Ob:1

44. What will the exiles of Jerusalem possess (Obad 20)?

- A. The fortresses of Gilead
- B. The towns of the Negev
- C. The passes of the desert
- D. The spring of Jericho

B:I:Ob:1

45. What will go up on Mount Zion (Obad 21)?

- A. Deliverers
- B. The remnant of Samaria
- C. Widows and orphans
- D. Priests

A:B:Ob:1

46. What will the deliverers on Mount Zion do (Obad 21)?

- A. Restore the throne of David
- B. Govern the mountains of Esau
- C. Destroy the warriors of Edom
- D. Pull down the walls of Teman

B:B:Ob:1

47. What will be the Lord's (Obad 21)?

- A. His people
- B. Zion
- C. The kingdom
- D. Teman in Edom

C:B:Ob:1

Jonah Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Jonah 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Jonah was the son of _____ (Jn 1:1)

- A. Shammai
- B. Azariah
- C. Amittai
- D. Ethan

C:B:Jn:1

2. What city did God command Jonah to go to (Jn 1:2)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Nineveh
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Damascus

B:B:Jn:1

3. Why did God send Jonah to Nineveh (Jn 1:2)?

- A. Because of all their gods
- B. Because they had slaughtered the people of Ephraim
- C. Because of the oppression of all nations
- D. Because its wickedness had come up before God

D:B:Jn:1

4. What was Jonah's response to God's command to go to preach against Nineveh (Jn 1:3)?

- A. He ran away
- B. He made excuses
- C. He refused to go
- D. He asked for a sign

A:B:Jn:1

5. Where did Jonah flee to in order to avoid the call of God (Jn 1:3)?

- A. Caphtor
- B. Tarshish
- C. Arabia
- D. Tanis

B:B:Jn:1

6. Where did Jonah find a ship headed for Tarshish (Jn 1:3)?

- A. Caesarea
- B. Gaza
- C. Joppa
- D. Askelon

C:I:Jn:1

7. What did the Lord do after Jonah boarded a ship to flee to Tarshish (Jn 1:4)?

- A. The Lord sent a tornado
- B. A rock punctured a hole in the boat

- C. The Lord sent a hail storm against the boat
- D. The Lord sent a great wind threatening the ship

D:B:Jn:1

8. What did the sailors do when they were afraid of the boat breaking up (Jn 1:5)?

- A. They cried out each to his own god
- B. They cried out to the Lord their God
- C. They began throwing passengers into the sea
- D. They took down the sail

A:B:Jn:1

9. What did the sailors do when they were afraid of the boat breaking up (Jn 1:5)?

- A. They cried out to the Lord their God
- B. They threw the cargo into the sea
- C. They began throwing passengers into the sea
- D. They took down the sail

B:B:Jn:1

10. What did Jonah do when the wind threatened to break up the boat (Jn 1:5)?

- A. Helped the sailors throw the cargo overboard
- B. Cried out to the gods of the sailors
- C. Went below deck and fell asleep
- D. Tore the sail down

C:B:Jn:1

11. What did the captain tell Jonah to do (Jn 1:6)?

- A. Prepare to abandon ship
- B. Prepare to be thrown overboard
- C. Prepare to swim
- D. Call on his god

D:B:Jn:1

12. How did the sailors want to determine the person responsible for the great storm (Jn 1:7)?

- A. By casting lots
- B. By using the Urim and Thummim
- C. By looking at the liver of a goat
- D. By making an ordeal

A:B:Jn:1

13. After the lot fell on Jonah the sailors asked him all of the following questions EXCEPT (Jn 1:8)

- A. Who is responsible for making all this trouble for us?
- B. Why are you going to Tarshish?
- C. What do you do?
- D. What is your country?
- E. Where do you come from?

B:I:Jn:1

14. How did Jonah NOT identify his God (Jn 1:9)?

- A. The Lord
- B. The God who made heaven
- C. The God who made the sea

- D. The God who sent the storm

D:I:Jn:1

15. What had Jonah already told the sailors (Jn 1:10)?

- A. That he was under the curse of God
- B. That he was a prophet of the Lord God Almighty
- C. That he was running away from the Lord
- D. That he was sent to Nineveh

C:B:Jn:1

16. What did the sailors do after the sea got rougher and rougher and the lot had fallen on Jonah (Jn 1:11)?

- A. They aimed the boat into the wind that was opposing them
- B. They knocked down the mast and prepared the life boats
- C. They offered sacrifices to their gods
- D. They asked Jonah what they should do to make the sea calm down

D:I:Jn:1

17. What did Jonah tell the sailors to do in order to make the sea calm down (Jn 1:12)?

- A. Throw him into the sea
- B. Row harder for land
- C. Throw the cargo overboard
- D. Pray to the God of Israel

A:B:Jn:1

18. What did the sailors do after Jonah told them to throw him into the turbulent sea (Jn 1:13)?

- A. They immediately threw him overboard
- B. They tried to row back to land
- C. They put a life preserver on him
- D. They went behind an island to avoid the wind

B:B:Jn:1

19. After the sea grew even wilder what did the sailors do (Jn 1:14)?

- A. They rowed even harder to get back to land
- B. They cried out to the Lord
- C. They started ripping up parts of the boat to lighten it
- D. They were washed overboard

B:B:Jn:1

20. What did the sailors ask of the Lord (Jn 1:14)?

- A. That God have mercy upon them
- B. That God forgive their sins
- C. That God not hold them guilty for killing an innocent man
- D. That God quiet the storm because they were not to blame

C:B:Jn:1

21. What was the response of the sea after the sailors threw Jonah overboard (Jn 1:15)?

- A. The ship struck a sand bar
- B. The ship pulled into a harbor and was spared
- C. The boat ran aground on an island
- D. The sea grew calm

D:B:Jn:1

22. When the sea grew calm what was the sailors response (Jn 1:16)?

- A. They greatly feared the Lord
- B. They praised the God of Israel
- C. They looked for land
- D. They raised the sail once again

A:B:Jn:1

23. After the sea grew calm the sailors did all of the following EXCEPT (Jn 1:16)

- A. Feared the Lord greatly
- B. Offered a sacrifice to the Lord
- C. Worshipped the God of Israel
- D. Made vows to the Lord

C:B:Jn:1

24. After Jonah was cast into the sea what did the Lord provide for him (Jn 1:17)?

- A. A calm sea
- B. A great fish
- C. A piece of wood
- D. A swift current

B:B:Jn:1

25. How long was Jonah in the belly of the fish (Jn 1:16)?

- A. One day and one night
- B. Two days
- C. Three days and three nights
- D. Seven days and seven nights

C:B:Jn:1

Jonah 2

1. What did Jonah do from inside the fish (Jn 2:1)?

- A. He slept
- B. He prayed
- C. He struggled
- D. He passed out

B:B:Jn:2

2. From where did Jonah call for help (Jn 2:2)?

- A. From the depths of the grave
- B. From the bottom of the sea
- C. From the stomach of a great fish
- D. From the deep waters

A:B:Jn:2

3. What was God's response to Jonah's cry (Jn 2:2)?

- A. He delivered him
- B. He came to his aid
- C. He listened
- D. He forgave him

C:I:Jn:2

4. Where did God hurl Jonah (Jn 2:3)?

- A. Into the bottom of the ocean
- B. Into the mouth of a great fish
- C. Into the waters of darkness
- D. Into the heart of the seas

D:I:Jn:2

5. What swept over Jonah (Jn 2:3)?

- A. God's waves and breakers
- B. God's swells of water
- C. Aloneness in the deep
- D. The waters of the Lord

A:B:Jn:2

6. In his prayer, from where did Jonah say he was banished (Jn 2:4)?

- A. From the land of the living
- B. From God's sight
- C. From the memory of the living
- D. From his homeland

B:B:Jn:2

7. Where did Jonah say he would look again (Jn 2:4)?

- A. Toward the sun
- B. Toward heaven, God's dwelling place
- C. Toward God's holy temple
- D. Toward the holy land

C:B:Jn:2

8. What happened to his head when Jonah was engulfed by waters (Jn 2:5)?

- A. He was blinded by the darkness
- B. His ears could not hear

- C. The waves hit him like a hammer
- D. Seaweed wrapped around his head

D:I:Jn:2

9. To where did Jonah sink down (Jn 2:6)?

- A. The roots of the mountains
- B. The floor of the ocean
- C. Into the center of the earth
- D. The trenches of the deep

A:B:Jn:2

10. What barred Jonah in forever (Jn 2:6)?

- A. The grave
- B. The earth
- C. The mountains
- D. The depths of the sea

B:A:Jn:2

11. From where did God bring up Jonah's life (Jn 2:6)?

- A. From the belly of the great fish
- B. From the prison of the sea
- C. From the pit
- D. From the caves of the deep

C:B:Jn:2

12. What did Jonah say he did when his life was ebbing away (Jn 2:7)?

- A. He cried out to the Lord
- B. He remembered better days
- C. He sought the Spirit of God
- D. He remembered the Lord

D:B:Jn:2

13. To where did Jonah's prayer rise (Jn 2:7)?

- A. God's holy temple
- B. To God's dwelling in heaven
- C. To the top of the seas
- D. To the land of his birth

A:B:Jn:2

14. Who forfeit the grace that could be theirs (Jn 2:8)?

- A. Those who do not call out to the Lord
- B. Those who cling to worthless idols
- C. Those who cannot confess their own sins
- D. Those who trust in themselves

B:B:Jn:2

15. With what will Jonah sacrifice to the Lord (Jn 2:9)?

- A. With bulls from Bashan
- B. With a spotless lamb
- C. With a song of Thanksgiving
- D. With rejoicing and celebration

C:I:Jn:2

16. What does Jonah in his prayer say comes from the Lord (Jn 2:9)?

- A. Light
- B. Holiness
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Salvation

D:B:Jn:2

17. How did Jonah get back to dry land (Jn 2:10)?

- A. The fish vomited him onto it
- B. The waters swept him ashore
- C. The fish ran aground and died on the land
- D. The fish excreted him on the shore

A:B:Jn:2

Jonah 3

1. What was the message the second time when the word of the Lord came to Jonah (Jn 3:1f)?

- A. Repent and return to Nineveh where you will speak to the king
- B. Go to the great city Nineveh and proclaim the message God will give
- C. I am the God of all the earth therefore go to Nineveh and tell them to

repent

- D. Tell Nineveh to repent or in 60 days I will destroy the city

B:B:Jn:3

2. How big was the city of Nineveh (Jn 3:3)?

- A. Its walls were 5 miles around
- B. It had two hundred thousand people
- C. A visit required three days
- D. It took seven days to walk around it

C:I:Jn:3

3. What message did Jonah preach in Nineveh upon entering the city (Jn 3:4)?

- A. Forty more days and Nineveh will be overturned
- B. Seven days and God will destroy the walls of Nineveh
- C. In twenty days the Babylonians will destroy Nineveh
- D. The gods of Nineveh will be burned with fire for seven days

A:B:Jn:2

4. What was Nineveh's response to Jonah's preaching (Jn 3:5)?

- A. They tore their garments and put dust on their heads
- B. They ordered all the gods of stone and silver to be destroyed
- C. They humbled themselves and sought the Lord
- D. They believed God and declared a fast and put on sackcloth

D:B:Jn:3

5. The king of Nineveh responded in all of the following ways to Jonah announcement EXCEPT (Jn 3:6)

- A. Took off his royal robes
- B. Put on sackcloth
- C. Offered a sacrifice to the Lord
- D. Sat in the dust

C:I:Jn:3

6. What did the king of Nineveh order in the decree after hearing Jonah's message (Jn 3:7)?

- A. They were to stop oppressing the poor and to seek justice
- B. Both man and beast should not eat or drink anything
- C. They were to cleanse their temples of statues of Marduk
- D. They were to eat only bitter herbs for three days

B:B:Jn:3

7. What did the king of Nineveh order in the decree after hearing Jonah's message (Jn 3:7)?

- A. They were to stop oppressing the poor and to seek justice
- B. They were to cleanse their temples of statues of Marduk
- C. They were to eat only bitter herbs for three days

- D. Both man and beast were to be covered with sackcloth

D:B:Jn:3

8. What did the king of Nineveh order in the decree after hearing Jonah's message (Jn 3:7)?

- A. They were to stop oppressing the poor and to seek justice
- B. They should call on their gods pleading for mercy
- C. They should urgently call upon God
- D. They were to eat only bitter herbs for three days

B:B:Jn:3

9. What did the king of Nineveh order in the decree that they should give up after hearing Jonah's message (Jn 3:7)?

- A. Their evil ways and their violence
- B. They should offer sacrifices to the Lord the God of Israel
- C. They were to cleanse their temples of statues of Marduk
- D. They were to eat only bitter herbs for three days

A:B:Jn:3

10. What was the king of Nineveh hoping in his decree to his people (Jn 3:9)?

- A. God would see their repentance and spare the city from fire
- B. God would relent and turn from his fierce anger
- C. God would send rain to relieve the drought
- D. God would teach them his ways

B:B:Jn:3

11. What did God see after the king of Nineveh's decree (Jn 3:10)?

- A. Their fasting and humbling themselves before him
- B. They truly were seeking the Lord
- C. They freed the slaves and put down their weapons of war
- D. How they turned from their evil ways

D:B:Jn:3

12. What was God's response after he saw how Nineveh had turned from their evil ways (Jn 3:10)?

- A. He sent Jonah back to the king to instruct them in the ways of the Lord
- B. He was astonished and forgave their sin
- C. He had compassion and did not bring destruction on them
- D. He stopped the fire that was burning outside the walls

C:B:Jn:3

Jonah 4

1. When Nineveh repented what was Jonah's response (Jn 4:1)?

- A. He was silent and refused to speak
- B. He was displeased and angry
- C. He was delighted they repented
- D. He was disappointed and went away saddened

B:B:Jn:4

2. Jonah said he fled to Tarshish because he knew all of the following things about God EXCEPT (Jn 4:2)?

- A. God is gracious
- B. God is compassionate
- C. God abounds in love
- D. God is merciful forgiving sinners
- E. God relents from sending calamity

D:B:Jn:4

3. After God spared Nineveh what did Jonah wish for himself (Jn 4:3)?

- A. That the Lord would take away his life
- B. That the Lord would allow him to return to Israel
- C. That he might return to the temple at Jerusalem
- D. That he might see the devastation in Samaria by the Assyrians

A:B:Jn:4

4. What did God ask Jonah after he expressed his displeasure at Nineveh being spared (Jn 4:4)?

- A. Why are you so down cast?
- B. Have you any right to be angry?
- C. Why don't you return to Israel?
- D. Are there not many righteous in Nineveh?

B:I:Jn:4

5. Where did Jonah go after expressing his displeasure about the sparing of Nineveh (Jn 4:5)?

- A. North of the city
- B. South of the city
- C. East of the city
- D. West of the city

C:A:Jn:4

6. What did Jonah make for himself (Jn 4:5)?

- A. A place to sit rest and wait and see what would happen
- B. An altar to offer up sacrifices to the Lord
- C. A cup so he could drink while he waited
- D. Made a shelter to sit and wait in its shade

D:B:Jn:4

7. What did God make to ease Jonah's discomfort as he waited to see what would happen to Nineveh (Jn 4:6)?

- A. A tree
- B. A storm cloud
- C. A vine

- D. A branch

C:I:Jn:4

8. Why did God make a vine grow up over Jonah (Jn 4:6)?

- A. To hide Jonah from the Ninevites
- B. To give shade for his head
- C. To provide him with food and drink
- D. To block his view of the city

B:B:Jn:4

9. What was Jonah happy about (Jn 4:6)?

- A. The vine God had made for him
- B. The fire on the walls of Nineveh
- C. The rain that refreshed him
- D. That Nineveh listened to him and repented

A:B:Jn:4

10. After the vine grew up what did God make next (Jn 4:7)?

- A. A bird that lodged in the vine
- B. A worm which chewed the vine so it withered
- C. A swarm of locusts which came and ate the vine
- D. A snake which came and went up into the vine

B:B:Jn:4

11. Besides the blazing sun what did God send so that Jonah grew faint (Jn 4:8)?

- A. A strong south wind
- B. A dust storm
- C. A scorching east wind
- D. A messenger from Nineveh

C:B:Jn:4

12. What was Jonah's response to the scorching east wind (Jn 4:8)?

- A. He built a shelter to protect himself from it
- B. He poured water on his head
- C. He complained to the Lord
- D. He wished he could die

D:B:Jn:4

13. What after the vine died what did God ask Jonah (Jn 4:9)?

- A. Do you have a right to be angry about the vine?
- B. What do you want to replace the vine with?
- C. How long before you understand?
- D. Why don't you return to Israel?

A:B:Jn:4

14. The Lord noted what had Jonah showed concern for (Jn 4:10)?

- A. The people of Israel over those of Assyria
- B. The vine which grew up overnight and died overnight
- C. The fatherless and widows in Nineveh
- D. The worm that ate the vine

B:B:Jn:4

15. God identified what feature in 120,000 people in Nineveh that deserved his concern (Jn 4:11)?

- A. Those who were seeking the Lord
- B. Those who turned from their sins and were wearing sackcloth
- C. Those who could not tell their right from their left
- D. The fatherless and widows who resided in Nineveh

C:B:Jn:4

16. What did God also point out beyond those who could not tell their right from their left in the city of Nineveh as why he had compassion on the city (Jn 4:11)?

- A. The fatherless and widows who resided in Nineveh
- B. Many who worshipped the Lord there
- C. The blind there
- D. Many cattle there

D:B:Jn:4

Micah Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Micah 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where was Micah from (Mic 1:1)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Tekoa
- C. Moresheth
- D. Keilah

C:B:Mc:1

2. All of the following were kings of Judah during the time of Micah EXCEPT (Mic 1:1)

- A. Hezekiah
- B. Jotham
- C. Ahaz
- D. Josiah

D:I:Mc:1

3. What was the vision of Micah about (Mic 1:1)?

- A. Samaria and Jerusalem
- B. Israel and Judah
- C. Moab and Ammon
- D. Bethel and Dan

A:B:Mc:1

4. What/who does Micah tell to listen (Mic 1:2)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The earth
- C. The people of Jerusalem
- D. The cows of Samaria

B:I:Mc:1

5. Who/what is going to witness against the earth (Mic 1:2)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The mountains
- C. The Lord
- D. The prophets

C:B:Mc:1

6. From where will the Lord witness against the peoples (Mic 1:2)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The clouds
- C. His dwelling on Sinai
- D. His holy temple

D:B:Mc:1

7. Where is the Lord coming from (Mic 1:3)?

- A. His dwelling place
- B. Zion
- C. From between the cherubim

D. From his chariot

A:B:Mc:1

8. When God comes from his dwelling where does he tread (Mic 1:3)?

- A. The threshing floor
- B. The high places of the earth
- C. The winepress of his wrath
- D. The highways of Judah

B:B:Mc:1

9. How do the mountains respond to God's coming down (Mic 1:4)?

- A. They applaud
- B. They part
- C. They melt
- D. They shake

C:B:Mc:1

10. How do the valleys respond to God's coming down (Mic 1:4)?

- A. They shake
- B. They melt
- C. They flow with water
- D. They split apart

D:I:Mc:1

11. What do the mountains melt like as God comes down (Mic 1:4)?

- A. Wax
- B. Iron
- C. Silver
- D. Hail

A:B:Mc:1

12. Why will the mountains melt (Mic 1:5)?

- A. Because of Israel's rebellion
- B. Because of Jacob's transgressions
- C. Because of the high places of Shechem
- D. Because of the oppression of the poor

B:B:Mc:1

13. What is Jacob's transgression (Mic 1:5)?

- A. Is it not Bethel
- B. Is it not Shechem
- C. Is it not Samaria
- D. Is it not Jezreel

C:B:Mc:1

14. What is Judah's high place (Mic 1:5)?

- A. Is it not Bethel
- B. Is it not Bethlehem
- C. Is it not Gibeon
- D. Is it not Jerusalem

D:B:Mc:1

15. What did God say he would make Samaria (Mic 1:6)?

- A. A heap of rubble

- B. An unassailable fortress
- C. A crevice in the ground
- D. A unquenchable furnace

A:B:Mc:1

16. What did God say he would make Samaria (Mic 1:6)?

- A. An unassailable fortress
- B. A place for planting vineyards
- C. A crevice in the ground
- D. An olive grove

B:B:Mc:1

17. What in Samaria will God lay bare (Mic 1:6)?

- A. Her inhabitants
- B. Her high places
- C. Her foundations
- D. Her false prophets

C:I:Mc:1

18. What will God pour into the valley (Mic 1:6)?

- A. The oil of Jezreel
- B. The waters of Shechem
- C. Blood of the wicked
- D. The stones of Samaria

D:B:Mc:1

19. What will happen to Samaria's idols (Mic 1:7)?

- A. They will be broken to pieces
- B. They will be taken into exile
- C. They will be melted down
- D. they will be ground to dust

A:I:Mc:1

20. Where did God say Samaria had gathered her gifts (Mic 1:7)?

- A. From the poor and afflicted
- B. From the wages of prostitution
- C. From the temples of Baal
- D. From the altars of the calves of Bethel

B:B:Mc:1

21. All of the following were Micah's reaction to the announcement of God's judgment on Samaria EXCEPT (Mic 1:8)?

- A. Weep and wail
- B. Go around barefoot
- C. Put on sackcloth
- D. Howl like a jackal

C:I:Mc:1

22. How did Micah say he would howl as a result of the judgment of Samaria (Mic 1:8)?

- A. Like a bear having lost her cubs
- B. Like a lion over its prey
- C. Like a jackal
- D. Like a rooster

C:B:Mc:1

23. How did Micah say he would moan as a result of the judgment of Samaria (Mic 1:8)?

- A. Like an owl
- B. Like a bear having lost her cubs
- C. Like a lion over its prey
- D. Like a rooster

A:I:Mc:1

24. How is the wound of Samaria described (Mic 1:9)?

- A. Fatal
- B. Incurable
- C. Black and blue
- D. Bleeding

B:I:Mc:1

25. What has come to Judah even to Jerusalem (Mic 1:9)?

- A. The defilement of Samaria
- B. The uncleanness of Bethel
- C. The incurable wound of Samaria
- D. The howling of the jackal

C:B:Mc:1

26. Where should it not be told or weeping expressed (Mic 1:10)?

- A. In Ekron
- B. In Damascus
- C. In Tyre
- D. In Gath

D:B:Mc:1

27. What should Beth Ophrah do as a result of the judgment on Samaria (Mic 1:10)?

- A. Put on sackcloth
- B. Weep and mourn
- C. Roll in the dust
- D. Pray for forgiveness

C:B:Mc:1

28. What does Micah tell Shaphir to do (Mic 1:11)?

- A. Not to come out
- B. Be in mourning
- C. Writhe in pain
- D. Pass on in nakedness

D:A:Mc:1

29. What will happen to Zaanen (Mic 1:11)?

- A. They will not come out
- B. They will be in mourning
- C. They will writhe in pain
- D. They will pass on in nakedness

A:A:Mc:1

30. Why is Beth Ezel in mourning (Mic 1:11)?

- A. Their walls are broken down
- B. Their protection is taken from them

- C. Their wells are dried up
- D. They walk away to exile

B:A:Mc:1

31. What do those in Maroth do (Mic 1:12)?

- A. Not to come out
- B. Be in mourning
- C. Writhe in pain
- D. Pass on in nakedness

C:A:Mc:1

32. Where has disaster come from the Lord to (Mic 1:12)?

- A. The walls of Shechem
- B. The shores of Capernaum
- C. The pillars of Samaria
- D. The gate of Jerusalem

D:I:Mc:1

33. What does Micah tell Lachish to do (Mic 1:13)?

- A. Repent
- B. Confess their sins
- C. Harness the team to the chariot
- D. Bar the gates and prepare for a siege

C:I:Mc:1

34. Who/what was the beginning of sin to the Daughter of Zion (Mic 7:13)?

- A. Beth Shemesh
- B. Lachish
- C. Samaria
- D. Beersheba

B:I:Mc:1

35. What was found in Lachish (Mic 1:13)?

- A. The transgressions of Israel
- B. The idols of Bethel
- C. The whoredom of Samaria
- D. The plunder of Shechem

A:B:Mc:1

36. To whom will the town of Aczib prove deceptive (Mic 1:14)?

- A. The kings of Judah
- B. The kings of Israel
- C. The priests of Bethel
- D. The Philistines of Gath

B:I:Mc:1

37. To whom should Lachish give parting gifts (Mic 1:14)?

- A. Nob
- B. Anathoth
- C. Moresheth Gath
- D. Beth Shemesh

C:A:Mc:1

38. What will happen to Adullam (Mic 1:15)?

- A. They will pass on in nakedness
- B. They will not come out alive
- C. They will writhe in pain
- D. The glory of Israel will come to them

D:B:Mc:1

39. What will happen to the children of Adullam (Mic 1:16)?

- A. They will go from their parents into exile
- B. They will be taken as slaves to Egypt
- C. They will die before their parents
- D. They will be left orphans

A:B:Mc:1

40. Why does Micah tell Adullam to do because their children will be taken into exile (Mic 1:16)?

- A. Sit in the dust until evening
- B. Shave their heads in mourning
- C. Put on sackcloth and walk about the city walls
- D. Fast and pray

B:B:Mc:1

41. Micah tells Adullam to make themselves as bald as a(n) _____ (Mic 1:16)

- A. Pig
- B. An old man
- C. Vulture
- D. Leper

C:B:Mc:1

Micah 2

1. Where do they plot evil (Mic 2:1)?

- A. In their city gates
- B. On their beds
- C. In the marketplace
- D. On every hill

B:B:Mc:2

2. When do they carry out their evil plots (Mic 2:1)?

- A. In the evening
- B. After the sun goes down
- C. At morning's light
- D. At noon in full view of all

C:I:Mc:2

3. What do they covet and seize (Mic 2:2)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Luxurious food
- C. Ivory couches
- D. Fields

D:B:Mc:2

4. What do they defraud a person of (Mic 2:2)?

- A. Their home
- B. Their food
- C. Their wine
- D. Their children

A:B:Mc:2

5. What do they defraud a fellowman of (Mic 2:2)?

- A. Their clothes
- B. Their inheritance
- C. Their fields of wheat
- D. Their possessions

B:I:Mc:2

6. What was the Lord planning against those who defraud people (Mic 2:3)?

- A. War
- B. Enslavement
- C. Disaster
- D. Exile

C:B:Mc:2

7. When God judges them what kind of time will it be (Mic 2:3)?

- A. Pain
- B. Exile
- C. Misfortune
- D. Calamity

D:I:Mc:2

8. What will those upon whom the Lord is planning disaster not do (Mic 2:3)?

- A. Walk proudly
- B. Escape

- C. Sleep unafraid
- D. Eat bread and wine

A:B:Mc:2

9. In that day what will people do to those against whom God is planning disaster (Mic 2:4)?

- A. Have pity on them
- B. Ridicule and taunt them
- C. Drag them away into exile
- D. Burn their fields with fire

B:B:Mc:2

10. In the mournful song how is Israel's ruin described (Mic 2:4)?

- A. The king of Israel will be dragged through the street with no one to deliver him
- B. The people's land will produce no crops
- C. The people's possession is divided up and taken from them
- D. The people's home are burned with fire

C:B:Mc:2

11. To whom does God assign their fields (Mic 2:4)?

- A. Their enemies
- B. Their neighbors
- C. The faithful
- D. Traitors

D:B:Mc:2

12. How would the land be divided up (Mic 2:5)?

- A. By lot
- B. By those who oppose them
- C. By enemies
- D. Among foreign kings

A:I:Mc:2

13. In that day where will they not have anyone (Mic 2:5)?

- A. The gates of their cities
- B. The assembly of the Lord
- C. Under his own vine
- D. On the throne of Israel

B:B:Mc:2

14. What do their prophets say (Mic 2:6)?

- A. Peace, peace
- B. God is merciful and compassionate
- C. Do not prophesy about disgrace
- D. Do not tell the people to repent

C:B:Mc:2

15. What do the false prophets say will not overtake them (Mic 2:6)?

- A. Death
- B. Destruction
- C. Famine
- D. Disgrace

D:B:Mc:2

16. To whom do God's words do good (Mic 2:7)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The just
- C. The upright
- D. Those who are good

C:I:Mc:2

17. How have God's people risen up lately (Mic 2:8)?

- A. Like a warrior
- B. Like an enemy
- C. Like a wild boar
- D. Like a devouring lion

B:B:Mc:2

18. What do they do to those who pass by without a care (Mic 2:8)?

- A. Strip off their rich robes
- B. Kill them
- C. Drag them into court
- D. Send them into slavery

A:B:Mc:2

19. Who are driven from their pleasant homes (Mic 2:9)?

- A. My priests and Levites
- B. The women of my people
- C. The fatherless and widows
- D. The children of the king

B:B:Mc:2

20. Why does God say this is not their resting place (Mic 2:10)?

- A. Because they have sought other gods
- B. Because they have broken the covenant
- C. Because it is defiled
- D. Because there is no water

C:B:Mc:2

21. What would the prophets they would like say (Mic 2:11)?

- A. Peace, peace
- B. Success and plenty for all who live here
- C. We have done nothing wrong
- D. I will prophesy of plenty of wine and beer for you

D:B:Mc:2

22. Who will God bring together (Mic 2:12)?

- A. The remnant of Israel
- B. The people of Ephraim
- C. Those that have been scattered
- D. The blind and lame

A:B:Mc:2

23. How will God gather the remnant of Israel (Mic 2:12)?

- A. Like a flock of birds
- B. Like sheep in a pen

- C. Like children in a school
- D. Like horses in a field

B:B:Mc:2

24. What will the sheep do (Mic 2:13)?

- A. They will sleep in safety
- B. They will feed in green pastures
- C. They will break through the gate and leave
- D. They will be led by quiet streams

C:B:Mc:2

25. Who will be at the head of the sheep (Mic 2:12)?

- A. The shepherd
- B. David
- C. The Messiah
- D. The Lord

D:B:Mc:2

Micah 3

1. What should the leaders of Jacob know (Mic 3:1)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Mercy
- D. Compassion

B:B:Mc:3

2. The leaders of the house of Israel were doing all of the following EXCEPT (Mic 3:2)

- A. Tearing the skin of God's people
- B. Eating God's people's flesh
- C. Breaking the people's bones
- D. Crushing God's people's skulls

D:I:Mc:3

3. What do the leaders of Israel love and hate (Mic 3:2)?

- A. Love evil and hate good
- B. Love wickedness and hate righteousness
- C. Love folly and hate wisdom
- D. Love idols and hate the Lord

A:B:Mc:3

4. What will happen when they cry out to the Lord (Mic 3:4)?

- A. He will bring them back
- B. He will not listen to them
- C. He will not answer them
- D. He will be compassionate on them

C:B:Mc:3

5. What will God do because of the evil they have done (Mic 3:4)?

- A. Bring them into judgment
- B. Send them into exile
- C. Burn their cities with fire
- D. Hide his face from them

D:B:Mc:3

6. What will God do because of the evil they have done (Mic 3:4)?

- A. Bring them into judgment
- B. Not answer their cries
- C. Send them into exile
- D. Burn their cities with fire

B:B:Mc:3

7. What happens if one does not feed the prophets (Mic 3:5)?

- A. They refuse to prophesy
- B. They move on to another town
- C. They wage war against him
- D. They predict curses on his head

C:I:Mc:3

8. What happens is one feeds the prophets (Mic 3:5)?

- A. They proclaim "peace"
- B. They bless him

- C. They serve come and stay with the person
- D. They curse his enemies

A:B:Mc:3

9. All of the following will happen to the false prophets EXCEPT (Mic 3:6)

- A. Night will come without visions
- B. Darkness will come without divination
- C. The sun will set for them
- D. They will be cut off from the people

D:B:Mc:3

10. Who will be ashamed (Mic 3:7)?

- A. The king
- B. The nobles of Israel
- C. The seers
- D. The priests

C:B:Mc:3

11. Why will the seers cover their faces (Mic 3:7)?

- A. Because their wickedness is exposed
- B. Because there is no answer from God
- C. Because all their predictions do not come true
- D. Because they are liars

B:B:Mc:3

12. What does God condemn the rulers of the house of Israel for doing (Mic 3:9)?

- A. Distorting all that is right
- B. Serving the Baals
- C. Lounging in ivory palaces
- D. Not listening to the voice of the Lord

A:B:Mc:3

13. How do the leaders build Zion (Mic 3:10)?

- A. With wickedness
- B. With bloodshed
- C. With injustice
- D. With falsehood

B:B:Mc:3

14. How do the leaders build Jerusalem (Mic 3:10)?

- A. With wickedness
- B. With bloodshed
- C. With injustice
- D. With falsehood

A:I:Mc:3

15. What do their leaders judge on the basis of (Mic 3:11)?

- A. Justice
- B. Showing favors
- C. A bribe
- D. Wickedness

C:B:Mc:3

16. What do their priests do for a price (Mic 3:11)?

- A. Offer sacrifices
- B. Carry the ark
- C. Pray for people
- D. Teach

D:B:Mc:3

17. What do their prophets do for money (Mic 3:11)?

- A. Give a blessing
- B. Tell fortunes
- C. Speak to the people
- D. Tell people what to do

B:B:Mc:3

18. What do prophets who tell fortunes for money ask (Mic 3:11)?

- A. Is not this the word of the Lord
- B. Is not this what will happen to you
- C. Is not the Lord among us
- D. Is not God a forgiving God

C:B:Mc:3

19. What do the prophets assume based on the fact that God was among them (Mic 3:11)?

- A. No disaster would come upon them
- B. They would be blessed forever
- C. God would forgive them
- D. What they said was God's word

A:B:Mc:3

20. What will happen because of the false prophets (Mic 3:12)?

- A. Jerusalem will be burned with fire
- B. The gates of Zion will be broken
- C. Zion will be plowed like a field
- D. Blood will flow down from Zion's heights

C:B:Mc:3

21. What will happen because of the false prophets (Mic 3:12)?

- A. Jerusalem will be burned with fire
- B. The gates of Zion will be broken
- C. Blood will flow down from Zion's heights
- D. Jerusalem will become a heap of rubble

D:B:Mc:3

22. What will happen because of the false prophets (Mic 3:12)?

- A. The temple hill will become overgrown with thickets
- B. Jerusalem will be burned with fire
- C. The gates of Zion will be broken
- D. Blood will flow down from Zion's heights

A:B:Mc:3

Micah 4

1. What will be established in the last days (Mic 4:1)?

- A. The high places of Ephraim
- B. The mountain of the Lord's temple
- C. The walls of Jerusalem
- D. The gates of Zion

B:B:Mc:4

2. What will happen when the mountain of the Lord's temple is raised above the hills (Mic 4:1)?

- A. Peoples will stream into it
- B. All the world will bow before it
- C. The Lord will descend with a shout
- D. The glorious cloud will abide there

A:B:Mc:4

3. What will many nations say (Mic 4:2)?

- A. Let us beat our swords into plowshares
- B. Let us seek the Lord
- C. Let us go up to the mountain of the Lord
- D. Let us rest In the presence of the Lord

C:B:Mc:4

4. Where will many nations say they want to go (Mic 4:2)?

- A. To climb the mountain of the Lord
- B. To gather with the saints of Israel
- C. To enter the gates of the holy city
- D. To the house of the God of Jacob

D:B:Mc:4

5. What will go out from Zion (Mic 4:2)?

- A. The Spirit of the Lord
- B. The Word of the prophet
- C. The law
- D. The people

C:B:Mc:4

6. In the last days what will God do (Mic 4:2)?

- A. Purify all nations
- B. Teach his ways
- C. Receive one final sacrifice
- D. Rejoice over his people

B:B:Mc:4

7. What role will God fill in the last days among many peoples (Mic 4:3)?

- A. He will judge between them
- B. He will lead them into the city
- C. He will rule over them
- D. He will speak to them

A:B:Mc:4

8. In the last days what will the nations do with their swords (Mic 4:3)?

- A. Break them into pieces

- B. Melt them down an altar
- C. Beat them into plowshares
- D. Turn them over to the Lord

C:B:Mc:4

9. In the last days what will the nations do with their spears (Mic 4:3)?

- A. Give them to children
- B. Use them to defend the poor
- C. Break their tips
- D. Beat them into pruning hooks

D:B:Mc:4

10. In the last days what will nations not do any longer (Mic 4:3)?

- A. Train for war
- B. Dispute over boundaries
- C. Seek to rule one another
- D. Sacrifice to other gods

A:B:Mc:4

11. In the last days what will nations use against other nations (Mic 4:3)?

- A. Bow and arrows
- B. Swords
- C. Spears
- D. Chariots

B:B:Mc:4

12. In the last days where will everyone be able to sit (Mic 4:4)?

- A. Under his own olive tree
- B. Under his own fig tree
- C. Under his own roof
- D. In the presence of the Lord

B:I:Mc:4

13. In the last days where will everyone be able to sit (Mic 4:4)?

- A. Under his own olive tree
- B. Under his own roof
- C. Under his own vine
- D. In the presence of the Lord

C:I:Mc:4

14. In the last days what will not happen to anyone (Mic 4:4)?

- A. They shall never weep again
- B. No one can harm them
- C. No one will carry them away
- D. No one will make them afraid

D:B:Mc:4

15. In what may the nations walk (Mic 4:5)?

- A. In the name of their gods
- B. In the way of the wicked
- C. In the path of unrighteousness
- D. In the forests of Lebanon

A:I:Mc:4

16. In what will “we” walk in the last days (Mic 4:5)?

- A. In the light of his glory
- B. In the name of the Lord our God
- C. In the paths of righteousness
- D. In green pastures

B:B:Mc:4

17. In that day who the Lord will gather and assemble all of the following EXCEPT (Mic 4:6)

- A. The lame
- B. The blind
- C. The exiles
- D. Those who he had brought to grief

B:I:Mc:4

18. Who will the Lord make a remnant (Mic 4:7)?

- A. The lame
- B. The blind
- C. The deaf
- D. The exiles

A:I:Mc:4

19. What will the Lord make those driven away into (Mic 4:7)?

- A. A great city
- B. A mighty throng
- C. A strong nation
- D. A remnant

C:I:Mc:4

20. In that day where will the Lord rule over those he has gathered (Mic 4:7)?

- A. The temple
- B. The Mount of Olives
- C. Armageddon
- D. Mount Zion

D:B:Mc:4

21. To whom will the former dominion be restored (Mic 4:8)?

- A. The shepherds of Israel
- B. The watchtower of the flock
- C. The watchdogs of Judah
- D. The prophets of Israel

B:B:Mc:4

22. What will come to the Daughter of Jerusalem (Mic 4:8)?

- A. The priesthood
- B. The temple will be restored
- C. Kingship
- D. The hosts of the Most High

C:B:Mc:4

23. What was the Daughter of Zion to do for being forced to leave the city (Mic 4:10)?

- A. Writhe in agony like a woman in labor
- B. Fast and pray like one losing an only child

- C. Put on sackcloth as your leave
- D. Weep and mourn like a dove

A:B:Mc:4

24. Where will the Daughter of Zion go out to (Mic 4:10)?

- A. To Nineveh
- B. To Assyria
- C. To Babylon
- D. To Susa

C:B:Mc:4

25. What will the Lord do for the Daughter of Zion (Mic 4:10)?

- A. Deliver her from the idols of her youth
- B. Make atonement for her many sins
- C. Forgive her in that day
- D. Redeem her out of the hand of her enemies

D:B:Mc:4

26. What are many nations saying against them (Mic 4:11)?

- A. Let her be defiled
- B. Let her be destroyed
- C. Let her temple be plundered
- D. Let her walls be torn down

A:I:Mc:4

27. What do the enemies of Zion not understand (Mic 4:12)?

- A. The Lord's promises
- B. The Lord's plan
- C. The ways of the Lord
- D. The decrees of the Lord

B:B:Mc:4

28. What do the enemies of Zion not know (Mic 4:12)?

- A. The Lord's promises
- B. The ways of the Lord
- C. The Lord's thoughts
- D. The decrees of the Lord

C:B:Mc:4

29. How will God gather Zion (Mic 4:12)?

- A. Like the harvesting of olives
- B. Like grapes to the winepress
- C. Like wheat to the baker
- D. Like sheaves to the threshing floor

D:B:Mc:4

30. What does the Lord tell the Daughter of Zion to rise and do (Mic 4:13)?

- A. Harvest
- B. Thread the winepress
- C. Thresh
- D. Grind

C:B:Mc:4

31. What will the Lord give the Daughter of Zion for threshing (Mic 4:13)?

- A. Refreshing rain and morning dew
- B. Horns of iron and hoofs of bronze
- C. An iron grinding wheel and a mighty ox
- D. Bronze sickles and iron sledges

B:B:Mc:4

32. What will the Daughter of Zion do with horns of iron (Mic 4:13)?

- A. Break to pieces many nations
- B. Destroy the high places of Ephraim
- C. Stab the gods of Ammon
- D. Crush the altars of Bethel

A:B:Mc:4

33. What will the Daughter of Zion do with the wealth of the nations (Mic 4:13)?

- A. Build their houses
- B. Devote it to the Lord
- C. Bring it into the temple
- D. Give it as an inheritance to her children

B:B:Mc:4

Micah 5

1. What will happen to Israel's ruler (Mic 5:1)?

- A. Dogs will eat his flesh
- B. He will be struck with a rod on the cheek
- C. He will be trampled into the dust of the ground
- D. He will be taken into exile to a foreign land

B:B:Mc:5

2. What town was small among the clans of Judah (Mic 5:2)?

- A. Bethzur in Judah
- B. Tekoa in the desert
- C. Bethlehem in Ephrathah
- D. Socoh in the Elah Valley

C:B:Mc:5

3. Who will come out of Bethlehem (Mic 5:2)?

- A. One who will be ruler over Israel
- B. The son of David
- C. The prince of peace
- D. One wiser than Solomon

A:B:Mc:5

4. What was noted about the ruler who will come from Bethlehem (Mic 5:2)?

- A. He will be born of a virgin
- B. His origins are from ancient times
- C. He will be a priest of the Most High
- D. He will sit on the throne of his father David

B:I:Mc:5

5. Until when will Israel be abandoned (Mic 5:3)?

- A. Until a times times and half a time
- B. Until that day
- C. Until the time when she who is in labor gives birth
- D. Until Israel is restored to the land promised to Abraham

C:B:Mc:5

6. What will he (the ruler of Bethlehem) do in the majesty of the name of the Lord his God (Mic 5:4)?

- A. He will gather his people as a hen gathers her chicks
- B. He will rule with a rod of iron
- C. He will give his life a ransom
- D. He will shepherd his flock

D:B:Mc:5

7. How will the people live under the rule of the one from Bethlehem (Mic 5:4)?

- A. Under their own fig tree
- B. Securely
- C. In righteousness
- D. Under the shadow of his wings

B:I:Mc:5

8. What will the ruler from Bethlehem be for his people (Mic 5:5)?

- A. Their peace

- B. Their righteousness
- C. Their redemption
- D. Their atoning sacrifice

A:B:Mc:5

9. Who will invade the land and march through their fortresses (Mic 5:5)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Aram
- C. Assyria
- D. Egypt

C:B:Mc:5

10. Who will rise up against Assyria (Mic 5:5)?

- A. A mighty warrior
- B. Seven shepherds
- C. Twenty legions of angels
- D. A king from the south

B:I:Mc:5

11. How will the eight leaders of men rule over Assyria (Mic 5:6)?

- A. With cruelty
- B. As they have ruled over others
- C. With the sword
- D. With an iron rod

C:B:Mc:5

12. Assyria is also called the land of _____ (Mic 5:6)

- A. Nimrod
- B. Aram-Naharaim
- C. Anatolia
- D. Mari

A:A:Mc:5

13. Where will the remnant of Jacob be (Mic 5:7)?

- A. In the fortresses of Nineveh
- B. In the midst of many peoples
- C. In the marshes of the Nile
- D. In the hill country of Gilead

B:I:Mc:5

14. What will the remnant of Jacob be like (Mic 5:7)?

- A. Snow covering the land
- B. A swarm of locusts
- C. Dew from the Lord
- D. Fire in a withered field

C:B:Mc:5

15. What will the remnant of Jacob be like (Mic 5:7)?

- A. Snow covering the land
- B. A swarm of locusts
- C. Fire in a withered field
- D. Showers on the grass

D:I:Mc:5

16. What will the remnant of Jacob be like (Mic 5:8)?

- A. Like the sun on newly fallen snow
- B. Like an eagle among the birds of the air
- C. Like a lion among the beasts of the forest
- D. Like a flower among the thorn bushes of the field

C:B:Mc:5

17. How is Israel's triumph over their enemies described (Mic 5:9)?

- A. A crown was put on their head
- B. Their hand was lifted up
- C. Their head was lifted up
- D. They rode into the city on horses

B:I:Mc:5

18. In that day what does the Lord say he will destroy from among them (Mic 5:10)?

- A. Their horses and chariots
- B. Their swords and spears
- C. Their gold and fine linen
- D. Their walls and gates

A:B:Mc:5

19. In that day what will God tear down (Mic 5:11)?

- A. Their vineyards
- B. Their strongholds
- C. Their vineyards
- D. Their altars

B:I:Mc:5

20. In that day what will God destroy (Mic 5:12)?

- A. Their altars
- B. Their high places
- C. Their witchcraft
- D. Their storehouses

C:B:Mc:5

21. In that day what will God destroy (Mic 5:12)?

- A. Their altars
- B. Their high places
- C. Their storehouses
- D. Their carved images

D:B:Mc:5

22. In that day what will God destroy (Mic 5:12)?

- A. Their altars
- B. Their sacred stones
- C. Their high places
- D. Their storehouses

B:B:Mc:5

23. In that day what will God uproot from among them (Mic 5:14)?

- A. Their Asherah poles
- B. Their sacred olive groves
- C. Their wheat and barley

- D. The foundations of their temples

A:B:Mc:5

24. In that day upon whom will the Lord take vengeance in anger (Mic 5:15)?

- A. Those Israelites who have gone after other gods
- B. The ones who have oppressed the poor
- C. The nations that have not obeyed me
- D. Those who have not walked in his ways

C:B:Mc:5

Micah 6

1. Before whom does the Lord say they should stand up and plead their case (Mic 6:1)?

- A. Before the heavens
- B. Before the gates of the city
- C. Before the elders
- D. Before the mountains

D:B:Mc:6

2. Against whom is the Lord lodging a charge (Mic 6:2)?

- A. Israel
- B. The elders
- C. The kings and princes of Judah
- D. The priests and prophets

A:B:Mc:6

3. What is the Lord lodging against his people (Mic 6:2)?

- A. A heavenly host
- B. A charge
- C. A strong wind
- D. A swarm of locusts

B:I:Mc:6

4. Who does the Lord command to listen (Mic 6:2)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The city walls
- C. The foundations of the earth
- D. The rocks

C:B:Mc:6

5. From what does the Lord say he redeemed his people (Mic 6:3)?

- A. The desert
- B. Their sins
- C. False idols
- D. The land of slavery

D:B:Mc:6

6. God sent all of the following to redeem Israel from the land of slavery EXCEPT (Mic 6:4)

- A. Miriam
- B. Aaron
- C. Joseph
- D. Moses

C:B:Mc:6

7. The Lord says Israel should remember what king counseled against her (Mic 6:5)?

- A. Og king of Hesbon
- B. Balak king of Moab
- C. Achish king of Gath
- D. Agag king of Amalek

B:B:Mc:6

8. Who answered Balak king of Moab (Mic 6:5)?

- A. Balaam

- B. Omri
- C. Manoah
- D. Jezebel

A:B:Mc:6

9. Why did the Lord say they should remember the journey from Shittim to Gilgal (Mic 6:5)?

- A. That they have continually rebelled against the Lord
- B. That they might learn the ways of the Lord
- C. That they might know the righteous acts of the Lord
- D. That their wicked ways might be exposed

C:B:Mc:6

10. How rhetorically does Micah ask that he should come before God (Mic 6:6)?

- A. With tithes and offerings
- B. With fasting and prayer
- C. With a broken and repentant heart
- D. With burnt offerings with year old calves

D:B:Mc:6

11. What will not please the Lord (Mic 6:7)?

- A. Thousands of rams
- B. Rivers of righteousness
- C. Walking in their own ways
- D. Sacrificing on their high places

A:I:Mc:6

12. What will not be accepted for their transgressions (Mic 6:7)?

- A. Flasks of olive oil
- B. Their firstborn
- C. Gold and silver
- D. Blood of bulls

B:B:Mc:6

13. What will offering the fruit of one's body not accomplish (Mic 6:7)?

- A. Reconciling them to the Lord
- B. Deliverance
- C. Pardoning the sin of their souls
- D. Redeeming them from the hand of their enemies

C:I:Mc:6

14. The Lord requires all of the following EXCEPT (Mic 6:8)

- A. Act justly
- B. Love mercy
- C. Walk humbly with God
- D. Confess sin

D:B:Mc:6

15. How should one walk with God (Mic 6:8)?

- A. Humbly
- B. Righteously
- C. Wisely
- D. Uprightly

A:B:Mc:6

16. What is wisdom (Mic 6:9)?

- A. To forgive as you have been forgiven
- B. To fear God's name
- C. To walk in the ways of the Lord
- D. To pursue justice

B:B:Mc:6

17. What should one heed (Mic 6:9)?

- A. The law
- B. The word of the Lord
- C. The rod
- D. The warning signs

C:I:Mc:6

18. What is accursed (Mic 6:10)?

- A. Those who break the law
- B. Those who pursue idols
- C. Oppressors
- D. The short ephah

D:B:Mc:6

19. What person does God ask if he should indeed acquit (Mic 6:11)?

- A. A person with dishonest scales
- B. A person who steals the land of the widow
- C. A person who serves the Baals
- D. A person who does not know him

A:B:Mc:6

20. How does God characterize Israel's rich people (Mic 6:12)?

- A. They are thieves
- B. They are violent
- C. They are unrighteous
- D. They are cruel

B:I:Mc:6

21. How does God characterize the people of Israel (Mic 6:12)?

- A. They are thieves
- B. They are oppressors
- C. They are liars
- D. They are idolaters

C:B:Mc:6

22. What has God begun to do to them because of their sins (Mic 6:13)?

- A. Cause no rain to fall
- B. Sell them to the Assyrians
- C. Call them to account
- D. Destroy them

D:B:Mc:6

23. What will happen when they eat (Mic 6:14)?

- A. They will not be satisfied
- B. They will vomit up what they have eaten

- C. They will
- D. They will

A:B:Mc:6

24. What will happen to what they save (Mic 6:14)?

- A. God will cause it to rot
- B. God will give to the sword
- C. God will give to the locusts
- D. God will give to the wind

B:I:Mc:6

25. God says what will happen after they plant (Mic 6:15)?

- A. They will not eat
- B. It will wither
- C. They will not harvest
- D. The locusts will eat

C:B:Mc:6

26. What will happen when they press olives (Mic 6:15)?

- A. They will not find an anointed one
- B. They will not eat food with olive oil
- C. They will not
- D. They will not use the oil on themselves

D:B:Mc:6

27. Whose statutes has Israel followed (Mic 6:16)?

- A. Jeroboam's
- B. Jezebel's
- C. Omri's
- D. Jehu's

C:B:Mc:6

28. Whose practices does Israel observe (Mic 6:16)?

- A. Ahab's
- B. Jeroboam's
- C. Jezebel's
- D. Jehu's

A:B:Mc:6

29. What will Israel bear (Mic 6:16)?

- A. Exile to Assyria
- B. Drought from the heavens
- C. The scorn of the nations
- D. The weight of their sin

C:B:Mc:6

30. What will God give the people of Israel over to (Mic 6:16)?

- A. Defeat
- B. Derision
- C. Disease
- D. Drought

B:I:Mc:6

Micah 7

1. What is Israel like one gathering (Mic 7:1)?

- A. Figs
- B. Olives
- C. Summer fruit
- D. Winter wheat

C:B:Mc:7

2. What does Israel crave but there are none (Mic 7:1)?

- A. Early grapes
- B. Early figs
- C. Green olives
- D. Winter wheat

B:I:Mc:7

3. Who have been swept from the land (Mic 7:2)?

- A. The godly
- B. The mighty
- C. The wicked
- D. The poor

A:I:Mc:7

4. What do all men in Israel wait to do (Mic 7:2)?

- A. Steal
- B. Lie
- C. Commit adultery
- D. Shed blood

D:I:Mc:7

5. With what do the Israelites hunt their brothers (Mic 7:2)?

- A. A bow
- B. A snare
- C. A net
- D. A sword

C:I:Mc:7

6. What do the rulers demand (Mic 7:3)?

- A. Obedience
- B. Gifts
- C. Loyalty
- D. Taxes

B:B:Mc:7

7. In Israel what are both hands skilled at doing (Mic 7:3)?

- A. Stealing
- B. Doing violence
- C. Doing evil
- D. Cutting the helpless

C:I:Mc:7

8. What do the judges of Israel do (Mic 7:3)?

- A. Accept bribes
- B. Render unjust decisions

- C. Pervert justice
- D. Break the covenant

A:B:Mc:7

9. What is the best of Israel like (Mic 7:4)?

- A. An almond tree
- B. A brier
- C. A rotten fig
- D. A vulture

B:I:Mc:7

10. What is the day of Israel's watchman (Mic 7:4)?

- A. A day of famine
- B. A day of pestilence
- C. A day God visits
- D. A day the king dies

C:B:Mc:7

11. Now is the time of their _____ (Mic 7:4)

- A. Disaster
- B. Destruction
- C. Exile
- D. Confusion

D:I:Mc:7

12. Who should one in Israel not trust (Mic 7:5)?

- A. A neighbor
- B. A friend
- C. A child
- D. A parent

A:I:Mc:7

13. Who should one in Israel put no confidence in (Mic 7:5)?

- A. A neighbor
- B. A friend
- C. A child
- D. A parent

B:I:Mc:7

14. With whom should one be careful of your words (Mic 7:5)?

- A. Your trusted friend
- B. Your neighbor
- C. One who lies in your embrace
- D. A son or daughter

C:B:Mc:7

15. In Israel whom does a son dishonor (Mic 7:6)?

- A. His mother
- B. His father
- C. His brother
- D. His friend

B:B:Mc:7

16. In Israel who rises up against a mother (Mic 7:6)?

- A. A son
- B. Her husband
- C. A judge
- D. A daughter

D:B:Mc:7

17. Who will a person's enemies be (Mic 7:6)?

- A. Their closest friend
- B. Members of their own household
- C. The leaders of Israel
- D. Foreign rulers

B:B:Mc:7

18. For whom does Micah wait (Mic 7:7)?

- A. His Father
- B. God his Savior
- C. The Anointed One
- D. The great King

B:B:Mc:7

19. In what will Micah watch for the Lord (Mic 7:7)?

- A. In hope
- B. In righteousness
- C. In the early morning hours
- D. In his tent

A:B:Mc:7

20. Who does Micah say will hear him (Mic 7:7)?

- A. My Redeemer
- B. My Rock
- C. My God
- D. God Almighty

C:I:Mc:7

21. Who should not gloat over Micah (Mic 7:8)?

- A. His friend
- B. His king
- C. His servant
- D. His enemy

D:I:Mc:7

22. What will happen though Israel sits in darkness (Mic 7:8)?

- A. The Lord will be his light
- B. The sun will rise in the morning
- C. The darkness will be banished forever
- D. He will stand in the light

A:B:Mc:7

23. What will Israel bear because of his sins (Mic 7:9)?

- A. Shame and reproach
- B. The Lord's wrath
- C. The yoke of remorse
- D. The weight of guilt

B:B:Mc:7

24. What will the Lord do for Israel while bearing the Lord's wrath (Mic 7:9)?

- A. Forgive their sins
- B. Show them their sin
- C. Plead their case
- D. Guide them to streams of righteousness

C:B:Mc:7

25. When the Lord brings Israel out into the light what will he see (Mic 7:9)?

- A. The end of the darkness
- B. The steadfast love of the Lord
- C. The healing of the nations
- D. The Lord's righteousness

D:I:Mc:7

26. What did the enemy say to Israel (Mic 7:10)?

- A. How long until your God comes to save?
- B. Where is his glory now?
- C. Where is the Lord your God?
- D. Why has God abandoned you?

C:B:Mc:7

27. What will happen to Israel's enemy (Mic 7:10)?

- A. They will be weep and lament
- B. They will be trampled underfoot
- C. They will be devoured by locusts
- D. They will wither away and perish

B:B:Mc:7

28. What will come for Israel (Mic 7:11)?

- A. A day of comfort and safety
- B. A day for rejoicing
- C. A day for building their walls
- D. Justice and holiness

C:I:Mc:7

29. In that day where will people come to Israel from (Mic 7:12)?

- A. Egypt to the Euphrates
- B. Dan to Beersheba
- C. Jerusalem and Samaria
- D. The north and the south

A:B:Mc:7

30. Why will the earth become desolate (Mic 7:13)?

- A. As a result of Israel's sins
- B. As a result of the inhabitant's deeds
- C. As a result of the wrath of the Lord
- D. As a result of their trampling of Israel

B:I:Mc:7

31. How should his people be shepherded (Mic 7:14)?

- A. With a sheep dog
- B. With a staff

- C. With green pastures
- D. With tenderness

B:I:Mc:7

32. Where should Israel be fed (Mic 7:14)?

- A. In Jerusalem and Samaria
- B. In Carmel and Jezreel
- C. In Bashan and Gilead
- D. In Egypt and Assyria

C:I:Mc:7

33. How will God show his wonders (Mic 7:15)?

- A. With a strong hand
- B. As when he descended on Sinai
- C. As when the walls of Jericho fell
- D. As when they came out of Egypt

D:B:Mc:7

34. Of what will the nations be deprived (Mic 7:16)?

- A. Their power
- B. Their senses
- C. Their wealth
- D. Their slaves

A:B:Mc:7

35. What will the nations become like (Mic 7:17)?

- A. A vulture eating its prey
- B. A snake licking dust
- C. A lion roaring because there is no food
- D. A dog returning to its vomit

B:B:Mc:7

36. How will they turn to the Lord (Mic 7:17)?

- A. In shame
- B. In repentance
- C. In fear
- D. In righteousness

C:B:Mc:7

37. What demonstrates there is no one like God (Mic 7:18)?

- A. He maintains justice in the land
- B. He does great wonders in the heavens
- C. He speaks and it is done
- D. He pardons sins

D:B:Mc:7

38. What does God not stay forever (Mic 7:18)?

- A. Angry
- B. Compassionate
- C. Against his people
- D. Distant

A:B:Mc:7

39. What does God delight in doing (Mic 7:18)?

- A. Establishing justice
- B. Showing mercy
- C. Signs and wonders
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Mc:7

40. What will God tread under his feet (Mic 7:19)?

- A. Satan
- B. Our enemies
- C. Our sins
- D. The nations

C:B:Mc:7

41. What will happen to all our iniquities (Mic 7:19)?

- A. They will be burned with an unquenchable fire
- B. They will be covered in the blood of the lamb
- C. They will fly away like a bird
- D. They will be hurled into the depths of the sea

D:B:Mc:7

42. To whom will God show mercy (Mic 7:20)?

- A. Abraham
- B. Jerusalem
- C. His people
- D. The nations

A:B:Mc:7

Nahum Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced

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Nahum 1 Multiple choice Questions

1. The book of Nahum opens as a(n) _____ concerning Nineveh (Nah 1:1)?

- A. Prophecy
- B. Saying
- C. Oracle
- D. Dirge

C:B:Nh:1

2. The book of Nahum is an oracle concern what city (Nah 1:1)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Nineveh
- C. Bozrah
- D. Jerusalem

B:B:Nh:1

3. The book of Nahum is called a(n) _____ of Nahum (Nah 1:1)

- A. Vision
- B. Prophecy
- C. Dirge
- D. Saying

A:B:Nh:1

4. The book of Nahum opens with Nahum being called a(n) _____ (Nah 1:1)

- A. Jebusite
- B. Netophathite
- C. Ephraimite
- D. Elkoshite

D:I:Nh:1

5. As the book of Nahum opens how does it portray God (Nah 1:2)?

- A. As a divine ruler in heaven
- B. As a divine judge
- C. As a jealous and avenging God
- D. As a God slow to anger and abounding in compassion

C:B:Nh:1

6. What does the Lord do to his foes (Nah 1:2)?

- A. Takes vengeance on them
- B. Brings them to justice
- C. Completely destroys them
- D. Forgives them

A:B:Nh:1

7. What does the Lord do concerning his enemies (Nah 1:2)?

- A. Brings them to justice
- B. Completely destroys them
- C. Forgives them

D. Maintains his wrath

D:B:Nh:1

8. Who will the Lord not leave unpunished (Nah 1:3)?

- A. The unrighteous
- B. The guilty
- C. The wicked
- D. His foes

B:B:Nh:1

9. The Lord is described as _____ (Nah 1:3)

- A. Just and fair
- B. Absolutely righteous and just
- C. Slow to anger and great in power
- D. Compassionate and full of kindness

C:B:Nh:1

10. What are the clouds to the Lord (Nah 1:3)?

- A. The dust of his feet
- B. His chariots
- C. His clothing
- D. His messengers

A:B:Nh:1

11. In what is the way of the Lord (Nah 1:3)?

- A. In the thick darkness
- B. In the whirlwind and storm
- C. The paths of the clouds in the heavens
- D. He walks in the waves of the sea

B:B:Nh:1

12. What does the Lord rebuke (Nah 1:4)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The valleys
- C. The sea
- D. The trees of the field

C:B:Nh:1

13. What does the Lord do to the rivers (Nah 1:4)?

- A. Makes them overflow
- B. Guides them
- C. Splits them in two
- D. Makes them run dry

D:B:Nh:1

14. What two areas of Israel wither (Nah 1:4)?

- A. Galilee and Hermon
- B. Jezreel and Ephraim
- C. Bashan and Carmel
- D. The coastal plain and foothills

C:A:Nh:1

15. What do the hills do before the Lord (Nah 1:5)?

- A. Part in two

- B. Melt away
- C. Dance
- D. Clap their hands

B:A:Nh:1

16. At what does the earth tremble (Nah 1:5)?

- A. The Lord's presence
- B. The Lord speaking
- C. The Lord's holiness
- D. The Lord coming down

A:B:Nh:1

17. What can people not endure (Nah 1:6)?

- A. God's presence
- B. God's vengeance
- C. God's fierce anger
- D. God's judgment

C:I:Nh:1

18. Like what is God's wrath poured out (Nah 1:6)?

- A. Like water
- B. Like fire
- C. Like wine
- D. Like a storm

B:B:Nh:1

19. What are shattered before the Lord (Nah 1:6)?

- A. The walls
- B. The gates
- C. The trees
- D. The rocks

D:B:Nh:1

20. When is the Lord a refuge (Nah 1:7)?

- A. In times of trouble
- B. When the enemy attacks
- C. When justice is forsaken
- D. In times of exile

A:B:Nh:1

21. For whom does the Lord care (Nah 1:7)?

- A. Those who walk in his way
- B. Those who love him and keep his commandments
- C. Those who trust in him
- D. Those who are in Jerusalem

C:B:Nh:1

22. How will God make an end of Nineveh (Nah 1:8)?

- A. With an earthquake
- B. With fire
- C. With
- D. With an overwhelming flood

D:B:Nh:1

23. Into what will God pursue his foes (Nah 1:8)?

- A. Into the forest
- B. Into the darkness
- C. Into the desert
- D. Into the river

B:I:Nh:1

24. What will not come a second time (Nah 1:9)?

- A. Trouble
- B. Mercy
- C. Compassion
- D. Disaster

A:I:Nh:1

25. How will they (Nineveh) be consumed (Nah 1:10)?

- A. Like first ripe figs
- B. Like dry stubble
- C. Like new wine
- D. Like a flood

B:B:Nh:1

26. With what will they (Nineveh) be entangled (Nah 1:10)?

- A. Ropes
- B. Chains
- C. Thorns
- D. Cords of destruction

C:I:Nh:1

27. Who counsels wickedness (Nah 1:11)?

- A. One entering Nineveh
- B. Those sitting on the walls of Nineveh
- C. One sitting on the throne of Nineveh
- D. One coming forth from Nineveh

D:A:Nh:1

28. Who will God afflict no more (Nah 1:12)?

- A. Judah
- B. Ephraim
- C. Jerusalem
- D. Samaria

A:B:Nh:1

29. What will God do for Judah (Nah 1:13)?

- A. Forgive their iniquity
- B. Break the yoke off their neck
- C. Crush their enemies under their feet
- D. Release them into the desert

B:B:Nh:1

30. What will God do for Judah (Nah 1:13)?

- A. Forgive their iniquity
- B. Crush their enemies under their feet
- C. Tear their shackles away

- D. Release them into the desert

C:B:Nh:1

31. What will Nineveh not have (Nah 1:14)?

- A. Kings and princes
- B. Any temples for their gods
- C. Anyone to rescue them
- D. Descendants to bear their name

D:B:Nh:1

32. What will God destroy in Nineveh (Nah 1:14)?

- A. Their carved images
- B. Their temples
- C. Their priests and priestesses
- D. Their altars

A:B:Nh:1

33. What will God prepare for Nineveh (Nah 1:14)?

- A. Pestilence
- B. Their grave
- C. An enemy
- D. A whirlwind

B:I:Nh:1

34. When Judah looks on the mountain what will they see (Nah 1:15)?

- A. The horses of the invading army gone
- B. The animals of the forest rejoicing
- C. The feet of one who brings good news
- D. The mountains clapping their hands

C:B:Nh:1

35. Why did God tell Judah to celebrate their festivals (Nah 1:15)?

- A. Because they will be freed from their shackles
- B. Because they will meet their God in the desert
- C. Because Jerusalem will be restored
- D. Because the wicked will no more invade them

D:B:Nh:1

36. What does God tell Judah to do because the wicked will invade them no more (Nah 1:15)?

- A. Fulfill their vows
- B. Offer thanksgiving offerings
- C. Sing to the Lord and clap their hands
- D. Throw open the gates of Jerusalem

A:I:Nh:1

37. What will happen to the wicked who invaded Judah (Nah 1:15)?

- A. They will return to their own country
- B. They will be completely destroyed
- C. They will all know the Lord
- D. They will drown in a flood

B:B:Nh:1

Nahum 2

1. Who advances against Nineveh (Nah 2:1)?

- A. An enemy
- B. An attacker
- C. An innumerable host
- D. Many kings

B:B:Nh:2

2. As the attacker comes against Nineveh, what should they watch (Nah 2:1)?

- A. The smoke
- B. The coming army
- C. The road
- D. The chariots

C:A:Nh:2

3. What will the Lord restore (Nah 2:2)?

- A. The former days
- B. The walls of Jerusalem
- C. His people
- D. The splendor of Jacob

D:B:Nh:2

4. What have the destroyers ruined (Nah 2:2)?

- A. Their vines
- B. Their olive trees
- C. Their houses
- D. Their fields

A:I:Nh:2

5. What colors are the soldiers shields (Nah 2:3)?

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Red
- D. Purple

C:A:Nh:2

6. On the day the warriors are clad what flashes (Nah 2:3)?

- A. Their spears
- B. Their chariots
- C. Their swords
- D. Their helmets

B:I:Nh:2

7. What are there spears made out of (Nah 2:3)?

- A. Pine
- B. Oak
- C. Bronze
- D. Iron

A:A:Nh:2

8. What will the chariots do (Nah 2:4)?

- A. Trample the people of Nineveh
- B. Flood the city squares

- C. Storm through the streets
- D. Burst into the city

C:I:Nh:2

9. What do the chariots look like (Nah 2:4)?

- A. Harvest carts
- B. Flaming torches
- C. Lions on the prow
- D. Threshing sledges

B:I:Nh:2

10. What happens to the picked troops summoned by the king (Nah 2:5)?

- A. They stumble on their way
- B. They flee for their lives
- C. Their hearts fail for fear
- D. They hide in the caves

A:I:Nh:2

11. Where do the king's picked troops dash to (Nah 2:5)?

- A. The city gate
- B. The city wall
- C. The king's palace
- D. The temple of their god

B:B:Nh:2

12. What is thrown open (Nah 2:6)?

- A. Their fortress
- B. The storehouses
- C. The river gates
- D. The doors of the palace

C:B:Nh:2

13. What is decreed for the city of Nineveh (Nah 2:7)?

- A. It will be flood
- B. It will be covered in blood
- C. It will collapse in a single day
- D. It will be exiled

D:B:Nh:2

14. Who will moan like doves (Nah 2:7)?

- A. Nineveh's slave girls
- B. Nineveh's warriors
- C. Nineveh's princes
- D. The priests of Nineveh

A:I:Nh:2

15. What is Nineveh likened to (Nah 2:8)?

- A. A falling star
- B. A draining pool
- C. A burning stick
- D. A collapsing harvest cart

B:I:Nh:2

16. What is endless when Nineveh falls (Nah 2:9)?

- A. Destruction
- B. The water of their tears
- C. The plunder of silver and gold
- D. Their grief

C:B:Nh:2

17. All of the following are bodily reactions to the fall of Nineveh EXCEPT (Nah 2:10)

- A. Hearts melt
- B. Knees give way
- C. Bodies tremble
- D. Eyes shed tears
- E. Faces grow pale

D:B:Nh:2

18. What did the lion fill his dens with (Nah 2:12)?

- A. Bodies of those from Nineveh
- B. Prey
- C. Gold and silver
- D. Plunder

B:A:Nh:2

19. For whom did the lion kill (Nah 2:12)?

- A. His cubs
- B. Many nations
- C. The Lord
- D. His own power

A:B:Nh:2

20. What does the Lord Almighty say the sword will devour (Nah 2:13)?

- A. Nineveh's princes
- B. Nineveh's priests
- C. Nineveh's young lions
- D. Nineveh's warriors

C:B:Nh:2

21. What will happen to Nineveh's chariots says the Lord Almighty (Nah 2:13)?

- A. They will disappear forever
- B. They will be burned in smoke
- C. They will be ground to dust
- D. They will roll over those who drove them

B:B:Nh:2

22. What does the Lord Almighty say will not be heard (Nah 2:13)?

- A. The sound of laughter
- B. Children playing
- C. The king's trumpets
- D. The voices of Nineveh's messengers

D:B:Nh:2

Nahum 3

1. How does Nahum label the city of Nineveh as it pronounces a woe on it (Nah 3:1)?

- A. City of cruelty
- B. City of idols
- C. City of blood
- D. City of injustice

C:B:Nh:3

2. What is Nineveh full of (Nah 2:1)?

- A. Lies
- B. Death and destruction
- C. Wickedness
- D. Injustice

A:B:Nh:3

3. What is Nineveh never without (Nah 3:1)?

- A. Death
- B. Victims
- C. Oppression
- D. Wickedness

B:I:Nh:3

4. All of the following were used to describe Nineveh's making piles of dead EXCEPT (Nah 3:2f)?

- A. Crack of whips
- B. Galloping horses
- C. Jolting chariots
- D. Sparkling armor
- E. Flashing swords

D:I:Nh:3

5. In Nineveh's attacks over what do they stumble (Nah 3:3)?

- A. Corpses
- B. Piles of plunder
- C. Their own greed
- D. The idols of the nations

A:B:Nh:3

6. Nineveh is called the mistress of _____ (Nah 3:4)

- A. Evil
- B. Sorceries
- C. Oppression
- D. Violence

B:B:Nh:3

7. How did Nineveh enslave the nations (Nah 3:4)?

- A. By her power
- B. By her violence
- C. By her prostitution
- D. By her gods

C:B:Nh:3

8. How did Nineveh enslave the nations (Nah 3:4)?

- A. By her power
- B. By her violence
- C. By her gods
- D. By her witchcraft

D:B:Nh:3

9. The Lord Almighty said he was against Nineveh and what did he threaten to do to them before the nations (Nah 3:5)?

- A. Lift their skirts over their face
- B. Put shackles on their feet
- C. Put an iron yoke on their necks
- D. Carry them away into exile

A:B:Nh:3

10. What will the Lord Almighty do against Nineveh before the nations (Nah 3:5)?

- A. Humble them before the nations
- B. Show the nations their nakedness
- C. Blot out the memory of Nineveh from the nations
- D. Let the nations plunder them

B:B:Nh:3

11. With what will God pelt Nineveh (Nah 3:6)?

- A. Rotten olives
- B. Rocks
- C. Filth
- D. Spoiled grapes

C:B:Nh:3

12. With what will God treat Nineveh (Nah 3:6)?

- A. Disgrace
- B. Hatred
- C. Mercy
- D. Contempt

D:I:Nh:3

13. What will God make Nineveh (Nah 3:6)?

- A. A spectacle
- B. A byword
- C. An open pit
- D. Burnt cinder

A:I:Nh:3

14. What city does God compare Nineveh to that was taken into exile (Nah 3:8)?

- A. Gaza
- B. Thebes
- C. Tyre
- D. Sodom

B:B:Nh:3

15. Thebes is located on what river (Nah 3:8)?

- A. The Euphrates
- B. The Orontes
- C. The Nile

D. The Jordan

C:B:Nh:3

16. What was the boundless strength of Thebes (Nah 3:9)?

- A. Libya and Sinai
- B. Midian and Philistia
- C. Leviathan and Behemoth
- D. Cush and Egypt

D:A:Nh:3

17. Who were among the allies of Thebes (Nah 3:9)?

- A. Put and Libya
- B. Ethiopia and Philistia
- C. Midian and Edom
- D. Ammon and Aram

A:A:Nh:3

18. All of the following happened to Thebes EXCEPT (Nah 3:10)

- A. She went into exile
- B. Her walls were laid waste
- C. Her infants were dashed to pieces
- D. Lots were cast for her nobles
- E. Her great men were put in chains

B:B:Nh:3

19. Like Thebes, Nineveh will do all of the following in their day of calamity EXCEPT (Nah 3:11)

- A. Become drunk
- B. Go into hiding
- C. Flee to Aram
- D. Seek refuge from the enemy

C:B:Nh:3

20. What does Nahum say that their fortresses will be like (Nah 3:12)?

- A. Empty vines
- B. Olive trees
- C. Thorn bushes
- D. Fig trees

D:B:Nh:3

21. What happens when the fig tree is shaken (Nah 3:12)?

- A. The rotten figs fall to the ground
- B. The figs fall into the mouth of the eater
- C. The figs are crushed under foot
- D. The figs are blown in the wind

B:B:Nh:3

22. How does Nahum characterize Nineveh's troops (Nah 3:13)?

- A. Fearful
- B. Mighty
- C. Weaklings
- D. Courageous

C:I:Nh:3

23. To whom are the gates of Nineveh's land wide open (Nah 3:13)?

- A. Foreigners
- B. Traders
- C. Traitors
- D. Enemies

D:B:Nh:3

24. What does Nahum admonish Nineveh to draw water for (Nah 3:14)?

- A. Their children
- B. Their king
- C. The siege
- D. The fire

C:I:Nh:3

25. What does he tell Nineveh to do for the siege they are about to experience (Nah 3:14)?

- A. Fortify the king's palace
- B. Repair the brickwork
- C. Store up food
- D. Flee from the city

B:I:Nh:3

26. How will Nineveh be devoured (Nah 3:15)?

- A. Like a swarm of locusts
- B. Like a lion its prey
- C. Like a dog in the street
- D. Like a bull on a threshing floor

A:I:Nh:3

27. Who has become more numerous than the stars of the sky (Nah 3:16)?

- A. The slaves of Nineveh
- B. The merchants of Nineveh
- C. The priests of Nineveh
- D. The prophets of Nineveh

B:B:Nh:3

28. What do the merchants do like locusts (Nah 3:16)?

- A. Swarm into the king's palace
- B. Devour the poor
- C. Strip the land and then fly away
- D. Eat all the food leaving the shelves bare

C:B:Nh:3

29. Who does Nahum say are like swarms of locusts (Nah 3:17)?

- A. Their priests
- B. Their prophets
- C. Their princes
- D. Their officials

D:I:Nh:3

30. Where do the locusts settle on a cold day (Nah 3:17)?

- A. In the sand
- B. In the springs

- C. In the walls
- D. Under the bushes

C:I:Nh:3

31. When do the locusts fly away (Nah 3:17)?

- A. When the wind blows
- B. When the sun appears
- C. When it is evening
- D. When the hail comes

B:I:Nh:3

32. It is announced to the King of Assyria that who slumbers (Nah 3:18)?

- A. Your shepherds
- B. Your watchmen
- C. Your merchants
- D. Your soldiers

A:B:Nh:3

33. It is announced to the King of Assyria that what has happened to his people (Nah 3:18)?

- A. They are consumed by fire
- B. They are scattered on the mountains
- C. They are hiding in caves in the desert
- D. They are dying from fear

B:B:Nh:3

34. What does Nahum tell the King of Assyria is fatal (Nah 3:19)?

- A. The sword
- B. The arrow
- C. His wound
- D. His disease

C:B:Nh:3

35. What will be the response when the news about the King of Assyria has fallen (Nah 3:19)?

- A. People will mourn
- B. There will be a great silence
- C. People will put on sackcloth
- D. All who hear will clap their hands

D:B:Nh:3

36. Nahum as what has everyone felt from the King of Assyria (Nah 3:19)?

- A. Endless cruelty
- B. Fear
- C. His sword
- D. His crushing blows

A:B:Nh:3

Habakkuk Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning, I=Intermediate; A= Advanced

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Habakkuk 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did Habakkuk receive (Hab 1:1)?

- A. A prophecy
- B. A vision
- C. An oracle
- D. A message

C:B:Hb:1

2. What does Habakkuk say was God's response to his call for help (Hab 1:2)?

- A. He heard his cry
- B. He did not listen
- C. He answered his prayer
- D. He ignored his plea

B:B:Hb:1

3. What did Habakkuk cry out to God (Hab 1:2)?

- A. Help
- B. Save
- C. Why
- D. Violence

D:B:Hb:1

4. What was God's response when Habakkuk cried out "Violence" (Hab 1:2)?

- A. He did not save
- B. He did not listen
- C. He ignored it
- D. He answered his prayer

A:B:Hb:1

5. What did Habakkuk complain that God made him look at (Hab 1:3)?

- A. Violence
- B. Injustice
- C. Wickedness
- D. Uncleaness

B:B:Hb:1

6. What did Habakkuk complain that God had tolerated (Hab 1:3)?

- A. Unrighteousness
- B. Folly
- C. Wrong
- D. Violence

C:B:Hb:1

7. Habakkuk complained all of the following were before him or abounded EXCEPT (Hab 1:3)

- A. Destruction
- B. Violence

- C. Strife
- D. Wickedness
- E. Conflict

D:A:Hb:1

8. What does Habakkuk complain is paralyzed (Hab 1:4)?

- A. The law
- B. The hand of the Lord
- C. Righteousness
- D. Forgiveness

A:B:Hb:1

9. What does Habakkuk complain never prevails (Hab 1:4)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. Wisdom
- D. Forgiveness

B:B:Hb:1

10. What do the wicked do to the righteous (Hab 1:4)?

- A. They destroy them
- B. They mock them
- C. They hem them in
- D. They taunt them

C:I:Hb:1

11. What does Habakkuk complain has happened to justice (Hab 1:4)?

- A. It is silent
- B. It is nowhere to be found
- C. It hides
- D. It is perverted

D:B:Hb:1

12. What did God tell Habakkuk to look at and be amazed (Hab 1:5)?

- A. The heavens
- B. The mountains
- C. The nations
- D. The walls of Jerusalem

C:B:Hb:1

13. What did God say he would do (Hab 1:5)?

- A. Something never been done before
- B. Something he would not believe
- C. Something that was beyond understanding
- D. Something unpredictable

B:I:Hb:1

14. Who did God say he was going to raise up (Hab 1:6)?

- A. The Babylonians
- B. The Assyrians
- C. The Persians
- D. The Egyptians

A:B:Hb:1

15. What do the Babylonians seize (Hab 1:6)?

- A. Plunder
- B. Dwelling places not their own
- C. Fortresses beyond their borders
- D. Slaves from all the world

B:I:Hb:1

16. God characterizes the Babylonians he is raising up in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Hab 1:6)

- A. Ruthless and impetuous
- B. Feared and dreaded
- C. Brutal and violent
- D. A law to themselves

C:B:Hb:1

17. What are the Babylonian's horses faster than (Hab 1:7)?

- A. The wind
- B. Lightning
- C. An eagle
- D. Leopards

D:I:Hb:1

18. What are the Babylonians fiercer than (Hab 1:8)?

- A. Lions on the prowl
- B. Snake on a rock
- C. Wolves at dusk
- D. A bear protecting its cubs

C:I:Hb:1

19. To what is the Babylonian cavalry likened (Hab 1:8)?

- A. Locusts devouring everything in their path
- B. Flying like a vulture swooping to devour
- C. Running like a lion catching a deer
- D. Fast as a desert storm

B:B:Hb:1

20. How do their hordes advance (Hab 1:9)?

- A. Like a desert wind
- B. Like locusts blown in from the desert
- C. Like a storm off the ocean
- D. Like an unstoppable wave

A:I:Hb:1

21. Whom do the Babylonians deride (Hab 1:10)?

- A. Other nations
- B. Kings
- C. Foreign gods
- D. The captives

B:B:Hb:1

22. How do the Babylonians capture cities (Hab 1:10)?

- A. They lay siege to them
- B. They burn down their gates

- C. They build earthen ramps
- D. They shoot fiery arrows into the city

C:B:Hb:1

23. How do the Babylonians gather prisoners (Hab 1:9)?

- A. Like wheat for sifting
- B. Like harvesting grapes
- C. Like the stars of the heavens
- D. Like sand

D:I:Hb:1

24. What is the god of the Babylonians (Hab 1:11)?

- A. Their greed
- B. Marduk
- C. Their own strength
- D. Their chariots

C:B:Hb:1

25. Habakkuk calls "My God" his _____ (Hab 1:12)

- A. My King
- B. My Holy One
- C. My Father
- D. My Master

B:I:Hb:1

26. Habakkuk calls "My God" _____ (Hab 1:12)

- A. My Shepherd
- B. The Ancient of Days
- C. Rock
- D. Master

C:B:Hb:1

27. What does Habakkuk say God's relationship with evil cannot be (Hab 1:13)?

- A. His hands will surely not allow it
- B. His ears cannot hear of it
- C. His heart is too righteous to tolerate it
- D. His eyes are too pure to look upon it

D:B:Hb:1

28. Habakkuk saying God cannot tolerate wrong asks him how he can tolerate _____ (Hab 1:13)

- A. Injustice
- B. The Unrighteous
- C. The treacherous
- D. The wicked

C:B:Hb:1

29. What happens when God is silent (Hab 1:13)?

- A. The strong take advantage of the weak
- B. The wicked swallow up the more righteous than themselves
- C. The violent abuse their victims
- D. The treacherous ensnare the unsuspecting

B:B:Hb:1

30. Like what does Habakkuk say God has made humans (Hab 1:14)?

- A. Like fish in the sea that have no ruler
- B. Like sheep to the slaughter
- C. Like ants which work for so little
- D. Like vultures devouring anything that is dying

A:B:Hb:1

31. Who have no ruler over them (Hab 1:14)?

- A. Ants
- B. Sea creatures
- C. Lions
- D. Birds

B:I:Hb:1

32. The wicked catches others up with all of the following methods EXCEPT (Hab 1:15)

- A. Hooks
- B. Nets
- C. Spears
- D. Drag nets

C:B:Hb:1

33. To what do the wicked burn incense (Hab 1:16)?

- A. The work of his hands
- B. His idols of gold
- C. His might
- D. His dragnet

D:I:Hb:1

34. By what does the wicked's net provide (Hab 1:16)?

- A. Luxury
- B. Plunder
- C. Slaves
- D. Captives

A:B:Hb:1

35. Habakkuk asks God if the wicked are to keep on emptying there nets resulting in what (Hab 1:17)?

- A. No fish left in the sea
- B. Destroying nations without mercy
- C. Exiling the people of Israel
- D. Plunder piled over top of their walls

B:B:Hb:1

Habakkuk 2

1. Where does Habakkuk say he will station himself to see how God will answer him (Hab 2:1)?

- A. On the city walls
- B. At the city gate
- C. On the ramparts
- D. On the mountain top

C:B:Hb:2

2. What was Habakkuk asked to do with God's revelation (Hab 2:2)?

- A. Eat the message
- B. Rehearse it in the ears of the people
- C. Carve it into stone
- D. Write it down

D:B:Hb:2

3. Why did Habakkuk stand at his watch (Hab 2:1)?

- A. To see what God would say to him
- B. To express his complaint
- C. To see the Babylonians coming
- D. To guard his people as a watchman

A:B:Hb:2

4. Why was Habakkuk to write the revelation on tablets (Hab 2:2)?

- A. So that all could read it
- B. So that a herald may run with it
- C. So that those at the temple may read it
- D. So that it may be placed in the ark of the covenant

B:B:Hb:2

5. What does the revelation wait for (Hab 2:3)?

- A. The coming of the Lord
- B. The coming of the Babylonians
- C. An appointed time
- D. That day

C:I:Hb:2

6. While the revelation may linger what is Habakkuk to do (Hab 2:3)?

- A. Proclaim it
- B. Read it to the king
- C. Preach it in the city gate
- D. Wait for it

D:B:Hb:2

7. How will the righteous live (Hab 2:4)?

- A. By faith
- B. By hope
- C. By the word of the Lord
- D. By grace

A:B:Hb:2

8. What betrays him (Babylonians) (Hab 2:5)?

- A. His friend
- B. Wine
- C. His strength
- D. His enemies

B:I:Hb:2

9. How is his [Babylon's] greed described (Hab 2:5)?

- A. As a vulture
- B. As a lion
- C. As the grave
- D. As the desert

C:I:Hb:2

10. What is never satisfied (Hab 2:5)?

- A. The desert
- B. A lion
- C. The land
- D. Death

D:B:Hb:2

11. What does he [Babylon] do to all people (Hab 2:5)?

- A. Takes them captive
- B. Enslaves them
- C. Destroys them
- D. Sheds their blood

A:B:Hb:2

12. What does he [Babylon] gather to himself (Hab 2:5)?

- A. Silver and gold
- B. All the nations
- C. Foreign plunder
- D. Idols of each city

B:B:Hb:2

13. How does he [Babylon] make himself wealthy (Hab 2:6)?

- A. By violence
- B. By stealing
- C. By extortion
- D. By treachery

C:I:Hb:2

14. How will people react to him [Babylon] (Hab 2:6)?

- A. They will weep for his fall
- B. They will flee into caves from him
- C. They will rejoice over him
- D. They will taunt him with ridicule

D:I:Hb:2

15. Who will make Babylon the victim (Hab 2:7)?

- A. Their debtors
- B. Their enemies
- C. Their own princes
- D. The Lord

A:I:Hb:2

16. Who will plunder Babylon (Hab 2:8)?

- A. Persia
- B. The peoples who are left
- C. Their enemies
- D. Those they had destroyed

B:I:Hb:2

17. Babylon is accused of doing all of the following EXCEPT (Hab 2:8)

- A. Plundering many nations
- B. Shedding people's blood
- C. Toppling fortresses and towers
- D. Destroying land and cities

C:B:Hb:2

18. Woe is pronounced on the one who builds his realm with _____ (Hab 2:9)

- A. Violence
- B. Corruption
- C. Exploiting the poor
- D. Unjust gain

D:B:Hb:2

19. What will they do to escape the clutches of ruin (Hab 2:9)?

- A. Set his nest on high
- B. Fortified his walls

- C. Reinforced his gates
- D. Dwelt on a mountain top

A:B:Hb:2

20. How have the Babylonians forfeited their life (Hab 2:10)?

- A. Burning the holy city
- B. Plotting the ruin of many peoples
- C. Exiling the son of Israel
- D. Dominating the fatherless and widows

B:I:Hb:2

21. What will cry out against the Babylonians (Hab 2:11)?

- A. The cedars of Lebanon
- B. Those they have enslaved
- C. Stones of the wall
- D. The children

C:B:Hb:2

22. What will echo the stones of the wall crying out (Hab 2:11)?

- A. The fields surrounding the city
- B. The mountains
- C. The trees of the field
- D. The beams of the woodwork

D:A:Hb:2

23. Who receives a “woe” (Hab 2:12)?

- A. One who builds a city with bloodshed
- B. One who exiles their neighbors who trusted them
- C. One who makes an empire of slaves
- D. One who builds temples to idols

A:B:Hb:2

24. Who receives a “woe” (Hab 2:12)?

- A. One who exiles their neighbors who trusted them
- B. One who establishes a town by injustice
- C. One who makes an empire of slaves
- D. One who builds temples to idols

B:I:Hb:2

25. For what do the nations exhaust themselves (Hab 2:13)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Plunder
- C. Nothing
- D. Violence

C:I:Hb:2

26. With what will the earth be filled (Hab 2:14)?

- A. The light of the Lord
- B. Violence and oppression at the hands of cruel masters
- C. The goodness of the Lord in the land of the living
- D. The knowledge of the glory of the Lord

D:B:Hb:2

27. Like what will the knowledge of the glory of the Lord fill the earth (Hab 2:14)?

- A. As the waters cover the sea
- B. As the sand on the seashore
- C. As the stars of the heaven
- D. As the sun lights up the sky

A:B:Hb:2

28. Who receives a “woe” (Nah 2:15)?

- A. One saying what is wrong is right and what is right is wrong
- B. One pouring from the wineskin until they are drunk
- C. Those to swing their swords against those who trusted them
- D. One prophesying of peace when there is no peace

B:I:Hb:2

29. Why does one keep pouring from a wineskin until their companion is drunk (Hab 2:15)?

- A. So they will not oppose them
- B. So they can lead them away into exile
- C. So they can gaze on their naked bodies
- D. So they can oppress the needy

C:B:Hb:2

30. With what will the Babylonians be filled (Hab 2:16)?

- A. Violence
- B. Injustice
- C. Cruelty
- D. Shame

D:I:Hb:2

31. Habakkuk says what turn is it for the Babylonians now (Hab 2:16)?

- A. To drink and let their nakedness be exposed
- B. To have their walls destroyed and left as ruins
- C. To flee from their enemies
- D. To have their temples destroyed with fire

A:B:Hb:2

32. What is coming around to the Babylonians (Hab 2:16)?

- A. A whirlwind blinding their eyes
- B. The cup from the Lord's right hand
- C. The robe of the Lord's wrath
- D. What they had done to others

B:B:Hb:2

33. What will overwhelm the Babylonians (Hab 2:17)?

- A. A wave of God's wrath
- B. The sword of the Lord
- C. The violence they had done to Lebanon
- D. A fire will consume the walls of Babylon

C:I:Hb:2

34. What will terrify the Babylonians (Hab 2:17)?

- A. A shadow of darkness that will come over the land
- B. The Medes and the Persians
- C. The sun will be turned to blood
- D. Their destruction of the animals

D:B:Hb:2

35. What teaches lies (Hab 2:18)?

- A. The king of Babylon
- B. An image
- C. The false prophets
- D. The priests of Marduk

B:I:Hb:2

36. What does God point to that the Babylonian idols cannot do (Hab 2:18)?

- A. Speak
- B. Walk
- C. Listen
- D. Raise their hand

A:B:Hb:2

37. To whom is there a woe (Hab 2:19)?

- A. Who says to wood "Come to life"
- B. To the one crafting idols of gold
- C. To those who withhold justice
- D. To those who worship idols

A:I:Hb:2

38. What does an idol not have (Hab 2:19)?

- A. Life
- B. Breathe
- C. Sight
- D. Hands

B:B:Hb:2

39. Where is the Lord while the whole earth is to be silent before him (Hab 2:20)?

- A. Between the cherubim
- B. In the land of Israel
- C. In his holy temple
- D. In new Jerusalem

C:B:Hb:2

40. When God is in his holy temple what should the response of the world be (Hab 2:20)?

- A. Hiding from his wrath
- B. Covering their lips
- C. Bowing to the ground before him
- D. Silent before him

D:B:Hb:2

Habakkuk 3

1. On what does Habakkuk offer his prayer (Hab 3:1)?

- A. On Alamothe
- B. On Gittith
- C. On Miktam
- D. On Shigionoth

D:A:Hb:3

2. In Habakkuk's prayer he says what has he heard of (Hab 3:2)?

- A. The violence of the Chaldeans
- B. The Lord's fame
- C. The Lord's great compassion
- D. The Lord's mighty arm

B:I:Hb:3

3. What does Habakkuk pray God would remember in wrath (Hab 3:2)?

- A. Forgiveness
- B. Love
- C. Mercy
- D. Redemption

C:B:Hb:3

4. What does Habakkuk ask God to renew in his day (Hab 3:2)?

- A. His presence in the temple
- B. Deliverance from bondage
- C. His covenant
- D. His deeds

D:B:Hb:3

5. Where does Habakkuk say God came from (Hab 3:3)?

- A. Zion
- B. Teman
- C. Thebes
- D. Sinai

B:A:Hb:3

6. What does God's praise fill (Hab 3:3)?

- A. The earth
- B. The heavens
- C. The land of Israel
- D. Mount Zion

A:B:Hb:3

7. From what mount does the Holy One come from (Hab 3:3)?

- A. Sinai
- B. Zion
- C. Paran
- D. Nebo

C:B:Hb:3

8. What does Habakkuk say God's splendor is like (Hab 3:4)?

- A. The lofty mountains of Sinai
- B. A thunder storm in the desert
- C. The sunrise with rays flashing
- D. A gentle rain in the summer

C:B:Hb:3

9. Where do rays flash from (Hab 3:4)?

- A. From the heavens
- B. From his throne
- C. From his eyes
- D. From his hand

D:I:Hb:3

10. What went before God (Hab 3:5)?

- A. Glory
- B. Plague
- C. Flashing rays
- D. Famine

B:I:Hb:3

11. What did pestilence do (Hab 3:5)?

- A. Went before God
- B. Flowed from his throne
- C. Followed his steps
- D. Smote the land

C:I:Hb:3

12. What happened when God stood (Hab 3:6)?

- A. The earth shook
- B. The mountains clapped their hands
- C. The sun was darkened
- D. The moon turned to blood

A:B:Hb:3

13. When God stood what happened to the ancient mountains (Hab 3:6)?

- A. They were flattened
- B. They crumbled
- C. They shook
- D. They leaped

B:B:Hb:3

14. How does Habakkuk describe God's ways (Hab 3:6)?

- A. Straight
- B. Steadfast
- C. Eternal
- D. Just and right

C:I:Hb:3

15. Whose tents did Habakkuk see in distress (Hab 3:6)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Aram
- C. Gilead
- D. Cushan

D:A:Hb:3

16. Whose dwellings did Habakkuk see in anguish (Hab 3:7)?

- A. Egypt
- B. Midian
- C. Aram
- D. Gilead

B:A:Hb:3

17. What does Habakkuk portray God riding on (Hab 3:7)?

- A. On horses and his victorious chariots
- B. On the clouds of the heavens
- C. On the wings of the dawn
- D. On eagles wings swooping down to devour

A:B:Hb:3

18. What did Habakkuk ask God if he raged against (Hab 3:8)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The sea
- C. The clouds
- D. The enemy

B:B:Hb:3

19. What happened when the Lord looks (Hab 3:6)?

- A. He sees the hearts of all the people
- B. The desert caves are lit up

- C. The nations tremble
- D. The walls topple

C:I:Hb:3

20. What did God uncover (Hab 3:9)?

- A. His arm
- B. His shield
- C. Iniquity
- D. His bow

D:I:Hb:3

21. With what did God split the earth (Hab 3:9)?

- A. Earthquakes
- B. Valleys
- C. Rivers
- D. His feet

C:I:Hb:3

22. What writhed when they saw the Lord (Hab 3:10)?

- A. The mountains
- B. The rivers
- C. The sea
- D. The people

A:B:Hb:3

23. In Habakkuk's prayer what roared (Hab 3:10)?

- A. The wind
- B. The lions
- C. The deep
- D. The mountains

C:I:Hb:3

24. Habakkuk describes what happening to the sun and moon (Hab 3:11)?

- A. Turning to darkness
- B. Standing still in the heavens
- C. Becoming blood red in the sky
- D. Falling to the earth

B:I:Hb:3

25. Habakkuk describes lightning flashing from _____ (Hab 3:11)

- A. God's eyes
- B. The voice of the Lord
- C. Mount Zion
- D. God's flashing spear

D:B:Hb:3

26. What did God do in anger (Hab 3:12)?

- A. Judged the Chaldeans
- B. Threshed the nations
- C. Cut their enemies with a sickle
- D. Sent an army of locusts against them

B:I:Hb:3

27. Who did God come out to save (Hab 3:13)?

- A. His remnant
- B. His sheep
- C. His anointed one
- D. His beloved

C:B:Hb:3

28. Who did God crush (Hab 3:13)?

- A. The children of the Chaldeans
- B. The leader of the land of wickedness
- C. The priests of the foreign gods
- D. The wheat of Midian

B:I:Hb:3

29. What did God do to the leader of the land of wickedness (Hab 3:13)?

- A. Clothed him in rags
- B. Sent him into exile at the head of his people
- C. Covered his head with shame
- D. Stripped him from head to foot

D:I:Hb:3

30. What did God do with his [Chaldean's] own spear (Hab 3:14)?

- A. Pierced his head
- B. Stabbed him through the heart
- C. Gave him a fatal wound
- D. Shattered it

A:I:Hb:3

31. Who were his [Chaldean] warriors gloating as though about to devour (Hab 3:14)?

- A. Their enemies upon the city walls
- B. The wretched who were in hiding
- C. The cattle, sheep and goats
- D. Anyone who opposed them

B:I:Hb:3

32. With what did God trample the sea (Hab 3:15)?

- A. His feet
- B. His great winds
- C. His horses
- D. His chariots

C:I:Hb:3

33. When Habakkuk heard the churning of the great waters he had all of the following responses EXCEPT (Hab 3:16)

- A. His heart pounded
- B. His lips quivered
- C. His legs trembled
- D. His flesh turned white

D:B:Hb:3

34. For what will Habakkuk wait patiently (Hab 3:16)?

- A. The day of calamity coming on the nation invading Israel
- B. The Day of the Lord coming with the clouds of heaven
- C. The great day coming on all the unrighteous
- D. The time of the end when injustice will be swept away forever

A:B:Hb:3

35. What will Habakkuk do though the fig tree does not bud (Hab 3:17f)?

- A. Wait for the Lord's deliverance
- B. Rejoice in the Lord
- C. Praise God from whom all blessings flow
- D. Be silent

B:B:Hb:3

36. Habakkuk will rejoice even though all of the following happen EXCEPT (Hab 3:17)?

- A. The fig tree does not bud
- B. There are no grapes on the vines
- C. There is not wheat in the field
- D. The olive crop fails
- E. There are no sheep in the pen

C:B:Hb:3

37. Habakkuk says the Lord is _____ (Hab 3:19)

- A. His salvation
- B. His rock
- C. His Father
- D. His strength

D:B:Hb:3

38. What does God do for Habakkuk (Hab 3:19)?

- A. Makes his heart like a lion
- B. Makes his feet like the feet of a deer
- C. Makes him as strong as a bear
- D. Gives him courage

B:B:Hb:3

39. Where does God allow Habakkuk to go (Hab 3:19)?

- A. Through the valley of the shadow of death
- B. Into deep waters
- C. On the heights
- D. Onto the clouds

C:B:Hb:3

40. The prayer of Habakkuk was to be played on _____ (Hab 3:19)

- A. Trumpets
- B. Stringed instruments
- C. A harp
- D. The heights

B:I:Hb:3

41. Who is given directions at the end of Habakkuk's prayer (Hab 3:19)?

- A. The king
- B. The righteous
- C. The people on Zion
- D. The director of music

D:B:Hb:3

Zephaniah Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning, I=Intermediate; A= Advanced

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Zephaniah 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. Zephaniah was a descendent of what Judean king (Zeph 1:1)?

- A. Ahaz
- B. Hezekiah
- C. Amon
- D. Jehoiakim

B:B:Zp:1

2. How is the content of the book of Zephaniah described as coming to the prophet Zephaniah (Zeph 1:1)?

- A. The vision of Zephaniah
- B. The heavens opened and Zephaniah saw
- C. The word of the Lord came to Zephaniah
- D. The Lord anointed Zephaniah as his prophet

C:B:Zp:1

3. Zephaniah prophesied during the reign of what king of Judah (Zeph 1:1)?

- A. Hezekiah
- B. Ahaz
- C. Manasseh
- D. Josiah

D:B:Zp:1

4. Josiah was the son of what king of Judah (Zeph 1:1)?

- A. Amon
- B. Hezekiah
- C. Ahaziah
- D. Jehu

A:A:Zp:1

5. What does the Lord declare he will do to everything on the face of the earth (Zeph 1:2)?

- A. Burn it up with an unquenchable fire
- B. Sweep it away
- C. Blow it away
- D. Wash it away

B:B:Zp:1

6. The Lord explicitly declares he will sweep away all of the following EXCEPT (Zeph 1:3)

- A. Men
- B. Animals

- C. Trees
- D. Birds
- E. Fish

C:B:Zp:1

7. When God cuts off humans from the face of the earth what will the wicked have (Zeph 1:3)?

- A. Only the shirt on their backs
- B. Only a burned stick left
- C. Only the dust of the earth
- D. Only heaps of rubble

D:B:Zp:1

8. What will God do to Judah and against all who live in Jerusalem (Zeph 1:4)?

- A. Stretch out his hand
- B. Raise a banner
- C. Send out his angels
- D. Stand in front of his throne

A:B:Zp:1

9. What does the Lord say he will cut off from this place [Jerusalem] (Zeph 1:4)?

- A. All the high places
- B. Every remnant of Baal
- C. The altars of Moloch
- D. The pagan prophets

B:B:Zp:1

10. Whose names does the Lord declare he will cut off (Zeph 1:4)?

- A. Those who have broken his covenant
- B. The kings of Judah
- C. The idolatrous priests
- D. The false prophets

C:B:Zp:1

11. What do some who will be cut off bow down to on their roofs (Zeph 1:5)?

- A. Baal
- B. Things their hands have made
- C. Animals that crawl on the ground
- D. The starry host

D:I:Zp:1

12. The ones who swear by the Lord's name and _____'s name will be cut off (Zeph 1:5)?

- A. Molech
- B. Chemosh
- C. Marduk
- D. Baal

A:I:Zp:1

13. Who will be cut off (Zeph 1:6)?

- A. Those who believe in lies and oppress the poor
- B. Those who neither seek or inquire of the Lord
- C. Those who plunder the people of the Lord
- D. Those who spurn the temple of the Lord

B:B:Zp:1

14. What were the people to be before the Sovereign Lord (Zeph 1:7)?

- A. Humble
- B. Joyful
- C. Silent
- D. Holy

C:B:Zp:1

15. Who has the Lord consecrated (Zeph 1:7)?

- A. Those who follow him
- B. Those who worship him
- C. Those he has purified
- D. Those he has invited

D:I:Zp:1

16. What is near (Zeph 1:7)?

- A. The Lord's mercy
- B. The end
- C. The day of the Lord
- D. The day of judgment

C:B:Zp:1

17. All of the following will be punished on the day of the Lord's sacrifice EXCEPT (Zeph 1:8)?

- A. The princes
- B. The false prophets
- C. The king's sons
- D. Those clad in foreign clothes

B:I:Zp:1

18. On that day who will the Lord punish (Zeph 1:9)?

- A. Those stepping on the threshold
- B. Those who run after idols
- C. Those who touch the city gates
- D. Those striking the horns on the altar

A:B:Zp:1

19. What do they fill with violence and deceit (Zeph 1:9)?

- A. Their houses
- B. The temple of their gods
- C. The city gates
- D. The land

B:B:Zp:1

20. On that day from what will go up from the Fish Gate (Zeph 1:10)?

- A. A net
- B. A message
- C. A cry
- D. A prayer

C:I:Zp:1

21. Where will wailing come from on that day (Zeph 1:10)?

- A. The Fish Gate
- B. Mount Zion
- C. The Gihon Spring
- D. The New Quarter

D:A:Zp:1

22. Who does Zephaniah say will be wiped out (Zeph 1:11)?

- A. All your idols
- B. All your priests
- C. All your merchants
- D. All your kings

C:I:Zp:1

23. Who does Zephaniah tell to wail (Zeph 1:11)?

- A. All who live outside the gate
- B. All who live in the market district
- C. All who live palaces
- D. All who serve Baal

B:I:Zp:1

24. What traders will be ruined (Zeph 1:11)?

- A. Silver traders
- B. Spice traders
- C. Sheep traders
- D. Olive traders

A:B:Zp:1

25. Where will the Lord search with lamps (Zeph 1:12)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Hebron
- D. Gibeon

B:B:Zp:1

26. Who will the Lord punish (Zeph 1:12)?

- A. Those who are wicked
- B. Those who oppress the poor
- C. Those who are complacent
- D. Those who follow Baal

C:I:Zp:1

27. What do the complacent think (Zeph 1:12)?

- A. It is too hard to follow the Lord

- B. There is no day of the Lord
- C. The idols will save them from the day of the Lord
- D. The Lord will do nothing either good or bad

D:B:Zp:1

28. What will the complacent do and not receive the rewards of their efforts (Zeph 1:13)?

- A. They will build houses and not live in them
- B. They will plant olive trees but not harvest any oil
- C. They will walk miles and find no water
- D. They will seek for the Lord but not find him

A:I:Zp:1

29. What will the complacent do and not receive the rewards of their efforts (Zeph 1:13)?

- A. They will plant olive trees but not harvest any oil
- B. They will plant vineyards but not drink the wine
- C. They will walk miles and find no water
- D. They will seek for the Lord but not find him

B:I:Zp:1

30. What is coming quickly (Zeph 1:14)?

- A. The great day of the Lord
- B. The end of all things
- C. The judgment on Israel
- D. Disaster and disease

A:B:Zp:1

31. Whose bitter shouting will be heard on the great day of the Lord (Zeph 1:14)?

- A. Children
- B. Mothers
- C. Widows
- D. Warriors

D:I:Zp:1

32. All of the following were used to describe the great day of the Lord EXCEPT (Zeph 1:15)?

- A. Day of trumpet and battle cry
- B. Day of distress and anguish
- C. Day sorrow and sadness
- D. Day of trouble and ruin
- E. Day of darkness and gloom

C:B:Zp:1

33. In the day of the Lord how will people walk (Zeph 1:17)?

- A. Like a prince before his people
- B. Like blind men
- C. Like yoked oxen
- D. Like a slave with no shoes

B:I:Zp:1

34. What will be poured out like dust (Zeph 1:17)?

- A. Their blood
- B. Their wine
- C. Their oil
- D. Their water

A:B:Zp:1

35. Why will the Lord bring distress on the people (Zeph 1:17)?

- A. Because they have rebelled against him
- B. Because they have sinned
- C. Because they have turned their back on him
- D. Because of their idols of gold

B:B:Zp:1

36. On the day of the Lord's wrath what will not be able to save them (Zeph 1:18)?

- A. Their swords and shields
- B. Their warriors and wisemen
- C. Their silver and gold
- D. The power and might

C:B:Zp:1

37. In what will the whole world be consumed (Zeph 1:18)?

- A. The fury of his wrath
- B. The greatness of his power
- C. The kindness of his mercy
- D. The fire of his jealousy

D:B:Zp:1

38. Of what will the Lord make a sudden end (Zeph 1:18)?

- A. All who live in the earth
- B. All who trust in idols
- C. All who have oppressed the poor
- D. All who turn away from him

A:B:Zp:1

Zephaniah 2

1. What does Zephaniah tell the shameful nation to do (Zeph 2:1)?

- A. Repent
- B. Flee
- C. Gather together
- D. Put on sackcloth

C:B:Zp:1

2. What did Zephaniah say would sweep on like chaff (Zeph 2:2)?

- A. The appointed time
- B. The judgments of the Lord
- C. The famine in the land
- D. The east wind

A:I:Zp:1

3. Who does Zephaniah admonish to seek the Lord (Zeph 2:3)?

- A. Those who have turned from the Lord
- B. All who are humble in the land
- C. All who live on Mount Zion
- D. All those who desire the coming of the great day

B:B:Zp:2

4. Why does Zephaniah admonish them to seek righteousness (Zeph 2:3)?

- A. Perhaps the Lord will forgive their iniquity and pardon their rebellion
- B. So that they will be ready to meet their maker
- C. Perhaps they will escape the fury of the Lord in the land of the living
- D. Perhaps they will be sheltered on the day of the Lord's anger

D:I:Zp:2

5. All of the following Philistine cities are mentioned EXCEPT (Zeph 2:4)

- A. Gaza
- B. Ashkelon
- C. Azekah
- D. Ashdod
- E. Ekron

C:B:Zp:2

6. What city will be abandoned (Zeph 2:4)?

- A. Bethel
- B. Gaza
- C. Gibeon
- D. Ramah

B:I:Zp:2

7. What were the people of the Philistines by the sea called (Zeph 3:5)?

- A. Kerethites
- B. Ephraimites
- C. Jebusites

D. Amorites

A:A:Zp:2

8. What did the Lord say to the Philistines of Canaan (Zeph 3:5)?

- A. I will burn your temples with fire
- B. I will destroy you and none will be left
- C. I will carry you off to a foreign land far away
- D. I will bring Egypt up against you

B:I:Zp:2

9. What will replace the Kerethites in their land (Zeph 2:6)?

- A. A place for jackals
- B. A place of scorpions
- C. A place for shepherds and sheep pens
- D. A place for farmers plowing and sowing

C:B:Zp:2

10. Where do the Kerethites dwell (Zeph 2:6)?

- A. By the Sorek Valley
- B. By the Judean desert
- C. By the Negev
- D. By the sea

D:I:Zp:2

11. To whom will the land of the Kerethites belong (Zeph 2:7)?

- A. The remnant of the house of Judah
- B. The tribal inheritance of Dan
- C. The people of the Negev will inherit it
- D. The exiles of Benjamin will conquer it

A:B:Zp:2

12. Where will the remnant of Judah lie down (Zeph 2:7)?

- A. On the high places of Ekron
- B. In the houses of Ashkelon
- C. In the fields of Gath
- D. On the sands of Ashkelon

B:A:Zp:2

13. What will the Lord do for the remnant of Judah (Zeph 2:7)?

- A. Dwell with them
- B. Fill their cities with plenty
- C. Restore their fortunes
- D. Bring them back to the land

C:I:Zp:2

14. Who had made threats against Zephaniah's people's land (Zeph 2:8)?

- A. The Edomites and Arameans
- B. The Philistines and Kerethites
- C. The Amorites and Jebusites
- D. The Moabites and Ammonites

D:A:Zp:2

15. What did God say Moab would become like (Zeph 2:9)?

- A. Sodom
- B. Babylon
- C. Gaza
- D. Hormah

A:B:Zp:2

16. God describe the land of Sodom and Gomorrah as all of the following EXCEPT (Zeph 2:9)

- A. Place of weeds
- B. Desert
- C. Salt pits
- D. A wasteland

B:B:Zp:2

17. Who will inherit the land of the Moabites and Ammonites (Zeph 2:9)?

- A. Judah
- B. The people of Mount Zion
- C. The survivors of God's nation
- D. The exiles of Israel among the nations

C:B:Zp:2

18. In return for what would Moab and Ammon be plundered by the remnant of God's people (Zeph 2:10)?

- A. Their oppression
- B. Their plundering
- C. Their murdering
- D. Their pride

D:I:Zp:2

19. When will the Lord be awesome to the nations (Zeph 2:11)?

- A. When he destroys all the gods
- B. When he brings Israel back to the land
- C. When he burns the cities of Moab
- D. When he exalts Zion

A:B:Zp:2

20. What will the nations on every shore do (Zeph 2:11)?

- A. Come to Zion
- B. Worship God
- C. Cry out to the Lord
- D. Turn from their idols

B:B:Zp:2

21. What will happen to the Cushites (Zeph 2:12)?

- A. They will come to Jerusalem
- B. They aid the exiles of Judah
- C. They will be slain by the sword

D. They will be carried into exile

C:B:Zp:2

22. What nation will God destroy when he reaches out his hand to the north (Zeph 2:13)?

- A. Babylon
- B. Aram
- C. Anatolia
- D. Assyria

D:B:Zp:2

23. When God stretches his hand out against Assyria what will Nineveh be like (Zeph 2:13)?

- A. Dry as a desert
- B. A burning pit
- C. A swamp
- D. Flat as a floor

A:I:Zp:2

24. Where will desert owls and screech owls roost at Nineveh (Zeph 2:14)

- A. On the city walls
- B. On the city columns
- C. On the threshold of the city
- D. In the city square

B:I:Zp:2

25. At Nineveh what will be in the doorways (Zeph 2:14)?

- A. Plunder
- B. Their idols
- C. Rubble
- D. Stones

C:B:Zp:2

26. What did carefree Nineveh say to herself (Zeph 2:15)?

- A. Who shall bring me down to the ground?
- B. I am the greatest since the beginning of the world
- C. No one can defeat me
- D. I am, and there is none besides me

D:B:Zp:2

27. What do all who pass by do to Nineveh (Zeph 2:15)?

- A. Scoff and shake their fists
- B. Put on sackcloth and mourn
- C. Laugh and dance on her ruins
- D. Become silent and wonder

A:B:Zp:2

28. What has Nineveh become (Zeph 2:15)?

- A. A home for doves
- B. A lair for wild beasts

- C. The home of vultures
 - D. A pile of rocks
- B:I:Zp:2

Zephaniah 3

1. Zephaniah gives a woe to the city [Jerusalem] of all of the following EXCEPT (Zeph 3:1)

- A. Oppressors
- B. Rebellious
- C. Defiled
- D. Wicked

D:A:Zp:3

2. The city of Jerusalem does not do all of the following EXCEPT (Zeph 3:2)

- A. She obeys no one
- B. She confesses no sin
- C. She accepts no correction
- D. She does not trust in the Lord
- E. She does not draw near to her God

B:B:Zp:3

3. What does Zephaniah liken Jerusalem's officials to (Zeph 3:3)?

- A. Leopards
- B. Lions
- C. Bears
- D. Vultures

B:B:Zp:3

4. What does Zephaniah liken Jerusalem's rulers to (Zeph 3:3)?

- A. Leopards
- B. Bears
- C. Wolves
- D. Vultures

C:B:Zp:3

5. What characteristics does Zephaniah attribute to Jerusalem's prophets (Zeph 3:4)?

- A. Rebellion
- B. Deception
- C. Wickedness
- D. Arrogance

D:B:Zp:3

6. How does Zephaniah characterize Jerusalem's priests (Zeph 3:4)?

- A. They profane the sanctuary
- B. They offer sacrifices of sin
- C. They lead people astray
- D. They violated the Sabbath

A:B:Zp:3

7. How does Zephaniah characterize Jerusalem's priests (Zeph 3:4)?

- A. They offer sacrifices of sin
- B. They do violence to the law

- C. They lead people astray
- D. They violated the Sabbath

B:B:Zp:3

8. What does the Lord dispense morning by morning (Zeph 3:5)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Faithfulness
- C. Justice
- D. Kindness

C:I:Zp:3

9. What does the Lord do every day (Zeph 3:5)?

- A. He does signs and wonders
- B. He condemns the guilty
- C. He leads his people
- D. He does not fail

D:B:Zp:3

10. What do the unrighteous not know (Zeph 3:5)?

- A. Shame
- B. Guilt
- C. The way of the Lord
- D. Justice

A:B:Zp:3

11. What does the Lord say he has cut off (Zeph 3:6)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The nations
- C. The oppressors of Judah
- D. The priests

B:B:Zp:3

12. What has the Lord left deserted (Zeph 3:6)?

- A. Their gates
- B. Their strong towers
- C. Their streets
- D. Their houses

C:I:Zp:3

13. What two things does the Lord tell Jerusalem it must do not to be cut off (Zeph 3:7)?

- A. Repent and confess their sins
- B. Seek the Lord and walk in his ways
- C. Purify his sanctuary and put on sackcloth
- D. Fear him and accept correction

D:B:Zp:3

14. What were the residents of Jerusalem eager to do in all they did (Zeph 3:7)?

- A. Act corruptly
- B. Rebel against the Lord

- C. Oppress the widows and orphans
- D. Seek others gods

A:I:Zp:3

15. Why is the Lord gathering the nations (Zeph 3:8)?

- A. To teach them the ways of the Lord
- B. To pour out his wrath on them
- C. To give them over to the one smiting
- D. To bring them to Mount Zion

B:B:Zp:3

16. With what will the whole world be consumed (Zeph 3:9)?

- A. Famine and drought all over the global
- B. The flood from the Almighty
- C. The fire of God's jealous anger
- D. The iron rod of correction

C:B:Zp:3

17. What will the Lord do for the peoples (Zeph 3:9)?

- A. Strike them down with an iron rod
- B. Cleanse them with oil
- C. Forgive them
- D. Purify their lips

D:B:Zp:3

18. Why will the Lord purify the lips of the peoples (Zeph 3:9)?

- A. So that they may call on the name of the Lord
- B. So that they may believe on the Lord Almighty
- C. So that they will turn from their sins
- D. So that they will walk in his ways

A:B:Zp:3

19. What will the peoples do shoulder to shoulder (Zeph 3:9)?

- A. File into their cities
- B. Serve the Lord
- C. Work in the harvest
- D. Block the opening of the gates

B:I:Zp:3

20. For beyond what area will God's scattered people bring offerings (Zeph 3:10)?

- A. The river of Egypt
- B. The Euphrates River
- C. The rivers of Cush
- D. The mountains of Aram

C:I:Zp:3

21. Who will God remove from this city (Zeph 3:11)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The unrighteous who have oppressed the poor
- C. Those who have defiled themselves

- D. Those who rejoice in their pride

D:B:Zp:3

22. Who will never again be on God's holy hill (Zeph 3:11)?

- A. The haughty
- B. The wicked
- C. The unrighteous
- D. The rebellious

A:B:Zp:3

23. Who will be left within you (Zeph 3:12)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The humble and meek
- C. The repentant
- D. Those holy unto the Lord

B:B:Zp:3

24. Who will be left within you (Zeph 3:12)?

- A. The righteous who follow in the ways of the Lord
- B. The repentant who are forgiven
- C. Those who trust in the name of the Lord
- D. Those holy unto the Lord

C:B:Zp:3

25. In whose mouths will not be found any deceit (Zeph 3:13)?

- A. The redeemed of the Lord
- B. The righteous who dwell in the land
- C. The merchants
- D. The remnant of Israel

D:B:Zp:3

26. What will happen after the remnant eats (Zeph 3:13)?

- A. They will lie down and no one will make them afraid
- B. Each will rest under his own vine
- C. They will harvest figs from their own trees
- D. Their swords will be beat into plowshares

A:B:Zp:3

27. Who does Zephaniah exhort to sing (Zeph 3:14)?

- A. Daughter of Israel
- B. Daughter of Zion
- C. Son of Abraham
- D. Son of the Most High

B:I:Zp:3

28. Why should the daughter of Jerusalem be glad and rejoice (Zeph 3:15)?

- A. The Lord has consecrated your land
- B. The Lord has cleansed your heart
- C. The Lord has taken away your punishment
- D. The Lord has forgiven your sins

C:B:Zp:3

29. Why should the daughter of Jerusalem be glad and rejoice (Zeph 3:15)?

- A. The Lord has consecrated your land
- B. The Lord has cleansed your heart
- C. The Lord has forgiven your sins
- D. The Lord has turned back your enemy

D:I:Zp:3

30. What will never happen again because the King of Israel is with them (Zeph 3:15)?

- A. They will never again fear any harm
- B. They will never again be exiled from their land
- C. Jerusalem will never again be destroyed
- D. They will never again serve foreign gods

A:B:Zp:3

31. On that day what will they say to Jerusalem (Zeph 3:16)?

- A. Stand firm forever
- B. Do not fear, O Zion
- C. No terror shall ever enter you again
- D. Zion is the Lord's dwelling forever

B:I:Zp:3

32. What is the Lord mighty to do (Zeph 3:17)?

- A. To rescue
- B. To love
- C. To save
- D. To forgive

C:B:Zp:3

33. With what will the Lord quiet Israel (Zeph 3:17)?

- A. With his mercy
- B. With his kindness
- C. With his rest
- D. With his love

D:B:Zp:3

34. What will the Lord their God do over them (Zeph 3:17)?

- A. Rejoice over them with singing
- B. Pronounce their forgiveness
- C. Provide shadow to protect them
- D. Shine like the sun in his righteousness

A:B:Zp:3

35. What does the Lord say he will remove from them (Zeph 3:18)?

- A. Sickness and disease
- B. Sorrows for the appointed feasts
- C. The enemy from a foreign land
- D. The mildew and locusts that have plagued them

B:B:Zp:3

36. Who does the Lord say he will rescue (Zeph 3:19)?

- A. The blind
- B. The oppressed
- C. The lame
- D. The righteous

C:I:Zp:4

37. Where will the Lord give them praise and honor (Zeph 3:19)?

- A. On Mount Zion
- B. On all the hills of Judea where they were carried into exile
- C. In the valleys of the Arabah
- D. In every land where they were put to shame

D:B:Zp:3

38. What will the Lord do at that time (Zeph 3:20)?

- A. Bring them home
- B. Forgive their sins
- C. Speak gently to them
- D. Lead them into Zion

A:B:Zp:3

39. What will the Lord give them among all the peoples of the earth (Zeph 3:20)?

- A. Victory
- B. Praise and honor
- C. Rule over them all
- D. Peace and harmony

B:B:Zp:3

Haggai Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning, I=Intermediate; A= Advanced

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Haggai 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the second year of who's reign did the word of the Lord come through Haggai (Hag 1:1)?

- A. Cyrus
- B. Nebuchadnezzar
- C. Xerxes
- D. Darius

D:B:Hg:1

2. To whom did the word of the Lord come through Haggai (Hag 1:1)?

- A. Ezra and Nehemiah
- B. Zerubbabel and Joshua
- C. Sanballat and Tobiah
- D. Cyrus and Darius

B:B:Hg:1

3. Who was the governor of Judah during the prophecy of Haggai (Hag 1:1)?

- A. Zerubbabel
- B. Joshua
- C. Nehemiah
- D. Ezra

A:B:Hg:1

4. Who was the high priest during the prophecy of Haggai (Hag 1:1)?

- A. Zerubbabel
- B. Joshua
- C. Nehemiah
- D. Ezra

B:B:Hg:1

5. What do the people say (Hag 1:2)?

- A. It is time to build the Lord's house
- B. It is not time to build the Lord's house
- C. It is time to build the walls of Jerusalem
- D. It is not time to build the walls of Jerusalem

B:B:Hg:1

6. How does God describe their homes (Hag 1:4)?

- A. Houses of cut stone
- B. Secure homes
- C. Paneled houses
- D. Ivory covered houses

C:B:Hg:1

7. Why did the Lord object to their living in paneled houses (Hag 1:4)?

- A. Because the Lord's house was in ruins
- B. Because the poor had no homes
- C. Because their brothers were still enslaved
- D. Because the walls had not been rebuilt

A:B:Hg:1

8. How have they planted and harvested (Hag 1:6)?

- A. They have planted little and harvested the whirlwind
- B. They have planted much and harvested little
- C. They have not planted and yet harvested much
- D. They have planted choice vines but harvested sour grapes

B:B:Hg:1

9. What happens when they put on clothes (Hag 1:6)?

- A. It does not cover their shame
- B. They are made of sackcloth
- C. They are not warm
- D. They have no linen

C:I:Hg:1

10. What happens when they earn wages (Hag 1:6)?

- A. They bury it in the ground
- B. The wages are blown away by the wind
- C. They are taken by their neighbors
- D. They put it in a purse with holes in it

D:B:Hg:1

11. Because they eat and never have enough what does the Lord exhort them to do (Hag 1:5, 7)?

- A. Give careful thought to their ways
- B. Turn to him
- C. Confess their sins
- D. Give up their foreign gods and return to the Lord

A:B:Hg:1

12. What does the Lord direct them to do in the mountains (Hag 1:8)?

- A. Get stones for his house
- B. Get timber for his house
- C. Get gold and silver for his house
- D. Offer sacrifices to him on the high places

B:I:Hg:1

13. What will the Lord's response be to their building of his house (Hag 1:8)?

- A. He will receive their sacrifices and offerings
- B. He will rejoice over their festivals
- C. He will take pleasure in it and be honored
- D. He will enter the temple and bless his people

C:I:Hg:1

14. What had they expected (Hag 1:9)?

- A. The Lord's presence among his people but he did not come
- B. Many blessings but none came
- C. Prosperity and peace instead poverty and war prevailed
- D. Much but it turned out to be little

D:B:Hg:1

15. What did the Lord do to what they brought home (Hag 1:9)?

- A. He blew it away
- B. He washed it away
- C. It withered away
- D. It was taken as plunder

A:I:Hg:1

16. What are they doing while the Lord's house lies in ruins (Hag 1:9)?

- A. Buying and selling and getting gain
- B. Each is busy with his own house
- C. They are rebuilding the city walls
- D. They are sleeping in luxury

B:B:Hg:1

17. Because they were each busy with their own houses what was withheld from them (Hag 1:10)?

- A. The latter rains
- B. The warmth of the sun
- C. The dew
- D. The early rains

C:I:Hg:1

18. The Lord called for a drought on all of the following EXCEPT (Hag 1:11)

- A. Grain
- B. New wine
- C. The oil
- D. Figs

D:I:Hg:1

19. What was the remnant's response to the message of Haggai the prophet (Hag 1:12)?

- A. They rebelled
- B. They would not listen
- C. They obeyed
- D. They attacked

C:B:Hg:1

20. What was the people's response to the voice of the Lord and the message of Haggai (Hag 1:12)?

- A. They rejected the Lord
- B. They feared the Lord
- C. They turned from the Lord

- D. They worshipped the Lord

B:B:Hg:1

21. What was Haggai called (Hag 1:13)?

- A. The Lord's messenger
- B. The servant of the Lord
- C. The seer of Israel
- D. The anointed one of the Lord

A:B:Hg:1

22. What message did Haggai give to the people who had obeyed the Lord (Hag 1:13)?

- A. I will bless and keep you
- B. I am with you
- C. I will be gracious unto you
- D. I will deliver you

B:B:Hg:1

23. The spirit of all of the following were stirred up by the Lord EXCEPT (Hag 1:14)

- A. Zerubbabel
- B. Joshua
- C. The elders of Israel
- D. The whole remnant of the people

C:I:Hg:1

24. Who was Zerubbabel the son of (Hag 1:14)?

- A. Sanballat
- B. Tobiah
- C. Jehozadak
- D. Shealtiel

D:I:Hg:1

25. Who was Joshua the son of (Hag 1:14)?

- A. Sanballat
- B. Tobiah
- C. Jehozadak
- D. Shealtiel

C:I:Hg:1

26. What did the remnant begin to work on (Hag 1:14)?

- A. The walls of the city
- B. The house of the Lord
- C. Laying the foundation of the palace
- D. Rebuilding the city gates

B:B:Hg:1

27. When did the remnant begin building the temple of the Lord (Hag 1:15)?

- A. 24th day of the sixth month of the second year of Darius
- B. 10th day of the third month of the fifth year of Darius

- C. 18th day of the second month of the third year of Darius
 - D. The 7th day of the seventh month of the first year of Darius
- A:I:Hg:1

Haggai 2

1. When did the Lord come to Haggai and tell him to ask “who of you is left who saw this house in its former glory” (Hag 2:1)?

- A. 2nd day of the 10th month
- B. 21st day of the 7th month
- C. 14th day of the 5th month
- D. 10th day of the 3rd month

B:A:Hg:2

2. Haggai was told to address all of the following about the former temple EXCEPT (Hag 2:2)?

- A. Zerubbabel the governor
- B. The priests
- C. Joshua the high priest
- D. The remnant of the people

B:B:Hg:2

3. How did the new temple look to the Lord compared to the old (Hag 2:3)?

- A. Like a small temple
- B. Like a shadow of the former temple
- C. Like nothing
- D. Like the former temple

C:B:Hg:2

4. After pointing out that the new temple looked like nothing what did God say to Joshua the high priest (Hag 2:4)?

- A. You should be ashamed
- B. Weep and put on sackcloth
- C. Rejoice and be glad
- D. Be strong

D:B:Hg:2

5. What did God say remains among them (Hag 2:5)?

- A. The glory of the Lord
- B. His Spirit
- C. His name
- D. His word

B:B:Hg:2

6. What did God say he would do in a little while (Hag 2:6)?

- A. Shake the heavens and the earth
- B. Send his Spirit into the house they had made
- C. Cause the pillars of this temple to tremble
- D. Let his holy cloud descend on this house

A:I:Hg:2

7. What did the Lord say would come to the temple after he shook all nations (Hag 2:7)?

- A. His Spirit

- B. His blessed Son
- C. His dark cloud
- D. The desired of all nations

D:B:Hg:2

8. With what did the Lord say he would fill this house (Hag 2:7)?

- A. His holiness
- B. His Spirit
- C. His glory
- D. His love

C:B:Hg:2

9. What did the Lord say was his (Hag 2:8)?

- A. The silver and the gold
- B. The people
- C. The priests and prophets
- D. The remnant of the people

A:I:Hg:2

10. God said that the glory of this house would be greater than _____ (Hag 2:9)?

- A. The glory cloud on Mount Sinai
- B. The glory of the former house
- C. The glory of the heavens
- D. The glory of his heavenly throne

B:B:Hg:2

11. What did God say he would grant in this temple (Hag 2:9)?

- A. Forgiveness
- B. Mercy
- C. Peace
- D. Justice like a river

C:B:Hg:2

12. What did the Lord ask the priests about (Hag 2:10ff)?

- A. If a person pulled a sheep out of a pit on the Sabbath would it be consecrated to the Lord
- B. If one came out of the holy place and touched bread or oil would it be consecrated
- C. If the high priest sacrificed a lamb on Passover would the blood consecrate that priest to the Lord
- D. If consecrated meat in a person's garment touched bread or wine would it be consecrated

D:B:Hg:2

13. Who did the Lord ask about consecrated meat touching some bread or oil (Hag 2:11f)?

- A. Some priests
- B. Some prophets
- C. The elders

D. The chiefs of the clans

A:B:Hg:2

14. How can bread or oil become defiled according to Haggai 2 (Hag 2:13)?

A. If a person with leprosy touches it

B. If a person who has been defiled by touching a dead person touches it

C. If a person who has eaten defiled meat touches it

D. If a person who is a Nazirite and touched any leaven touches it

B:B:Hg:2

15. What did the Lord through Haggai say was defiled (Hag 2:14)?

A. The unclean water

B. The holy bread

C. Whatever they offer there

D. The blood of the sacrifices

C:B:Hg:2

16. When did God point out one went to the wine vat to draw fifty measures but found only twenty (Hag 2:15f)?

A. Before they dug the foundation of the house of the Lord

B. Before the gates of the temple were set

C. Before one sacrifice had been offered in the Lord's temple

D. Before one stone was laid on another in the Lord's temple

D:B:Hg:2

17. What did they not do even though the Lord struck them with blight and mildew (Hag 2:17)?

A. Turn to the Lord

B. Confess their sins

C. Begin to rebuild the temple

D. Cry out to the Lord for help

A:B:Hg:2

18. What will the Lord do from the twenty-fourth day of the ninth month (Hag 2:19)?

A. Shut up the skies

B. Bless them

C. Forgive them

D. Welcome them into his presence

B:B:Hg:2

19. The Lord had struck the work of their hands with all of the following EXCEPT (Hag 2:17)

A. Blight

B. Mildew

C. Drought

D. Hail

C:I:Hg:2

20. What happened on the twenty-fourth day of the ninth month (Hag 2:18)?

- A. They offered their first sacrifice to the Lord
- B. They consecrated the temple
- C. They donated money for the building of the temple
- D. They laid the foundation for the temple

D:B:Hg:2

21. Until the twenty-fourth day of the ninth month all of the following had not borne fruit EXCEPT (Hag 2:19)

- A. The vine
- B. The fig tree
- C. The olive tree
- D. The sycamore tree
- E. The pomegranate tree

D:I:Hg:2

22. The Lord told Haggai to tell Zerubbabel he would do all of the following EXCEPT (Hag 2:21)

- A. Overturn royal thrones
- B. Shatter the power of foreign kingdoms
- C. Destroy the shields of the invaders
- D. Overthrow chariots and their drivers

C:I:Hg:2

23. What does God say he will shatter (Hag 2:22)?

- A. The power of foreign kingdoms
- B. The heavens and earth
- C. Royal thrones
- D. The temples of foreign gods

A:I:Hg:2

24. What does God say he will overturn (Hag 2:22)?

- A. The gates of the wicked
- B. The mountains
- C. Royal thrones
- D. The temples of foreign gods

C:I:Hg:2

25. How will horses and their riders fall (Hag 2:22)?

- A. By an iron rod
- B. By the sword of his brother
- C. Into a deep pit
- D. On rocks

B:I:Hg:2

26. Who will the Lord make like a signet ring God has chosen (Hag 2:23)?

- A. Haggai
- B. Joshua
- C. Zerubbabel

D. Darius

C:B:Hg:2

27. What will the Lord make Zerubbabel like (Hag 2:23)?

- A. A sword
- B. A strong tower
- C. A purple robe
- D. A signet ring

D:B:Hg:2

28. What was the Lord call Zerubbabel (Hag 2:23)?

- A. His servant
- B. His messenger
- C. His ruler
- D. His beloved

A:B:Hg:2

29. Who does the Lord say his has chosen (Hag 2:23)?

- A. Haggai
- B. Joshua
- C. Zerubbabel
- D. Darius

C:B:Hg:2

Malachi Multiple Choice Questions

B=Beginning, I=Intermediate; A= Advanced

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Malachi 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The book of Malachi is labeled as a(n) _____ (Mal 1:1)?

- A. A prophecy
- B. A vision
- C. A sermon
- D. An oracle

D:B:Ml:1

2. To whom is the book of Malachi addressed (Mal 1:1)?

- A. Judah
- B. The exiles
- C. Israel
- D. The remnant

C:B:Ml:1

3. What does Israel ask the Lord (Mal 1:2)?

- A. Is this what you call love?
- B. How have you loved us?
- C. Why have you loved us?
- D. Have you really loved us?

B:B:Ml:1

4. What is the first thing the Lord says to Israel in the book of Malachi (Mal 1:2)?

- A. I have loved you
- B. I have given you my covenant
- C. I will redeem you
- D. I have forgiven you

A:B:Ml:1

5. Who was Jacob's brother (Mal 1:2)?

- A. Isaac
- B. Lot
- C. Ishmael
- D. Jacob

D:B:Ml:1

6. Who did the Lord say he hated (Mal 1:3)?

- A. Isaac
- B. Lot
- C. Esau
- D. Ishmael

C:B:Ml:1

7. What did the Lord do to Esau (Mal 1:3)?

- A. Let his holy places desolate and his altars in ruins
- B. Left his inheritance to the desert jackals
- C. Burned his cities down
- D. Left his land as a pile of ruins

B:I:Mal:1

8. What did the Lord do to Esau (Mal 1:3)?

- A. Turned his mountains into a wasteland
- B. Let his holy places desolate and his altars in ruins
- C. Burned his cities down
- D. Left his land as a pile of ruins

A:B:Mal:1

9. What may Edom say (Mal 1:4)?

- A. We will not serve the Lord
- B. We will rebuild the ruins
- C. We will plant our vineyards
- D. We will attack our brother Jacob

B:I:Mal:1

10. What land will be called a Wicked Land (Mal 1:4)?

- A. Ammon
- B. Moab
- C. Edom
- D. Aram

C:B:Mal:1

11. While Edom says they will rebuild, what does the Lord say (Mal 1:4)?

- A. I will bless
- B. I will uproot
- C. I will burn down
- D. I will demolish

D:B:Mal:1

12. What will Israel say when they see the Lord's wrath on Edom (Mal 1:5)?

- A. Great is the Lord
- B. Praise the Lord
- C. His love endures forever
- D. Fear the Lord, O peoples

A:B:Mal:1

13. Where will they say the "Great is the Lord" (Mal 1:5)?

- A. In all the earth
- B. Beyond the borders of Israel
- C. Even to the Nile River
- D. Under the heavens

B:B:Mal:1

14. Who does the Lord say normally receives honor (Mal 1:6)?

- A. A king and a priest

- B. A priest and a governor
- C. A master and a father
- D. A mother and a father

C:B:Mal:1

15. Who does the Lord single out as showing contempt for his name (Mal 1:6)?

- A. The elders
- B. The kings
- C. The prophets
- D. The priests

D:B:Mal:1

16. What have the priests done that shows contempt for the Lord (Mal 1:7)?

- A. By placing defiled food on his altar
- B. By drinking wine in the holy place
- C. By oppressing the poor
- D. By rejecting those who repent

A:B:Mal:1

17. What were the priests doing that the Lord points out as being wrong (Mal 1:8)?

- A. By burning defiled incense on the altar
- B. By offering blind and crippled animals as sacrifices
- C. By not teaching the people the word of the Lord
- D. By being drunk in the holy place

B:B:Mal:1

18. Who did the Lord say would not accept their blind and crippled animals which they were offering up to the Lord (Mal 1:8)?

- A. Their children
- B. The elders of their cities
- C. Their governor
- D. Darius the great king

C:B:Mal:1

19. What did they believe their offerings would result in (Mal 1:9)?

- A. Appease God's anger
- B. For God to redeem them from their sins
- C. To bring the early rains
- D. For God to be gracious to them

D:B:Mal:1

20. What did the Lord wish someone would do (Mal 1:10)?

- A. Shut the temple doors
- B. Show mercy and justice in the land
- C. Lock the city gates
- D. Burn the entire city down

A:B:Mal:1

21. What did the Lord say he would not accept (Mal 1:10)?

- A. Their prayers

- B. Their offerings
- C. Their incense
- D. Their grain and wine

B:B:Mal:1

22. What does the Lord say will be great among the nations (Mal 1:11)?

- A. The temple of the Lord
- B. Faithfulness
- C. His name
- D. His glory

C:B:Mal:1

23. Where does the Lord say his name will be great (Mal 1:11)?

- A. Among the elders of Israel
- B. Among the priests that minister in his house
- C. Among the children of Abraham
- D. Among the nations

D:B:Mal:1

24. What will be brought from every place to his name (Mal 1:11)?

- A. Incense and pure offerings
- B. Wine and oil
- C. Grain and fellowship offerings
- D. Gold and silver

A:I:Mal:1

25. What do they incorrectly claim is defiled (Mal 1:12)?

- A. The Lord's altar
- B. The Lord's table
- C. The Lord's house
- D. The Lord's law

B:I:Mal:1

26. What do they incorrectly claim is contemptible (Mal 1:12)?

- A. The altar
- B. The sacrifices of the Most High
- C. The food set on the Lord's table
- D. The blood placed in the holy place

C:B:Mal:1

27. What do they say of the food of the Lord's table (Mal 1:13)?

- A. It is polluted
- B. This food is terrible
- C. It is inedible
- D. What a burden

D:I:Mal:1

28. What kind of animals were these vowing cheaters sacrificing (Mal 1:14)?

- A. A speckled animal
- B. Only part of the animal

- C. A blemished animal
- D. Useless grain

B:I:Mal:1

29. What title does the Lord say he is (Mal 1:14)?

- A. A great high priest
- B. A great king
- C. A mighty warrior
- D. The Lord of Hosts

B:B:Mal:1

30. What is the proper response God calls for his name as the great king (Mal 1:14)?

- A. He is to be feared
- B. He is to be honored
- C. He is to be worshipped
- D. He is to be served

A:B:Mal:1

31. Who is cursed (Mal 1:14)?

- A. The one who has no fear of the great king yet claims to serve the Lord
- B. The one who vows to give a good animal but offers a blemished one instead
- C. The one who withholds his tithes and offerings yet claims he has given them
- D. The one who enters the holy place why being drunk

B:B:Mal:1

Malachi 2

1. Who does the Lord admonish with the promise of a curse (Mal 2:1)?

- A. The king
- B. The false prophets
- C. The foreigners
- D. The priests

D:B:Ml:2

2. What requirement was put on the priests in order for them not to incur a curse (Mal 2:2)?

- A. They needed to set their heart to honor God's name
- B. They needed to be careful to not defile God's holy place
- C. They needed to offer sacrifices of praise to the Lord
- D. They needed to stop taking advantage of the widows and fatherless

A:B:Ml:2

3. What, in particular, did God say he would curse of the priests (Mal 2:2)?

- A. Their homes
- B. Their blessings
- C. Their land
- D. Their sacrifices

B:I:Ml:2

4. What does God say he will do to the priests who have not set their heart to honor God (Mal 2:3)?

- A. He will not receive their offerings and sacrifices
- B. He will stop the spring rains and cause a drought in their land
- C. He will spread the excrement from their sacrifices on their faces
- D. He will cause them to die by the sword and their children carried

into exile

C:B:Ml:2

5. Why will God cover the priests' faces with excrement and carry them off (Mal 2:4)?

- A. So that they will never again defile his name
- B. So that they may teach the people the way of the Lord by their example
- C. So that they will never again offer sacrifices to the Lord
- D. So that his covenant with Levi may continue

D:B:Ml:2

6. What was God's covenant with Levi (Mal 2:5)?

- A. Covenant of life and peace
- B. Covenant of sacrifices and offerings
- C. Covenant of holiness unto the Lord
- D. Covenant of redemption and forgiveness

A:B:Ml:2

7. What did God's covenant with Levi call for (Mal 2:5)?

- A. Holiness
- B. Reverence
- C. Righteousness
- D. Forgiveness

B:B:Mal:2

8. What was originally found in the mouth of the Levites (Mal 2:6)?

- A. The law of the Lord
- B. Words of wisdom
- C. True instruction
- D. Sacred bread

C:B:Mal:2

9. The Levites originally did all of the following EXCEPT (Mal 2:6)

- A. Walked with God in peace
- B. Walked with God in uprightness
- C. Turned many from sin
- D. Were holy unto the Lord
- E. True instruction was found in his mouth

D:B:Mal:2

10. What ought the lips of a priest to do (Mal 2:7)?

- A. Preserve knowledge
- B. Teach wisdom
- C. Kiss that which is holy to the Lord
- D. Pronounce pardon

A:B:Mal:2

11. What should people seek from the mouth of priests (Mal 2:7)?

- A. The law
- B. Instruction
- C. Righteousness
- D. Justice

B:I:Mal:2

12. Who is called the messenger of the Lord Almighty (Mal 2:7)?

- A. The prophets
- B. Malachi
- C. The priests
- D. The king

C:B:Mal:2

13. What have the teaching of priests actually resulted in (Mal 2:8)?

- A. Many to leave the straight paths
- B. Many to defile the holy place
- C. Many to fast and pray
- D. Many to stumble

D:B:Mal:2

14. What have the priests violated (Mal 2:8)?

- A. The Sinai Covenant
- B. The holiness of the Almighty
- C. The covenant with Levi
- D. The law of the Lord

C:B:Ml:2

15. What has the Lord caused the priests to be (Mal 2:9)?

- A. Vagabonds and pilgrims in a foreign land
- B. Despised and humiliated
- C. Defiled and unholy
- D. Impoverished in the land

B:I:Ml:2

16. What have the priests done in matters of the law (Mal 2:9)?

- A. Shown partiality
- B. Violated it
- C. Cast it aside
- D. Despised it

A:B:Ml:2

17. Malachi claims they all had one _____ (Mal 2:10)?

- A. Lord
- B. Father
- C. King
- D. Master

B:B:Ml:2

18. How has Judah broken faith (Mal 2:11)?

- A. By offering unacceptable sacrifices
- B. By oppressing the fatherless and widows
- C. By marrying the daughter of a foreign god
- D. By bringing idols into the holy place

C:B:Ml:2

19. What does Malachi wish for the man who marries the daughter of a foreign god (Mal 2:12)?

- A. The Lord would send him into exile
- B. His land would produce thorns and thistles
- C. The Lord would cut him off from the tents of Jacob
- D. The Lord would cause him to be childless

C:B:Ml:2

20. Why do they weep and wail (Mal 2:13)?

- A. Because there is no rain
- B. Because God has sent their children into foreign lands
- C. Because there is no longer any grain in the storerooms
- D. Because God no longer pays attention to their offerings

D:B:Ml:2

21. What do the people do because the Lord no longer accepts their offerings with pleasure (Mal 2:13)?

- A. They flood the Lord's altar with tears
- B. They cut themselves and cry out
- C. They put on sackcloth and go around in silence
- D. They making whole burnt offerings

A:B:Ml:2

22. Between whom is the Lord acting as a witness (Mal 2:14)?

- A. You and your king
- B. You and your priests
- C. You and the wife of your youth
- D. Heaven and earth

C:B:Ml:2

23. Why did God make them one in flesh and spirit (Mal 2:15)?

- A. He wanted harmony
- B. He wanted godly offspring
- C. He wanted peace
- D. He wanted to make good families

B:B:Ml:2

24. What does Malachi admonish them to guard themselves from (Mal 2:15)?

- A. Turning away from the Lord to other gods
- B. Sinning against their neighbors
- C. Coveting their neighbors goods and family
- D. Breaking faith with the wife of their youth

D:B:Ml:2

25. What does the Lord God say he hates (Mal 2:16)?

- A. Divorce
- B. Deceit
- C. Wickedness
- D. The workers of iniquity

A:B:Ml:2

26. The Lord said he hates a man doing what with violence (Mal 2:16)?

- A. Oppressing the fatherless and the widow like a lion devouring a sheep
- B. Covering himself with violence as with his garment
- C. Pursuing violence with all his might
- D. Seeking violence as one would seek bread and wine

B:I:Ml:2

27. With what had the people wearied the Lord (Mal 2:17)?

- A. With their sacrifices
- B. With their offerings
- C. With their words
- D. With their fasting

C:B:Mal:2

28. How have the people wearied God with their words (Mal 2:17)?

- A. By saying the Lord does not know what they are doing
- B. By saying they had offered sacrifices so their sins were covered
- C. By saying God will forgive us this day
- D. By saying all who do evil are good in the eyes of the Lord

D:B:Mal:2

29. What words wearied the Lord (Mal 2:17)?

- A. Where is the God of justice?
- B. How long, O Lord, until you save?
- C. What have we done that you abandoned us?
- D. Will you not care for your inheritance?

A:I:Mal:2

Malachi 3

1. Who will prepare the way before the Lord (Mal 3:1)?

- A. His servant
- B. His messenger
- C. His shepherd
- D. His priest

B:B:Ml:3

2. Where will the Lord come suddenly (Mal 3:1)?

- A. Into his temple
- B. Among his people
- C. To Zion
- D. To his mountain

A:B:Ml:3

3. Who were they desiring to come who will come (Mal 3:1)?

- A. The servant of the Lord
- B. The anointed one
- C. The messenger of the covenant
- D. The son of David

C:B:Ml:3

4. What will the messenger of the covenant be like when he comes (Mal 3:2)?

- A. A lion amidst a flock of sheep
- B. A unassailable fortress
- C. An ambassador
- D. A refiner's fire

D:B:Ml:3

5. Who will the messenger of the covenant refine like silver (Mal 3:3)?

- A. The Levites
- B. The prophets
- C. Israel's kings
- D. The whole assembly

A:B:Ml:3

6. What will the Levites do after the Lord has purified them (Mal 3:3)?

- A. Pay their tithes and offerings
- B. Bring offerings in righteousness
- C. Care for the sick and needy
- D. Observe his Sabbath's in holiness

B:I:Ml:3

7. Whose offerings will be acceptable to the Lord as in days gone by (Mal 3:4)?

- A. The offerings of Ephraim and Gilead
- B. The offerings of Samaria and Shechem
- C. The offerings of Judah and Jerusalem
- D. The offerings of all people

C:I:Ml:3

8. The Lord says he will testify against all of the following reasons EXCEPT (Mal 3:5)

- A. Sorcerers
- B. Adulterers
- C. Perjurers
- D. Idolaters
- E. Who oppress the widows

D:B:Ml:3

9. The Lord says he will testify against all of the following reasons EXCEPT (Mal 3:5)

- A. Depriving aliens of justice
- B. Defrauding laborers of their wages
- C. Priests that defile his altar
- D. Perjurers
- E. Who oppress the fatherless

C:B:Ml:3

10. The Lord says he will come in judgment against those who do not _____ (Mal 3:5)

- A. Fear him
- B. Obey him
- C. Trust him
- D. Seek him

A:B:Ml:3

11. On what basis does the Lord say the descendants of Jacob are not destroyed (Mal 3:6)?

- A. The Lord is holy
- B. The Lord does not change
- C. The Lord is righteous
- D. The Lord is full of compassion

B:B:Ml:3

12. What did the Lord say their forefathers did (Mal 3:7)?

- A. Complained in the wilderness
- B. Went after other gods
- C. Turned away from his decrees
- D. Defiled his altar

C:B:Ml:3

13. What does the Lord call on them to do even though their fathers had not kept his decrees (Mal 3:7)?

- A. Be holy even as he is holy
- B. Confess their sins
- C. Put away their foreign idols
- D. Return to him

D:B:Ml:3

14. In returning to the Lord what accusation does the Lord make against them (Mal 3:8)?

- A. You have robbed me
- B. You have offered defiled sacrifices
- C. You have worshipped other gods
- D. You have built idols of silver

A:B:Mal:3

15. How had they robbed God (Mal 3:8)?

- A. In not providing food for the priests
- B. In their tithes and offerings
- C. In not following the ways of the Lord
- D. In withholding justice from the poor

B:B:Mal:3

16. Where were they to bring their whole tithe (Mal 3:10)?

- A. Into the temple
- B. Into the gates of Jerusalem
- C. Into the storehouse
- D. Into the Levitical cities

C:B:Mal:3

17. Why did God want them to bring their tithes into the storehouse (Mal 3:10)?

- A. That the priests would have food for their families
- B. That all Israel may rejoice
- C. That there may be plenty for Passover
- D. That there may be food in his house

D:B:Mal:3

18. What did God promise to do if they brought in their whole tithe into the storehouse (Mal 3:10)?

- A. He would open the floodgates of heaven and pour out blessing
- B. He would give them ten times what they brought in
- C. He would make blessings flow over them like a mighty river
- D. He would give them gold for their silver and bread for their wheat

A:B:Mal:3

19. What did God say he would do if they brought in their whole tithe into the storehouse (Mal 3:11)?

- A. He would give them ten times what they brought in
- B. He would prevent pests from devouring their crops
- C. He would make blessings flow over them like a mighty river
- D. He would give them gold for their silver and bread for their wheat

B:B:Mal:3

20. What did God say he would do if they brought in their whole tithe into the storehouse (Mal 3:11)?

- A. He would give them ten times what they brought in
- B. He would make blessings flow over them like a mighty river

- C. He would make the vines in their fields not cast their fruit
- D. He would give them gold for their silver and bread for their wheat

C:I:Mal:3

21. What will all nations call them because the land will be delightful (Mal 3:12)?

- A. The garden of God
- B. The dwelling of the Lord
- C. Fertile
- D. Blessed

D:B:Mal:3

22. Why will all nations call them blessed (Mal 3:12)?

- A. Because their land would be delightful
- B. Because their fields will yield its fruit
- C. Because peace will be within their borders
- D. Because their kings will be righteous

A:B:Mal:3

23. What harsh thing had they said against the Lord (Mal 3:14)?

- A. The wicked are blessed
- B. It is futile to serve God
- C. Other gods reward more than the Lord
- D. The Lord's ways are hard

B:I:Mal:3

24. Who were they calling blessed that was against the Lord (Mal 3:15)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The defiled
- C. The arrogant
- D. The rebellious

C:I:Mal:3

25. Who did they claim escaped that said things against God (Mal 3:15)?

- A. The wicked who opposed God
- B. Those who turned away from God
- C. Those who robbed God
- D. Those who challenged God

D:B:Mal:3

26. What did they say that was against God (Mal 3:15)?

- A. The evildoers prosper
- B. God does not care
- C. Serving God has led to a curse
- D. God will never restore us again

A:B:Mal:3

27. Who did the Lord listen to and hear (Mal 3:16)?

- A. Those who are righteous
- B. Those who feared the Lord
- C. Those who are upright

- D. Those who are not defiled

B:B:Ml:3

28. Who was a scroll of remembrance written for (Mal 3:16)?

- A. Those who are righteous and upright
- B. Those who are just and fair
- C. Those who feared the Lord and honor his name
- D. Those who delight in the Lord and keep his decrees

C:B:Ml:3

29. What was done for those who feared the Lord and honored his name (Mal 3:16)?

- A. They were given a new name in heaven
- B. They were welcomed into the Lord's presence with joy
- C. A pile of stones was set up as a memorial for them
- D. A scroll of remembrance was written in God's presence

D:B:Ml:3

30. What will God do for those who fear him in the day when he makes up his treasured possession (Mal 3:17)?

- A. He will reward them with justice
- B. He will spare them in compassion
- C. He will forgive them in mercy
- D. He will lead them into his holy house

B:B:Ml:3

31. The Lord said he would have compassion just like _____ (Mal 3:17)?

- A. A father has compassion and spares the son who serves him
- B. He had compassion on Israel when he brought them out of Egypt
- C. A mother has compassion on the child she has given birth to
- D. A brother has compassion on his sister whom he protects

A:B:Ml:3

32. In that day what distinction does Malachi say one will see (Mal 3:18)?

- A. Between the just and unjust
- B. Between the wise and the foolish
- C. Between the righteous and the wicked
- D. Between those who are faithful and those who are unfaithful

C:I:Ml:3

Malachi 4

1. How is the coming day described (Mal 4:1)?

- A. Like a bolt of lightning
- B. Like a hail storm
- C. Like a locust plague
- D. Like a burning furnace

D:B:Mal:4

2. Who will be set on fire like stubble on that day (Mal 4:1)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The arrogant
- C. The rebellious
- D. The foolish

B:B:Mal:4

3. What will happen for those who revere God's name (Mal 4:2)?

- A. The sun of righteousness will rise with healing in its wings
- B. The cloud of glory will abide over them forever
- C. The blessings of the covenant will descend on them like dew
- D. All people will seek them to learn about the ways of the Lord

A:B:Mal:4

4. How are those who revere God's name described on that day (Mal 4:2)?

- A. They will be like an olive tree producing rivers of oil
- B. They rejoice as in the day when they came out of Egypt
- C. They will go out leaping like calves released from the stall
- D. They will fly away like a dove finding peace and rest

C:B:Mal:4

5. What will happen to the wicked on that day (Mal 4:3)?

- A. They will flee away
- B. They will serve those who had feared the Lord
- C. They will be led away into eternal fire
- D. They will be trampled on as ashes under foot

D:I:Mal:4

6. Where did the Lord give Moses the law (Mal 4:4)?

- A. At Horeb
- B. At Kadesh Barnea
- C. In the wilderness
- D. When they came out of Egypt

A:I:Mal:4

7. What does Lord tell them to remember (Mal 4:4)?

- A. Every word of the Lord
- B. The law of his servant Moses
- C. The decrees and statutes of the Lord
- D. The way of the Lord

B:B:Mal:4

8. Who will God send before the great and dreadful day of the Lord (Mal 4:5)?

- A. The Anointed One
- B. The Son of David
- C. Elijah
- D. His witness

C:B:Mal:4

9. What will the coming Elijah do (Mal 4:6)?

- A. Do mighty signs and wonders in the earth
- B. Proclaim the message of the Lord
- C. Call down rain from heaven and win favor with God and people
- D. Turn the hearts of the fathers to their children

D:B:Mal:4

10. If Elijah's message is not successful in turning the hearts of the fathers to their children, what will God do (Mal 4:6)?

- A. He will strike the land with a curse
- B. He will withhold the early and the latter rains
- C. He will send an army of locusts
- D. He will withdraw his presence from the holy city

A:B:Mal:4

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