

GENESIS, EXODUS, NUMBERS
Test: Genesis 12-28

File 4 (BC) R829
(H-BC-GEN4)

Name _____

Date _____

Corrector _____

95 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. Unless otherwise noted, each question has only one correct answer.

1. (2 pts.) Whom did God specifically call out from Ur?
 - a. Abraham, Terah, Haran, and Nahor.
 - b. Abraham alone.
 - c. Abraham, Terah, and Lot.
 - d. Abraham, Terah, Haran, and Lot.
 - e. Abraham and Lot.

2. (1 pt.) Where was Ur of the Chaldees?
 - a. Arabia.
 - b. Assyria.
 - c. Babylonia.
 - d. Media.
 - e. Syria.

3. (2 pts.) Why did Abraham call Sarah his sister?
 - a. "Sister" in Hebrew means the same as "wife."
 - b. He had technically divorced her in order to marry Hagar.
 - c. He was ashamed to admit she was his wife.
 - d. Abraham succumbed to the fear of man.
 - e. It was customary for married men to pose as single.

4. (1 pt.) How does Scripture describe Abraham's material status?
 - a. Adequate.
 - b. Fluctuating from wealth to poverty.
 - c. It is not mentioned.
 - d. Poor.
 - e. Very rich.

5. (1 pt.) In what way was Lot related to Abraham?
 - a. Brother of Abraham.
 - b. Cousin of Abraham.
 - c. Nephew of Abraham.
 - d. Son of Abraham.
 - e. Uncle of Abraham.

6. (2 pts.) To what does the Hebrew phrase "cut the covenant" refer?
 - a. Dividing animals as part of the covenant ceremony.
 - b. Cutting bread at the beginning of the sacred covenant meal.
 - c. Tearing the contract-scroll and giving a portion to each of the covenant parties.
 - d. Violation of the covenant by sinning against the Lord.
 - e. Attempts by man to stand before God without a covenant.

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7. (2 pts.) According to the prophecy given Abraham, how long was his seed to be afflicted in a foreign land?
- 100 years.
 - 200 years.
 - 300 years.
 - 400 years.
 - 500 years.
8. (1 pt.) What are the boundaries of Canaan, as given by the Lord when He made a covenant-promise of it to Abraham (Gen. 15)?
- Dead Sea to Sea of Galilee.
 - Dan to Beersheba.
 - Jordan River to Euphrates River.
 - Nile River to Euphrates River.
 - Nile River to Jordan River.
9. (2 pts.) According to the erroneous "star seed, sand seed" theory, what do the star seed and sand seed refer to?
- Star seed refers to angels; sand seed refers to demons.
 - Star seed refers to spiritual Israelites; sand seed refers to carnal Israelites.
 - Star seed refers to those who bless Abraham and his seed; sand seed refers to those who curse Abraham and his seed.
 - Star seed refers to Abraham's seed through Isaac; sand seed refers to Abraham's seed through Ishmael.
 - Star seed refers to sons of Abraham in Christianity; sand seed refers to sons of Abraham in Judaism and Islam.
10. (1 pt.) Genesis records the subjugation of five kings of the Jordan valley (including the King of Sodom) by four other kings. Where were the four kings from?
- Arabia.
 - Canaan.
 - Egypt.
 - Mesopotamia.
 - Syria.
11. (2 pts.) Who was Melchizedek?
- The angel of Yahweh.
 - A pre-existent manifestation of the Son of God.
 - A man with a supernatural origin.
 - An angelic messenger of the covenant.
 - A man appointed priest by God.
12. (2 pts.) "And he believed in the LORD; and he counted it to him for righteousness (Gen. 15:6)." This verse speaks of Abraham's response to God's encouraging covenant promises. What kind of righteousness is this?
- Imputed righteousness (justified by faith).
 - Imputed righteousness (without justification—just grace).
 - Imputed righteousness (because of works).
 - Imputed righteousness (because of experiential righteousness).
 - Imputed righteousness (because of typology).
 - Actual righteousness (not imputed).

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13. (2 pts.) Why, according to what God told Abraham (Gen. 15:16), would the Israelites have to spend many years in Egypt before inheriting Canaan?
- God desired to give Egypt a witness of His power.
 - Abraham was not yet strong enough to drive out the Canaanites.
 - The sin of the Canaanites was not yet full.
 - It was not yet God's time to fulfill the promises.
 - The sins of Israel would delay the fulfillment of the promise.
14. (3 pts.) "And the LORD appeared unto Abram, and said, Unto thy seed will I give this land: and there builded he an altar unto the LORD, who appeared unto him (Gen. 12:7)." In Galatians 3:16 Paul stresses the fact that the word is "seed" (singular) and then bases his argument on that point. What is the conclusion of his argument?
- The promise pertained to Israelites, not to the Gentiles (nations).
 - God's covenant was with Abraham alone, not with his father Terah or with his nephew Lot.
 - The seed of Abraham was Christ; therefore, the promises applied to Him.
 - Christ could only have one earthly parent (Mary), since the promised seed was to come from God.
 - The foreshadowing of the promise could be fulfilled only in Isaac (and not in Jacob or any other descendants) as a type of Christ, the seed of Abraham.
15. (2 pts.) According to Galatians 4:24, what things are allegorically represented by Hagar and Sarah?
- The Old Covenant and the New Covenant.
 - The tribulation and the Rapture.
 - The harlot church and the true church.
 - The visible church and the invisible church.
 - Hell and heaven.
16. (1 pt.) What is the meaning of "El Shaddai?"
- God is judge.
 - The covenant-keeping God.
 - The everlasting One.
 - God has heard.
 - Almighty God.
17. (2 pts.) What was circumcision said to be in relation to the Abrahamic covenant?
- A gift.
 - A sign.
 - A covering.
 - An amendment.
 - A substitute.
18. (1 pt.) When were the offspring to be circumcised?
- Immediately after birth.
 - Eight days after birth.
 - Six months after birth.
 - Anytime between birth and weaning.
 - It was left up to the discretion of the father.

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19. (2 pts.) Why did Abraham (and later Sarah) laugh when Isaac's birth was promised?
- Because, though their minds reeled at the obstacles, their hearts rejoiced by faith.
 - Because they had absolute faith in God, without any doubts.
 - Because the whole idea was utterly preposterous.
 - Because their skepticism caused them to scorn such a promise.
 - Because it was given in the company of friends and relatives, they laughed in embarrassment.
20. (2 pts.) What promise did God make concerning Ishmael?
- He would be remembered as the son of promise.
 - He would possess the gate of his enemies.
 - He would multiply and become a great nation.
 - All nations of the earth would be blessed through his seed.
 - He would receive a double portion of his father's estate.
21. (2 pts.) On what basis did Abraham plead with God to spare Sodom?
- Because Abraham had a close relative living there.
 - Because God would not destroy the righteous with the wicked.
 - Because Sodom was not as wicked as it was reputed to be.
 - Because Abraham had faithfully kept God's covenant.
 - Because the Lord promised no more cataclysmic judgments after the flood.
22. (1 pt.) What did Lot do when his guests were endangered by the Sodomites?
- He tried to defend them with the sword.
 - He offered his daughters to the mob.
 - He simply prayed to God for assistance.
 - He ignored them.
 - He sought for a means of escape from the city.
23. (1 pt.) Of what did the Sodomites accuse Lot?
- Acting like a judge.
 - Becoming as one of them.
 - Being a hypocrite.
 - Tempting them to commit sin.
 - Being mentally unbalanced.
24. (1 pt.) How was Lot rescued from the Sodomites?
- The angels killed them.
 - The angels paralyzed them.
 - The angels blinded them.
 - The angels scared them away.
 - His daughters gave themselves as a ransom.
25. (1 pt.) Where did Lot flee to from Sodom?
- Beersheba.
 - Bethel.
 - Gerar.
 - Hebron.
 - Zoar.

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26. (2 pts.—no partial credit) Circle the two nations that resulted from the incest between Lot's daughters and their father.
- Amalekites.
 - Ammonites.
 - Edomites.
 - Hittites.
 - Midianites.
 - Moabites.
27. (1 pt.) Who controlled the city of Gerar, where Abraham once sojourned?
- Amorites.
 - Egyptians.
 - Hittites.
 - Jebusites.
 - Philistines.
 - Phoenicians.
28. (1 pt.) How old was Sarah when Abimelech attempted to add her to his harem?
- 40.
 - 65.
 - 90.
 - 103.
 - 125.
29. (1 pt.) What term does God on one occasion use to describe Abraham?
- Elder.
 - Judge.
 - King.
 - Priest.
 - Prophet.
30. (1 pt.) How long was it from the time Abraham entered Canaan until Isaac was born?
- 5 years.
 - 7 years.
 - 15 years.
 - 25 years.
 - 40 years.
31. (1 pt.) How old was Ishmael when he was cast out with Hagar?
- An infant, 1-2 years old.
 - A child, 6-7 years old.
 - A teenager, 16-17 years old.
 - A young man, 22-23 years old.
 - A middle-aged man, 35-36 years old.

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32. (2 pts.) "And it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham, and said unto him, Abraham: and he said, Behold, here I am (Gen. 22:1)." What is a more accurate translation of the word for "tempt"?
- Allure.
 - Appear to.
 - Confront.
 - Persuade.
 - Speak to.
 - Test.
33. (1 pt.) Where was Abraham commanded to offer up Isaac?
- Beersheba.
 - Bethel.
 - Bethlehem.
 - Hebron.
 - Moriah.
34. (1 pt.) Name the woman Abraham married after Sarah's death.
- Bilhah.
 - Keturah.
 - Maachah.
 - Milcah.
 - Nehushta.
35. (1 pt.) What people were descended from Abraham through the above-mentioned wife?
- Amalekites.
 - Geshurites.
 - Hivites.
 - Midianites.
 - Perizzites.
36. (2 pts.) What problem did Isaac have in common with his father?
- Bringing faithless relatives along with him.
 - Saying that his wife was only his sister.
 - Overestimating the number of righteous persons in the neighboring cities.
 - Taking a handmaid in an attempt to produce the promised seed.
 - Laughing when the promise of a son is brought.
37. (2 pts.) What was Esau's occupation?
- Craftsman.
 - Farmer.
 - Hunter.
 - Merchant.
 - Shepherd.
38. (1 pt.) What was Isaac's problem in raising Esau and Jacob?
- He never showed love.
 - He was partial to one son.
 - He was lax in discipline.
 - He flew into fits of rage.
 - He was frequently absent from home.

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39. (1 pt.) Why did Isaac not go to Egypt during Canaan's famine?
- He trusted God to meet his needs.
 - He recalled the trouble his father had there and decided not to go.
 - He received word that the famine had hit Egypt also.
 - He was afraid of displeasing the Lord.
 - He received word from the Lord not to go.
40. (1 pt.) What was the source of contention between Isaac's group and Abimelech's people?
- Flocks.
 - Money.
 - Wells.
 - Wine.
 - Women.
41. (2 pts.) What did Esau do when he learned that his marriage to Canaanite women displeased his father?
- He divorced them.
 - He married an Ishmaelite woman.
 - He promised to marry a woman from Nahor's family in Mesopotamia.
 - He laughed and mocked his father.
 - He moved away from home.
42. (1 pt.) Where did Jacob receive his dream concerning the ladder?
- Beersheba.
 - Bethel.
 - Gerar.
 - Hebron.
 - Shechem.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

1. When God appeared to Abraham, what did he ask him to forsake?
- Family.
 - Homeland.
 - Idolatrous environment.
 - Servants.
 - Wealth.
 - Wife.

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All right, 9 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 wrong, -5; 5 wrong, -7; 6 wrong, -8; 7 or more wrong, -9.

2. Which of the following are points in the Abrahamic covenant?
- a. He would be the father of many nations.
 - b. All families of the earth would be blessed through him.
 - c. He would be required to tithe his goods to the Lord.
 - d. Those blessing him would be blessed; those cursing him would be cursed.
 - e. The covenant would be an unconditional covenant.
 - f. God would be a God to him and to his seed.
 - g. A great nation would be born of him.
 - h. He would be a priest of the Most High God.
 - i. The multitude of his seed would be as the dust of the earth.
 - j. His seed would never be in affliction.
 - k. His seed would possess the gate of his enemies.
 - l. Abraham's name would be great.
 - m. The covenant would be an everlasting covenant.
 - n. Canaan would be an inheritance to him and to his seed.
 - o. Kings would be born from him.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -6.

3. How do we know that it was wrong for Abraham to leave Canaan during its famine and sojourn in another land?
- a. He was not putting his trust in God to provide.
 - b. The foreign land was a type of the world.
 - c. He did not seek God's will in his decision.
 - d. God had called him to Canaan, not to another country.
 - e. God had commanded him not to leave Hebron.
 - f. God allowed a trial to come upon him there as a chastisement and device to bring him back to Canaan.
 - g. God had forewarned him of famine in Canaan when He had called him in Ur.
 - h. Scripture clearly states that Abraham disobeyed the Lord in this.
 - i. Sarah informed Abraham before they left Canaan that God had warned her in a dream that they should not leave the land.
 - j. Abraham would be required to acknowledge the gods of that land before he could purchase their wheat.

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PART III. MATCHING. Match the meaning of each person's name to his name by placing the letter of the correct response in each blank. Each response will be used only once.

1. (6 pts.)

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|-------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| _____ | 1. Terah. | a. Teacher, instruction. |
| _____ | 2. Lot. | b. King of righteousness. |
| _____ | 3. Eliezer. | c. Delay. |
| _____ | 4. Haran. | d. Parched, dry. |
| _____ | 5. Melchizedek. | e. King of peace. |
| _____ | 6. Moreh. | f. Covering, veil. |
| | | g. Well of water. |
| | | h. God is great. |
| | | i. Inheritance. |
| | | j. God is help. |
| | | k. Rejoicing. |

2. (6 pts.)

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|---------------------------|
| _____ | 1. Abraham. | a. God protects. |
| _____ | 2. Abram. | b. The red one. |
| _____ | 3. Ishmael. | c. High father. |
| _____ | 4. Isaac. | d. Rough, hairy. |
| _____ | 5. Jacob. | e. Laughter. |
| _____ | 6. Esau. | f. Man of God. |
| | | g. Son of the promise. |
| | | h. Man of might. |
| | | i. God hears. |
| | | j. Supplanter. |
| | | k. Father of a multitude. |

3. (6 pts.)

- | | | |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------|
| _____ | 1. Hagar. | a. The red one. |
| _____ | 2. Sarah. | b. To ensnare by beauty. |
| _____ | 3. Edom. | c. Flight, to flee. |
| _____ | 4. Rebekah. | d. Mother of a multitude. |
| _____ | 5. Abimelech. | e. Shoulder. |
| | | f. Man of the fields. |
| | | g. Blessing. |
| | | h. Wanderer. |
| | | i. Princess. |
| | | j. Father of the king. |

THE TWELVE CHILDREN OF ISRAEL
COMMENTARY ON THE TRIBES
(Genesis 29, 30)

Gen. 29:32 REUBEN — "See, a son." From Leah.

1. Good heart but weak in character.
2. Advised brothers not to kill Joseph (37:20-22).
3. In Egypt, reminded them of this and said this sin was the cause of their judgment.
4. Offered his two sons as security for Benjamin's return; Jacob refused (42:37,38).
5. In Egypt, pleaded to let Benjamin go that his father not die of sorrow.
6. Fornication with Bilhah (father's wife)—lost birthright (1 Chr. 5:1,2).
7. Unstable, therefore was not to excel (49:3,4).
 - a. No judges, kings, or prophets were from him (although firstborn).
 - b. Some rebelled in the wilderness (Num. 16:1-3).
 - c. Did not want to cross Jordan (Num. 32:1,2,4-8).
 - d. Smallest tribe east of Jordan (overshadowed by Gad); first into captivity (1 Chr. 5:26).
 - 1) One of the smallest tribes (periodically overrun by Moab).
 - 2) Decreased from 46,500 in first numbering (Num. 1:1-3,21) to 43,730 in second numbering (Num. 26:7), while most increased.
 - 3) Eventually dwindled into a very small tribe, according to Josephus.
 - 4) Yet it was not the smallest tribe, because the population of their tribe remained relatively stable through their history. "Not" is implied in Deuteronomy 33:6, although the Septuagint alone omits the word.
8. Stood on mountain to curse, not to bless (Deut. 27:12,13).
9. Earned a name for irresolution in Deborah's day (Jdg. 5:15b,16).

Gen. 29:33 SIMEON — "hearing" (God hears) From Leah.

1. Cruel (Gen. 49:5).
2. Massacred men of Shechem to avenge Dinah (34:30; 49:5-7).
3. Bound and held hostage by Joseph in Egypt. Probably was the one who bound Joseph.
4. Married a Canaanite.
5. This tribe was absorbed into Judah after captivity of the northern tribes.
 - a. Inheritance was in south, but joined northern nation of Israel.
 - b. Those in the north taken captive by Assyria (2 Chr. 34:6). Those in the south absorbed into Judah (49:7).
 - c. Inheritance from within Judah (Josh. 19:1,9; 15:26-32; Neh. 11:25-28), later reabsorbed.
6. Joined southern tribe (Judah) under King Asa for a while (2 Chr. 15:8-10).
7. In 144,000; also in Ezekiel's list of Israel in the Millennium (Eze. 49:24).
8. Omitted in Moses' blessing (Deut. 33:8).

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Gen. 29:34 LEVI — "joined" (Now Israel will be joined to me in love) From Leah.

1. Cruel (Gen. 49:5).
 - a. Joined Simeon in massacre of Shechem.
 - 1) Was cursed (v. 7).
 - 2) Scattered in 48 cities without inheritance (Exo. 32:26,29; Num. 18:20,23; 35:2-8; Josh. 21:1-42).
 - 3) Rejected in northern kingdom; moved to southern kingdom (Judah).
 - 4) Spoiled and slain by enemies many times.
2. Priesthood.
 - a. Their obedience and office would be a blessing to them and others.
 - b. Their disobedience would become a curse to themselves and others.
 - c. See Exo. 32:25-28,30-35 for disobedience of Aaron and obedience of other Levites.
3. Moses, the author of Genesis, was from Levi.

Gen. 29:35 JUDAH — "praise." From Leah.

1. 49:8 No praise for Reuben (fornication with Bilah).
No praise for Simeon (cruel).
No praise for Levi (cruel).
2. Possessed the neck of his enemies (49:8) as a tribe (Num. 2:9; 10:14; Jdg. 1, 2).
 - a. By Caleb (from Judah) in Canaan (Josh. 14:12-14; 15:14).
 - b. By David (from Judah) in Canaan (Psa. 18:40).
 - c. By Christ (from Judah) over Satan (Gen. 3:15; John 12:31; 2 Th. 2:8; Heb. 2:14; 1 Jn. 3:8).
3. "Bow down before thee" (49:8):
 - a. To Judah (the first judge, Othniel, was from Judah; respect was given to the largest tribe).
1 Chr. 5:2—"Of him came the chief ruler"—Christ
—"Chief ruler" (Hebrew, nagid); translated "Messiah the Prince" in Dan. 9:24
1 Chr. 28:4
 - b. To David (1 Chr. 29:20).
 - c. To Christ (Php. 2:10).
4. "Lion's whelp...lion...old lion (49:9)": ("Old lion" literally means "nursing lioness.")
 - a. Shows three stages of respect for Judah's fierceness and strength.
 - 1) Early history: activity (as a young lion).
 - 2) Under David: (lion) [1 Chr. 14:17].
 - 3) Under Christ: fierce as a nursing lioness (Rev. 5:5).
5. Gen. 49:10.
 - a. "Scepter": carved staff (authority) passed down.
 - b. "Lawgiver": scribe (Laws of God).
 - c. "Between his feet": his descendants.
 - d. "Shiloh": "whose it is" or "him to whom it belongs."
 - 1) First placed Tabernacle in Canaan (Psa. 78:60).
 - 2) Equals Christ (Eze. 21:25-27; Gal. 3:19).
6. It was Judah's idea to sell Joseph (Gen. 37:26,27).
Likewise, Judah (Judah and those of Judea) sold Christ.

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—Guaranteed Jacob he would bring Benjamin back from Egypt (43:8,9); offered to take Benjamin's place in Egypt so he could be released (44:33).

7. First to set forth (vanguard of the camp). Their standard was a lion.
 - a. Christ the leader (from Judah).
 8. Jerusalem and Judah were there.
 9. Had revival under Josiah in 630 B.C. (2 Chr. 34:1-8).
 10. Captured by Babylon but restored by Cyrus.
 11. Captured by Syria but regained freedom in 140 B.C.
 12. Scattered in 70 A.D. but restored in the Millennium.
- Gen. 30:6 DAN — "judge" (judged in mercy) See Jer. 22:16; Mtt. 5:4,10,11; Luke 21:36. From Bilhah.
1. Gen. 49:16.
 2. "Judge his people": Dan will judge his people, just as others judged their tribes, in spite of his being a snake (v. 17).
 - a. Full tribe that was not to die off.
 - b. Second largest tribe.
 3. Judged (took vengeance) through Samson for 20 years (Jdg. 13:2; 16:31).
 4. "Serpent" (49:17): in the Hebrew it means "arrow snake."
 - a. Lies in footprint or wagon rut; bites leg of camel or horse.
 - 1) Bites rider as he falls.
 - 2) Uses strategy and valor.
 5. First tribe seduced into idolatry (was leader in idolatry).
 - a. A Danite was stoned for idolatry (Lev. 24:10).
 - b. Intermarriage with Phoenicians was a bad example (2 Chr. 2:14).
 - c. Remained in idolatry at division of the kingdom (1 Ki. 12:28,29) and after the division of the kingdom (2 Ki. 10:29).
 6. Genesis 46 names the sons of the twelve children of Israel: Reuben, 4; Simeon, 6; Levi, 3; Judah, 3; Issachar, 4; Zebulun, 3; Gad, 7; Asher, 4; Naphtali, 4; Benjamin, 10; Joseph, 2; Dan, 1.
 7. Dan was rearward in the camp (Num. 10:25).
 8. Dan was the last tribe to receive inheritance (Josh. 19:47-49).
 9. Many think the antichrist will come from Dan (Serpent).
 - a. Antichrist is probably an Israelite, from Judah or Dan.
 - b. Dan is left out of the 144,000 in Revelation 7:1-8.
 - c. Antichrist sits in the Temple (judge, ruler) of Israel.
 10. Dan will be in the Millennium, but farthest from Jerusalem (Eze. 48:1,2).
 11. Was one of those who stood on the mountain to curse, not to bless.
 12. Deuteronomy 33:22
 - a. "Lion's whelp": not a mature lion.
 - b. "Leap": sneak attack (attack on Laish in Judges 18:26-31).
 - c. "Bashan": strong (Psa. 22:12; 68:15).
 13. Forced into mountains by Amorites and did not enjoy the fertile plain (Jdg. 1:34), whereas Joseph kept the Amorites under tribute (Jdg. 1:35).
 14. Many went into captivity, and some were absorbed into Judah.

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Gen. 30:8 NAPHTALI — "wrestlings" Gen. 30:6-8 (from Bilhah).

1. Gen. 49:21. A hind (deer) let loose, he giveth goodly words. "Let loose" literally means "put, sent forth."
 - a. "Hind let loose" (KJV, Darby, Wycliffe, Leupold)
 - 1) Liberated deer, free, joyful, timid, soft in manners, vivacious.
 - b. "Hind sent forth," like a scout of an army bringing back good words (Ellicott). Light, active, moving rapidly.
 - c. Deer roaming at liberty, he shooteth forth goodly branches (antlers) [JFB].
 - d. Slender hind that putteth forth antlers of beauty (Rotherham).
 - e. Hind let loose that bears comely fawns or gives beauteous words (RSV).
 - f. A hind let loose, he yields lovely fawns (Amplified).
 - g. A deer let loose, he produces beautiful sayings (Berkeley).
 - h. A hind sent forth, he giveth beauteous words (ASV).
 - i. A hind sent away, who is giving beauteous young ones (Young).
 - j. A slender hind, he is giving words of eloquence (New World).

2. Summary

- a. A deer shooting forth antlers; fawns; beautiful words; to escape (be free).
- b. A slender deer, set free to goodly pastures, fattened, and shooting forth large beautiful set of antlers, is likened to Naphtali, who is blessed and spreads out like antlers (or increases like fawns), praising God with words that spring from the heart (good or beautiful words).

3. Application

- a. Naphtali inherited goodly (beautiful) Galilee but was constantly hunted (as a deer by a hunter) [Jdg. 4:1-3].
- b. Naphtali was timid (as a deer) but fought when in a corner (Jdg. 4:2-10).
- c. Naphtali turned on the hunter with lightning-fast attacks, defeating the Canaanites who pursued them (Jdg. 4:15,16).
- d. Naphtali rejoices and praises God with goodly words (Jdg. 5:1-3,12,13).
- e. Then Naphtali is let loose, free to feed in peace and to fatten herself in fertile Galilee. Prospering, she puts forth increased antlers (age) and gives birth to young (Jdg. 5:31).

4. Miscellaneous Information

- a. Naphtali camped in the rear of Israel, with Dan and Asher (Num. 2:25-31).
- b. Naphtali occupied Galilee. First to be captured by Assyria (2 Ki. 15:29).

Gen. 30:10 ZILPAH — "a dropping," "myrrh" (a spice used to embalm the dead).

1. Servant of Leah.

Gen. 30:11 GAD — "a troop cometh" (to overcome) Gen. 49:19. From Zilpah.

1. Gad shall be overcome by enemies but shall overcome at last.

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2. There is no authority for Gad meaning "good fortune," as it does in the Septuagint.
3. Gad was invaded by Arabs, but overcame them. Gad was exposed to attacks, because Gad lived east of Jordan.
4. Dwelt on east of Jordan with cattle. Half-nomadic life led to the phrase "gad about."
5. Deut. 33:20,21.
 - a. "Lion": warlike; always fighting (1 Chr. 5:18,19; 12:8).
 - 1) Fought Ammonites, Midianites, etc., because being east of Jordan he was exposed to enemies.
 - b. "He provided the first part for himself": first to choose inheritance (Num. 32:1,2,4-7,16-24; Josh. 22:1-4).
 - c. "Lawgiver": Moses. Rotherham says: "For there a commander's portion (Moses' body) hath been hid (buried in secret)."
 - d. "He came with the heads...executed the justice": Gad followed others to defeat Canaanites.
5. Called "men of might and war" (1 Chr. 12:8).

Gen. 30:13 ASHER — "happy." From Zilpah.

1. Son of Zilpah (as Gad was); her second and last son.
2. Zilpah's daughters were to call her blessed because of Asher (Gen. 30:13).
3. "His bread shall be fat": Fertile inheritance from Mount Carmel to Lebanon; plain of Acre in Galilee).
 - a. Zebulun (the trading tribe) had to reach the sea through Asher. Naphtali and Issachar also had to pass through Asher to get to the sea (through the valley of Armageddon rather than over the mountains of Manasseh).
4. Asher was to yield royal dainties (luxury) from Tyre, a coast city that was once in Asher and that traded with all the known world).
5. Asher failed to help Deborah but rallied to help Gideon and David.
6. Anna, the prophetess, was from Asher.

Gen. 30:18 ISSACHAR — "hired" - ish (man) plus sakar (wages) From Leah.

1. Leah "hired" her husband from Rachel.
2. Gen. 49:14,15.
 - a. "Strong ass crouching down between two burdens...he saw the land, that it was pleasant; and he bowed his shoulder to bear and became a servant unto tribute."
 - 1) Invaders came against him for his fertile land (the valley of Armageddon).
 - 2) Issachar labored hard but was content to be plundered and put under tribute because the land was still fertile enough (with hard work) to satisfy.

Gen. 30:20 ZEBULUN — "dwelling." From Leah.

1. Dwelt from the Sea of Galilee almost to the Mediterranean Sea (Josh. 19:10ff).
 - a. Traded from both seas (Gen. 49:13).
2. Fruitful land.
3. Nazareth and Capernaum were in Zebulun.

(continued)

4. Leah's sixth and last son.
5. Marched with Judah and Issachar in the wilderness.
6. First (with Naphtali) to be afflicted by Assyria.
7. First to see the Light of Christ in Galilee (in Nazareth and by the sea, Isa. 9:2).

Gen. 30:21 DINAH — "justice" (avenged) From Leah.

1. Raped by Shechemite prince (Hivite; Canaanite) who wanted her for his wife, as she left home to see the daughters of the land.

Gen. 30:24 JOSEPH — "adding" (the Lord shall add to me another son) From Rachel.

1. First son of Rachel (Jacob's love).
2. Gen. 49:22-26.
 - a. Verse 22: "fruitful bough...whose branches run over the wall."
 - 1) Hebrew says: "Son of a fruitful tree is Joseph: son of a fruitful tree by a fountain: the daughters spread over the wall."
 - 2) Tree—Jacob with twelve branches.
Joseph—most fruitful branch.
God—life of the tree.
Abraham—root of the tree (father of a multitude).
Isaac—trunk.
Daughters—suckers of Joseph's branch.
 - 3) The tree is rooted by the spring (God), and gives life to its branches; Joseph pushes out over the wall (enclosure).
 - a) Through the greater Joseph (Christ), the Gospel tree extends over the wall of Israel into Gentile territory.
 - b) God is the root, Christ is the vine, and we are the branches.
 - b. Verse 23
 - 1) Joseph was persecuted (also Christ).
 - 2) Sons of Satan hate the Son and sons of God.
 - 3) "Archers" are the high priest, Sadducees, Pharisees, Sanhedrin.
 - c. Verse 24
 - 1) "Bow abode in strength": remained strong.
 - 2) "Arms...made strong": by God's hands added to the bow.
 - 3) Arms—extended power.
 - 4) Hands—plans, design, influence.
 - 5) Bow—strength, authority, power.
 - 6) Arrows—saints with truth, judgment (Psa. 64:5-10; 127:3-5).
 - 7) Shepherd—Christ who feeds, guides, protects (Psa. 23; John 10:14).
 - 8) Stone—Christ in strength, sacrifice, foundation (2 Sam. 22:2; Psa. 18:31; 118:22; Isa. 27:16; Acts 4:11; Rom. 9:32; 1 Pe. 2:6-8).
 - d. Verse 25
 - 1) "Blessings of heaven": showers of blessing (rain).
 - 2) "Blessings of the deep": fountains and wells (water).
 - 3) "Blessings of the breasts": nourishment.
 - 4) "Blessings...of the womb": offspring (fruitful).

(continued)

Gen. 35:18 BENONI — "son of my sorrows." From Rachel. Later named BENJAMIN — "Son of my right hand"

1. Rachel's second and last son (she died in childbirth).
2. Israel's twelfth son (Joseph's only full brother).
3. Israel changed Benoni's name to Benjamin.
4. Born between Bethel (House of God) and Bethlehem (House of Bread).
5. Although it was the smallest tribe, it grew large. Camped between Ephraim and Manasseh.
6. Benjamin is like a victorious wolf (Gen. 49:27).
7. Ehud, Saul, Jonathan, and Paul are from Benjamin.
8. Benjamin is beloved of the Lord (Deut. 33:12).
9. It is the only tribe to stay with Judah at the dividing of the kingdom, though Levi joined later.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

1. Sons of Leah and Rachel (Jacob's wives) stood on Mount Gerizim to bless.
2. Sons of Bilhah and Zilpah (the concubines) stood on Mount Ebal to curse.
3. Exceptions (Deut. 27:12,13):
 - a. Reuben, Leah's firstborn, lost his birthright and cursed.
 - b. Zebulun, Leah's last son, cursed.

Order of Birth

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1. Reuben | 7. Gad |
| 2. Simeon | 8. Asher |
| 3. Levi | 9. Issachar |
| 4. Judah | 10. Zebulun
(Dinah) |
| 5. Dan | 11. Joseph |
| 6. Naphtali | 12. Benjamin |

<u>Leah</u>	<u>(Rachel's) Bilhah</u>	<u>(Leah's) Zilpah</u>	<u>Rachel</u>
1. Reuben	5. Dan	7. Gad	11. Joseph
2. Simeon	6. Naphtali	8. Asher	12. Benjamin
3. Levi			
4. Judah			
9. Issachar			
10. Zebulun (Dinah)			

(continued)

JACOB AS A TYPE (Gen. 28): Jacob, the man, is a type of the carnal Christian and national Israel. As Israel (Jacob's new name), he is a type of Spirit-filled believers (spiritual Israel).

Jacob: Elected by God (Rom. 9:11,29).
National Israel: Chosen by God (Deut. 10:15).
Spiritual Israel: Elect of God (Col. 3:12).

Jacob: Father of 12 sons, Israel (Gen. 42:5).
National Israel: 12 tribes, Israel (Gen. 49:28; 2 Ki. 17:34).
Spiritual Israel: Church is "Israel." The number twelve is a type of the total church (Gal. 6:16).

Jacob: Served and was exalted (Gen. 25:23; 27:29).
National Israel: Served and was exalted (Isa. 49:22,23; 14:1-3,7; 60:14,15; Zec. 8:23; Isa. 2:2).
Spiritual Israel: Served and was exalted (Rev. 2:26,27; Jude 14; Luke 21:27).

Jacob: Given earthly inheritance (Gen. 28:13).
National Israel: Given inheritance (Eze. 37:16; 39:25-29).
Spiritual Israel: Given heavenly inheritance (1 Pe. 1:4).

Jacob: Inheritance threatened (Gen. 25:23; 27:34,41).
National Israel: Inheritance threatened by Canaanites (Josh. 10:1-7; 11:5) and Samaritans (Ezra 4:1,4-6,23,24; Neh. 4:7,8).
Spiritual Israel: Inheritance threatened by Satan (Rev. 12:4-11).

Jacob: Sought God's blessing in carnal ways (Gen. 27:12,19).
National Israel: Sought God's blessing in carnal ways (Rom. 10:2,3).
Spiritual Israel: Sought God's blessing in compromise with paganism (Rev. 3:14-18; Rom. 4:4,5).

Jacob: Wandered long in exile.
National Israel: Wandered long (Heb. 3:8-11).
Spiritual Israel: Wandering long on earth (2 Pet. 3:8,9; Heb. 10:35-37).

Jacob: Had no altar in exile.
National Israel: No altar-place in exile (Hos. 3:4).
Spiritual Israel: No place in exile (Heb. 13:13,14).

Jacob: Yearned for his own land (Gen. 30:25,26).
National Israel: Yearned for their own land (Psa. 137:1,4-6).
Spiritual Israel: Yearns for home (Php. 1:23).

Jacob: Treated unjustly in exile (Gen. 31:41,42).
National Israel: Unjustly treated (Esth. 3:13; Psa. 74:7-11).
Spiritual Israel: Unjustly treated (Heb. 10:32,33).

Jacob: Received no revelation during exile.
National Israel: Spiritual darkness (Hos. 3:4).
Spiritual Israel: Spiritual darkness (Rev. 3:17,18).

Jacob: Became wealthy in exile (Gen. 30:42,43).

National Israel: Nation brought some wealth out of Egypt, Persia, etc. (Exo. 12:35,36; Ezra 1:4; Psa. 112:3).

Spiritual Israel: Rich (Rev. 2:9; Luke 6:20).

Jacob: Returned from exile with the wealth of Gentiles (Gen. 31:18).

National Israel: Also left Egypt with riches (Exo. 12:35,36).

Spiritual Israel: Blessed materially.

Jacob: At the end of his life, he blessed others as God's prophet (Gen. 47:7-10).

National Israel: Jews in the last days will shine as God's people (Hos. 14:5-8).

Spiritual Israel: Will be known as God's people in the end (Rev. 3:9).

GENESIS, EXODUS, NUMBERS

File 6 (BC)

(H-BC-GEN6)

R812

Name _____

Date _____

Corrector _____

Test on Genesis 29-50
93 points possible

- I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the correct answer for each question, by circling the letter. Only one answer is correct, unless stated otherwise.
1. (1 pt.) How long did Jacob sojourn in Mesopotamia?
 - a. 7 years.
 - b. 10 years.
 - c. 14 years.
 - d. 20 years.
 - e. 40 years.

 2. (2 pts.) What was Laban's excuse for giving Leah to Jacob, after agreeing to give him Rachel?
 - a. Leah was not as beautiful as Rachel.
 - b. It was not customary to give away the younger before the elder.
 - c. Laban had been told in a dream to give Leah first.
 - d. Leah had pleaded with Laban to give her to Jacob.
 - e. Jacob had shown interest in Leah, so Laban decided to give both daughters to Jacob.
 - f. Rachel was too young to marry at that time.

 3. (2 pts.) Which is an accurate statement about Leah's physical appearance?
 - a. Her eyes were weak, dull, bleary, and dim.
 - b. Her eyes were strong, bright, and full of life.
 - c. Her eyes were blind.
 - d. Her eyes were perfectly normal.
 - e. Her eyes were exactly like Rachel's eyes.
 - f. Her eyes were crossed.

 4. (2 pts.) Which is an accurate statement concerning Rachel's physical appearance?
 - a. Her face and figure lacked beauty.
 - b. Her face was beautiful, but not her figure.
 - c. Her figure was beautiful, but not her face.
 - d. Her face and figure were beautiful.
 - e. Her face and figure were average.

 5. (2 pts.) How was Jacob related to Rachel, his wife?
 - a. He was her half-brother.
 - b. They were cousins.
 - c. They were brother and sister.
 - d. He was her uncle.
 - e. He was her nephew.

(continued)

6. (2 pts.) Which word best describes Laban's actions toward Jacob, with regard to his wages?
 - a. Mysterious.
 - b. Dishonest.
 - c. Conservative.
 - d. Generous.
 - e. Fair.
7. (3 pts.) Where did Jacob's own flocks come from?
 - a. He brought them with him from Canaan, and they increased greatly in Padan-aram.
 - b. They came from Laban's speckled, striped, and spotted flocks.
 - c. They came from Laban's solid-colored flocks.
 - d. They were purchased from nomadic tribesmen as Jacob left Padan-aram for Canaan.
 - e. They were part of a dowry that Laban had set aside for Leah and Rachel, for when they got married.
8. (2 pts.) When Jacob decided to leave Mesopotamia and return to Canaan, Laban asked him to stay. Why, according to his own words, did Laban want him to remain with him?
 - a. Laban had learned that God was blessing him for Jacob's sake.
 - b. Laban feared that Jacob would return with a band of men and take retribution on them for changing Jacob's wages.
 - c. Laban was concerned about his daughters' welfare if they moved to Canaan, which was still peopled by hostile tribes.
 - d. Laban had grown to love Jacob and could not bear the thought of letting him go.
 - e. Jacob had not completed his fourteen years of service for Leah and Rachel.
9. (2 pts.) Why did Jacob finally return from Mesopotamia to Canaan's land.
 - a. There was a famine in Mesopotamia.
 - b. Isaac sent his servants to bring Jacob back home.
 - c. Laban's land was about to be attacked by the Hittite armies.
 - d. God told Jacob in a dream to return to his own land.
 - e. Rachel and Leah prevailed upon Jacob to leave.
10. (3 pts.) When was Jacob's name changed to Israel?
 - a. When God opened Rachel's womb and she bore Joseph.
 - b. When Jacob obtained the blessing from Isaac.
 - c. When Esau sold his birthright to Jacob.
 - d. When Jacob made his household put away their "strange gods" (teraphim).
 - e. When Jacob wrestled with a man until daybreak.
11. (3 pts.) From which of the following women was Christ descended?
 - a. Bilhah.
 - b. Dinah.
 - c. Leah.
 - d. Rachel.
 - e. Zilpah.

(continued)

12. (3 pts.) With whom or what did Jacob wrestle?
- A man.
 - An angel.
 - The angel of Yahweh.
 - An apparition.
 - God, in a vision only.
13. (2 pts.) What was the climax of Jacob's encounter with Esau, as Jacob returned from Mesopotamia?
- A battle.
 - A burnt offering.
 - An embrace.
 - A peace treaty.
 - A covenant.
 - A stand-off.
14. (1 pt.) In Genesis 39:11, Jacob tells Esau, "I have enough" (KJV). What is the literal Hebrew?
- I have few things.
 - I have everything.
 - I have God.
 - I have nothing.
 - I need nothing.
15. (2 pts.) Which person committed fornication with Dinah?
- Eliphaz.
 - Hamor.
 - Korah.
 - Seir.
 - Shechem.
16. (2 pts.) Which sons of Jacob slew the Hivites for defiling their sister Dinah?
- Judah and Issachar.
 - Dan and Naphtali.
 - Simeon and Levi.
 - Reuben and Gad.
 - Zebulun and Asher.
 - Joseph and Benjamin.
17. (1 pt.) Who was Deborah?
- Jacob's daughter.
 - Leah's handmaid.
 - Abraham's daughter.
 - Rebekah's nurse.
 - Isaac's sister.

(continued)

18. (2 pts.) Which son of Jacob was guilty of fornication with Bilhah, his father's concubine?
- Dan.
 - Simeon.
 - Asher.
 - Levi.
 - Reuben.
19. (2 pts.) What is the other name of Esau?
- Elath.
 - Edom.
 - Eber.
 - Elah.
 - Elam.
20. (1 pt.) Approximately how old was Joseph when his brethren sold him?
- 9.
 - 17.
 - 33 1/2.
 - 40.
 - 3.
21. (1 pt.) What other man in the Bible, besides Joseph, interpreted dreams?
- Moses.
 - Daniel.
 - Jeremiah.
 - Elijah.
 - Ezekiel.
 - Isaiah.
22. (2 pts.) What is the probable reason for the inability of Pharaoh's wise men and magicians to interpret his dream?
- God withheld their understanding.
 - The dream was extremely complex and difficult to interpret.
 - Pharaoh did not give them enough time to consult with their familiar spirits.
 - They were afraid Pharaoh already knew what the dream meant and was just testing their abilities.
 - They knew the interpretation but were reluctant to tell it to Pharaoh since it was unfavorable to Egypt.
23. (3 pts.) What was the interpretation of Pharaoh's dream?
- The butler would be restored to his position and the baker would be hanged.
 - Joseph would be exalted and his family would bow down to him.
 - There would be seven years of abundance followed by seven years of famine.
 - The shepherd-kings (Hyksos) would come down from Asia and take over Egypt.
 - Jacob would bring his family into Egypt and settle in the land of Goshen.

(continued)

24. (1 pt.) What was the nationality of Joseph's wife?
- Hittite.
 - Amorite.
 - Israelite.
 - Babylonian.
 - Egyptian.
 - Midianite.
25. (1 pt.) How old was Joseph when he was made "Prime Minister" by Pharaoh?
- 55.
 - 33 1/2.
 - 20.
 - 30.
 - 15.
 - 40.
26. (3 pts.) When Joseph's brethren came to Egypt to buy corn, why did Joseph withhold his identity from them and speak roughly to them, etc.?
- He was taking revenge on them for jealousy of him and their cruel treatment of him.
 - He felt that if Pharaoh found out that he was one of the Hebrews (who were shepherds), he would be despised and lose his position of authority, resulting in him being unable to help his people.
 - He feared that if they found out who he was, they would flee to Canaan and he would never see them again.
 - He was humbling them, in hope that they would remember their past actions and repent.
 - He knew they would not believe him if he told them who he was, so he was waiting for an occasion when he could prove his identity to them.
27. (1 pt.) What charge did Joseph bring against his brethren, in order to detain them in Egypt?
- Murder.
 - Idolatry.
 - Lies.
 - Smuggling.
 - Blasphemy.
 - Spying.
28. (2 pts.) When Joseph finally revealed his identity to his brethren, what was their first reaction?
- They were troubled.
 - They wept.
 - They fled from him.
 - They laughed in disbelief.
 - They tried to stone him.
 - They did not react at all.

(continued)

29. (2 pts.) In all probability, why did Jacob stop and offer sacrifices unto God (in Beersheba) on his journey to Egypt?
- He was thanking God for preserving his family through the famine.
 - Because of his advanced age, he was seeking God for strength to complete the arduous journey.
 - He was seeking God's will about whether to go down to Egypt.
 - Since Beersheba was a favorite place of worship for the patriarchs, Jacob felt obligated to stop there and offer sacrifices.
 - God told him to stop there and offer sacrifices.
30. (1 pt.) What is the other name for the land of Goshen?
- The Nile Cataracts.
 - The Wilderness of Shur.
 - The Land of Rameses.
 - The Way of the Philistines.
 - The Valley of the Kings.
31. (3 pts.) Why did Jacob adopt Ephraim and Manasseh as his own sons?
- Because they were his favorite grandsons.
 - Because two of his sons had died, and these two were to take their places as heirs.
 - Since Esau had sold his birthright to Jacob, it gave Jacob the right to pass on two extra inheritances.
 - Joseph was given the birthright, which included a double portion of the inheritance.
 - Two of Jacob's sons had forfeited their inheritance, due to sin, so Jacob transferred them to his grandsons.
32. (2 pts.—all right for credit) Which two sons of Jacob received the longest and most significant blessings, as recorded in Genesis 49? (Circle two letters.)
- Benjamin.
 - Reuben.
 - Judah.
 - Levi.
 - Joseph.
 - Dan.

II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- All right—3 points; 1 wrong— -1; 2+ wrong— -3.
1. The incident of Judah and Tamar recorded in Chapter 38 appears to be an unnecessary interruption in the story of Joseph. Which of the following are possible purposes of this account?
- a. To show the godliness of Judah, as a type of Christ.
 - b. To give part of the ancestry of Christ.
 - c. To reveal some of the problems of intermarriage with the Canaanites.
 - d. To show Isaac's wisdom in handling the affairs of his grandsons.
 - e. To show the righteous are bold as a lion (Judah).

(continued)

All right—3 points; 1 wrong— -1; 2+ wrong— -3.

2. Which of the following are steps Joseph took as administrator of Egypt?
- a. He gave the people seed to sow the land, in exchange for their service and their lands.
 - b. He sold corn to the people for money.
 - c. He instituted a 20% tax on the harvest.
 - d. He gave them bread in exchange for their cattle and other livestock.
 - e. He gave them bread in exchange for the ownership of their lands.
 - f. He relocated the people into the major cities.

All right—3 points; 1 wrong— -1; 2+ wrong— -3.

3. Which of the following men of God pronounced blessings at the end of his life?
- a. Joshua.
 - b. Abraham.
 - c. Moses.
 - d. Shem.
 - e. Isaac.
 - f. Samuel.

III. MATCHING.

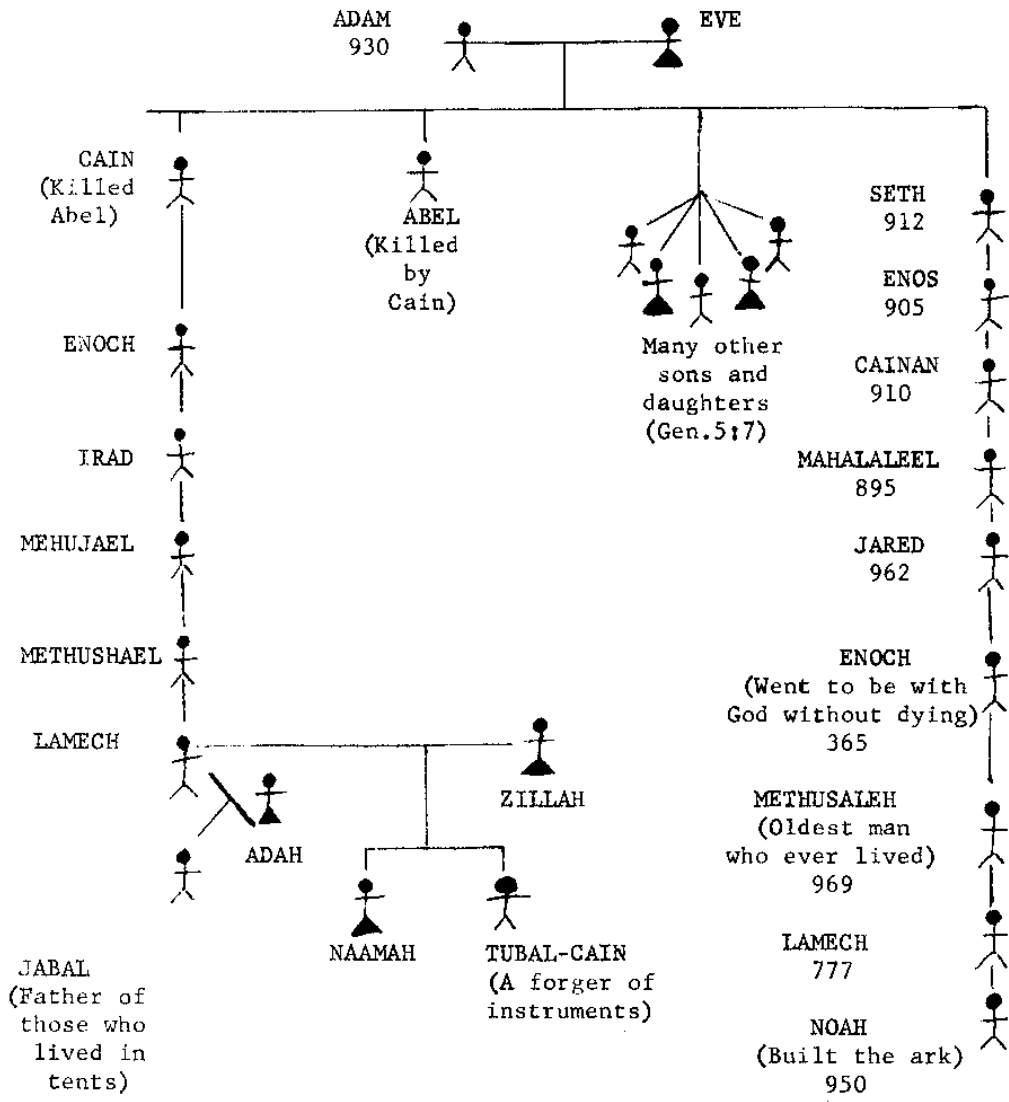
1. (6 pts.—1/2 point per blank) Match the names of the twelve sons of Israel with their meanings. No meaning will be used more than one time; some meanings will not be used.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Asher. | a. A troop cometh. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Benjamin. | b. Peaceful. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Dan. | c. Dwelling. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Gad. | d. See, a son. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Issachar. | e. Son of my right hand. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Joseph. | f. Fellowship. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Judah. | g. Wrestlings. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Levi. | h. Judge. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Naphtali. | i. Help. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Reuben. | j. Hearing. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Simeon. | k. Praise Yah. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Zebulon. | l. Strength. |
| | m. Adding. |
| | n. Blessed. |
| | o. Joined. |
| | p. Hired. |

(continued)

2. (6 points—1/2 point per blank) Identify the mothers of Jacob's sons, by placing the correct initial in each blank. B—Bilhah; L—Leah; R—Rachel; Z—Zilpah.
- _____ 1. Asher.
 - _____ 2. Benjamin.
 - _____ 3. Dan.
 - _____ 4. Gad.
 - _____ 5. Issachar.
 - _____ 6. Joseph.
 - _____ 7. Judah.
 - _____ 8. Levi.
 - _____ 9. Naphtali.
 - _____ 10. Reuben.
 - _____ 11. Simeon.
 - _____ 12. Zebulon.
3. (4 points—1/2 point per blank) Match the following terms with their correct meanings.
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| _____ 1. Allon-Bachuth. | a. Heap of witness. |
| _____ 2. Dothan. | b. Face of God. |
| _____ 3. Edom. | c. Stranger. |
| _____ 4. Galeed. | d. Oak of weeping. |
| _____ 5. Mahanaim. | e. Law. |
| _____ 6. Mizpah. | f. Ewe. |
| _____ 7. Peniel. | g. Booths. |
| _____ 8. Succoth. | h. Two camps. |
| | i. Blessing. |
| | j. Red. |
| | k. Watchtower. |
4. (6 points—1/2 point per blank) Match the sons of Jacob with the blessings pronounced on them by Jacob (only key phrases from the K.J.V. are used). Some blessings may apply to more than one son; some will not be used.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Asher. | a. A serpent by the way. |
| _____ 2. Benjamin. | b. A fruitful bough. |
| _____ 3. Dan. | c. Unstable as water. |
| _____ 4. Gad. | d. A host of chariots. |
| _____ 5. Issachar. | e. A strong ass. |
| _____ 6. Joseph. | f. Shall ravin as a wolf. |
| _____ 7. Judah. | g. Revealer of secrets. |
| _____ 8. Levi. | h. His bread shall be fat. |
| _____ 9. Naphtali. | i. A hind let loose. |
| _____ 10. Reuben. | j. The sceptre shall not depart. |
| _____ 11. Simeon. | k. An haven of ships. |
| _____ 12. Zebulon. | l. The mountain of God. |
| | m. Instruments of cruelty. |
| | n. Brought to despair. |
| | o. A troop shall overcome him. |

ADAM'S FAMILY

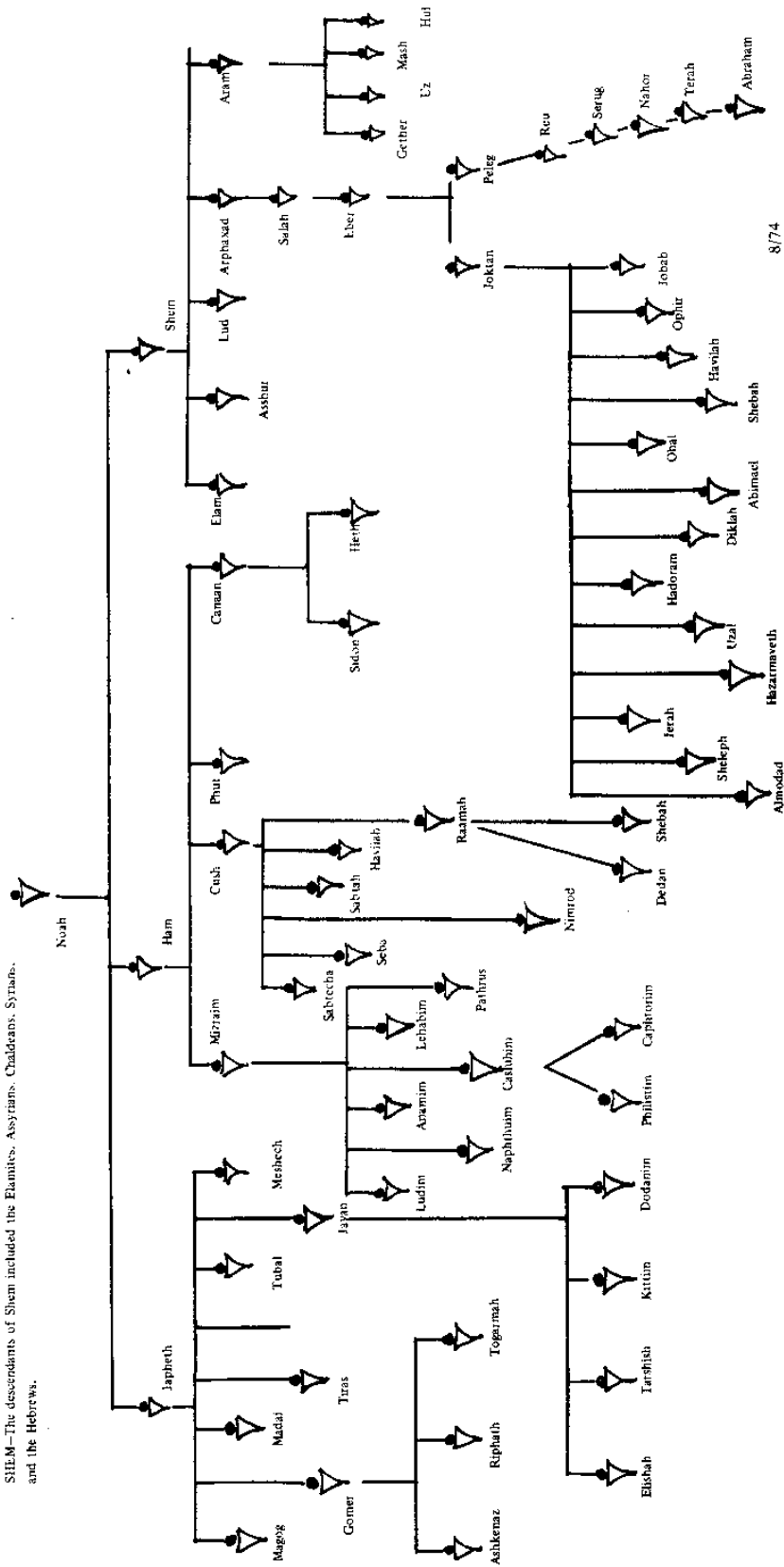


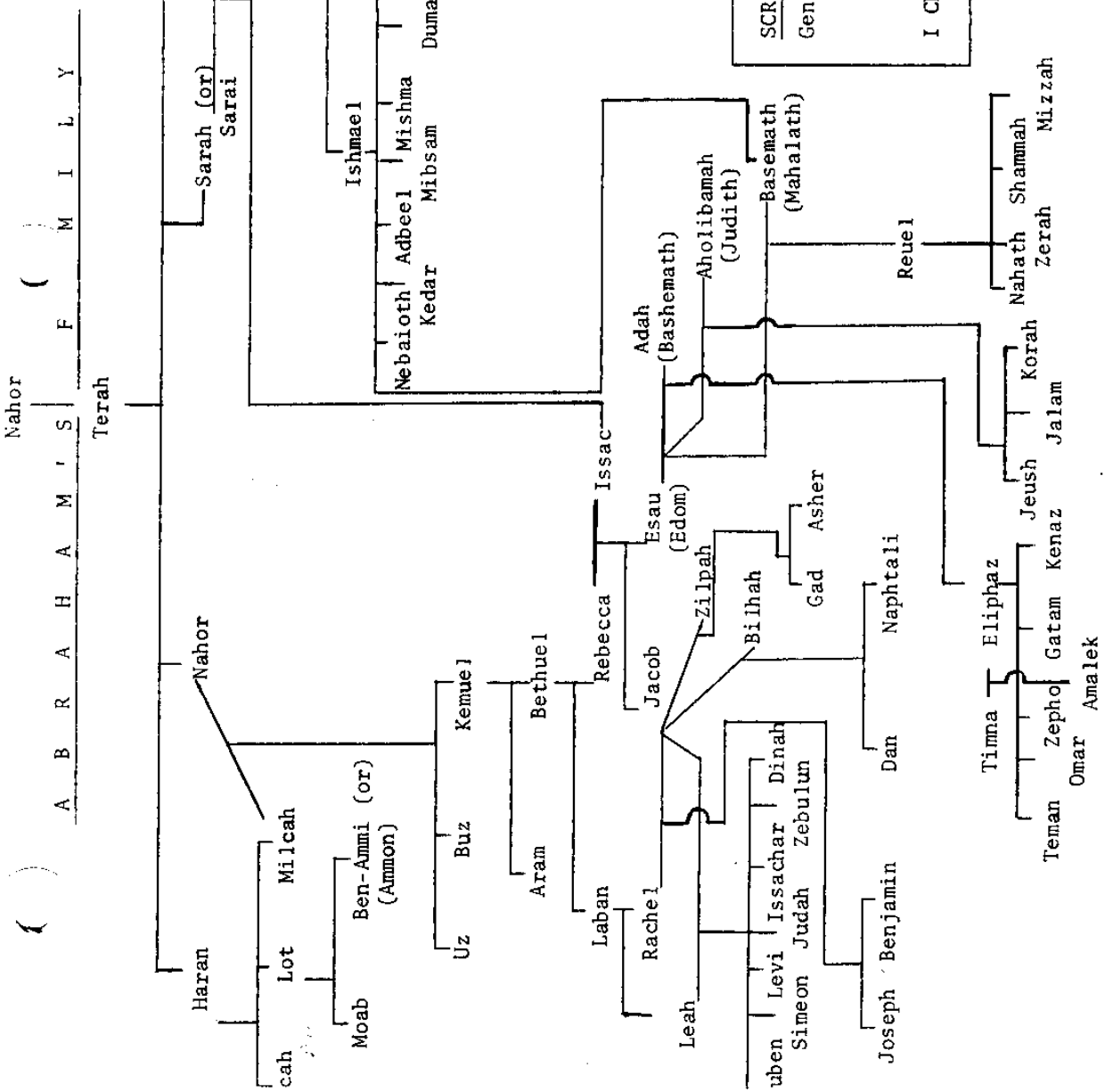
NOAH'S FAMILY
(Genesis 10)

HAM—The descendants of Ham included the Egyptians, Philistines, and Ethiopians, as well as the Canaanites, Hittites, Amorites, and Jebusites. These names will all be remembered as the most frequent enemies of Israel in wars.

SIEM—The descendants of Shem included the Elamites, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Syrians, and the Hebrews.

JAPHETH The descendants of Japheth included the Greeks, Thracians, Scythians, and other peoples of western Asia and Europe.

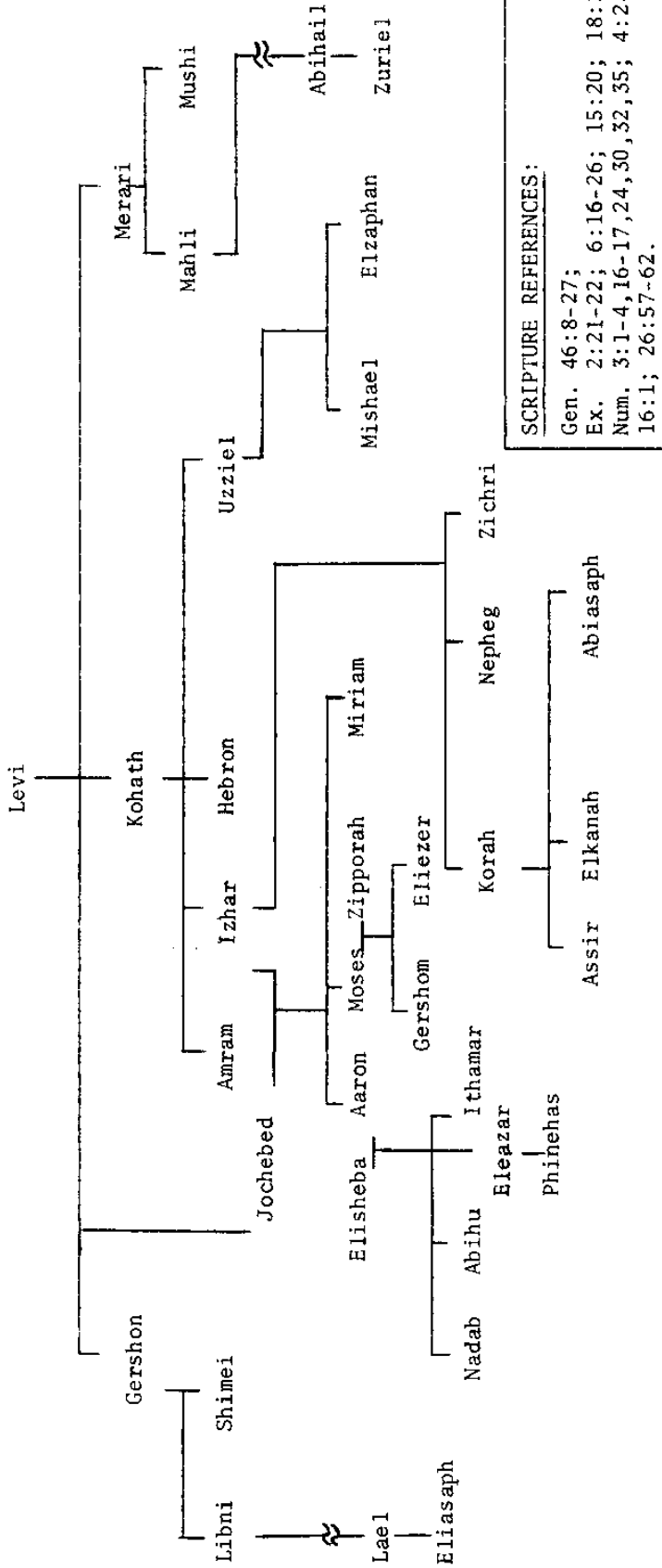




SCRIPTURE REFERENCES:
 Gen. 11:25-32; 16:15; 19:36-38; 20:12;
 21:2-3; 22:20-23; 24:15,24,29,47;
 25:1-5,13-16,20-26; 26:34-35; 27:43;
 28:2,5,9; 29:5,12-35; 30:1-25; 31:1,
 23; 35:16-19,22-26; 36:1-19,22;
 I Chron. 1:32.

T H E S O N S O F L E V I

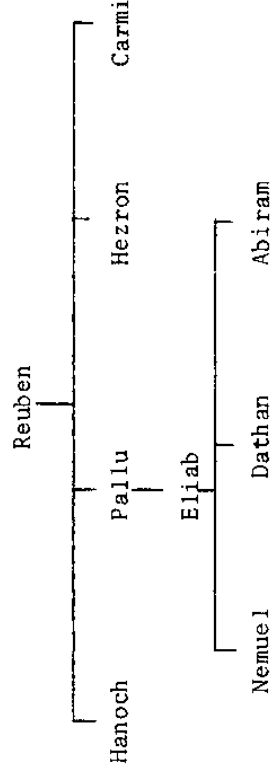
Genesis/Exodus/Numbers



SCRIPTURE REFERENCES:
 Gen. 46:8-27;
 Ex. 2:21-22; 6:16-26; 15:20; 18:2-4;
 Num. 3:1-4,16-17,24,30,32,35; 4:28;
 16:1; 26:57-62.

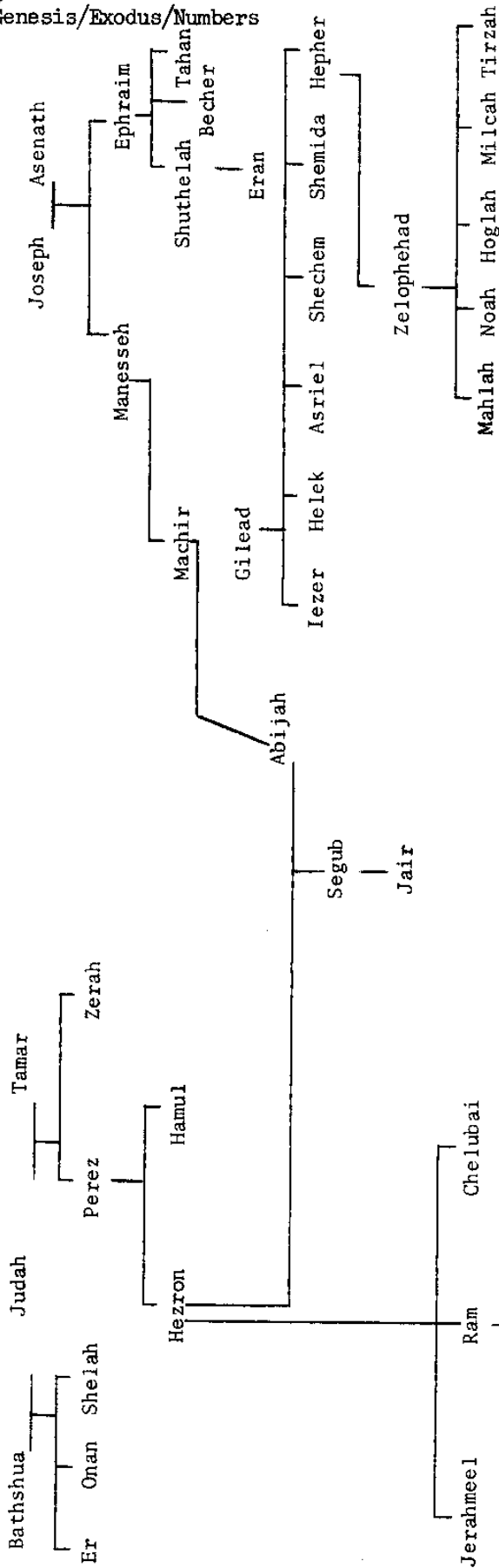
SCRIPTURE REFERENCE:
 Num. 26:5-11

T H E S O N S O F R E U B E N



THE SONS OF JUDAH AND JOSEPH

Genesis/Exodus/Numbers



SCRIPTURE REFERENCES:

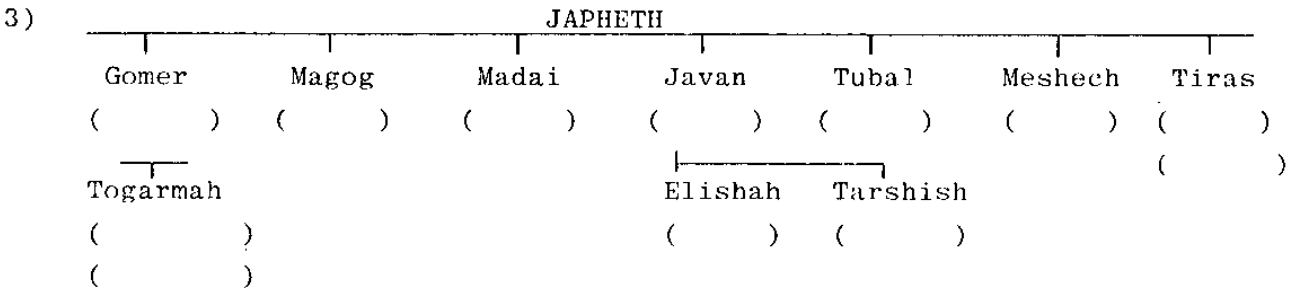
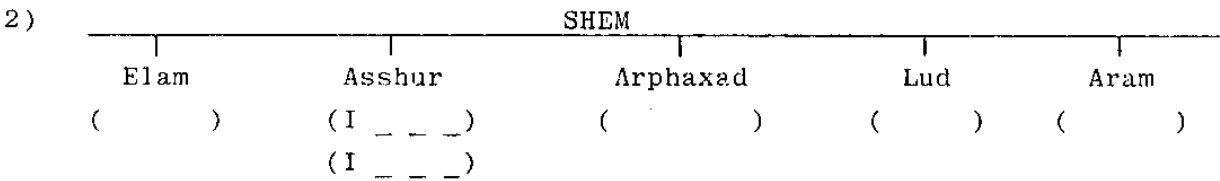
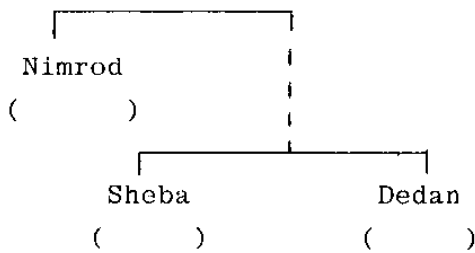
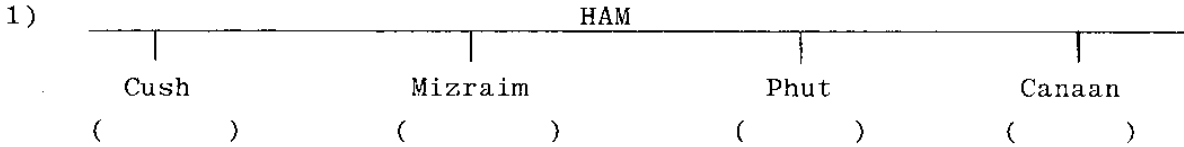
Gen. 38:1-30; 41:45-52; 49:10,22,24;
 Num. 26:20-22,28-37; 32:40-42;
 I Chron. 2:9-15,21-22.

GENESIS, EXODUS, NUMBERS
 Test on dispersion of the races.

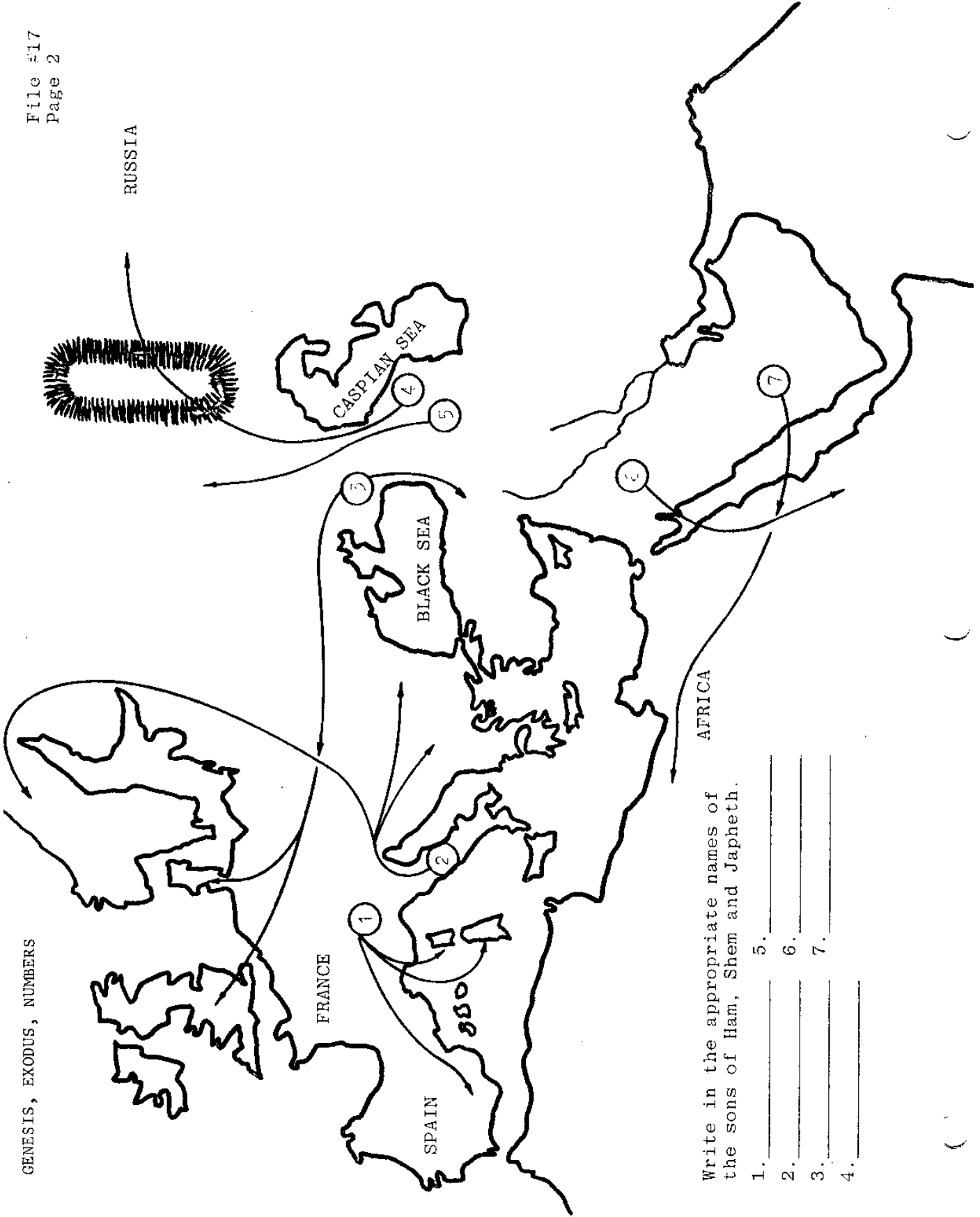
File #17

Name _____
 Grade _____
 Corrector _____

Fill in the countries below using modern names. If two blanks, place the more important country first.



- 4) What son of Noah was the progenitor of the:
- A) Arab race? _____
- B) Egyptians? _____
- C) Orientals? _____



GENESIS, EXODUS, NUMBERS

Write in the appropriate names of the sons of Ham, Shem and Japheth.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

GENESIS, EXODUS, NUMBERS

File 22 (BC)
(H-BC-GEN22)

Test on Genesis 1-11 (including introduction) R7910

Name _____

Date _____

Corrector _____

83 points total

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct answer. Each question has only one correct answer.

- (2 pts.) 1. The Hebrew title for the book of Genesis is BERE' SHITH. What does it mean?
- In the beginning.
 - Created.
 - Five-fold book.
 - The patriarchs.
 - Heaven and earth.
- (2 pts.) 2. How many years do Genesis chapters one through eleven cover?
- 70.
 - 215.
 - 500.
 - 930.
 - 2000.
- (3 pts.) 3. Who is the central figure in the book of Genesis?
- Abraham.
 - Adam.
 - Enoch.
 - Isaac.
 - Jacob.
 - Joseph.
 - Noah.
- (2 pts.) 4. Who built what was probably the first city, which was called Enoch?
- Abel.
 - Adam.
 - Cain.
 - Methuselah.
 - Seth.
- (2 pts.) 5. How many "sources" did the nineteenth century higher critics "discover" for the authorship of the Pentateuch? (Note: More sources have since been added.)
- Two.
 - Four.
 - Seven.
 - Ten.
 - Fifteen.

(continued)

- (3 pts.) 6. What is the definition of the documentary hypothesis (or J.E.P.D. theory)?
- Moses was the sole author of the Pentateuch, but he drew upon several other documents of his day (such as the Code of Hammurabi) in compiling it.
 - Moses wrote none of the Pentateuch himself, but dictated it to Joshua, who later gave it to the priests, who in turn revised it.
 - The Pentateuch was compiled of selections from several different documents in Jerusalem in 850 B.C. by a council of priests.
 - The Pentateuch was compiled of selections from several different documents by various authors at different times and places.
 - Ezra the scribe recorded the oral traditions concerning early Israelite history and gradually reworked it into what we now know was the Pentateuch.
- (2 pts.) 7. What does the phrase "In the beginning God..." (Genesis 1:1) refer to?
- The beginning of Adam.
 - The beginning of the universe.
 - The beginning of God.
 - The beginning of the book of Genesis.
 - The beginning of the pre-Adamic creation and race.
 - The beginning of Christ.
- (3 pts.) 8. What is the true explanation of the phrase "And the earth was without form and void, (Genesis 1:2)?"
- After its creation the earth existed formless for a time, until God fashioned it into a habitable planet.
 - This was spoken in prophetic anticipation of the day when God will destroy the earth with fire.
 - The earth became formless and void, implying that it once had form, but was demolished.
 - The physical creation was completed, but it was, in God's eyes, morally without form and void—since man was not there yet.
 - A pre-Adamic order of beings had been eradicated, leaving the earth a formless void.
- (2 pts.) 9. "And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so (Genesis 1:7)." What does this verse mean?
- Sections of the land masses were heaved up, creating continents and mountains, which divided fresh water sources (streams, rivers) from the salt waters (seas, oceans).
 - The earth's crust was now fashioned, dividing the subterranean waters from the oceanic waters.
 - The atmosphere was created, dividing the oceans from the waters above.
 - The land masses (continents) were formed, thus dividing the waters into oceans.
 - The river which flowed out of the garden of Eden was divided into four heads or branch rivers.

(continued)

- (3 pts.) 10. Genesis 1:26 begins, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness..." To whom does the word "us" refer?
- The angelic host in heaven, being addressed by God.
 - A personification of the creation, as being addressed by God.
 - This choice of words is a survival of early polytheism.
 - The members of the Godhead in consultation.
 - The plurality of the fulness of attributes and powers of God.
 - God anticipatively addressing Christ.
 - God likened to a king, conferring with His court.
 - The one true God, as a plural of majesty.
 - God in self-deliberation (just as a president would say, "We will veto this bill.").
- (2 pts.) 11. What is the meaning of the Hebrew root word from which we get "Adam" (man)?
- Mighty one; strength.
 - To show blood; flush; ruddy.
 - Upright.
 - To breathe; to exhale.
 - Life-giver.
- (3 pts.) 12. Why did Eve eat of the tree of knowledge?
- So that God could bring Christ into the world to save us from our sins; for without Him, we would have all been destined to eternal separation from God.
 - It was necessary for her to have that knowledge before she could freely choose to serve God, out of love.
 - Because God had not told her exactly why she should not eat of it.
 - She became deceived into thinking that God was withholding something good from her.
 - She desired to disobey God from the beginning, but did not have the opportunity until Satan tempted her.
 - Her strong desire to please God and to be like Him caused her to take what she hoped would be a short-cut to Him.
- (2 pts.) 13. What is the meaning of the Hebrew word for "Eden?"
- Delight; pleasure.
 - Abundant; fruitful.
 - Garden; shady, well-watered place.
 - Eastward.
 - Land between the rivers.
- (2 pts.) 14. The serpent was described in Genesis 3:1 as being "subtil." What did that mean?
- Simple.
 - Crafty.
 - Strong.
 - Invisible.
 - Beautiful.

(continued)

- (3 pts.) 15. What was the first doctrine of God which Satan denied in his talk with Eve?
- a. Atonement.
 - b. Heaven.
 - c. Judgment.
 - d. Mercy.
 - e. Sacrifice.
- (3 pts.) 16. Genesis 3:5 says, "...and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." What would be a better translation of the word for "gods"?
- a. Deities.
 - b. Mighty ones.
 - c. God.
 - d. Wise ones.
 - e. Messengers.
- (2 pts.) 17. What does the Hebrew word for "Eve" mean?
- a. Beauty.
 - b. Counterpart.
 - c. Helpmate.
 - d. Life-giver.
 - e. Womb-man.
- (3 pts.) 18. When Eve bare Cain she said, "I have gotten a man from the LORD (Genesis 4:1, KJV)." What is another possible translation of this statement?
- a. I have gotten a man, even Yahweh.
 - b. Yahweh has begotten a man (child).
 - c. I have gotten Yahweh, a man.
 - d. A man has gotten Yahweh.
 - e. I have been begotten by Yahweh, through a man (Adam).
- (2 pts.) 19. What was the motive for the world's first murder?
- a. Confusion.
 - b. Despair.
 - c. Greed.
 - d. Indignation.
 - e. Jealousy.
- (2 pts.) 20. Genesis 4:7 contains the phrase, "...sin lieth at the door." What is a possible alternate translation?
- a. Transgression has come to an end.
 - b. A sin offering lies at the door.
 - c. A sin is offered in exchange.
 - d. The door to sin is offered.
 - e. Sin lies against the door, offering itself.

- (3 pts.) 21. Abel's blood was said to cry out from the ground unto God. In the book of Hebrews, we are told that the blood of Jesus speaks of better things than that of Abel. What does this mean?
- God did not hear Abel's blood; but he did hear Christ's blood.
 - The blood of Abel was not avenged; but the blood of Christ was avenged.
 - Abel's blood cries out for vengeance; but Christ's blood cries out for reconciliation.
 - Abel's blood cried out from the ground; but Christ's blood cries out from heaven.
 - Christ was greater than Abel; therefore, His blood cries out for greater punishment upon the guilty.
- (2 pts.) 22. When did men begin to "call upon the name of the LORD?"
- Birth of Abel.
 - Birth of Cain.
 - Birth of Enos.
 - Birth of Methuselah.
 - Birth of Seth.
- (2 pts.) 23. Who is the first polygamist recorded in Scripture?
- Cain.
 - Jabal.
 - Jubal.
 - Lamech.
 - Tubal-cain.
- (3 pts.) 24. Who were the giants produced by the union of the sons of God with the daughters of men?
- Physical giants.
 - Heroic men.
 - Noble people.
 - Tyrants.
 - Nomadic tribes.
- (3 pts.) 25. Noah was said to be "perfect in his generations." What does this mean?
- He was perfect in relation to the generation in which he lived; his perfection was relative.
 - He was the only one in his generation who reached sinless perfection.
 - He was perfect in raising up offspring to serve God; perfect in his children (generations).
 - He was perfect in everything which his life generated, therefore perfect in his generations.
 - He was the seventh generation from Enos (son of Seth); seven symbolizes spiritual perfection, so he was perfect (seven) in his generations (from Enos).

(continued)

- (2 pts.) 26. Approximately how long was Noah's ark:
- a. 90 feet (length of the Mayflower).
 - b. 180 feet (twice the length of the Mayflower).
 - c. 300 feet (length of a football field).
 - d. 450 feet (length of one and one-half football fields).
 - e. 900 feet (length of World War II aircraft carrier).

- (2 pts.) 27. How many of each kind of clean animal went into the ark?
- a. Two.
 - b. Three.
 - c. Five.
 - d. Seven.
 - e. Ten.

- (2 pts.) 28. How long was Noah in the ark?
- a. 40 days.
 - b. 3 months.
 - c. 6 months.
 - d. 12 months.
 - e. 18 months.

MATCHING. Place the letter of the correct meaning next to each name. (Some letters will not be used; none will be used more than once).

5 pts. (1 point each)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Abel | a. Dedication; consecration. |
| _____ 2. Cain. | b. Man of sending forth. |
| _____ 3. Enoch. | c. Compensation; appointed one. |
| _____ 4. Methuselah. | d. Sorrow; labor. |
| _____ 5. Seth. | e. Breath; vapor. |
| | f. God will avenge. |
| | g. Acquired; gotten. |

6 points (1 point each)

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. Ham. | a. Cursed. |
| _____ 2. Japheth. | b. Division. |
| _____ 3. Nimrod. | c. Name. |
| _____ 4. Noah. | d. Rebel. |
| _____ 5. Peleg. | e. Rest. |
| _____ 6. Shem. | f. Swarthy. |
| | g. Tent. |
| | h. Wide-spreading. |

For this set, match the person with something he did.

5 points (1 point each)

- | | | |
|-------|----------------|---|
| _____ | 1. Cain. | a. Instructor of every artificer in brass and iron. |
| _____ | 2. Jabal. | b. Invented writing. |
| _____ | 3. Jubal. | c. First murderer. |
| _____ | 4. Lamech. | d. Father of such as handle harp and organ. |
| _____ | 5. Tubal-cain. | e. First shepherd. |
| | | f. Wrote a song boasting of his violence. |
| | | g. Father of tent-dwellers, cattle-raisers. |

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the one correct answer.

- 2 pts. 1. How long did the children of Israel sojourn in Egypt (Exo. 12:40)?
- 40 years.
 - 110 years.
 - 215 years.
 - 350 years.
 - 430 years.
 - 520 years.
- 4 pts. 2. Why is there a long "blank" in the history between Genesis and Exodus (skipping from Jacob in Egypt to the birth of Moses) which is covered in only a very few verses in Exodus 1?
- The written historical documents which Moses drew from in compiling the Pentateuch were silent on this period.
 - Jacob's departure from the Promised Land, Canaan, nullified the Abrahamic covenant; God would not deal with Israel on a covenant-basis again until they re-entered the land.
 - Egypt typifies the world; hence God could not be interested in Israel until they left Egypt.
 - Israel had no scribes to record the significant events of this era, so the Scriptures merely summarize it.
 - Redemption is the focus of Scripture; where Israelitish history does not convey this focus, it is either summarized or omitted.
- 2 pts. 3. What is the approximate date of the exodus from Egypt?
- 1876 B.C.
 - 1776 B.C.
 - 1526 B.C.
 - 1446 B.C.
 - 1296 B.C.
- 3 pts. 4. Referring to Pharaoh's daughter, Exodus 2:10 says that Moses "became her son." But Hebrews 11:24 says that Moses "refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter." Harmonize this apparent discrepancy.
- The Hebrews passage alludes to a later point in Moses' life, when he made a decision to cast his lot with Israel.
 - Moses was the son of Pharaoh's daughter only in the eyes of the world, but she never did actually raise him.
 - At first, Moses resisted the offer of an upbringing in the court of Pharaoh; but when he perceived that it was part of God's plan, he agreed.
 - Though he continued to live in Pharaoh's court, he would not allow anyone to imply that he was worldly by calling him the son of Pharaoh's daughter.
 - Two different women are involved. Moses willingly stayed with the first daughter; but the other one was wicked, causing Moses to flee.

- 2 pts. 5. What does the Hebrew word "Mosheh" (English, "Moses") mean?
- Savior.
 - Drawn out.
 - Promised One.
 - Joy.
 - Called away.
 - Meekness.
- 2 pts. 6. When Moses saw an Egyptian smiting a Hebrew, he slew him (Exo. 2:12). What does this event, and its consequences, teach, demonstrate, or typify?
- Christ has smitten our oppressor, Satan; thus delivering us from the power of sin.
 - Those hungering after righteousness shall be delivered from the bondage of the world system by the power of God in the Bride of Christ.
 - Satan's house is divided against itself: often demons will actually fight among themselves.
 - God's people will be delivered only by His Spirit and in His time--not by works of the flesh.
 - Light can have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but must reprove them.
- 2 pts. 7. How many years was Moses in Midian?
- 3½.
 - 6.
 - 25.
 - 33½.
 - 40.
- 2 pts. 8. At the burning bush, God told Moses, "I am the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob." What doctrine did Jesus confirm when He made reference to this statement (Mtt. 22:32)?
- The resurrection.
 - The redemption and atonement.
 - The faithfulness of God.
 - The omnipotence of God.
 - God's desire to dwell in His people.
- 2 pts. 9. Which of the following is the first person singular imperfect form of the Hebrew verb meaning to be, to exist, or to become?
- Hawah.
 - Ehyeh.
 - Hayah.
 - Yihyeh.
 - Yahweh.

- 3 pts. 10. Why didn't Israel's "borrowing" from the Egyptians just before the Exodus involve deception or false pretenses?
- Israel will pay Egypt back in the Millennium with salvation.
 - God's people are not required to fulfill a promise made to the Devil.
 - The Hebrew makes it clear that they "asked," or "demanded," rather than borrowed with a promise to return.
 - Egypt had first deceived Israel, so now were being repaid.
 - The Egyptians would not give it up any other way, and God said Israel could have it.
- 3 pts. 11. Why did God seek to kill Moses on his way to Egypt from Midian?
- For slaying the Egyptian.
 - For marrying a Canaanite.
 - For not showing respect to Jethro, his father-in-law.
 - For not circumcising his son.
 - For lacking faith to be God's mouthpiece.
- 2 pts. 12. As a result of Moses' first interview with Pharaoh, the Egyptians increased the work load of the Israelites. What did the Israelites do?
- After some confusion, they agreed to seek God's will in the matter.
 - They induced Pharaoh to lighten the load by renewing their vow of loyalty to Egypt.
 - It was "business as usual," without a word to anybody by Israel.
 - They asked Moses and Aaron to plead their cause before Pharaoh.
 - They complained bitterly to Moses and Aaron.
- 3 pts. 13. In Exodus 6:3 God says, "And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them." What does this mean?
- The patriarchs knew God as El Shaddai and as Elohim, but did not know or use the name Yahweh.
 - The name Yahweh was used by the patriarchs; but they thought that it was only a title, not knowing that God had a name.
 - God did not fully reveal His covenant-keeping nature to the patriarchs through the name Yahweh, although they did use the name.
 - Yahweh was a name used by the patriarchs, but God had not revealed His next (and more complete) name: Jehovah.
 - Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob knew God by the name Yahweh; but "to them," that is, the other men of their generation, God was not known by the name Yahweh.
- 2 pts. 14. The month of the Passover, Abib or Nisan, corresponds with our
- March/April.
 - November/December.
 - September/October.
 - May/June.
 - January/February.

(over)

- 1 pt. 15. The month of the Passover, Abib or Nisan, is which month of the Hebrew civil year?
- a. Second.
 - b. Fourth.
 - c. Fifth.
 - d. Seventh.
 - e. Twelfth.
- 1 pt. And which month of the Hebrew religious year?
- a. First.
 - b. Third.
 - c. Fourth.
 - d. Eighth.
 - e. Tenth.
- 2 pts. 16. Who ate the Passover?
- a. The heads of the families only.
 - b. Moses and Aaron only.
 - c. Every Israelite.
 - d. All male Israelites.
 - e. Moses, Aaron, and the elders of Israel.
 - f. None actually ate it.
- 2 pts. 17. Which one of the following animals could be used as the Passover, besides a lamb?
- a. A ram.
 - b. A goat.
 - c. A turtledove.
 - d. A deer.
 - e. An ox.
 - f. A pigeon.
- 2 pts. 18. With how many men did Israel leave Egypt; i.e., men old enough and able to go to war (Exo. 12:37)?
- a. 25,000.
 - b. 144,000.
 - c. 600,000.
 - d. 1,000,000.
 - e. 2,000,000.
 - f. 3,500,000.
- 2 pts. 19. Concerning the exodus from Egypt, Exodus 13:18 says "...the children of Israel went up harnessed out of the land of Egypt." What does this mean?
- a. Their kneading troughs, pots, etc., were bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders.
 - b. They slipped out quietly at night with everything strapped down--so that not even a dog moved his tongue.
 - c. They poured out of the cities in a joyous, unorganized rush for the border.
 - d. They walked along in orderly, military ranks.
 - e. They had harnessed the power of God, who was leading them out with a high hand.

- 3 pts. 20. Israel did not leave Egypt via "the way of the land of the Philistines" (Exo. 13:17). Why not?
- This route entailed the most rugged terrain in the Sinai peninsula, which Israel could not traverse.
 - Pharaoh was waiting further up this road to ambush Israel.
 - There were insufficient wells and oases along this highway to provide for all Israel.
 - As a result of their long confinement in Egypt, Israel did not have the nomadic ability to pick out the waymarks dotting this path, and hence would be in jeopardy of perishing in the wilderness.
 - Israel would return to Egypt if faced by war along this passage.
- 2 pts. 21. What is the best literal translation of the Hebrew words for "Rea Sea"?
- Bitter lakes.
 - Sea of weeds.
 - Sea of Edom.
 - Salt Sea.
 - Red Sea.
 - Coral Sea.
- 2 pts. What is the best literal translation of the Greek words in the New Testament referring to the same body of water?
- Bitter lakes.
 - Sea of weeds.
 - Sea of Edom.
 - Salt Sea.
 - Red Sea.
 - Coral Sea.
- 2 pts. 22. What does "manna" mean?
- White.
 - What is it?
 - Honey.
 - Flake-like thing.
 - Bread.
 - Coriander.
 - Bdellium.

II. MATCHING. Place the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.
12 pts. Some answers will not be used. No answers will be used more than once.

- A. Names of people:
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 pt. | _____ | 1. Amalek. | a. A stranger there. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 2. Eliezer. | b. Deliverance. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 3. Gershom. | c. Friend of God. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 4. Hur. | d. White. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 5. Reuel. | e. God is mighty. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 6. Zipporah. | f. War-like. |
| | | | g. God is my help. |
| | | | h. Little bird. |

(over)

MATCHING (continued).

B. Names of places:

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 pt. | _____ | 1. Elim. | a. Bitter. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 2. Marah. | b. Trees. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 3. Massah. | c. Tents. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 4. Meribah. | d. Strife. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 5. Migdol. | e. God of Typhon. |
| 1 pt. | _____ | 6. Succoth. | f. Testing. |
| | | | g. Plains. |
| | | | h. Tower. |

C. Plagues/Types: Identify the ten plagues, in their proper order, by placing the correct letters in the column marked "PLAGUE."
(Note: Two of the descriptions will not be used.)
Next, identify the types (as given in class), by placing the correct letters with the plagues they go with. (Two letters will not be used.)

1 pt. per blank (20 pts. total)		<u>PLAGUE</u>		<u>TYPE</u>
	Plague one . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague two . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague three . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague four . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague five . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague six . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague seven . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague eight . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague nine . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____
	Plague ten . . . . .	_____	. . . . .	_____

PLAGUES

- a. Frogs.
- b. Boils break out on man and beast.
- c. Earthquakes.
- d. Darkness throughout the land.
- e. Waters of Niles, etc., turn to blood.
- f. Hail, lightning, etc., destroy crops.
- g. Cattle, horses, etc., die from disease.
- h. Dust turns into lice on man and beast.
- i. Firstborn of man and beast slain.
- j. Locusts consume crops.
- k. Swarms of flies everywhere.
- l. Drought.

TYPES

- a. Economic affairs of men will sicken and die.
- b. Sinners lose spiritual heritage, eternal life.
- c. Demons strip the world of its life.
- d. Flesh brings forth suffering, strife.
- e. God's love is everlasting.
- f. World seeks life from source which is death.
- g. Don't make rash vows.
- h. World is enveloped in spiritual ignorance.
- i. Uncleaness coming out of men's hearts.
- j. Sinners irritate one another in many small ways.
- k. Outward manifestations and exposure of men's wicked hearts.
- l. God (from heaven) destroys the world system.

GENESIS, EXODUS, NUMBERS

File #25 (BC)

R784

Test on Exodus 19-Numbers 11

Name _____

Corrector _____

30 points possible

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct answer.
Each question has only one correct answer.

- 2 pts. 1. What was Israel's reaction to Moses' first presentation of God's law to them?
- a. Uncertainty and questions.
 - b. Rebellion and murmuring.
 - c. A promise to keep it.
 - d. Skepticism about Moses' authority.
 - e. Shame and conviction.
- 2 pts. 2. Which of the following explains what Israel was doing when they made the golden calf?
- a. Mixing the polytheism of Egypt with monotheism.
 - b. Reverting back to heathen polytheism.
 - c. Adhering to pure monotheism, but with wrong symbolism.
 - d. Inventing a new and different form of monotheism.
 - e. Introducing the first in a whole pantheon of new gods.
- 2 pts. 3. What was Aaron's sin or weakness in the affair of the golden calf?
- a. Jealousy against Moses.
 - b. Ignorance of God's laws.
 - c. Strong fleshly lusts, lasciviousness.
 - d. Lack of confidence in Moses.
 - e. Fear of man.
- 1 pt. 4. Which tribe volunteered to slay their brethren who sinned with the golden calf?
- a. Dan.
 - b. Levi.
 - c. Judah.
 - d. Ephraim.
 - e. Reuben.
- 2 pts. 5. Why did God forbid "seething a kid in its mother's milk"?
- a. Goat's milk was unclean according to the Levitical code.
 - b. Goats could be eaten, but only if full-grown.
 - c. It was a heathen practice, associated with paganism.
 - d. Goats represented sin and could not be boiled; they were to be roasted.
 - e. Boiling in milk was a severe health hazard.

(over)

- 2 pts. 6. What is the Hebrew title for the book of Numbers in the Masoretic text?
- Be-meribah (in the strife).
 - Wayedabber (and the LORD spoke).
 - Nakaim (afflictions).
 - Be-midbar (in the wilderness).
 - Be-marah (in the rebellion).
- 2 pts. 7. Approximately how many years of history are covered in the book of Numbers?
- 1.
 - 7.
 - 10.
 - 20.
 - 25.
 - 30.
 - 40.
 - 50.
- 2 pts. 8. Which Israelites were numbered in the first chapter of the book of Numbers, excluding the Levites?
- All Israelites, male and female, over age 20.
 - All males over one month old.
 - All males over age 30.
 - All who were in the covenant.
 - All males that could go to war.
- 1 pt. 9. Where was Judah's position in the camp?
- On the north.
 - On the east.
 - On the west.
 - On the south.
- 2 pts. 10. What is the typological significance of Judah's position?
- Christ, from Judah, came from God's throne.
 - Christ, from Judah, would be the one to bring the Gospel to the Gentiles.
 - Judah means praise, which draws the Gentiles.
 - Christ, from Judah, is our entrance into God's presence.
 - Christ, from Judah, entered Sheol for us.
- 2 pts. 11. What did God command with regard to the distribution of ministries to the Levites?
- Their duties were divided according to the three sons of Levi.
 - Their duties were divided according to the three sons of Aaron.
 - All Levites had the exact same ministries, no differences.
 - A rotating schedule was set up, so that all Levites served in every area of ministry.
 - Their specific duties were divided among them entirely according to their age, different duties coming with each new year.

- 1 pt. 12. What animal was used in sacrifice for the Levite at his consecration?
- Lamb.
 - Goat.
 - Ram.
 - Bullock.
 - Turtle-dove.
- 1 pt. 13. How long was the apprenticeship period of a Levite?
- 4 years; ministry is universal.
 - 5 years; grace of God makes us ministers.
 - 6 years; only man can intercede for man.
 - 7 years; full, complete preparation necessary for the ministry.
 - 8 years; the ministry is a new beginning for a man.
- 1 pt. 14. Who was allowed to partake of passover one month late?
- The priests and Levites.
 - All Israelites, if the normal time was not convenient.
 - The strangers in the camp.
 - Those who were unclean by reason of a dead body.
 - The prophets, elders, and leaders.
- 2 pts. 15. In the tenth chapter of Numbers, how many trumpets did God command to be made, and of what material were they to be made?
- How many? _____
 - What material? _____
- 2 pts. 16. According to the eleventh chapter of Numbers, what did God do when the Israelites cried out for flesh to eat?
- He refused to hear, gave them only manna.
 - He brought a plague of darkness upon them.
 - He gave them quail until it made them sick.
 - He allowed them to hunt for flesh, but would not provide it Himself.
 - He began to smite them with leprosy until Moses interceded.

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- 7 right=3
6 right=2
5 right=1
0-4 =0
17. As explained by Numbers 10:2, the trumpets have a specific purpose or purposes. Check all that apply.
- a. Journeying of the camps.
 - b. Calling of the assembly.
 - c. Music in the tabernacle court.
 - d. Announcing the entrance of the high priest into the Holy of holies.
 - e. Heralding the arrival of a foreign leader.
 - f. To awake the camp in the morning.
 - g. Sound of rejoicing after victorious battle.

MIGRATION OF NOAH'S DESCENDANTS

Note: Conclusions (Based on a collation of 19 commentaries and Bible dictionaries) by Don Barnett. Secondary nations listed in parentheses.

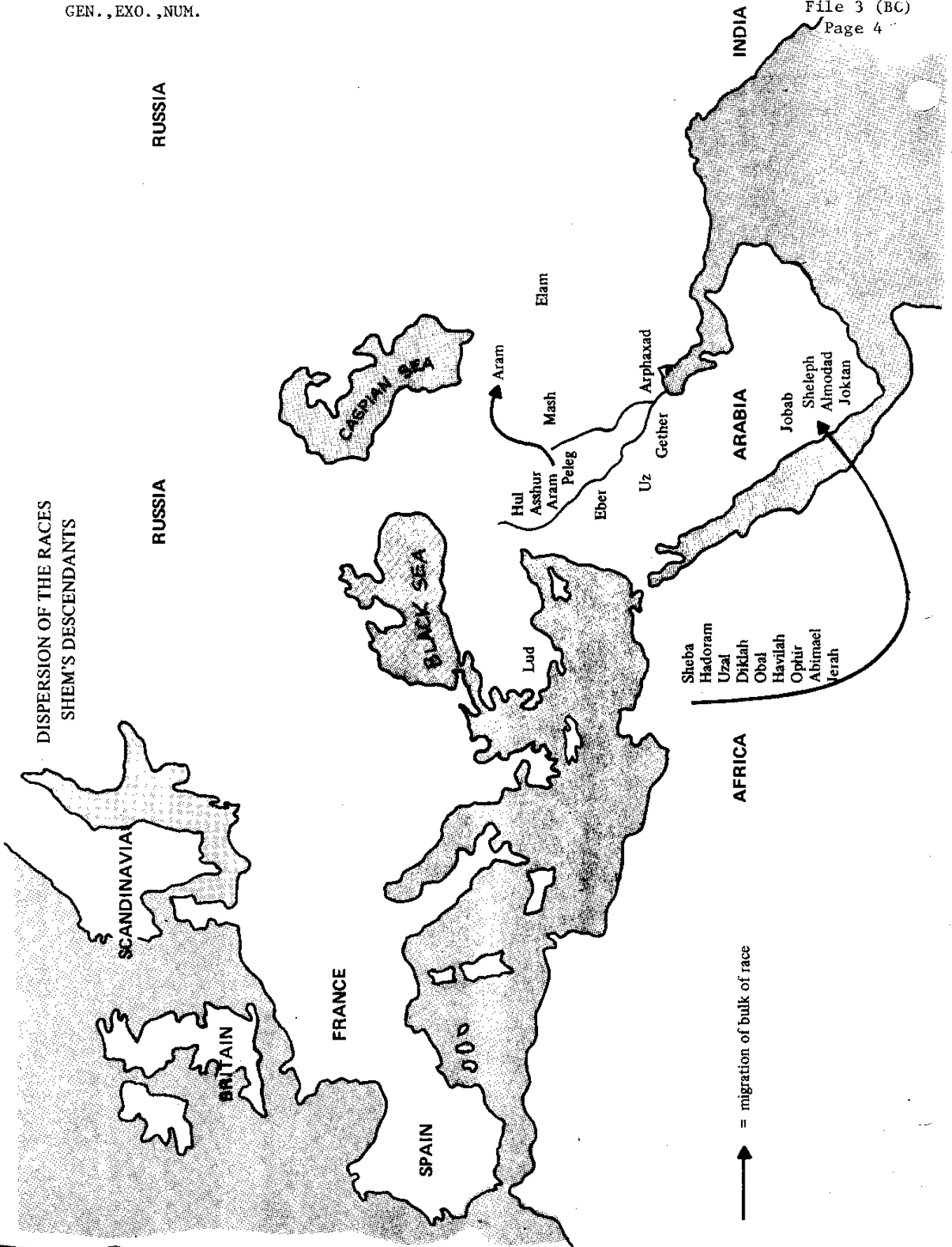
<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
Gen. 10:2	Gomer	Germany (and Denmark, Wales; some in Turkey, S.W. Russia)
Gen. 10:2	Magog	Russia (primarily S.W. Russia)
Gen. 10:2	Madai	Persia (Medes)
Gen. 10:2	Javan	Greece (primarily No. Greece)
Gen. 10:2	Tubal	Russia (primarily central Russia; and Spain, India, Syria)
Gen. 10:2	Meschech	Russia (primarily N.W. Russia, Moscow; and Armenia)
Gen. 10:2	Tiras	Italy (and Scandinavia; also N.E. Greece and Bulgaria)
Gen. 10:3	Ashkenaz	Armenia (and Germany)
Gen. 10:3	Riphath	Russia (primarily So. Russia; and Hungary, N.E. Turkey)
Gen. 10:3	Togarmah	Turkey (and Armenia)
Gen. 10:4	Elishah	Greece (primarily So. Greece; and So. Italy)
Gen. 10:4	Tarshish	Spain (and No. Italy; Corsica; Sardinia; So. France)
Gen. 10:4	Kittim	Turkey (and Greece; Cypress; East Mediterranean coast)
Gen. 10:4	Dodanim	Turkey (and Rhodes; and neighboring isles; and No. Greece?)
Gen. 10:6	Cush	Ethiopia (and Tigris River to So. Arabia, and So. Egypt)
Gen. 10:6	Mizraim	Egypt
Gen. 10:6	Phut	No. Africa (Libya; and African and Arabian sides of Red Sea)
Gen. 10:6	Canaan	Palestine
Gen. 10:7	Seba	N.E. Africa (Sudan; and S.W. Arabia)
Gen. 10:7	Havilah	E. Arabia
Gen. 10:7	Sabtah	So. Arabia
Gen. 10:7	Raamah	S.E. Arabia (and S.W. Arabia?)
Gen. 10:7	Sabtechah	Arabia, Persia (along sides of Persian Gulf)
Gen. 10:7	Sheba	E. Arabia (and W. Arabia?; and E. of Persian Gulf?)
Gen. 10:7	Dedan	Arabia (N.W. Arabia on Persian Gulf?)
Gen. 10:8	Nimrod	Babylonia (modern Iraq)
Gen. 10:13	Ludim	Egypt (west of Nile Delta?; migrated west and southeast?)
Gen. 10:13	Anamim	Egypt (Nile Delta?)
Gen. 10:13	Lehabim	Egypt, Libya (on border)

(over)

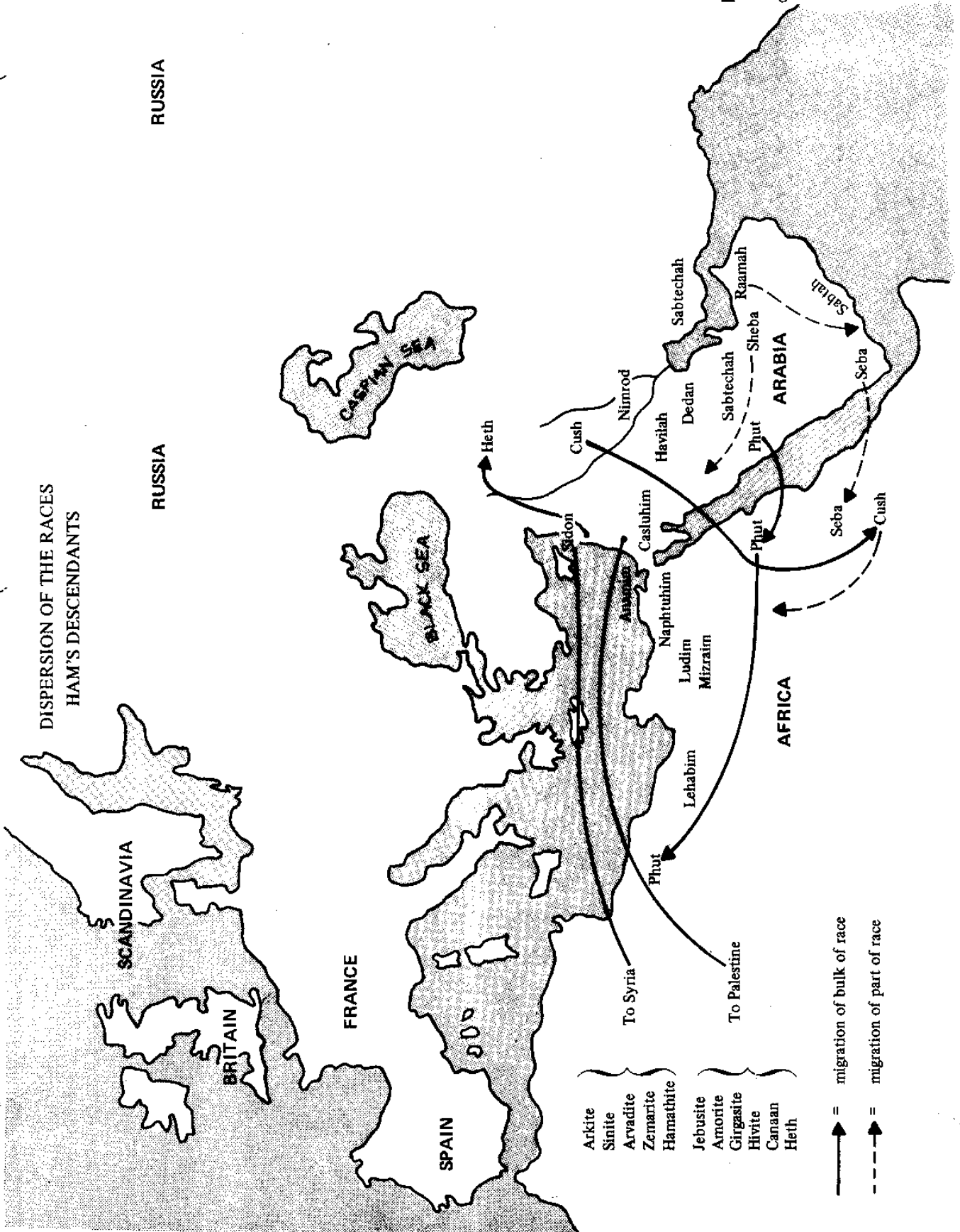
<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
Gen. 10:13	Naphtuhim	Egypt (No. Egypt, Memphis)
Gen. 10:14	Pathrusim	Egypt (So. Egypt, Thebes)
Gen. 10:14	Casluhim	Egypt (N.E. Egyptian coast, land of Philistines)
Gen. 10:14	Caphtorim	Crete (Egypt?→ Crete→ E. Turkey?)
Gen. 10:15	Sidon	Syria (W. Syria, Sidon)
Gen. 10:15	Heth	Syria (S. Palestine→ Syria, E. Turkey→ Euphrates in Babylonia)
Gen. 10:16	Jebusite	Palestine (So. Palestine, Jerusalem)
Gen. 10:16	Amorite	Palestine (So. Palestine, Judea; and Transjordan)
Gen. 10:16	Girgashite	Palestine (and Transjordan)
Gen. 10:17	Hivite	Palestine (central Palestine→ Mt. Hermon, Lebanon)
Gen. 10:17	Arkite	Syria (No. of Sidon)
Gen. 10:17	Sinite	Syria (coast of No. Syria)
Gen. 10:18	Arvadite	Syria (island and No. Syrian coast)
Gen. 10:18	Zemarite	Syria (coast of No. Syria)
Gen. 10:18	Hamathite	Syria (inland portion of No. Syria)
Gen. 10:22	Elam	Iran
Gen. 10:22	Asshur	Iraq; Iran
Gen. 10:22	Arphaxad	Iran (N.W. Iran)
Gen. 10:22	Lud	Turkey (W. Turkey)
Gen. 10:22	Aram	Syria
Gen. 10:23	Uz	Arabia (N. Arabia)
Gen. 10:23	Hul	Syria (and Armenia?; and N. Palestine?)
Gen. 10:23	Gether	Arabia (N.E. Arabia?; and Armenia?)
Gen. 10:23	Mash	Syria; Iraq
Gen. 10:24	Salah	Iran?; Iraq?
Gen. 10:24	Eber	Mesopotamia?; Palestine?
Gen. 10:25	Peleg	Mesopotamia (between Tigris and Euphrates Rivers)
Gen. 10:25	Joktan	Arabia (S.W. Arabia, Yemen)
Gen. 10:26	Almodan	Arabia (S.W. Arabia, Yemen)
Gen. 10:26	Sheleph	Arabia (S.W. Arabia, Yemen)
Gen. 10:26	Hazarmaveth	Arabia (S. Arabia, E. of Yemen; Hadramaut)
Gen. 10:26	Jerah	Arabia (S. Arabia)
Gen. 10:27	Hadoram	Arabia (S. Arabia)
Gen. 10:27	Uzal	Arabia (S.W. Arabia, Yemen)
Gen. 10:27	Diklah	Arabia (S.W. Arabia, Yemen)

<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
Gen. 10:28	Obal	Arabia? (and E. Africa?)
Gen. 10:28	Abimael	Arabia (So. Arabia)
Gen. 10:28	Sheba	Arabia (S.W. Arabia, Yemen)
Gen. 10:29	Ophir	Arabia (S.W. Arabia; and E. Africa?)
Gen. 10:29	Havilah	Arabia (W. Arabia, No. Yemen)
Gen. 10:29	Jobab	Arabia (W. Arabia)

DISPERSION OF THE RACES
SHEM'S DESCENDANTS



DISPERSION OF THE RACES
HAM'S DESCENDANTS



RUSSIA

RUSSIA

SCANDINAVIA

BRITAIN

FRANCE

SPAIN

CASPIAN SEA

BLACK SEA

- Arkite
- Sinite
- Arvadite
- Zemarite
- Hamathite
- Jebusite
- Amorite
- Girgasite
- Hivite
- Canaan
- Heth

To Syria

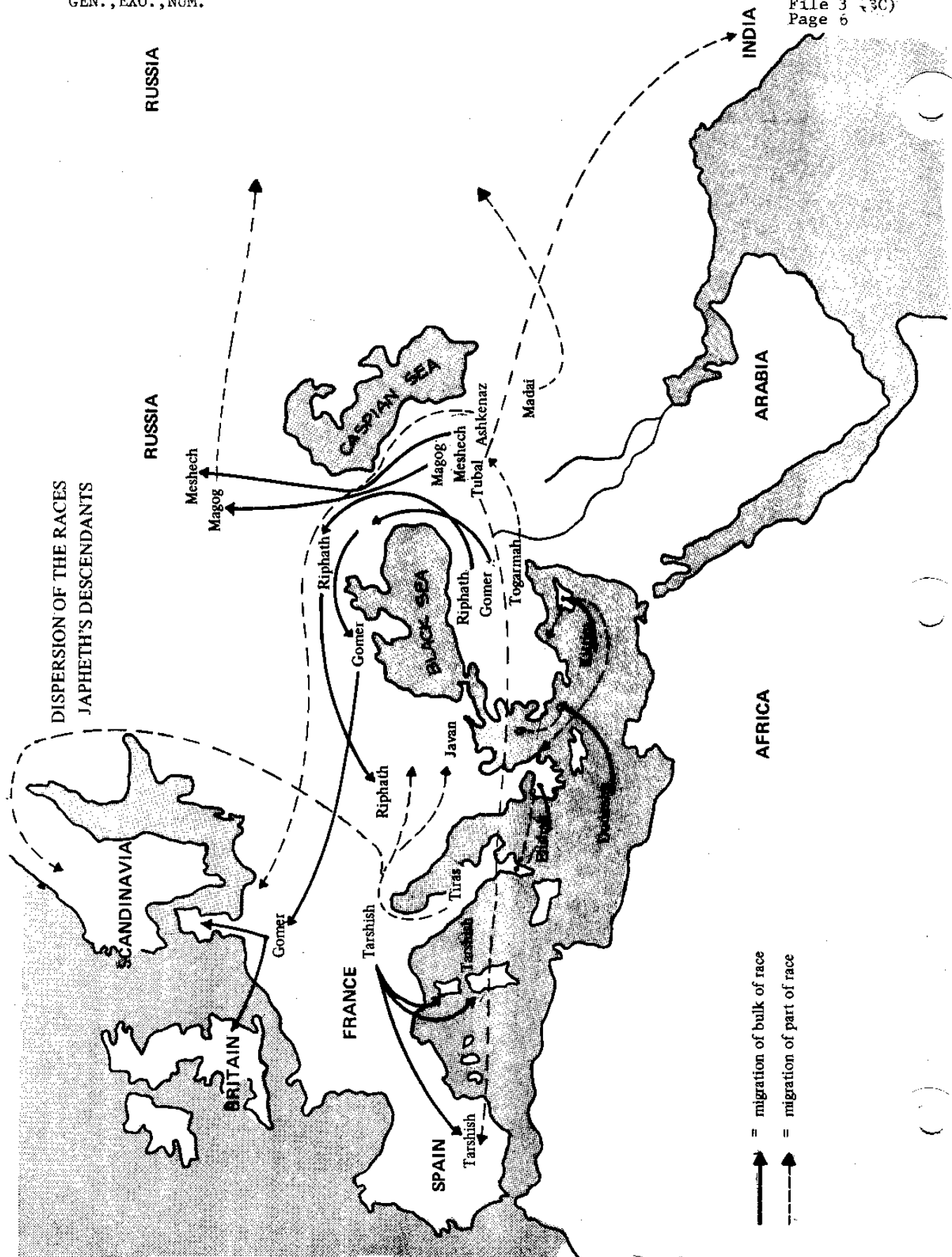
To Palestine

AFRICA

ARABIA

INDIA

- = migration of bulk of race
- - = migration of part of race



MOSES AS A TYPE OF CHRIST

1. Was an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham.
 - a. Exo. 2:1,2 - "And there went a man of the house of Levi, and took to wife a daughter of Levi. And the woman conceived, and bare a son...."
 - b. John 1:49 - "Nathanael answered and saith unto him, Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel."
 - c. Gal. 3:16 - "Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ."
2. Was born under the rule of a hostile power (Gentile king).
 - a. Exo. 1 -
 - b. Mtt. 2:1 - "Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judaea in the days of Herod the king...."
3. At birth, was "beautiful unto God."
 - a. Acts 7:20 - "In which time Moses was born, and was exceeding fair...."
 - b. Luke 2:11 - "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."
4. Was hidden from king's command to kill all male infants.
 - a. Exo. 1:22 - "And Pharaoh charged all his people, saying, Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river...."
 - b. Mtt. 2:16 - "Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceeding wroth, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under...."
5. Spent his early childhood in Egypt.
 - a. Exo. 2:1-10 - Moses was born and laid among the flags. Pharaoh's daughter found him and brought him up.
 - b. Mtt. 2:13-15 - "And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying, Arise, and take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee work; for Herod will seek the young child to destroy him. When he arose, he took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt: And was there until the death of Herod: that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet, saying, Out of Egypt have I called my son."
6. Had compassion for his brethren.
 - a. Acts 7:23,24 - "And when he was full forty years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren the children of Israel. And seeing one of them suffer wrong, he defended him, and avenged him that was oppressed, and smote the Egyptian."
 - b. Mtt. 9:36 - "But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd."

(continued)

7. Was rich yet became poor for the sake of others.
 - a. Heb. 11:24-26 - "By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt: for he had respect unto the recompence of the reward."
 - b. Php. 2:6,7 - "Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God: but made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men."
 - c. 2 Cor. 8:9 - "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich."
8. Was rejected by his brethren.
 - a. Acts 7:26,27 - "And the next day he shewed himself unto them as they strove, and would have set them at one again, saying, Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another? But he that did his neighbour wrong thrust him away, saying, Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us?"
 - b. John 1:11 - "He came unto his own, and his own received him not."
9. Was a shepherd.
 - a. Exo. 3:1 - "Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro his father in law, the priest of Midian: and he led the flock to the backside of the desert, and came to the mountain of God...."
 - b. John 10:16 - "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd."
10. Was sent by God to deliver Israel.
 - a. Exo. 3:10 - "Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people the children of Israel out of Egypt."
 - b. Exo. 4:12 - "Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say."
 - c. John 9:4 - "And I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work."
 - d. Heb. 3:1 - "Wherefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our profession, Christ Jesus."
 - e. Luke 19:10 - "For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."
11. Used the rod of God.
 - a. Exo. 9:23 - "And Moses stretched forth his rod toward heaven: and the LORD sent thunder and hail...."
 - b. Psa. 2:9 - "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."
12. Announced judgments on the king of this world.
 - a. Exo. 9:13-11:10 - Moses announced the judgments of God on Pharaoh and Egypt.
 - b. John 16:11 - "Of judgment, because the prince of this world is judged."

(continued)

13. Israel was baptized into his name.
 - a. 1 Cor. 10:1,2 - "Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant, how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; and were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea."
 - b. Rom. 6:3 - "Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death?"
14. Was the meekest man on earth.
 - a. Num. 12:3 - "(Now the man Moses was very meek, above all the men which were upon the face of the earth.)"
 - b. Mtt. 11:29 - "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart...."
15. Was faithful in all God called him to do.
 - a. Heb. 3:5 - "And Moses verily was faithful in all his house, as a servant, for a testimony of those things which were to be spoken after."
 - b. Rev. 3:14 - "And unto the angel of the church of the Laodiceans write; These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God."
16. Brought water from the rock.
 - a. Num. 20:11 - "And Moses lifted up his hand, and with his rod he smote the rock twice: and the water came out abundantly...."
 - b. John 4:14 - "But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."
 - c. John 7:37 - "In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink."

(continued)

17. Was prophet, priest, king, judge, and leader.
- a. Deut. 18:18 - "I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him."
 - b. Psa. 99:6 - "Moses and Aaron among his priests...."
 - c. Deut. 33: 4,5 - "Moses commanded us a law, even the inheritance of the congregation of Jacob. And he was king in Jeshurun...."
 - d. Exo. 18:13 - "And it came to pass on the morrow, that Moses sat to judge the people...."
 - e. Exo. 32:34 - "Therefore now go, lead the people unto the place of which I have spoken unto thee...."
 - f. John 7:40 - "Many of the people therefore, when they heard this saying, said, Of a truth this is the Prophet."
 - g. Heb. 2:17 - "Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people."
 - h. Luke 1:32,33 - "He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest: and the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David: And he shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end."
 - i. 2 Cor. 5:10 - "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done...."
 - j. Heb. 2:10 - "For it became him, for whom are all things, and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings."
18. Was mighty in words and deeds.
- a. Acts 7:22 - "And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds."
 - b. Luke 24:19 - "And he said unto them, What things? And they said unto him, Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God and all the people."
19. Was the mediator (between God and man) of God's covenant.
- a. Deut. 5:5 - "(I stood between the LORD and you at that time, to shew you the word of the LORD...)"
 - b. Heb. 9:19,20 - "For when Moses had spoken every precept to all the people according to the law, he took the blood of calves and of goats, with water, and scarlet wool, and hyssop, and sprinkled both the book, and all the people, Saying, This is the blood of the testament which God hath enjoined unto you."
 - c. Exo. 34:27 - "And the LORD said unto Moses, Write thou these words: for after the tenor of these words I have made a covenant with thee and with Israel."
 - d. 1 Tim. 2:5 - "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus."
 - e. 1 Cor. 11:25 - "After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me."
 - f. Heb. 8:6 - "But now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also he is the mediator of a better covenant, which was established upon better promises."

(continued)

20. Sent forth twelve.
 - a. Num. 13:16 - "These are the names of the men which Moses sent to spy out the land...."
 - b. Mtt. 10:5 - "These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them...."
21. Appointed seventy.
 - a. Num. 11:24 - "And Moses went out, and told the people the words of the LORD, and gathered the seventy men of the elders of the people...."
 - b. Luke 10:1 - "After these things the Lord appointed other seventy also,...."
22. Interceded for God's people.
 - a. Num. 27:5 - "And Moses brought their cause before the LORD."
 - b. Heb. 7:25 - "Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."
23. Had intimate communion with God.
 - a. Exo. 33:11 - "And the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend..."
 - b. John 1:18 - "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him."
24. Spoke what God gave him to speak.
 - a. Exo. 24:3 - "And Moses came and told the people all the words of the LORD, and all the judgments...."
 - b. Heb. 1:2 - "Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son...."
25. Fasted and prayed on the mountain.
 - a. Exo. 34:28 - "And he was there with the LORD forty days and forty nights; he did neither eat bread, nor drink water. And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, the ten commandments."
 - b. Mtt. 4:2 - "And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward an hungered."
 - c. Mtt. 14:23 - "And when he had sent the multitudes away, he went up into a mountain apart to pray: and when the evening was come, he was there alone."
26. Was transfigured on the mount.
 - a. Exo. 34:29,35 - "And it came to pass, when Moses came down from mount Sinai with the two tables of testimony in Moses' hand, when he came down from the mount, that Moses wist not that the skin of his face shone while he talked with him. And the children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses' face shone: and Moses put the vail upon his face again, until he went in to speak with him."
 - b. Mtt. 17:2 - "And was tranfigured before them: and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light."
27. Had his place outside the camp.
 - a. Exo. 33:7 - "And Moses took the tabernacle, and pitched it without the camp, afar off from the camp, and called it the Tabernacle of the congregation. And it came to pass, that every one which sought the LORD went out unto the tabernacle of the congregation, which was without the camp."
 - b. Heb. 13:13 - "Let us go forth therefore unto him without the camp, bearing his reproach."

(continued)

28. Received the pattern for the tabernacle from God and passed it on.
- a. Exo. 25:1,8,9 - "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,...And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them. According to all that I shew thee, after the pattern of the tabernacle, and the pattern of all the instruments thereof, even so shall ye make it."
 - b. Exo. 31:1,2,6,7 - "And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying, See, I have called by name Bezaleel the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah:...And I, behold, I have given with him Aholiab, the son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan: and in the hearts of all that are wise hearted I have put wisdom, that they may make all that I have commanded thee; The tabernacle of the congregation, and the ark of the testimony, and the mercy seat that is thereupon, and all the furniture of the tabernacle."
 - c. Heb. 8:5 - "Who serve unto the example and shadow of heavenly things, as Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle: for, See, saith he, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount."
 - d. Heb. 8:2 - "A minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man."
 - e. Heb. 9:11,24 - "But Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building;...For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us."
29. Gave Israel an inheritance.
- a. Josh. 1:14 - "Your wives, your little ones, and your cattle, shall remain in the land which Moses gave you on this side Jordan; but ye shall pass before your brethren armed, all the mighty men of valour, and help them."
 - b. Eph. 1:11 - "In whom also we have obtained an inheritance, being predestined according to the purpose of him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will."
30. Left his office to another.
- a. Deut. 34:9 - "And Joshua the son of Nun was full of the spirit of wisdom; for Moses had laid his hands upon him: and the children of Israel hearkened unto him, and did as the LORD commanded Moses."
 - b. John 20:21 - "Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be unto you: as my Father hath sent me, even so send I you."
 - c. John 14:12 - "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."
31. Was in the school of God in the desert.
- a. Exo. 3:1 - "Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro his father in law, the priest of Midian: and he led the flock to the backside of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb."
 - b. Luke 4:1 - "And Jesus being full of the Holy Ghost returned from Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness."

(continued)

32. Promised Israel Divine power.
- a. "Exo. 13:3 - "And Moses said unto the people, Remember this day, in which ye came out from Egypt, out of the house of bondage; for by strength of hand the LORD brought you out from this place: there shall no leavened bread be eaten."
 - b. Psa. 106:8, "Nevertheless he saved them for his name's sake, that he might make his mighty power to be known."
 - c. Acts 1:8, "But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth."
33. Told Israel they would die without blood of lamb.
- a. Exo. 12:13 - "And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I smite the land of Egypt."
 - b. John 6:53 - "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you."
34. Told Israel to make haste to get out of Egypt.
- a. Exo. 12:11 - "And thus shall ye eat it; with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand; and ye shall eat it in haste: it is the LORD's passover."
 - b. Exo. 12:39 - "And they baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought forth out of Egypt, for it was not leavened; because they were thrust out of Egypt, and could not tarry, neither had they prepared for themselves any victual."
 - c. Mark 1:14,15 - "...Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God, and saying, The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand: repent ye, and believe the gospel."
35. Was pursued, with his followers, by the enemy.
- a. Exo. 14:19-31 - Pharaoh and his army pursued Moses and Israel.
 - b. Mtt. 26:47 - "And while he yet spake, lo, Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priests and elders of the people."
36. God stood between him and his enemies.
- a. Exo. 14:19,20 - "And the angel of God, which went before the camp of Israel, removed and went behind them; and the pillar of the cloud went from before their face, and stood behind them: and it came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel...."
 - b. John 8:59 - "Then took they up stones to cast at him: but Jesus hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by."
 - c. Luke 4:30 - "But he passing through the midst of them went his way."

(continued)

37. Told Israel to gather bread from heaven.
- a. Exo. 16:15,16 - "...And Moses said unto them, This is the bread which the LORD hath given you to eat. This is the thing which the LORD hath commanded, Gather of it every man according to his eating...."
 - b. John 6:32 - "Then Jesus said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven; but my Father giveth you the true bread from heaven."
 - c. John 6:33 - "For the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life unto the world."
 - d. John 6:35 - "And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst."
 - e. John 6:58 - "This is that bread which came down from heaven: not as your fathers did eat manna, and are dead: he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever."
38. Made bitter waters sweet.
- a. Exo. 15:25 - "And he cried unto the LORD; and the LORD shewed him a tree, which when he had cast into the waters, the waters were made sweet: there he made for them a statute and an ordinance, and there he proved them."
 - b. Rev. 7:9 (compare Rev. 17:15) - "After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands."
39. Gave farewell address before death.
- a. Deut. 33:1 - "And this is the blessing, wherewith Moses the man of God blessed the children of Israel before his death."
 - b. John 13:33 - "Little children, yet a little while I am with you. Ye shall seek me: and as I said unto the Jews, Whither I go, ye cannot come; so now I say to you."
40. Re-appeared after death.
- a. Mtt. 17:3 - "And, behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias talking with him."
 - b. John 20:19 - "Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you."