

Getting Started with Deuteronomy

1. Deuteronomy in the Greek of Deut. 17:18 means _____

- A. Book of the Law
- B. Second law
- C. Copy of the Law
- D. Summary of the Law

B:B:Dt:1

2. How does the book of Deuteronomy end?

- A. With the death of Moses
- B. With Isarel entering the Promised Land
- C. With Moses blessing the people
- D. With the people rebelling against Moses

A:B:Dt:1

3. Where does Moses die?

- A. On Mount Hor
- B. On Mount Nebo
- C. On Mount Arbel
- D. On Mount Gilboa

B:B:Dt:1

4. Where is Israel situated in Deuteronomy?

- A. Hill of Gilead
- B. Surrounding Gilgal
- C. Plains of Moab

D. Beside the city of Heshbon

C:B:Dt:1

5. Deuteronomy can be understood as _____

- A. Moses last speeches to Israel
- B. Moses' prophetic vision for Israel
- C. A comprehensive summary of the four preceding books
- D. The last will and testament of Moses

D:B:Dt:1

6. What do Moses' initial hortatory speech focus on in Deuteronomy?

- A. Israel's calling and election from God
- B. Israel's past rebellion
- C. The tabernacle and God's holiness
- D. The rules for staying in the land

B:B:Dt:1

7. What does Moses do in his second lengthy speech (Dt. 4-26)?

- A. Cites the general laws encouraging loyalty
- B. Cites the changing role of the priesthood should do as they enter into Canaan
- C. Divides the tribes up telling where each will settle
- D. Anoints and instructs the first judges of Isarel

A:B:Dt:1

8. What were to be recited on Mounts Gerizim and Ebal?

- A. The Ten Commandments
- B. The Book of the Law

- C. The blessings and curses
- D. The promises of the Lord

C:B:Dt:1

9. Who was selected to be the new leader after Moses?

- A. Gideon
- B. Joshua
- C. Caleb
- D. Aaron

B:B:Dt:1

10. How was Moses seen as being a unique prophet?

- A. He knew God face to face
- B. He gave Israel the Ten Commandments
- C. He was a prophet before there were kings in Israel
- C. He was the only prophet to lead Israel

A:B:Dt:1

11. What is a suzerain?

- A. A prophet
- B. A priest
- C. A king
- D. A judge

C:B:Dt:1

12. With whom does a suzerain make a treaty with?

- A. His people
- B. A vassal

- C. A high priest
- D. Another king

B:B:Dt:1

13. Which treaties come from the time of Moses?

- A. Babylonian treaties
- B. Assyrian treaties
- C. Egyptian treaties
- D. Hittite treaties

D:B:Dt:1

14. Which treaties come from around the time of Josiah/Hezekiah?

- A. Babylonian treaties
- B. Assyrian treaties
- C. Egyptian treaties
- D. Hittite treaties

B:B:Dt:1

15. In the treaty form how does the Preamble function?

- A. Rehearses the suzerain's past kindnesses
- B. Gives the general laws and motivations for loyalty
- C. Names the participants
- D. Makes arrangement for the preservation of the document

C:B:Dt:1

16. In the treaty form how does the Historical Prologue function?

- A. Rehearses the suzerain's past kindnesses
- B. Gives the general laws and motivations for loyalty

- C. Names the participants and give the treaty setting
- D. Makes arrangement for the preservation of the document

A:B:Dt:1

17. In the treaties what would trigger blessings and cursings?

- A. Justice and injustice
- B. Obedience and disobedience
- C. Cleanness or uncleanness
- D. Paying taxes or not

B:B:Dt:1

18. As a legal code Deuteronomy can be compared with what ancient Near Eastern document?

- A. The Temple Prayer of Gudea
- B. The Enuma Elish
- C. The Gilgamesh Law Code
- D. The Code of Hammurabi

D:B:Dt:1

19. What two places are the Ten Commandments listed in the Bible?

- A. Deuteronomy and Genesis
- B. Deuteronomy and Exodus
- C. Deuteronomy and Leviticus
- D. Deuteornomy and Numbers

B:B:Dt:1

20. Who were the only two from the former generation who were able to enter the Promised Land?

- A. Aaron and Phineas

- B. Gideon and Jephthah
- C. Joshua and Caleb
- D. Miriam and Zipporah

C:B:Dt:1

21. Who does Edom derive from?

- A. Laban
- B. Ishmael
- C. Lot
- D. Esau

D:B:Dt:1

22. Who do Moab and Ammon derive from?

- A. Laban
- B. Ishmael
- C. Lot
- D. Esau

C:B:Dt:1

23. What two Amorite kings were defeated in Transjordan before they entered the Promised Land?

- A. Sihon and Og
- B. Balak and Eglon
- C. Achish and Jabin
- D. Agag and Abimelech

A:B:Dt:1

24. What does Deuteronomy sternly warn against?

- A. Covetousness
- B. Laziness
- C. Idolatry
- D. Adultery

C:B:Dt:1

25. The “Decalogue” is another name for

- A. Deuteronomy
- B. The Book of the Law
- C. The Five books of Moses
- D. The Ten Commandments

D:B:Dt:1

26. What is the passage “Hear O Israel, Yahweh is our God, Yahweh is one” called?

- A. The Mekilta
- B. The Talmud
- C. The Shema
- D. The Shibboleth

C:B:Dt:1

27. Apodictic type laws are those of the form _____

- A. If a person ____ then ____
- B. When you do ____ does not the Lord ____
- C. Thou shalt not do _____
- D. Make _____ so that _____

C:B:Dt:1

28. Case laws are those of the form _____

- A. If a person ____ then ____
- B. When you do ____ does not the Lord ____
- C. Thou shalt not do _____
- D. Make _____ so that _____

A:B:Dt:1

29. All of the following institutions of Israel are set up in Deuteronomy EXCEPT

- A. Kingship
- B. Prophets
- C. Judges
- D. Elders

D:B:Dt:1

30. How was the law to be preserved once they entered Canaan?

- A. It was to be copied on plastered rocks on Mount Ebal
- B. It was to be copied on papyrus and put in the Ark of the Covenant
- C. It was to be put on a wall in Jerusalem
- D. It was to be written on the side of the temple

A:B:Dt:1

31. In the old liberal approach Deuteronomy 12 leaving the centralized place of worship unnamed led to all of the following being centralized places of worship EXCEPT

- A. Shechem
- B. Gibeon
- C. Bethel
- D. Shiloh

C:B:Dt:1

32. What did critics suggest really happened in Josiah's finding of the Book of the Law in the temple?

- A. Josiah found the book and then based his reforms on it
- B. Josiah found a book written by the priests and kept in the temple
- C. Josiah actually found the book of Exodus and not Deuteronomy
- D. Josiah wrote it trying to continue the reforms of Hezekiah

D:B:Dt:1

33. Deuteronomic History (DH) has to do with _____

- A. Josiah writing the book of Deuteronomy
- B. Editor(s) writing the books of Joshua – 2 Kings from a Deuteronomy perspective
- C. The historical material derived from Deuteronomy found in the Psalms
- D. The use of Deuteronomy by the prophets to support their message

B:B:Dt:1

34. How can the Deuteronomistic History can be critiqued?

- A. Common themes do not demand common authorship
- B. Deuteronomy claims to have been written by Moses
- C. There is much poetry that is not historical found there
- D. There is no mention of sources being used by the biblical writers

A:B:Dt:1

35. In the book of Deuteronomy what is a major problem in respect to Israel's relationship with God?

- A. Forgetting
- B. Turning away
- C. Rejecting

D. Slipping

A:B:Dt:1

36. In Deuteronomy what are to be done with God's mighty acts of redemption?

- A. They are to be celebrated in their feasts
- B. They are to be symbolized in piles of stones in the Promised Land
- C. They are to be rehearsed and taught to their children
- D. They are to provide the basis for the whole sacrificial system

C:B:Dt:1

37. What ties Deuteronomy, Proverbs and the Wisdom of Amenomope together?

- A. Holiness unto the Lord
- B. The use of the term "wisdom"
- C. The phrase "abomination to the Lord"
- D. The Ten Commandments

C:B:Dt:1

38. All of the following were major crops in the Promised Land EXCEPT

- A. Olives
- B. Figs
- C. Grapes
- D. Oranges
- E. Barley

D:B:Dt:1

39. How was the land viewed in Deuteronomy?

- A. As a gift from God
- B. As a reward for their fighting for God

- C. As part of their family rights
- D. As their temporary abode pointing them to heaven

A:B:Dt:1

40. What was Israel particularly warned about as defiling the land in Deuteronomy?

- A. Murder
- B. Child sacrifice
- C. Idolatry
- D. Bribery

C:B:Dt:1