Getting Started with Judges Beginning Questions

1. In the book of Judges “shophetim” should probably better be translated as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Judges

B. Deliverers

C. Conquerors

D. Masters

B:B:Jg:1

2. Why did the Lord raise up judges for Israel?

A. To destroy the idols in the land

B. To rule and judge Israel with justice

C. To save them out of the hands of raiders

D. To teach Israel the ways of the Lord

C:B:Jg:1

3. The period of Judges lies between what two periods in Israel’s history?

A. Joshua’s taking of the land and Saul becoming king

B. Moses giving the law and David becoming king

C. The call of Joshua and the call of Samuel

D. The entering the Promised Land and the securing of it from enemies

A:B:Jg:1

4. What is a theocracy?

A. When the king rules under God

B. When a prophet directs the movements of the nation

C. When all the leaders are following the ways of God

D. When God is the king of the nation

D:B:Jg:1

5. The major theme of the book of Judges is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. God led Israel yet they rebelled against him more and more

B. God gave them deliverers who saved them out of the hands of their enemies

C. There was no king in Israel and everyone did what was right in his own eyes

D. Israel followed the ways of the Baals in spite of God’s great compassion on them

C:B:Jg:1

6. Who was the first judge who attempted to make himself a king?

A. Elimelech

B. Ehud

C. Jotham

D. Abimelech

D:B:Jg:1

7. How did Abimelech attempt to make himself king?

A. By slaughtering his siblings

B. By having a prophet of Baal anoint him

C. By proclaiming he was king

D. By building a palace

A:B:Jg:1

8. All of the following are part of the Judges cycle EXCEPT

A. Rebellion

B. Yahweh sells them into the hands of oppressors

C. Repentance

D. God raises up a deliverer

E. The deliverer is anointed by God’s prophet

E:B:Jg:1

9. After the deliverer wins a military victory what is next in the Judges cycle?

A. The deliverer builds up the walls of the city

B. The land has rest for x years

C. The people serve the Lord and walk in his ways

D. The deliverer rules over Israel for x years

B:B:Jg:1

10. Which one of the follow was a minor or non-cyclical judge?

A. Othniel

B. Ehud

C. Gideon

D. Jair

E. Samson

D:B:Jg:1

11. Which one of the following is a cyclical or major judge not a minor judge?

A. Tola

B. Othniel

C. Shamgar

D. Ibzan

E. Jair

B:B:Jg:1

12. Which judge has the longest narrative about him/her?

A. Deborah

B. Gideon

C. Jephthah

D. Samson

D:B:Jg:1

13. How is the book of Judges framed?

A. Introduction and Summary

B. Overview and review

C. Double introduction and double conclusion

D. Summary and blessings/curses

C:B:Jg:1

14. Which of the following helps us shrink the length of the book of judges from 410 years to a more reasonable period?

A. The judges were regional and therefore they may have overlapped each other

B. The different judges used different ways of recording their reigns

C. War rhetorical is used and so the length of a judges reign may have been exaggerated

D. Length of reign was used to mark the importance of a judge not how long he actually reigned

A:B:Jg:1

15. Which of the following helps us shrink the length of the book of judges from 410 years to a more reasonable period?

A. The different judges used different ways of recording their reigns

B. The time periods may have been symbolic and rounded off

C. War rhetorical is used and so the length of a judges reign may have been exaggerated

D. Length of reign was used to mark the importance of a judge not how long he actually reigned

B:B:Jg:1

16. Who was the traditionally accepted author of the book of Judges?

A. Joshua

B. Gideon

C. David

D. Samuel

D:B:Jg:1

17. What reflects a pre-Zion perspective in the book of Judges?

A. The Israelites had not yet taken Bethel

B. The judges complained that Zion had not yet been captured

C. The house of God is firmly seated at Shiloh

D. Zion had no walls around the city until after the time of David

C:B:Jg:1

18. What in Judges reflects a period long after the time of David around 722 BC?

A. The Israelites had not yet taken Bethel

B. It mentions until the time of the captivity

C. The house of God is firmly seated at Shiloh

D. Zion had no walls around the city until after the time of David

B:B:Jg:1

19. What archaic names indicate that book of Judges was written in old times?

A. Dan is called Laish

B. Jerusalem is called Jebus

C. Beersheba is called Hormah

D. Bethel is called Michmash

B:B:Jg:1

20. What can we say about the composition of the book of Judges?

A. Samuel was the author

B. David edited it after he had become king

C. There are several editorial layers in the book

D. It was written many years later and most of the stories are fictional

C:B:Jg:1

21. What is an indication of a pre-monarchic origin of Judges?

A. The lack of a mention of a king

B. There were multiple judges at the same time

C. There were no prophetic office which only arose after there were kings in Israel

D. There was no centralization of worship and non-priests offering sacrifices

D:B:Jg:1

22. Why did the Lord leave the Canaanites in the land?

A. To teach the next generation warfare

B. To see if the Israelites could convert them

C. In mercy to spare them

D. Israel would use the Canaanites as slaves

A:B:Jg:1

23. Who was the left-hander who killed Eglon the fat king of Moab?

A. Abdon

B. Gideon

C. Ehud

D. Jephthah

C:B:Jg:1

24. Which judge escaped down a latrine drain?

A. Abdon

B. Gideon

C. Ehud

D. Jephthah

C:B:Jg:1

25. How could Joshua defeat Jabin king of Hazor and Deborah defeat Jabin king of Hazor over a hundred years later?

A. Jabin was a dynastic name at Hazor

B. Jabin was really young when Joshua fought him and very old when Deborah did

C. The editor got the two mixed up

D. He was a legend and legends die hard

A:B:Jg:1

26. What was Deborah besides being a judge?

A. A priestess

B. A prophet

C. An elder

D. A clan chief

B:B:Jg:1

27. Who was Jabin, king of Hazor’s general whom a woman killed?

A. Ibzon

B. Abdon

C. Elkanah

D. Sisera

D:B:Jg:1

28. How does Jael kill Sisera the general of Jabin, king of Hazor’s army?

A. She poisons him

B. She has him lie down and is bitten by a snake

C. She used a tent peg and hammer

D. She pushes him off a cliff

C:B:Jg:1

29. Who was called Jeru-baal for throwing down his father’s altar to Baal?

A. Jephthah

B. Gideon

C. Barak

D. Othniel

B:B:Jg:1

30. How did Gideon eliminate his warriors down to 300?

A. Those that lapped water out of their hands

B. Picked the 300 strongest

C. Those to had a sword that could be used for the Lord

D. Those who were not afraid of fire

A:B:Jg:1

31. How did Gideon determine God’s will for his life?

A. He picked a verse out of the Bible that guided him

B. He noted the direction that the birds were flying

C. He put out a fleece and had it dry while the ground was wet

D. He cast lots to see which way God wanted him to go

C:B:Jg:1

32. Who was Gideon’s son who declared himself king?

A. Abimelech

B. Jotham

C. Ibzan

D. Ishbosheth

A:B:Jg:1

33. What was featured in Jotham’s fable against his murderous brother Abimelech?

A. Lions and a sheep dog

B. Trees and bramble bush

C. Walls and a gate

D. Sheep and a goat

B:B:Jg:1

34. While many scholars think Jephthah sacrificed his daughter a minority think he \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Dedicated her to celibacy

B. Never saw her again

C. Gave her to one of his soldiers

D. Made her a Nazirite for the rest of her life

A:B:Jd:1

35. What was Samson from birth?

A. Strong

B. Full of the Spirit

C. A Nazirite

D. Hairy

C:B:Jg:1

36. With which woman in Samson’s life did he give a riddle to be solved by the Philistines?

A. His mother

B. His wife at Timnah

C. A prostitute from Gaza

D. Delilah

B:B:Jg:1

37. Which of the women in Samson’s life did he tear out the gate bars of a city?

A. His mother

B. His wife at Timnah

C. A prostitute from Gaza

D. Delilah

C:B:Jg:1

38. Which of the women in Samson’s life gave away the secret of his great strength for money?

A. His mother

B. His wife at Timnah

C. A prostitute from Gaza

D. Delilah

D:B:Jg:1

39. What type person is featured in the double conclusion of the book of Judges?

A. A prophet

B. A judge

C. A Levite

D. A priest

C:B:Jg:1

40. What tribe was almost wiped out because of raping and killing the Levite’s concubine?

A. Benjamin

B. Judah

C. Asher

D. Ephraim

A:B:Jg:1

41. Where did they find wives for the 600 men of Benjamin who were not killed?

A. On the Mount of Olives

B. Dancing in the fields of Shiloh

C. Gleaning grain outside Gibeon

D. By the entrance of Jerusalem

B:B:Jg:1

42. The lament of the book of Judges is: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. There was no king in Israel

B. The Levites were unfaithful

C. There were no prophets in those days

D. The priests had run after Baal

A:B:Jg:1

43. The lament of the book of Judges was that everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Followed in the ways of Baal

B. Did not follow the ways of the Lord

C. Did what was right in their own eyes

D. Did what was evil in the eyes of the Lord

C:B:Jg:1

44. Who is the ultimate deliverer in Judges?

A. Samson

B. Samuel

C. God

D. The Spirit

C:B:Jg:1

45. When Israel adopted Canaanite practices like the worship of Baal that was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Syncretism

B. Exclusivism

C. Obstructionism

D. Reductionism

A:B:Jg:1

46. All of the following women played a key role in the book of Judges EXCEPT

A. Delilah

B. Deborah

C. Jael

D. Jephthah’s daughter

E. Ehud’s mother

E:B:Jg:1