

Getting Started with Genesis Questions

D:B:01:1 = D= correct answer; ignore the B:01:1 computer codes

1. What do the Jews call what we label as the Old Testament?

- A. BARUK
- B. HESED
- C. LAMADI
- D. TANAK

D:B:01:1

2. The “T” in TANAK stands for _____

- A. Torah
- B. Tabernacle
- C. Talmud
- D. Tishri

A:B:01:1

3. The “N” in TANAK stands for “prophets” _____

- A. Nehustan
- B. Nebi'im
- C. Natan
- D. Nezeta'im

B:B:01:1

4. Nebi'im means _____

- A. Law
- B. Writings
- C. History

D. Prophets

D:B:01:1

4. What does the “K” in TANAK stand for?

A. Kethubim

B. Kelev

C. Kebi'im

D. Katanim

A:B:01:1

5. What does the “K” in TANAK stand for?

A. History

B. Prophets

C. Law

D. Writings

D:B:01:1

6. What does the title for the Law “Torah” literally mean?

A. Covenant

B. Prophets

C. Instruction

D. Wisdom

C:B:01:1

7. The book of Joshua is in what section of the Jewish scriptures?

A. Kethubim

B. Nebi'im

C. Kethubim

D. Berith

B:B:01:1

8. The book of Psalms is in what section of the Jewish scriptures?

A. Kethubim

B. Nebi'im

C. Kethubim

D. Berith

C:B:01:1

9. What section of the Jewish scriptures does the Torah describe?

A. The Prophets

B. The poetic section

C. The history

D. The Law

D:B:01:1

10. The Pentateuch refers to which books in the Old Testament?

A. Genesis-Deuteronomy

B. Joshua-2 Samuel

C. Isaiah-Daniel

D. Psalms-Ecclesiastes

A:B:01:1

11. Moses is described in the Torah as doing what two activities according to the Getting Started with Genesis?

A. Praying and teaching

B. Oral revelation and writing the torah

- C. Leading Israel in the desert
- D. Speaking to God face to face

B:B:01:1

12. All of the following accept the Mosaic authorship of the law EXCEPT

- A. Rabbinic material
- B. Josephus
- C. Wellhausen
- D. Jesus

C:B:01:1

13. What did the Documentary Hypothesis theory propose?

- A. The Pentateuch was formed of six different literary genres or forms
- B. The Pentateuch was written from four different sources
- C. The Pentateuch was written by four different writers
- D. The Pentateuch was accepted at six different times in Israel's history

B:B:01:1

14. What does "Pentateuch" literally mean?

- A. Eight sources
- B. Ten commandments
- C. Four perspectives
- D. Five books

B:B:01:1

15. What theory proposes that the Torah was not written by Moses (1400/1200 BC) but much later around 850-400 BC?

- A. JEDP

- B. LGBY
- C. ISIS
- D. AWLS

A:B:01:1

16. What is the Hebrew title for the book of Genesis?

- A. Elohim
- B. Bereshit
- C. Toledot
- D. Emet

B:B:01:1

17. Where does the title “Genesis” come from?

- A. The Latin meaning “first”
- B. The Aramaic meaning “creation”
- C. The Akkadian meaning “primary”
- D. The Greek meaning “beginning”

D:B:01:1

18. What is the Septuagint?

- A. A Greek translation of the Old Testament
- B. A Latin translation of the Old Testament
- C. An Aramaic translation of the Old Testament
- D. A Hebrew commentary on the Old Testament

A:B:01:1

19. What is the standard abbreviated form of the Septuagint?

- A. MCM

- B. DMI
- C. LXX
- D. XIX

C:B:01:1

20. What is the best description of Genesis 1-11?

- A. The beginning of everything
- B. A universal history of human civilization
- C. God's creation
- D. The reason for sin and redemption

B:B:01:1

21. All of the following were major characters in Genesis 12-50 EXCEPT

- A. Joseph
- B. Jacob
- C. Isaac
- D. Noah

D:B:01:1

22. The seven days of creation describe the _____ and _____ of the universe.

- A. Forming and filling
- B. Beginning and destiny
- C. Promise and fulfillment
- D. Start and end

A:B:01:1

23. Genesis was written in opposition to what feature found in other ancient Near Eastern cultures?

- A. Idolatry
- B. Injustice
- C. Polytheism
- D. Magic

C:B:01:1

24. What is the famous Latin phrase referring to the image of God in humankind?

- A. Imagas Creatium
- B. Berith
- C. Imagium Morphe
- D. Imago Dei

D:B:01:1

25. What tree were Adam and Eve allowed to eat in the Garden of Eden?

- A. The Tree of the knowledge of Good and Evil
- B. The Tree of the Covenant
- C. The Tree of Life
- D. The Tree of the Holies of Holies

C:B:01:1

26. What tree were Adam and Eve not allowed to eat in the Garden of Eden?

- A. The Tree of the knowledge of Good and Evil
- B. The Tree of the Covenant
- C. The Tree of Life
- D. The Tree of the Holies of Holies

A:B:01:1

27. After Adam and Eve are expelled from the garden what indicates the spiraling down humankind?

- A. The lying of Abraham
- B. The murder of Abel
- C. The cleansing by the flood
- D. The worshipping of other gods

B:B:01:1

28. What word breaks the book of Genesis into ten literary sections?

- A. Bereshit--beginning
- B. Emet—truth
- C. Toledot—the account of
- D. Kai de – and then

C:B:01:1

29. All of the following are ancient Near Eastern documents paralleling with Genesis EXCEPT

- A. Gilgamesh Epic
- B. Enuma Elish
- C. Atra-hasis
- D. The Black Obelisk

D:B:01:1

30. How do the Mesopotamian documents portray their gods as opposed to the wise, moral God of the Old Testament?

- A. Chaotic battles between the gods
- B. Creating out of pre-existing material
- C. Themselves created by nature

D. A divine council deciding how to make things

A:B:01:1

31. In the Abrahamic Covenant he is promised all of the following EXCEPT

- A. His progeny/seed would multiply into a great nation
- B. His descendants would get the land of Canaan
- C. All humankind would be blessed through him
- D. His descendants would be kings and rule forever

D:B:01:1

32. What did Abraham and Sarah struggle with?

- A. Having no home
- B. Sarah's inability to have children
- C. Famine in the promised land
- D. Abraham's attraction to Hagar his servant girl

B:B:01:1

33. What was Lot's relationship to Abraham?

- A. He was his grandson
- B. He was his cousin
- C. He was his nephew
- D. He was his brother

C:B:01:1

34. What was a demonstration of Abraham's faith?

- A. His willingness to sacrifice Isaac
- B. His willingness to marry Sarah
- C. His willingness to fight against Abimelech

D. His confessing of God to Pharaoh

A:B:01:1

35. Who were twins born to Rebekah, Isaac's wife?

A. Joseph and Benjamin

B. Jacob and Esau

C. Cain and Abel

D. Judah and Levi

B:B:01:1

36. Who did Jacob trick getting the blessing intended for his brother?

A. Esau

B. Abraham

C. Isaac

D. Rebekah

C:B:01:1

37. Where does Jacob meet God?

A. Haran

B. Jerusalem

C. Jordan River

D. Bethel

D:B:01:1

38. Who is Jacob's uncle for whom he works for seven years?

A. Abimelech

B. Laban

C. Melchizedek

D. Terah

B:B:01:1

39. Who was Jacob tricked into marrying by Laban?

A. Rachel

B. Rebekah

C. Hagar

D. Leah

D:B:01:1

40. What does Jacob experience at Bethel when he first meets God?

A. A stairway to heaven

B. An angel whom he wrestles with

C. Esau trying to kill him

D. A vision of the heavenly council

A:B:01:1

41. Who are the direct parents of the twelve tribes of Israel?

A. Jacob and his wives

B. Abraham and Sarah

C. Isaac and Rebekah

D. Lot and his wife

A:B:01:1

42. What does Jacob do at Peniel?

A. He fights with Laban

B. He has to offer his son as a sacrifice

C. He wrestles with God

D. He builds an altar to the Lord

C:B:01:1

43. What does the name Israel mean?

- A. Heel-grabber
- B. Deceiver
- C. Father of many
- D. Struggles with God

D:B:01:1

44. Who were the two favored sons of Rachel?

- A. Judah and Levi
- B. Joseph and Benjamin
- C. Dan and Ephraim
- D. Manassah and Gad

B:B:01:1

45. Where does Rachel die?

- A. Outside of Bethlehem
- B. Inside of Jerusalem
- C. Near Hebron
- D. At the well of Beersheba

A:B:01:1

46. Who is the mother of Joseph?

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

D. Rachel

D:B:01:1

47. Why is Joseph thrown into prison?

- A. For not being able to interpret dreams for Pharaoh
- B. For resisting the advances of Potiphar's wife
- C. For wanting to return to Israel out of Egypt
- D. For being a foreigner and not loyal to Pharaoh

B:B:01:1

48. Where was Jacob and his father's buried?

- A. In the tomb of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem
- B. In the cave of Machpelah by Hebron
- C. Outside the gate of Beersheba
- D. In the tomb of Pharaoh's servants in Egypt

B:B:01:1

49. What does Moses take with him on the way out of Egypt?

- A. The bones of Jacob
- B. The bones of Isaac
- C. The bones of Joseph
- D. The ark of the covenant

C:B:01:1

50. What was humankind charged with in the creation account?

- A. To have dominion/rule over God's creation
- B. To obey and submit to the Lord their God
- C. To keep the decrees and statutes of God

D. To care for the animals in the garden

A:B:01:1

51. What does Genesis present as the root of human identity?

- A. We are made to multiply
- B. We are made in the image of God
- C. We are made to live with God
- D. We are made to worship God

B:B:01:1

52. What does Genesis teach about human choices?

- A. Human's can make moral choices
- B. Choices define who we are
- C. Choices have consequences
- D. Human's can reason and decide

C:B:01:1

53. What is one of the main teaching of Genesis that is unique among the ancient cultures?

- A. Monotheism
- B. Transcendance
- C. Forgiveness and love
- D. Revelation from the divine

A:B:01:1

54. In what is election seen in the book of Genesis?

- A. God's wrestling with Jacob
- B. God's asking Abraham to sacrifice his son

- C. God's choice of Abraham
- D. God's redemption

C:B:01:1

55. What two concepts must be balanced as seen in Genesis?

- A. Transcendence and immanence
- B. Forgiveness and consequences
- C. Divine election and human choice
- D. Obedience and initiative

C:B:01:1

56. What is a covenant as in the Abrahamic Covenant?

- A. A truce
- B. A promise
- C. An altar
- D. A sign

B:B:01:1

57. What is the Hebrew word for covenant?

- A. Toledot
- B. Bereshit
- C. Hesed
- D. Berith

D:B:01:1

58. How does the covenant take shape in the time of David?

- A. Focuses on kingship
- B. Focuses on the multiplication of descendants

- C. Focuses on the land
- D. Focuses on the Anointed One

A:B:01:1

59. How do the prophets fit into the idea of covenant?

- A. They bring a covenant lawsuit against Israel based on the covenant
- B. They proclaimed the covenant and taught its principles
- C. They lived in accord with the covenant
- D. They used the covenant to guide their oversight of the priesthood of Israel

A:B:01:1