

SURVEY OF THE BIBLE
Test: Introduction—Esther

File 13 (BC)
(H-BC-SBB13)

Name _____
Corrector _____
65 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (3 pts.) Which statement correctly states how the Bible was written and how long it took to be written?
 - a. Written during 1800 years, from 1600 B.C. to A.D. 200, by 36 to 40 men guided by God's Spirit.
 - b. Written during 1700 years, from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 100, by 30 to 34 men guided by God's Spirit.
 - c. Written during 2000 years, from 1900 B.C. to A.D. 100, by 40 to 45 men guided by God's Spirit.
 - d. Written during 1600 years, from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 100, by 36 to 40 men guided by God's Spirit.
 - e. Written during 1600 years, from 1500 B.C. to A.D. 100, by 50 to 60 men guided by God's Spirit.

2. (2 pts.) What is the true nature of Old Testament history?
 - a. A history of the world.
 - b. A history of redemption.
 - c. A history of Israel.
 - d. A history of the race of Shem.
 - e. A history of the Holy Spirit.

3. (2 pts.) What chapter and verse in the Book of Genesis contains one of the first messianic prophecies?
 - a. 1:13.
 - b. 2:7.
 - c. 3:15.
 - d. 5:6.
 - e. 22:7.

4. (1 pt.) Approximately how many years does Genesis cover?
 - a. 2300.
 - b. 1300.
 - c. 4500.
 - d. 430.
 - e. 6000.

5. (1 pt.) About how many years was Israel in Egypt?
 - a. 250.
 - b. 300.
 - c. 350.
 - d. 430.
 - e. 500.

(continued)

6. (2 pts.) What three items were located in the holy place in the Tabernacle?
 - a. Laver, table of shewbread, ark.
 - b. Altar of incense, ark, table of shewbread.
 - c. Table of shewbread, altar of incense, candlestick.
 - d. Brazen altar, candlestick, altar of incense.
 - e. Candlestick, ark, altar of incense.
7. (1 pt.) About how long does Leviticus cover?
 - a. 6 months.
 - b. 1 year.
 - c. 39 years.
 - d. 2 years.
 - e. 1 month.
8. (1 pt.) What are the two main parts of the Leviticus outline?
 - a. The Old Generation; The New Generation.
 - b. Looking Backward; Looking Forward.
 - c. Entering the Land; Overcoming the Land.
 - d. Primeval History; Patriarchal History.
 - e. Way to God; Walk with God.
9. (2 pts.) What are the main events and their order in the Book of Exodus?
 - a. Egypt, Midian, Egypt, Red Sea, Mt. Sinai.
 - b. Midian, Egypt, Red Sea, Mt. Sinai, Egypt.
 - c. Mt. Sinai, Midian, Egypt, Red Sea, Mt. Sinai.
 - d. Egypt, Red Sea, Egypt, Midian, Mt. Sinai.
 - e. Red Sea, Egypt, Mt. Sinai, Egypt, Midian.
10. (1 pt.) How many men, 20 years of age and older, were numbered in Israel's first census?
 - a. 2,500,000.
 - b. 600,000.
 - c. 400,000.
 - d. 1,000,000.
 - e. 350,000.
11. (2 pts.) Where and when does the Book of Deuteronomy take place?
 - a. At Mt. Horeb after two years of wandering in the wilderness.
 - b. At Mt. Sinai immediately after crossing the Red Sea.
 - c. At the plains of Moab during the last part of the 40th year of wandering.
 - d. At the Jordan River after 38 years of wandering.
 - e. In the wilderness of Shur after 39 years of wandering.
12. (2 pts.) What is the theme of the Book of Joshua?
 - a. Possessing our inheritance.
 - b. Overcoming the enemy.
 - c. Victory through prayer.
 - d. God's faithfulness.
 - e. Necessity of spiritual warfare.

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13. (2 pts.) Why did Israel fail in their first attempt to take Ai?
- They lacked faith.
 - They were too weak.
 - They were unorganized.
 - Joshua was not leading them.
 - There was sin in Israel.
14. (1 pt.) What is the approximate period of time covered in the Book of Joshua?
- 15 years.
 - 25 years.
 - 50 years.
 - 100 years.
 - 130 years.
15. (2 pts.) How did Shamgar, one of the judges, slay 600 Philistines?
- With a small band of men.
 - With a host of angels.
 - With an ox goad.
 - With the jawbone of an ass.
 - With a sword.
16. (1 pt.) When did Ruth live?
- During Joshua's conquest of Canaan.
 - After the Jews returned from Babylon.
 - While the ten tribes were being carried away by Assyria.
 - After Saul had been anointed king of Israel.
 - When the judges ruled in Israel.
17. (2 pts.) Whom did Ruth marry?
- Elimelech.
 - Jesse.
 - Obed.
 - Boaz.
 - Chilion.
18. (2 pts.) The Books of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles form one section. What period of history is contained in this section?
- The history of the rise and fall of the Israelite monarchy.
 - The history of the judges.
 - The history of the prophets.
 - The history of the construction of the Tabernacle.
 - The complete history of Northern Israel.
19. (2 pts.) Why did God allow Israel to have a king?
- Their government needed a strong centralizing force to reform it.
 - He wanted them to be governed like other nations.
 - They demanded a king.
 - The system of judges was inadequate.
 - A king would give God greater control over the people of Israel.

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20. (2 pts.) What does II Samuel contain?
- The period of the judges.
 - The life of Samuel.
 - The reign of Saul.
 - The reign of David.
 - The reign of Solomon.
21. (2 pts.) What book does I Chronicles parallel?
- I Samuel.
 - II Samuel.
 - I Kings.
 - II Kings.
 - Judges.
22. (2 pts.) What period of history does II Kings cover?
- The reign of David.
 - The reign of Solomon.
 - The history of the divided kingdom.
 - The reign of Saul.
 - The life of Samuel.
23. (2 pts.) What were Samuel's three offices?
- Priest, king, judge.
 - Prophet, judge, scribe.
 - Prince, prophet, priest.
 - Patriarch, priest, judge.
 - Judge, prophet, priest.
24. (1 pt.) Before David was accepted by all Israel as king, he ruled over Judah for 7-1/2 years. Where did he reign from?
- Hebron.
 - Samaria.
 - Beersheba.
 - Jericho.
 - Bathlehem.
25. (1 pt.) What is the title given in the Septuagint for the Book of Chronicles?
- "Now these are the words."
 - "Things passed over or omitted."
 - "Events or annals of the days."
 - "The records of Samuel."
 - "The books of the kingdoms."
26. (2 pts.) What act of Solomon's son, Rehoboam, was the cause of the division of the kingdom?
- Went to war.
 - Increased the taxes.
 - Married many women.
 - Fell into idolatry.
 - Sought help from Egypt.

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27. (2 pts.) Who was the first king of the ten tribes that composed the northern kingdom of Israel?
- Jehoash.
 - Omri.
 - Jeroboam.
 - Baasha.
 - Ahaziah.
28. (2 pts.) Who was king of Israel when Assyria carried them away?
- Jehoahaz.
 - Hoshea.
 - Jehoash.
 - Menahem.
 - Jehoiakim.
29. (2 pts.) Who was king of Judah when Babylon carried them away?
- Jotham.
 - Manasseh.
 - Josiah.
 - Jehoram.
 - Zedekiah.
30. (2 pts.) What is the theme of the Book of Ezra?
- Book of Annals.
 - Book of Disruption.
 - Book of Restoration.
 - Book of Dispersion.
 - Book of Monarchy.
31. (1 pt.) Ezra was the leader of the second group of Jews to return to Jerusalem from Babylon. Who led the earlier group?
- Zerubbabel.
 - Nehemiah.
 - Haggai.
 - Josiah.
 - Zedekiah.
32. (1 pt.) What was Nehemiah's position before coming to Jerusalem?
- Scribe.
 - Cup-bearer.
 - Judge.
 - Priest.
 - Levite.
33. (1 pt.) In which city does the Book of Esther take place?
- Babylon.
 - Nineveh.
 - Jerusalem.
 - Persepolis.
 - Susa.

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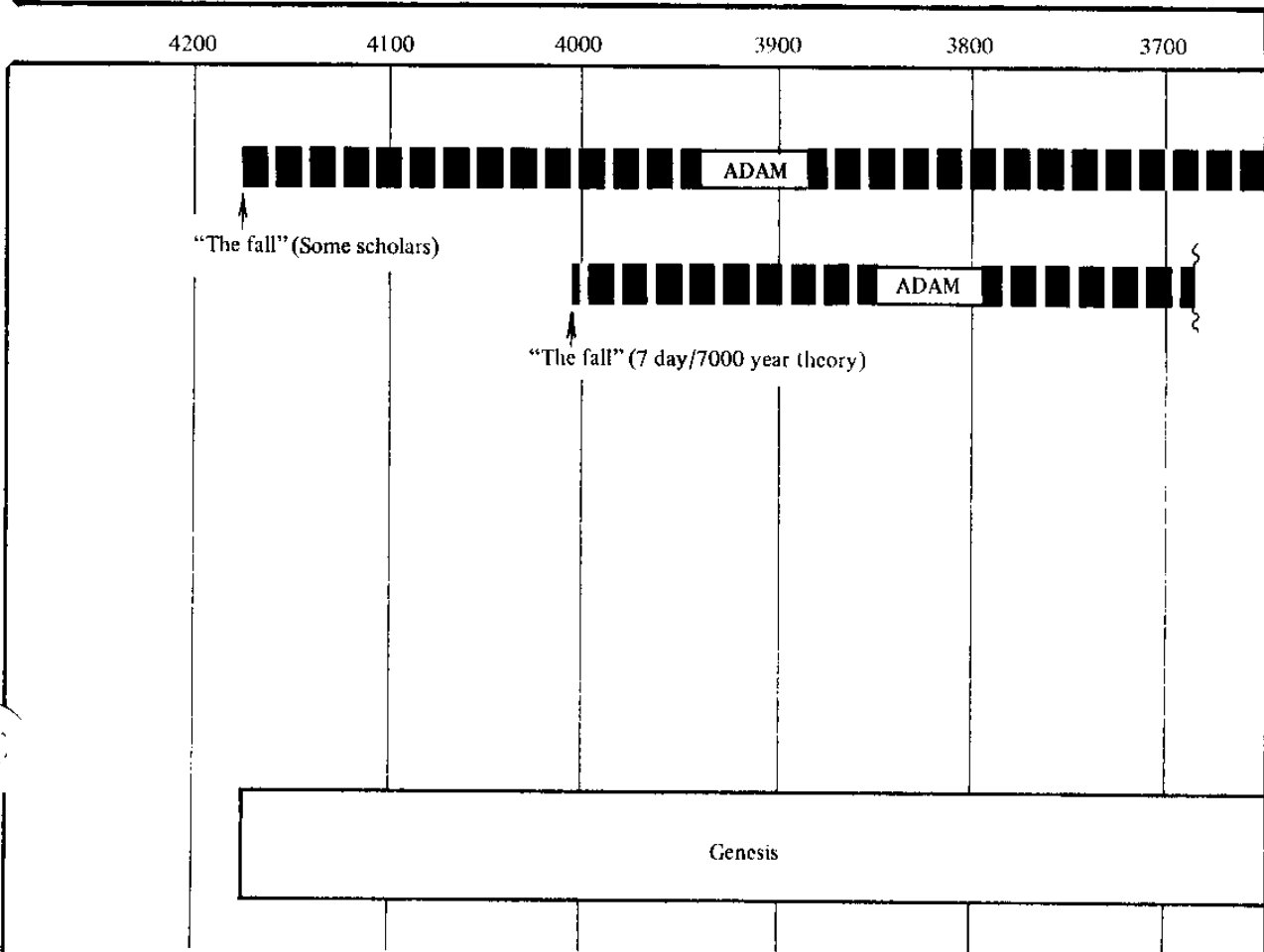
PART II. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question in the space provided. One point for each correct answer.

1. How many books are in our English Bible? _____
2. Name the three languages in which the Bible was originally written.

3. What does the word "Genesis" mean? _____
4. How does the Greek name of the second Book of the Pentateuch explain its contents?

5. What does the word "Leviticus" mean? _____
6. Where does the Book of Leviticus take place (be very specific)?

7. What important word is used over 80 times in Leviticus? _____
8. What does "Deuteronomy" mean? _____
9. What was Joshua's previous name? _____
10. How many judges are mentioned in the Book of Judges? _____



REMARKS

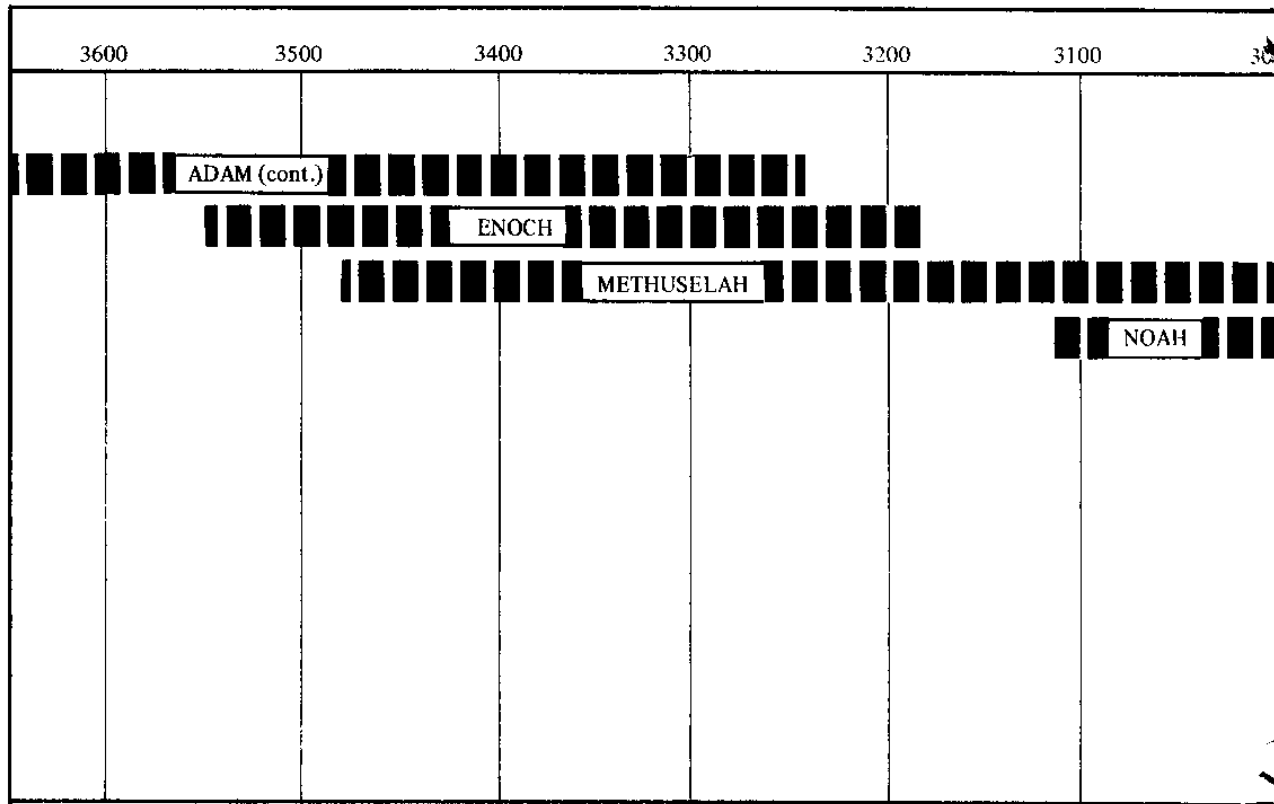
Biblical chronology is an inexact science, often based on scanty information. Many variables are involved, for example:

1. Establishing a fixed date. The events recorded in the Bible must be compared with extra-Biblical data (such as inscriptions on monuments, cuneiform tablets, Assyrian king lists, etc.) in order to establish a fixed date for a starting point.
2. Tishri vs. Nisan reckoning. The reigns of some kings are reckoned from the month Tishri (Sep.-Oct.) while the reigns of others are reckoned from Nisan (Mar.-Apr.).
3. Co-regencies. Occasionally the reigns overlapped with one king sharing power with the following king for a period.

Therefore, all dates on this chart are approximate. This chronology is based on the dates given in Eugene H. Merrill's *Historical Survey of the Old Testament* (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, 1966) and John C. Whitcomb's "Chart of Old Testament Kings and Prophets" (Moody Press, Chicago, 1968).

These dates are different than those of Ussher. Archbishop Ussher (1581-1656 A.D.) wrote *Annals of the Old and New Testament*, which forms the basis of the Biblical chronology in the King James Version of the Bible. The archaeological findings of the past 100 years have led to a more accurate chronology, in the opinion of most present-day conservative scholars.

In summary, the purpose of this chart is merely to give the student a general idea of how the Old Testament books fit into history. Some dates are debatable, even some books (such as Job) are difficult to date—but the basic order and length of most of the books is fairly certain. The dating of the fall of man is reckoned at 4006-4004 B.C. by most dispensationalists, feeling that the theology of dispensations is more accurate than the estimate of historians—there is no archaeological evidence that early, of course.



Genesis

DATES FOR BIBLE BOOKS

Genesis: 4175-1825 B.C.*
 Exodus: 1875-1445*
 Leviticus: 1444*
 Numbers: 1444-1405*
 Deuteronomy: 1405*
 Joshua: 1405-1380*
 Judges: 1380-1030*
 Ruth: 1075-1050? *
 1 Samuel: 1105-1010*
 2 Samuel: 1010-970*
 1 Kings: 970-850*
 2 Kings: 850-560*
 1 Chronicles: 1011-971*

2 Chronicles: 971-536*
 Ezra: 536-457*
 Nehemiah: 445-415*
 Esther: 480-468*
 Job: 2100-1900?†
 Psalms: 1011-500*
 Proverbs: 971-931
 Ecclesiastes: 971-931
 Song of Solomon: 971-931
 Isaiah: 739-690△
 Jeremiah: 627-575△
 Lamentations: 586‡
 Ezekiel: 593-560△

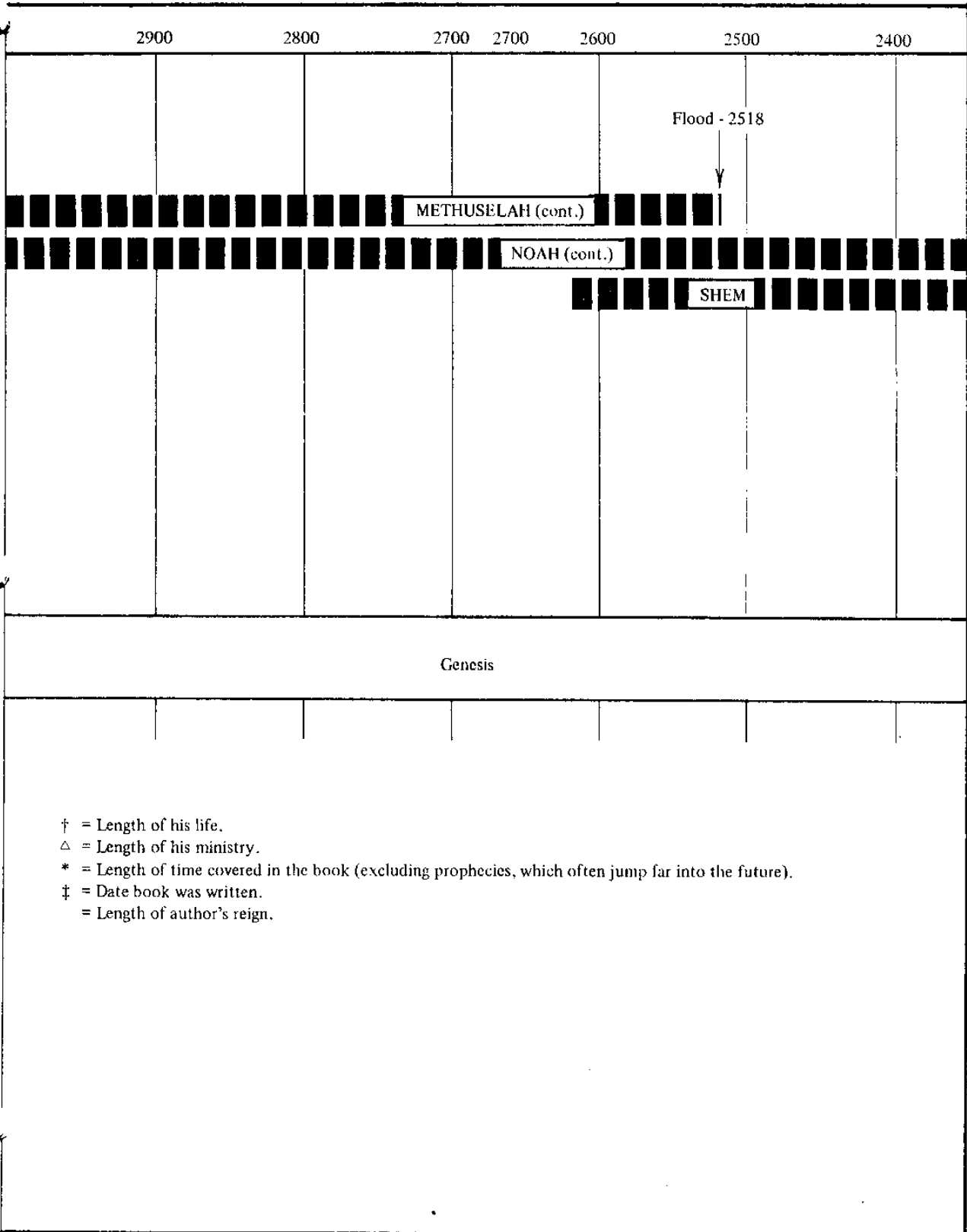
Daniel: 605-536△
 Hosea: 755-715△
 Joel: 830-820△
 Amos: 765-755△
 Obadiah: 840-830△
 Jonah: 785-775△
 Micah: 735-700△
 Nahum: 650-620△
 Habakkuk: 620-610△
 Zephaniah: 635-625△
 Haggai: 520-505△
 Zechariah: 520-490△
 Malachi: 435-415△

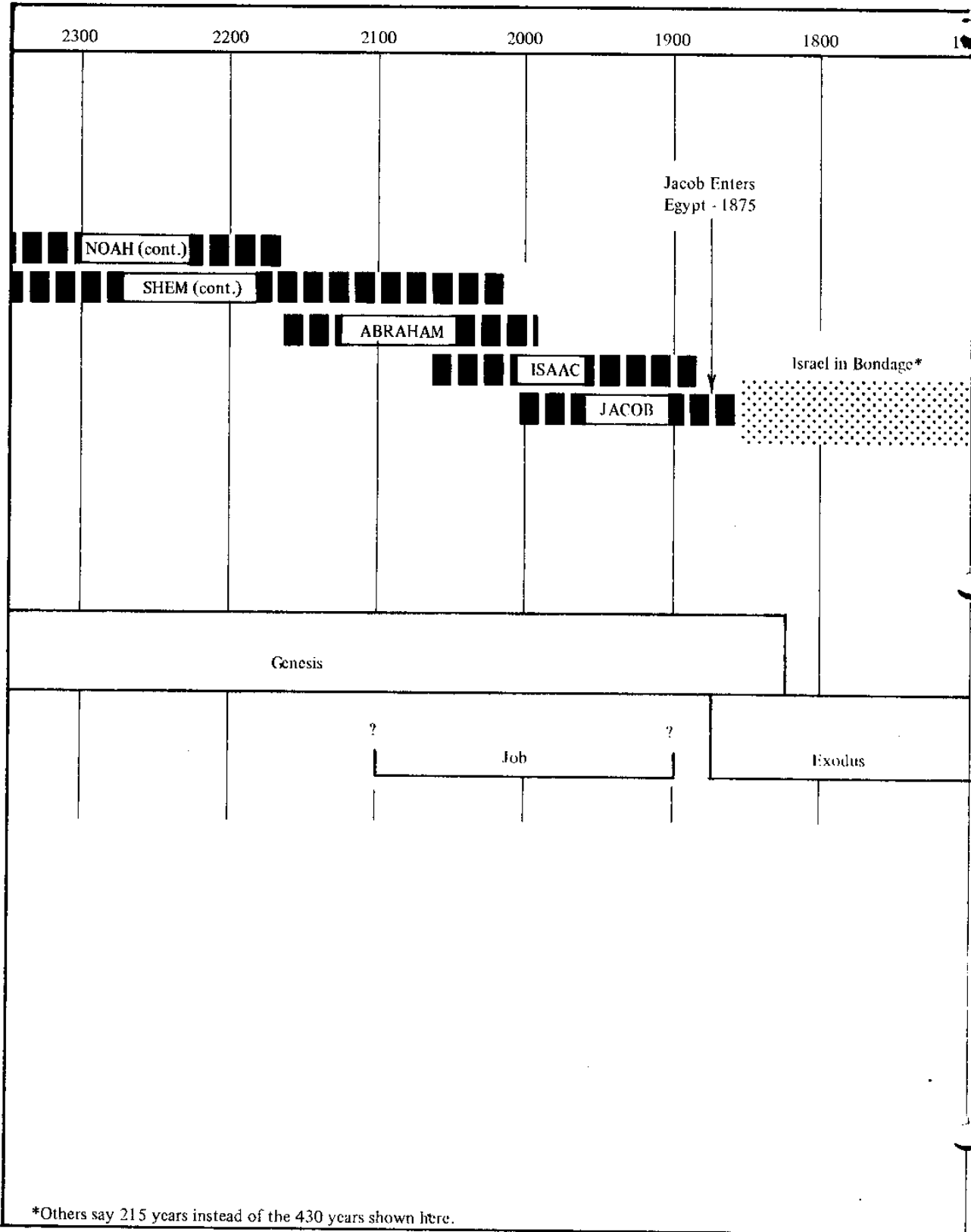
LIVES OF OLD TESTAMENT MEN

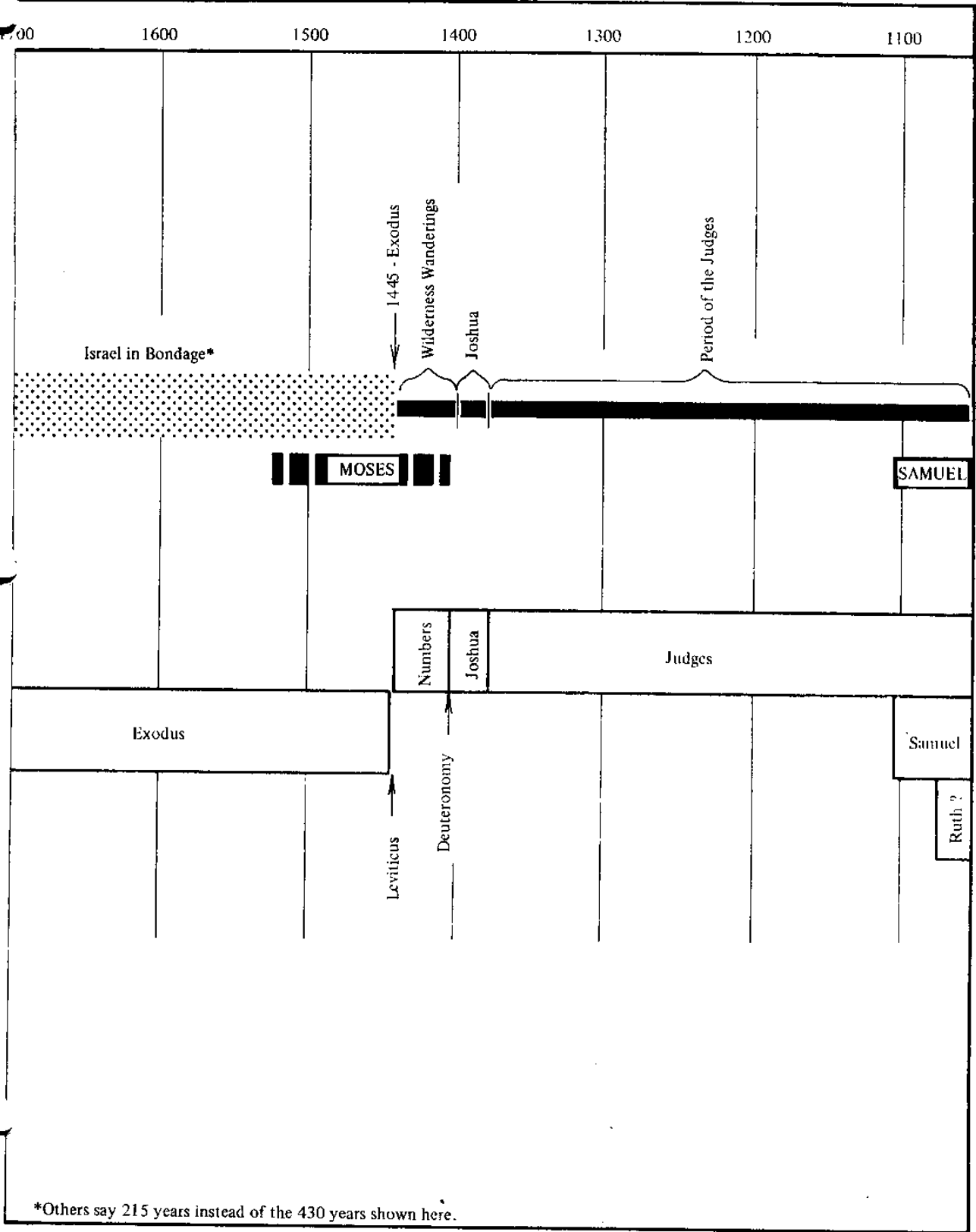
Adam: 4175-3245 B.C.†
 Enoch: 3550-3185†
 Methuselah: 3487-2518†
 Noah: 3118-2168†

Shem: 2618-2018†
 Abraham: 2166-1991†
 Isaac: 2066-1886†
 Jacob: 2006-1859†

Moses: 1525-1405†
 Samuel: 1105-1020†
 Elijah: 858-852△
 Elisha: 852-795△







*Others say 215 years instead of the 430 years shown here.

