

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