

LESSON 1
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. List four stages of God's manifestation of Himself through the Old Testament to us.
 1. *God's mighty acts in Israel's history.*
 2. *Israel's inspiration interpretation of His acts.*
 3. *Israel responded to God's acts.*
 4. *Our Bible reveals of His acts today.*

2. How is archaeology helpful in our understanding of the Old and New Testaments?
Archaeology has given us a more complete knowlege of Israel's culture and environment, and has contributed to our interpretation of the Bible.

3. List four areas of background study that are important to a correct interpretation of the Old Testament.
 1. *Israel's political history.*
 2. *Israel's social custom and culture environment.*
 3. *Israel's geographical situation.*
 4. *Israel's international relations.*

4. In what type material remain are archaeologists interested?
Type of material remain archaeologists interested are: Writing on stone, metal, clay, parchment, and papyrus.

5. Name four cultures which influenced Abraham's customs and five cultures that David encountered.
Four cultures which influenced Abraham's customs are Mesopotomia, Harran, Canaan, and Egypt.
Five cultures that David encountered are Palestines, Amalekites, Jeburites, Moabites, and Ammonites.

6. Name five major empires which influenced Judah.
Assyria, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans.

7. Why is Sir Flinders Petrie called the father of Palestinian archaeology?
Because of his demonstration that fifferent layers in the artificial mounds created by the ruins of successive stages of the settlement could be associated with distinctive types of pottery.

8. Why is the Rosetta Stone important?
Because it provided the key for unlocking the meaning of all the hieroglyphic inscriptions of Egypt.
9. What are the Amarna tablets?
They are clay tablets containing Babylonian cuneiform script (Wedge-shape characters).
10. Who were the Habiru?
Some say the Habiru were who have been associated with the Hebrews. Others say they did not own land and served as soldiers and agriculture labourers for their maintenance.
11. Who were the Sumerians?
The Sumerians were one of the earliest civilizations who existed in Mesopotamia before 3000 B.C.
12. Who were the Amorites?
The Amorites were westerners who invaded Mesopotamia about 2000 B.C. and established a dynasty which reached from the Mediterranean to Babylonia.
13. List one important archaeological find at each of the following sites:
1. Nippur: *The temple library of over 20,000 tablets.*
 2. Susa: *The laws of Hammurabi.*
 3. Babylon: *The great ziggurat, or the temple of Marduk.*
 4. Ur: *A ziggurat in the centre of a complex of buildings.*
14. Who was Ur-Nammu?
Ur-Nammu was king of Ur about the time of Abraham.
15. Name one important archaeological find at each of the following sites:
1. Calah: *The Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser III (859-824 B.C.).*
 2. Nineveh: *The library of Ashurbanipal (669-627 B.C.).*
 3. Mari: *The four temples of the goddess Ishtar.*
 4. Nuzi: *Several thousands of clay tablets.*
16. According to the Nuzi texts, who were the Habiru?
The Habiru were of Akkadian origin and were outsiders with an inferior social status.
17. List three items of information which excavations of Ras Shamra have revealed about Canaanite religion that may have influenced the Israelites.
Solomon's temple in Jerusalem, the fertility of cult, and a small statue of a sitting fertility goddess.
18. What important archaeological finds have been made at the following sites in Palestine?
1. Gezer: *A tunnel which had been cut through solid rock to a spring in a cave.*
 2. Jerusalem: *The inscription on the Siloam tunnel.*
 3. Jericho: *A building, probably a temple, dated as early as 4500 B.C.*
 4. Lachish: *Materials excavated from it indicate that Joshua took it about 1220 B.C.*
 5. Megiddo: *An Astarte temple.*
 6. Samaria: *The ivory palace.*

Seminar Discussion

1. Why do Israel's history and the history of her neighbours need to be understood in order to interpret the Old Testament correctly?

Because the Old Testament is understood best in the light of Israel's social customs and economic, political and military histories. These customs and histories were influenced greatly by Israel's neighbours.

2. What is the relation of the Bible to history?

The Bible does give a dependable account of some historical events, but the history is restricted to a small area, and only a summary is given.

3. What types of material remains give us information about ancient cultures?

The material remains include all tangible things, such as writings on stone, metal, clay, parchment, and papyrus, and unwritten documents, such as fortifications, buildings, sculptures, household vessels, tools, weapons, and personal ornaments.

4. Name three archaeological finds in Egypt, and tell why they are important to the biblical student.

Hieroglyphics (picture script of ancient Egypt), demotic (the popular simplified form of ancient Egyptian writing), and Greek. They provided the key for unlocking the meaning of all the hieroglyphic inscriptions of Egypt.

5. What has been uncovered at Nippur, Susa, Babylon, Ur, Nineveh, Nuzi and Mari?

The temple library of over 20,000 tablets, the laws of Hammurabi, the temple of Marduk or the lower tower of Babel, a ziggurat in the centre of a complex of buildings, the library of Ashurbanipal, thousands of clay tables written when the Mitanni Kingdom (fifteenth century B.C.) controlled the area, and remains of temple of the goddess Ishtar.

6. Why are the Ugarit texts important to Old Testament students?

The Ugarit texts provides means of understanding certain Old Testament words as well as Hebrew grammar.

7. What have archeologists found in Gezer, Jerusalem, and Lachish?

A tunnel which had been cut through solid rock to a spring in a cave, the inscription on the Solomon tunnel, and the Lachish letters on twenty-one pieces of red-buff pottery or ostraca.

LESSON 2
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, what dates were usually given for Abraham, Moses and creation?
Abraham a date about 2150 B.C., Moses a date of 1414 B.C., and Creation the date of 4004 B.C.
2. What age do geologists assign to the earth, and how have recent biblical scholars responded?
The geologists have concluded that the earth is at least five billion years. The recent biblical scholars responded that the writer of Genesis was not attempting to give a chronological account of creation, but to depict the summary of fashion that God is Creator.
3. Give the earliest date of written historical records, and describe our source of historical knowledge before writings developed.
The earliest historical records were written about a thousand years before Abraham. The resource of historical knowledge before writing developed is based on records of pottery types, instruments of cooking, farming, hunting, and ruins of buildings.
4. How did early Hebrew thought differ from Greek thought?
Hebrew thought started with God rather than man and held that the invisible God is known by revelation, the Greek thought started with man and attempted to discover God.
5. How does the account of creation by the writer of Genesis differ from a scientist's account?
The theologian begins with God and sees material existence in the light of the divine Creator. The scientist begins with created matter and sees the Creator in the light of material existence.
6. Distinguish between the accounts of creation in Genesis 1 and 2.
Genesis 1 emphasizes man's position in relation to other areas of material existence. Genesis 2 emphasizes man's relation to His Creator.
7. Name two techniques geologists use in dating and describing the past.
Geologists have examined and interpreted rock layers containing fossils.
8. According to the geological time scale, state how long ago the following types of life began.
 1. Algae, sponges, and worms: *A billion years ago*
 2. Moss and fish: *A half billion years ago.*
 3. Dinosaurs: *More than a hundred million year ago.*

4. Sub-man: *About 75,000 years ago.*
9. What evidence is there that the Neanderthals and Cro-Magnons worshipped?
Excavation of their burial places has suggested that food offerings and flint implements were placed in their graves during ceremonial interments.
10. Give the meaning of Mesopotamia and the boundaries of the area.
Mesopotamia has been called the "cradle of civilization," and means between the river. Mesopotamia is bounded on the west by Syro-Arabian Desert, on the east by Zagros Mountains, on the north by Taurus Mountains, and on the south by Persian Gulf.
11. Where were the Sumerians located, and why were they important?
Sumerians settled in southern Mesopotamia. They were forerunner of Babylonian civilization. They probably developed the first high civilization.
12. Give the name of three city-states and rulers who gained domination in early Sumer, and tell why Nippur became important.
The city-state of Kish was ruled by Etana, the city-state of Erech was ruled by Meskiaggasher, and the city-state of Ur was ruled by Messannepadda. A ruler of the Etana dynasty was the founder of Sumer's shrine, a temple to the Sumerian air-god Enlil in the city of Nippur. Enlil was the chief Sumerian god, the father of all the gods. Therefore, Nippur became important.
13. List five principle features of Sumerian religion.
The offering of animal, the New Moon Feast, the New Year celebration of a ritual marriage of the king to Inanna, a dying god and his resurrection.
14. How did the development of writing contribute to Sumerian culture?
A system of education that trained scribes, secretaries, and administrative personnel; mathematical tables, dictionaries, poetic narratives, hymns, proverbs, and essays.
15. What was the economic condition of the priesthood in Mesopotamian culture?
The Mesopotamian priest become wealthy by managing the possessions of the gods; temples owned much of the land and absorbed much of the produce in rents and temple dues.
16. What did the Sumerian people believe to be the role of the gods in warfare?
Since each Sumerian city had its god, wars were considered to be struggles between the gods of respective cities.
17. Identify UR-Nammu:
Ur-Nammu established the Third Dynasty of Ur, subdued much of Mesopotamia, and compiled a law code which attempted to enforce justice.
18. Where was the Garden of Eden?
The two rivers mentioned in Genesis 2:1 are the Tigris and Euphrates, it is concluded that the Garden of Eden was located in Mesopotamia, between the rivers.
19. State the reason for the flood and the person who built the ship to save mankind in each of the

Babylonian and Sumerian flood stories.

In the Babylonian flood story, the gods plotted to destroy the world by a flood. Ea commanded Utnapishtim to build the ship. In the Sumerian flood story, the gods regretted their action of creating animals and men and decided to send the flood. Ziusudra built a large boat which endured the terrible storm.

20. Give the location where various persons claim to have seen a structure that might be the ark.
It is mount Ararat located on the remote borderland where Turkey, Iran, and the Soviet Union meet.

Seminar Discussion

1. How have geologists and archeologists affected biblical scholars' interpretations of Genesis 1-11?

A conflict exists between science and traditional interpretation of Scripture. In recent years, scientists have concluded that the earth is at least five billion years old. Upon a re-examination of Genesis, most biblical scholars have concluded that the author's purpose was not to give a chronological account of the origin of the universe but to depict in summary fashion, using the concepts of his day.

2. What was the author's purpose in Genesis 1 and 2 how should we understand this section of Scripture in relation to historical events?

The author's purpose in Genesis 1 was to emphasize man's position in relation to other areas of material existence, and man's relation to His Creator in Genesis 2. We should understand this section of Scripture in relation to historical events that the author was emphasizing order and comprehensiveness of God's work rather than trying to establish a precise chronology.

3. Have geologists and archaeologists discounted the historicity of Genesis 1-11?

No, they have not discounted the historicity of Genesis 1-11. Since God is eternal, the dating at 4000 B.C. or five billion years ago does not threaten His existence nor deny that God created the heaven and the earth.

4. According to Genesis 2:8ff., where was the Garden of Eden. Does this location coincide with the conclusions of archeologists concerning the "cradle of civilization"?

The Garden of Eden located between the rivers, according to Genesis 2:8ff., Yes, this location does coincide with the conclusion of archeologist concerning the "cradle civilization, the Mesoptamia.

5. Who were the Sumerians, and why are they of interest to the biblical student?

The Sumerians were the first people of the Mesopotamian Valley who were important to the development of civilization. The Sumerians are of interest to the biblical student, because they developed what was probably the first high civilization in the history of mankind and lived in great urban centres, such as Eridu, Ur, Larsa, Lagash, Nippur and Kish. Ur is of special important because of its association with Abraham.

6. Compare the Epic of Gilgamesh with the biblical account of the flood.

A story of the flood, the Epic of Gilgamesh, very similar to the biblical account has been found in the Sumerian-Babylonian-Assyrian writing. About 275 B.C., Berossus, a Babylonian priest, compiled a history of Babylonia which contained a flood story. The Biblical account of the flood is not the only reference to it in ancient writing. It should expect that the flood story would be handed down orally from an early period. In comparing the biblical account of flood to the Epic of Gelgamesh, it is obvious that the author was guided by God's Spirit.

7. Give two positions held by scholars concerning the biblical account of the ark.

The ark could never have weathered a storm such as Genesis describes, nor could it possibly have contained a pair of very existing species of animal and creeping thing, to say nothing of providing proper subsistence conditions for such a menagerie.

Neither would the eight members of Noah's family have been able to care for a zoo of such proportion.

LESSON 3
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Who were Abraham's ancestors?
Abraham's ancestors were Aramean nomads who were descendants of Shem.
2. Name four groups of people who influenced the culture of Ur about the time of Abraham.
Gutians, Sumerians, Semitic Akkadians, and Elamites.
3. What political events may have caused Abraham to migrate to Haran?
The invasions of the Gutians or Elamites could have caused migration.
4. Who were the Habiru?
At first, archaeologists concluded that Habiru meant Hebrew and referred to the descendants of Abraham. Later, it was concluded that Habiru referred to foreign persons who hired themselves out as slave.
5. Why were Abraham's relatives attracted to the region of Haran?
Abraham's relatives were attracted to the region of Haran because they were nomads and the area provided grazing land for sheep.
6. List four towns mentioned in archeological finds that are related to biblical names of Abraham's relatives.
Haran, Nabor, Terah, and Sarugi.
7. What is the possible origin of the term Canaanite, and how does it relate to Phoenicia?
Canaanite seem to have been a Horite word and may have meant "land of the red-purple." The Greeks gave the name Phoenicia, a Greek word meaning purple, to the land of Canaan.
8. What natural barriers tended to isolate Canaan?
The geographical features of Canaan encouraged isolation. The wilderness and desert on the south and east, the Mediterranean Sea on the west, and the Lebanon Mountains and Mount Hermon on the north served as natural barriers.
9. Name three major civilizations bridged by Canaan and four cultural developments transmitted through the Canaanites to the Israelites.
Three major civilizations bridged by Canaan were Mesopotamia, Asia, and Egypt. Four cultural development transmitted through the Canaanites to the Israelites were alphabet, literary styles, architects, and religious practices.

10. Name two non-Semitic peoples who lived in Canaan, and give three biblical names which seem to refer to the Hurrians.

Two non-Semitic peoples who lived in Canaan were Hittites, and Hurrians or Horites. Three biblical names which seem to refer to the Hurrians were Jebusites, Hivites, and Horites.

11. Name the area where Abraham spent most of his time, and give his location when he was promised the land of Canaan.

Abraham spent most of his times in Negeb in the southern part of Palestine. Central Canaan near Shechem was the location when Abraham was promised the land.

12. How has archaeology contributed to the interpretation of Genesis 14?

Archaeological discoveries have provided the Genesis 14 description of the invasion of Canaan by Mesopotamian kings. Archaeological finds give evidence that the Genesis 14 narrative coincides with the circumstances of the Jordan valley of that time. Ashteroth and Karnaim were occupied by Rephaims.

13. Why were the invading kings from Mesopotamia interested in the area of the Dead Sea?

Because of the copper, asphalt, manganese, and other mineral deposits there.

14. List two problems in determining the date of Abraham's birth from biblical information.

*1. Exodus 12:40 allows 430 years for the Israelites' sojourn in Egypt, but the Septuagint included in the 430 years a period of 215 years for the patriarchs' sojourn.
2. The date of the Exodus has not been determined.*

15. Give an approximate date for Abraham's entrance into Canaan.

The date for Abraham's entrance into Canaan seem to be shortly after 2000 B.C.

16. According to Nuzi texts, why were slaves often adopted as sons by land-owners?

Hurrian law prohibited the direct sale of land; therefore, its transfer was by inheritance. Often the ownership of land was transferred under the guise of adoption in which slaves were made the heirs of land-owners. In case of childless couples, the genuine adoption of a son was normal.

17. What Nuzi custom explains why Sarah gave Hagar to Abraham as wife?

Sara was unable to conceive and bear children. Sarah gave Hagar, her hand-maid, to Abraham by whom she would have children.

18. What appears to have been Jacob's original relation to Laban?

Jacob's original relation to Laban appears to have been a son-in-law.

19. Explain Leah's complaint that her father had taken what was hers and her children's.

The children born to adopted son would not have any claim if a natural son was born after the adoption.

20. Why did Rachel steal Laban's household gods?

Because this action removed the property rights from sons of Laban who were born after Jacob had been adopted as his son and had replaced him as legal heir.

21. Where were Sodom and Gomorrah located?

Sodom and Gomorrah probably were located in the area now submerged under the southern part of the Dead Sea.

Seminar Discussion

1. Give the different groups of people that were related to Abraham's homeland about the time he left Ur.

The different groups of people that were related to Abraham's homeland about the time he left Ur were; Gutians, Sumerians, Semitic Akkadians, and Elamites.

2. Why have some scholars concluded that the land of Haran was much more closely associated with Abraham's background than Ur?

According to Genesis 11:31, the father of Abraham took his family and some of his relatives "from Ur of the Chaldees to go into the land of Canaan, and they came unto Haran, and dwelt there." Haran became Abraham's "country," the land of his kindred and of his "father's house" (Gen. 24:4,7).

3. Do you think there is a relation between the laws of Hammurabi and those of Moses?

Yes, I think there is a relation between the laws of Hammurabi and those of Moses.

4. Describe the geographical features and the occupants of Canaan before Abraham's time.

According to Genesis 10:19, "the territory of the Canaanites extended from Sidon, the direction of Gerar, as far as Gaza, and in the direction of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboiim, as far as Lasha" (RSV). Jerusalem, Ai, Jericho, Gezer, Megiddo, Bethshan, Byblos, and Hamath were already in existence by 3000 B.C.

5. Where did Abraham settle, and why did he choose that area?

Abraham settled in the southern part of Palestine the region known as the Negeb. This area received from ten to twenty inches of rainfall each year and it was suitable for the sheep and other livestock of nomadic tribes.

6. Give the probable dates of the patriarchs.

Archbishop Ussher in the seventeenth century set a date of 1996 B.C. for Abraham's birth and 1728 B.C. for Joseph's descent into Egypt. He based his calculations on Exodus 12:40 which allows 430 years for the Israelites' sojourn in Egypt. According to the Septuagint, the 430 years included the patriarchs' sojourn in Canaan as well, a period of 215 years (Gen. 12:4; 21:5; 25:26; 47:9).

7. What customs of the patriarchs have the Nuzi tablets helped us understand?

The Nuzi tablets helped us understand of many customs of Abraham and his descendants. For example, Hurrian law prohibited the direct sale of land; therefore, its transfer was by inheritance. Often the ownership of land was transferred under the guise of adoption in which slaves were made the heirs of land-owners. In the case of childless couples, the genuine adoption of a son was normal.

8. Where were Sodom and Gomorrah located?

Sodom and Gomorrah probably were located in the areas now submerged under the southern part of the Dead Sea.

LESSON 4
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Why is Egypt called the gift of the Nile?
Egypt is referred to as the gift Nile because Egypt is a desert county with little rain and the Nile makes life possible.
2. What three ancient empires occupied the territory between the Fourth Cataract and the Mediterranean Sea?
Three ancient empires occupied the territory between the Fourth Cataract and the Mediterranean Sea were Cush or Ethiopia, Nubia, and Egypt.
3. Name three gods which are associated with the Nile and which indicate the Nile's importance.
 1. *Hapi-abundance provided by the Nile.*
 2. *Osiris-lord of inundation.*
 3. *Sobek-brought annual floods.*
4. Name three ancient religious cults of Egypt, and state the emphasis of each.
 1. *The cult Re which emphasized self-created from the water of underworld. Other cosmic deities came from him, and they in turn gave birth to the gods of Egyptian pantheon.*
 2. *The cult of god Thoth which emphasized the creation of the world, the control of nature, and the bestowal of culture upon humanity.*
 3. *The cult of religions arose in Memphis and took Ptah as its supreme god, which emphasized his devotees attributed priority over other deities to him and identified him as the great cosmic Mind, the First Cause who produced the world and its contents by the projection of his thoughts.*
5. Give the names of four pyramids or the names of the kings for whom they were constructed.
The names of the kings for whom pyramids were construct; Khufu, Khafre, and Kenkaure.
6. What are the Pyramid Texts?
They are inscriptions describe judgment and eternal joy.
7. What two constructive forces emerged during the First Intermediate Period?
 1. *A recognition that confidence in materialism was inadequate.*
 2. *Development of a sense of social justice.*
8. Why is the Middle kingdom of interest to biblical students?

Because it existed during the time of Abraham and Isaac and possible when Joseph entered Egypt.

9. How does the Tale of Sinuhe contribute to biblical understanding?
The Tale of Sinuhe contributes to biblical understanding by reflecting conditions which existed in Egypt at the time of Abraham.
10. State two arguments that suggest Joseph entered Egypt during the Hyksos age.
*1. A Semitic king would have been more likely to appoint Joseph as his first minister. Egyptians were intolerant of foreigners.
2. Hyksos Avaris appears to have been the seat of government when Joseph entered Egypt.*
11. What are two possible dates for Joseph's entering Egypt?
*1. Between 1870 and 1840 B.C.
2. A few years before 1700 B.C.*
12. If the Exodus took place in 1440 B.C., who was the princess that drew Moses out of the water?
Hatshepsut was the princess who drew Moses out of the Nile River.
13. Which Egyptian Pharaoh had a special hatred for foreigners and may have begun the oppression of the Hebrews?
He was Thutmose III
14. Why is Amenhotep IV of interest?
*There are two significant facts about Amenhotep IV:
1. Hundreds of clay tablets were found at Tell el-armana which date during his reign.
2. He established a monotheistic religion when he followed the cult of Aten whom he declared to be the only god.*
15. Why did Yahweh need to manifest himself anew to the Israelite slaves in Egypt?
Because the Israelite slaves had been exposed to many gods and probably had not been permitted to worship Yahweh.
16. What two statements in Scripture suggest the Exodus may have been around 1440 B.C.?
*1. Solomon began the house of the Lord in the 480th year after the exodus.
2. The Israelites occupied of Moab about 1400 B.C.*
17. What scriptural statement causes some scholars to place the Exodus about 1290 B.C. ?
Exodus is based on the fact that Hebrew slaves helped build the treasure cities Pithom and Raamses during the reigns of Seti I and Ramses II.
18. Give the probable dates of the following: Abraham's entrance into Canaan _____, Jacob's entrance into Egypt _____, the Exodus _____, the beginning of conquest of Canaan _____.
*1. Abraham's entrance into Canaan 1935 B.C.
2. Jacob's entrance into Egypt 1720 B.C.
3. The Exodus 1290 B.C.
4. The beginning of the conquest of Canaan 1250 B.C.*

19. What natural events did God use to bring about the plagues?
1. *As the waters subsided after flooding, the Nile sometimes would turn red with minute organism*
 2. *Frogs often appeared, followed by flies.*
20. What three events or conditions did the biblical writer focus on in introducing Moses?
1. *There was a new king who did not know Joseph.*
 2. *The pharaoh decided to oppress the Israelites.*
 3. *The midwives were told to kill all Hebrew boy babies.*
21. List four stages in Moses' preparation.
1. *As a child, he was exposed to both Hebrew and Egyptian culture.*
 2. *As a young adult, he gained experience as an Egyptian official.*
 3. *He became acquainted with land where he would lead the Israelites.*
 4. *he was given special divine revelation at the burning bush.*
22. Why did the Israelites not follow the well-traveled road along the sea from Egypt to Canaan?
- God did not lead the Israelites along the well-traveled road, shorter road to Canaan because they would have encountered war with the Philistines.*
23. List four events which demonstrated to Israel Yahweh's power to deliver and provide.
1. *Waters separated for the Israelites safe passage.*
 2. *Waters returned engulfing the Egyptians.*
 3. *Tenth plague claimed Egyptians first-born.*
 4. *Manna in the wilderness.*

Seminar Discussion

1. What was the significance of the Nile to the life of Egypt, and how was this significance reflected by the Ten Plagues?
Egypt is referred to as the gift of the Nile because Egypt is a desert country with little rain and the Nile makes life possible. Its significance reflected by the Ten Plagues, since the entire land was dependent upon the water of the Nile, impurities or organisms that it unfit for human and animal consumption greatly threatened the existence of Egypt.
2. Why were the pyramids of Egypt built?
The pyramids were built as tombs for Egyptian Kings.
3. What religions and social developments were prevalent in Egypt during the First Intermediate Period (just before the time of Abraham)?
Men became more religious as they felt need of the good life of serving the gods and fellowman. Position and wealth were no longer sufficient since death brought judgment by the gods. Inscriptions reveal that common sentiment insisted on a peasant's rights to justice from a royal official. Every good man had the chance of becoming Osiris at death and entering into eternal happiness.
4. Why have many scholars placed the date of Joseph's entrance into Egypt after the Hyksos gained control?

Because of the disagreement of the Greek and Hebrew texts, it seems more reasonable to place Jacob's entrance into Egypt during the rule of the Hyksos about or before 1700 B.C., with Joseph's entrance preceding him several years.

5. Why did Amenhotep IV establish a religion of monotheism in Egypt? Do you think that this emphasis influenced Moses?

Some scholars have suggested that the action of Amenhotep IV may have been his strategy to reduce the power of the priests of Amon-Re, the god of the empire who possessed huge lands, a great body of workers, and rich annual income, thus giving his priests great power. Yes, I think that this emphasis influenced Moses, since a religion of monotheistic character had emerged in Egypt less than a century before Moses.

6. What was the date of the Exodus?

The date of the Exodus was about 1290 B.C. It is based on the fact that Hebrew slaves helped build the treasure cities Pithom and Raamses during the reigns of Seti I and Ramses II.

7. In what ways was Moses providentially prepared to lead the Israelites out of Egyptian bondage?

As a child, he was exposed to both Hebrew and Egyptian culture. As a young adult, he gained experience as an Egyptian official. He became acquainted with land where he would lead the Israelites. He was given special divine revelation at the burning bush.

LESSON 5
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Give the boundaries of Canaan, and the length and breadth of the land.
The boundaries of Canaan extended from the river of Egypt to the foothill of Mount Hermon on the north, to the Mediterranean Sea on the west, to the Jordan River on the east.
2. What were the northern and southern boundaries at the time of Solomon?
At the time of Solomon, the northern boundary was about 300 miles and the southern boundary was 90 miles.
3. Name the small kingdoms which bordered Israel's territory.
North: Syria, Tyre, Sidon, and other various cities in the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon.
East: Ammonites, Moabites
Southeast: Edomites, Nabateans
South: Sinaitic
4. List the groups of people who were in Canaan at the time the spies were sent into the land.
Amalekites, Hittites, Jebusites, Amorites, and Canaanites.
5. List the four levels of Palestinian terrain between the Mediterranean Sea on the west and the Arabian desert on the east.
 1. *The central mountain range, an extension of the Lebanon Mountains west to the Jordan.*
 2. *The Eastern range, an extension of the Anti-Lebanon Mountains, or Mount Hermon, east of the Jordan*
 3. *The Maritime Plain between the central range and the Mediterranean Sea.*
 4. *The Jordan Valley between the two mountain ranges..*
6. Why were the Israelites not a seafaring people?
The Israelites were not a seafaring people because Palestine did not have a good natural harbour.
7. Name the three sections of the coastal plain.
The Plain of Philistia, the Plain of Sharon, and the Plain of Accho.
8. What was the Shephelah?
Shephelah was the low hill country from the Valley of Ajalon to Debir.

9. Briefly describe the terrain of Galilee.

Northern part is quite rugged, but the southern half is much less lower, less hilly, and much milder in climate.

10. Why was Megiddo important?

Megiddo was important because it was a strategic location which guarded access to the Jordan Valley through the Valley of Jezreel.

11. Identify the following places.

Samaria: Samaria was the name of the city which Omri moved his capital.

Ephraim: The Northern Kingdom often was known by its principal tribe's name Ephraim.

Shechem: Shechem was where Jacob purchased a plot of ground, where Joseph was buried on Jacob's plot ground, or where the first capital of the Northern Kingdom.

Shiloh: Shiloh was where the Israelites first erect the tabernacle which served as a national shrine.

Bethel: Bethel means "house of God", and is where Abraham built his first altar and Jacob had his dream of angles and the ladder.

12. Name three approaches to the central hill country of Judaea.

The Plain of Sharon and the Shephelah, the Valley of Sorek, and the Valley of Elah.

13. Give the meaning of the name of Jerusalem and three important valleys connected with it.

Jerusalem means house of peace and three important valleys connectes with it are: Jericho Valley, Jordan Valley, and Hinnom Valley.

14. Name four important sites in the Wilderness of Judaea.

The site of Jesus' temptations, En-ge-di, where David hid from Saul, the Qumran community, and the fortress at Masada.

15. What is the Arabah?

Arabah variously refers to 1) The depression between the lower end of the Sea of Galilee to the Gulf of Aqaba. 2) The area south of the Dead Sea. 3) A portion of land east of the Jordan River, west of the Jordan or the entire Jordan Valley.

16. List the sources and briefly describe the course of the Jordan River.

The foothills of Mount Hermon, the southward of City of Dan, the western foothills of Mount Hermon, and the west joins of the other three sources. The course of the Jordan River continues out of the southern part of the Lake Huleh and descends over a distance of ten miles to the Sea of Galilee. From the southern end of the Sea of Galilee it flows 65 miles to the Dead Sea.

17. Give the location of three plains in the vicinity of the Sea of Galilee.

The plain of Gennesaret lies to the northwest, another plain to the northeast extends almost to Beth-saida, and the third plain extends southward along the Jordan.

18. Why was Joshua's taking Jericho so important?

Because this city existed from ancient times near a ford of the Jordan where trade routes branched to Bethel, Shechem, Jerusalem, and Hebron.

19. Briefly describe the Dead Sea.

The Dead Sea is fifty miles long, ten miles wide, 1,300 feet deep, and 1,295 feet below sea-level. Its salt content is about five times that of the Mediterranean and prohibits the existence of life.

20. Describe Gilead.

Gilead consists of woodlands and water courses which cover a massive mountain range which rises 2,500 feet above the sea-level.

Seminar Discussion

1. Considering the size of Palestine, why was it so important in world affairs?

The size of Palestine was so important in world affair, because most the life of the Hebrew took place there.

2. What geographical features contributed to Judah's surviving more than a century longer than Israel?

The tribe of Judah was assigned a mountain tract of land extending along the western bank of the Dead Sea.

3. Why did David make Jerusalem his capital?

Because the terrain of Jerusalem consist of these valleys gave some protection against invaders, Jericho Valley, Jordan Valley, and Hinnon Valley.

4. Why did Judah occupy the hill country rather than the coastal lands?

The route through the hill country was important to Israel's experience from beginning to the end of the conquest in Canaan. It gave access to Jerusalem from the Plain of Sharon and the Shephelah.

5. What routes led from Judah to Egypt? To Damascus?

6. Briefly describe the four levels of terrain in Palestine.

1. The central mountain range, an extension of the Lebanon Mountain west of the Jordan; 2. the eastern range, an extension of the anti-Lebanon Mountains, or Mount Hermon, east of the Jordan; 3. the mountain Plain between the central range and the Mediterranean Sea; 4. the Jordan Valley between the two mountain ranges.

7. Who were the Philistines, and what territory did they occupy?

Philistine refers to a group of people, Sea Peoples, who occupied and gave their name to the southwest part of Palestine.

8. In what part of Palestine would you choose to live? Why? What part is the most undesirable?

LESSON 6
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Name five foreign groups who had become part of the Israelites when Canaan was settled.
Egyptians, the son of an Israelitish woman, deposed Hyksos, Midianites, and Kenites.
2. What two cohesive forces held the twelve tribes together during the wilderness wanderings?
*Two cohesive forces held the twelve tribes together during the wilderness wandering were
Covenant and blood relationship.*
3. Give the two parts of the Covenant between Yahweh and Israel.
In the Covenant, God's promise was to give Israel a land to become a nation, and Israel responsibility was to live rightously, to worship Yahweh, and to be a missionary nation.
4. Give two aspects of the symbolic significance of the Tabernacle.
The Tabernacle signified Israel's Covenant responsibilities and symbolized the presence of Yahweh.
5. List five items used in cereonial worship that were placed in the court and the Tabernacle.
An altar, water, shewbread, candlestick, and incense.
6. Why did the spies report that Israel could not occupy Canaan?
Because they found that the powerful Hittites were in the north, Canaanites were in the Jordan Valley, the Amalekites were in the Negeb, and there were giants and walled cities.
7. Why did Yahweh make the Isaelites wander in the wilderness for forty years?
Because the Israelites were required to wander in the wilderness for forty years as a transition period to help them change loyalties from Egyptian gods to Yahweh.
8. Trace two possible routes taken by the Israelites in their journey from Kadesh-barnea to the River Arnon.
(See map attached)
9. What kings did the Israelites defeat east of the Jordan, and what territory did they gain?
The Israelites did defeat King Sihon, and possessed the first land of their homeland.
10. What three tribes chose to settle in Transjordan?
The three tribes chose to settle in Transjordan were Reuben, Gad, and Jabbok.

11. Why did the Israelites not invade Moab and Edom?
Because their lands had been assigned to them by Yahweh.
12. List four burdens of Moses' leadership of the Israelites.
 1. *His brother and sister were become jealous.*
 2. *His authority was criticized and challenged.*
 3. *The people questioned his authority.*
 4. *He was responsible for the people's survival.*
13. What evaluation did the writer of Deuteronomy give of Moses?
The Deuteronomy 34:10-11 says there was no other prophet like Moses whom the Lord knew face to face and through whom the Lord did signs and the wonders.
14. What was Joshua's strategy for taking Canaan?
Joshua's strategy was to capture Jericho and Ai and gain control of the routes into central and southern Canaan.
15. Briefly describe Israel's crossing the Jordan.
When Israel crossed the Jordan, the Ark was carried first before the people. The waters were cut off above, and the people crossed on dry ground.
16. Give two purposes for the Israelites' marching around Jericho for seven days.
 1. *To frighten the people of Jericho.*
 2. *To help the Israelites understand that the city's defeat was the work of Yahweh.*
17. Why was the conquering of Ai so important?
The conquering of Ai was so important because Ai was a fortified city which protect the northern route into the hill country of Canaan.
18. Who were the Gibeonites?
The Gibeonites pretended to have come a great distance to join the Israelites in the service of Yahweh. They were probably non-Semitic people of Hurrian stock. They were from Gibeon, only five miles northwest of Jerusalem.
19. According to archeological finds, when did Lachish fall to Joshua?
Archeological finds indicate Lachish fell to Joshua in 1230 B.C.
20. According to Joshua 11:1-3, what battle was strategic in taking northern Canaan, and which kings and people fought against Joshua's troops?
In taking northern Canaan, the battle at Hazor was strategic. King of Madon, king of Shimron, and king of Acshaph fought against Joshua's troops. These groups of people also fought against Joshua; Canaanites, Amorites, Hittites, Perizzites, Jebusites, and Hivites.
21. What land of Canaan was left unconquered at the time of Joshua's death?
The unconquered territory in the land of Canaan of the time of Joshua's death included: the territory of the Philistines, the kingdom of the Geshurites, and the Maritime.
22. How did the three Transjordan tribes justify their building an altar?

The three Transjordan tribes explained that their building of an alter did not mean rebellion against or severance from their brethren and Yahweh. It was to insure that their descendants would not cease to fear and serve Yahweh.

Seminar Discussion

1. What nationalities were included in those who departed from Egypt under Moses' leadership, and what peoples were assimilated into Israel in Canaan?

The nationalities included in those who departed from Egypt under Moses' leadership were: The Egyptians, the son of an Israelitish women, whose father was an Egyptian, deposed Hyksos, Midianites, and Kenites. The peoples assimilated into Israel in Canaan were: Canaanites, Semites, and non-Semites.

2. What gave cohesiveness to the people of the Exodus?

The Covenant and blood relationship gave cohesiveness to the people of the Exodus.

3. Were there any benefits in Israel's wandering in the wilderness for forty years?

Yes, the Israelites were required to wander in the wilderness for forty years as a transition period to help them change loyalties from Egyptian gods to Yahweh.

4. What was Joshua's strategy for conquering Canaan?

Joshua's strategy for conquering Canaan was to capture Jericho and Ai and gain control of the routes into central and southern Canaan.

5. To what degree had Israel conquered Canaan by the end of Joshua's leadership?

By the end of Joshua's leadership, Israel had not entirely conquered Canaan. The unconquered territory in the land of Canaan at the time of Joshua's death included the territory of the Philistines, the kingdom of the Geshurites north of Bashan, and the Maritime Plain.

6. Evaluate Moses as a leader.

Deuteronomy 34:10-11 says there was no other prophet like Moses whom the Lord knew face to face and through whom the Lord did sign and the wonders. Moses was evaluated as a man of meekness and humility (Num. 12:3ff.), but he also demonstrated pride and stubbornness (Num. 20:8-12). Moses' actions under heavy burdens demonstrated faith, patience, courage, strength of character, compassion, a sense of justice, and moral integrity.

LESSON 7
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. What distinguished the Israelites as a nation from other groups of people in the ancient world?

The common faith and covenant commitment of the Israelites distinguished them from other groups of people in the ancient world.

2. What does the reference in the Israel Stela imply about Israel?

The Israel Stela implies that the Israelites were in western Palestine, but they were not fully sedentary.

3. Why did Egyptian interest in Canaan not lead to Egyptian interference with Israelites occupation?

Egypt did not interfere with Israel's occupation of Canaan because Egypt was struggling to survive the invasion of the Sea People.

4. Who were the Philistines, and where did they settle along the southern coast of Canaan?

The Philistines were of Aegean origin and were the Sea People who invaded Egypt. They settle along the coast of Canaan in about 1188 B.C. when they were repelled by Ramses III and the Egyptians.

5. Why were the philistines superior to the Hebrews in warfare?

The Philistines were superior to the Hebrews in battle because they were skilled in metallurgy and had metal weapons.

6. List the cities that continued in the hands of the Canaanites at the time of the judges (see also Judg. 1:27-36).

Three cities which continued to be occupied by Canaanites at the time of the judges are Jerusalem, Hebron, and Debir. The cities that mentioned in Judg.1:27-36 are Beth Shan, Taanach, Dor, Ibleam, Megiddo, Gezer, Kitron, Nahalol, Acco, Sidon, Ahlab, Aczib, Helbah, Apeh, Rehob, Beth Shemesh, Beth Anath, Aijalon, and Shaalbim.

7. State the military situation at the time of the judges and give the cycle of Israel's history under the judges.

At the time of the judges national unity had degeneration, and individual tribes had to defend themselves. The cycle of Israel's history during the judges followed this pattern: 1. Israel's idolatry worship; 2. Yahweh's punishment of Israel; 3. Israel's cry for deliverance; 4. Yahweh's sending judges as deliverer; 5. Israel's return to faithfull; 6. Israel's return to idolatry after judges's death.

8. Name the six major judges, and give one important event about each.
1. *Othniel, delivered Israel from Cushan-rishathaim of Mesopotamia.*
 2. *Ehud, delivered the Israelites around Jericho from the Meabites.*
 3. *Deborah, delivered the northern Israelites from King Jabin of Hazor and his Canaanites confederates and gave the Israelites possession of the Plain of Esdraelon.*
 4. *Gideon, with an army of 300, caused confusion among the Midianites raiders and defeated them.*
 5. *Jephthah, delivered the Israelites from the Ammonites.*
 6. *Samson, delivered the Israelites from the Philistines.*
9. Give two examples to show Israelites worship of Baal and Asherah at the time of Gideon.
- Two examples that Israelites worship of Baal and Asherah at the time of Gideon are:*
1. *Gideon's father had a Baal altar and a sacred pole of Asherah.*
 2. *Israelite farmers threatened Gideon when he destroyed the Baal altar.*
10. What was the Nazirite vow?
- It was a vow that Samson's mother kept, to drink no wine or other strong drink, to eat no unclean thing, the razor should not be upon the head of the child.*
11. What political conditions existed among major powers during the time of the judges that were to Israel's advantage?
1. *Egypt was involved in internal conflicts.*
 2. *The Hittites Empire had disappeared.*
 3. *Assyria and Babylon were weakness.*
 4. *Therefore, there was no major empire to interfere in condition.*
 5. *The Canaanites failed to form a coalition against the Israelites.*
12. What were four conditions that added to Israel's disunity at the end of the period of the judges?
1. *Removal of common ancestry.*
 2. *Separation by the Canaanite holdings and the Jordan rift and river.*
 3. *Location of Ark in shrine of only one tribe.*
 4. *Individual concern of Israelite farmers for survival.*
13. Compare Israel's cultural and economic conditions to those of the Canaanites during the time of the judges.
- Canaanite cultural and economic conditions were superior to the Israelites'.*
14. Why did the tribe of Dan relocate, and what happened to their relation to the other tribes?
- The tribe of Dan left its originally assigned territory because of Philistine pressure, which prevented the tribe from taking the land. When the Danites relocated, they intermixed with the Canaanites and ceased to play a significant role in the history of Israel.*
15. Why were the Benjaminites punished by the other tribes?
- The Benjaminites were punished by the other tribes because they abused the concubine of a Levite traveller and caused her death and other Benjaminites attempted to protect the offenders.*

Seminar Discussion

1. What does the Israel Stela of Merneptah imply about Israel in 1219 B.C.?

The Israel Stela of Merneptah implies that the Israel is the only name indicating people rather than land suggests that the Israelites were in western Palestine but were not as yet fully sedentary.

2. Who were the Philistines, and how did they affect Israel's settlement of Canaan?

The Philistines were of Aegean origin and were the "Sea People" who put pressure on Egypt's Hittite ally in Anatolia and the coastal settlements of Egypt in the fifth year of Merneptah. They affected Israel's settlement of Canaan because they were skilled in metallurgy and had metal weapons.

3. To what degree were the Israelites influenced in worship and culture by the Canaanites?

With the death of Joshua, the Israelite tribes no longer united to drive the Canaanites. After the death of Joshua and those of his own generation, the writer notes that the next generation did not know Yahweh, did evil works, and served Baalim.

4. What historical cycle was repeated often during the time of the judges?

The historical cycle was repeated during the time of the judges followed this pattern: Israel's idolatry worship, Yahweh's punishment of Israel, Israel's cry for deliverance, Yahweh's sending the judges as deliverer, Israel's return to faithfull, and Israel's return to idolatry after judge's death.

5. Who were the six major judges, and what enemies did they repel?

The six major judges were Othniel, Ehud, Deborah, Gideon, Jephthah, and Samson. The enemies they repelled were Cushan-rishathaim of Mesopotamia, the Moabites, King Jabin of Hazor, Midianites, Ammonites, and Philistines.

6. Describe Israel's situation at the end of the period of the judges. Invite a student who did the advanced assignment to describe the tribal system of government during the time of the judges according to organization, defence, and religion.

Israel's situation at the end of the period of the judges were as follows; Egypt was involved in internal conflicts, the Hittites Empire had disappeared, Assyria and Babylon were weakness, there was no major empire to interfere in condition, and the Canaanites failed to form a coalition against the israelites. (Second part ?)

Although Israel's economic situation improved during the period of the judges, the economic and cultural successes of Israel's neighbours were far beyond her own. The Israelites seem to have had no foreign trade, and their fortified defences against foreign invaders were inadequate to withstand serious attack. Israel's successful defence against attacks of neighbours depended on the appearance of a leader who could demonstrate the unique presence of Yahweh in his life. These charismatic leaders brought only temporary relief and were not successful in ridding the Israelites of afflictions from the Philistines.

7. Why did the Danites relocate?

Because of Philistines pressure which prevented the tribe from taking the land, the Danites left its originally assigned territory.

8. How was the tribe of Benjamin preserved from extinction?

The Benjaminites were punished by the other tribes because they abused the concubine of a Levite traveller and caused her death and other Benjaminites attempted to protect offenders.

LESSON 8
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Why did the Israelites desire a king?

Discontent among Israelites led to the desire for a king. There were four circumstances that led the Israelites to the demand for a king:

- 1. Continuring proverty.*
- 2. Harassment by the Canaanites.*
- 3. Plundering by other neighbouring btibes.*
- 4. Affliction by Plilistines.*

2. What four doctrines related to salvation were affected by the establishment of the monarch?

The establishment of a monarchy affected the doctrines of -1. The kingdom of God, 2. the Messiah, 3. salvation as deliverance, and 4. the defeat of kingdom of Satan.

3. Name three leadership roles which Samuel filled.

Three leadership roles of Samuel were: piest, prophet, and judge.

4. Give the two reasons why Samuel resisted the establishment of a monarchy?

Samuel opposed the establishment of a monarchy because: 1. He was committed to the covenant relationship of the tribes with God. 2. It would be very costly to support a king and his army.

5. Give the two primary qualifications of the king.

Two qualification of the king were: 1. He was to be a strong person with military ability. 2. He was to be chosen by God and endowed with His Spirit.

6. What was the first mistake of King Saul that initiated Smauel's alienation?

Saul intringed on Samuel's duties by making a peace offering before a battle with the Philistine. Samuel rebuked Saul and announced that the kingdom would not be established with his descendants.

7. How did Samuel and Saul differ in their concepts concerning the role of the king?

Sual had attempted to make the king both political and religious leader. Samuel conceived of the king's functions as political and military, but religious leadership was to remain the function of priest and phophet.

8. Give two reasons why Saul became emotionally distressed.

Sual became emotionally distressed when-
1. Samuel rejected him.

2. *David's popularity threatened Saul's position.*
9. List three ways Saul sought to destroy David.
Saul tried to get David killed by Jonathan, his troops, and planned to kill David with a spear at a new moon festival.
10. Why would the citizens at Keilah have delivered David into the hands of Saul?
Because of feared reprisals or resentment of David's revies upon them.
11. Name two occasions when David could have killed Saul.
David could hav killed Saul in a cave in the wilderness of En-gedi, and in the Wilderness of Ziph in Sual's own camp.
12. Give three significant developments of Saul's reign.
Three significant developments of Saul's reign were:
1. *He established some national authority and had freedom of movement throughout the country.*
2. *There was a transition in Israel's political structure from judge to king.*
3. *He prepared the way for centralized government and separation of church and state.*
13. List two accomplishments of David in preparation for his reign as king while he was in Siklag.
While in Ziklag and in preparation for his reign, David disposed of enemies in southern Judah, and won the goodwill of the Judah's elders by returning possessions taken by the Amalekites.
14. List the steps David took in becoming king of all Israel.
The steps David took in becomeing king of all Israel were:
1. *He was anointed king of Judah in Hebron.*
2. *He showed respect for former king Saul.*
3. *he commended those who rished their lives to bury Saul and Jonathan.*
15. What three qualifications were needed by the man who was to be Saul's successor?
The three qualifcations were needed by the man who was to be Saul's successor were: Divine election, demonstration of prowess, and popular assent by the people.
16. Give two reasons why Jerusalem was suited to be the capital.
Jerusalem was suited to be the capital because it was neutral, not having belonged to either kingdom, and it was well-fortified.
17. How did David relate his reign in Jerusalem to Israel's religious traditions?
David related his reign in Jerusalem to Israel's religious traditions by moving the Ark to a tent, and appointing Abiathar priest, whose ancestors had served at Nob.
18. What advantage was there to houseing the Ark, which symbolized Yahweh's presence, in a tent rather than a temple?
The Ark symbolized Yahweh's presence. The Ark's being housed in a tent anabled Yahweh to be with the people in their journey. A permanent structure for the Ark would symbolized the immobilization of Yahweh.

19. List the city-states and kingdoms, in addition to Jerusalem, which were conquered by David.
The city-states and kingdoms, in addition to Jerusalem, which were conquered by David were Canaanites city-state, Philistines, Moabites, Edomites, Ammonites, Arameans from the state of Maacah, Beth-rehob, and Zobah.
20. What evidence is there that not all Israelites supported David?
Not all Israelites supported David, when Absalom's success in gaining support.
21. How was David's court supported, and of whom was it composed?
David's court was supported by the spoil of war, and his court was composed of a sizeable harrem, numerous clients and pensioners, and a bodyguard of thirty.
22. What claim did Adonijah have to throne upon David's death, and why did he not succeed to it?
Adonijah was David's fourth son. After the death of Ammon and Absalom, Adonijah was next in the line to the throne. Adonijah did not succeed to the throne because David had promised the throne to Solomon.
23. Give five characteristics of David that contributed to his success in building the empire.
Five characteristics of David that contributed to his success in building the empire were:
 1. *His unrepachable conduct and royalty.*
 2. *His ability as a diplomat.*
 3. *His ability as a warrior.*
 4. *His respect for priests.*
 5. *His dependence on God for counsel.*

Seminar Discussion

1. Evaluate Samuel's leadership of Israel during a critical period of Israel's history.
Samuel was the faithful priest, he was established as a prophet, and he also served as a last judge of Israel.
2. Compare the way Samuel selected a leader with the way Solomon selected his successor.
3. Why did Samuel come to the point of opposing Saul?
Because Saul had attempted to make the king both political and religious leader of Israel.
4. Evaluate Saul's reign in the light of his circumstances.
He had established some nation authority and had freedom of movement throughout the country.
5. What strategy did David employ in becoming ruler over Judah and Israel?
David was anointed king over the territory of Judah. He showed respect for former king Saul. He commended those who risked their lives to bury Saul and Jonathan.

6. To what degree was David able to bring about the unification of Israel and Judah?

7. What rebellions against David reveal that he was not fully supported towards the end of his reign? What probably caused this lack of support?

LESSON 9
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Give the theological and political explanations for the division of the Kingdom of Israel.
The theological for the division was Solomon broke the covenant and worship the gods. The political cause of division of the kingdom was over-taxation.
2. How did Solomon treat his opponents?
Solomon agreed not to have Adonijah put to death, banished Abiathar, and disposed of Joab.
3. How did Solomon's accession differ from Saul's and David's?
The elders of Judah and Israel were not included in the installation of a charismatic experience. He was designated king by his successor.
4. Give two reasons for Solomon's dividing the kingdom into twelve districts.
To reduce tribal loyalty, and to raise the taxes.
5. Name five developments under Solomon which strengthened the military and economic conditions of Israel.
Use of horse and chariot, fortifying key outpost, constructing a merchant fleet, developing over land trade with Sabceans, developing copper refining at Ezion-geber.
6. What were the important building projects of Solomon in Jerusalem?
The temple, the palace, a judgment hall, the king's residence, and the house of Pharaoh's daughter.
7. Why did Solomon marry so many foreign wives, and what was the result?
To hold those states under his control, and violation of the covenant with Yahweh was result.
8. Give examples of Solomin's wisdom to judge and to solve riddles.
He exposed the impostor who claimed to be the mother of a child, and solved the riddles was tested by the queen of Sheba.
9. Why were the northern tribes reluctant to accept a perpetual monarchy established with the house of David?
Because they remembered the part divine designation, military valour, charismatic manifestation, had played before in the selection of a king.

10. What event climaxed dissatisfaction of the northern tribes and caused secession?
The northern tribes' ultimate dissatisfaction and secession came when Rehoboam rejected their request for reduction of heavy taxes and labour burdens.
11. Why was Egypt interested in keeping Israel and Judah divided?
Because Egypt wanted to control Judah and Israel the bridge to Asia.
12. Why was Rehoboam denounced for building “pillars, and Asherim on very high hill and under very green tree”?
Because pillars represented male fertility deity, and Asherim (groves) were wooden poles which symbolized the Canaanite fertility goddess Asherah.
13. Why was Shechem chosen by Jeroboam as the northern capital?
Perhaps because of its central location and ancient cultic association.
14. Why did Jeroboam select golden calves (bulls) to place at the shrines in Dan and Bethel?
Because golden calves referred to as having brought Israelites out of Egypt, and the bull symbolized fertility worship in Canaan.
15. What territories were lost when Israel and Judah divided?
They were Aramean province, Philistine city, Ammon, and Moab.
16. How did Eastern chronologies differ from Western?
Devices such as accession years nonaccession years, coregencies, and synchronisms are used by Hebrew methods.
17. How did the Mesopotamian system of dating, which was followed by Judah, differ from the Egyptian system followed by Israel?
The Mesopotamian system, which Judah followed, did not count the first year of king's reign until the first new year after his predecession's death.
18. How did Judah's and Israel's new year dates differ?
Judah's new year began with the first of Tishri (Sep/Oct), Israel's new year began with the first of Nisan (Mar/Apr).
19. Why is Assyrian chronology considered accurate?
They kept their calendar year in accord with the solar year. Reference on eclipse has enabled astronomers to establish the definite date of June 15, 763 B.C. from which to work in dating other historical events.
20. Name five historical events that involved both Israelite and Mesopotamian kings and thus provide the bases for correlating their histories.
- 1. The battle of Qarqar in 853 B.C.*
 - 2. Jehu's payment of tribute to Shalmaneser in 841 B.C.*
 - 3. Azariah's and Menahem's payment of tribute to Tiglath-pileser between 743 and 738 B.C.*
 - 4. The capture of Samaria by Sargon in his accession year, 722-705 B.C.*
 - 5. The seize of Hezekiah by Sennacherib in 701 B.C.*

Seminar Discussion

Note: No Seminar Discussion is required, per Dr. Brian McFarlain.

LESSON 10
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Why did the Deuteronomic writer of the books of Kings condemn the kings of the Northern Kingdom?

Be cause the kings of the Northern kingdom fail to be faithful to the covenant by worshipping other gods.

2. Why are the books of Kings described as compilations based on court and other records that were theologically interpreted?

Because the books of Kings and Chronicles give information about the kings of Israel and Judah.

3. List three types of sources used by the writer of Chronicles and an example of each.

Historical Source- the book of king of Judah and Israel 2 Chronicles 27:7, Prophetic Source- the book of Samuel the Seer 1 Chronicles 29:29, and Liturgical Source- the Last Word of David 1 Chronicles 23:27.

4. Give a brief outline of the information given in the introductory and concluding formulas concerning the kings of Judah and Israel.

1. King's name. 2) His predecessor. 3) Source of more information. 4) Statement of death and place of burial. 5) His successor.

5. List briefly the information given in the historical summary of Judah's kings.

Rehoboam was forty one when he reign. He reigned seventeen years. His mother's name was Noamah. Judah did evil. They provoked him to jealousy with their sins which they had committed.

6. List Judah's kings that were:

(1) commended but not fully approved: *Asa, Jehoshaphat, Jehoash, Jotham.*

(2) fully commended: *Hezekiah, Josiah.*

(3) condemned: *Jehoroam, Ahaziah, Ahaz, Manasseh, and Amon.*

7. Tell how Nadab, Elah, and Zimri died.

Nadab was slain by Baasha. Elah was assassinated by Zimri. Zimri died in the flames.

8. Why did Asa form an alliance with the Aramaen king Ben-haddad of Damascus?

Because he did not have enough troops to resist Baasha of Israel.

9. Name one important event or accomplishment during the reign of each of the following kings

of Judah:

Abijah: *Captured the Israelite town of Bethel, Jeshanah and Ephron.*

Asa: *Removed pagan deities and practices from the land.*

Jehoshaphat: *Made an alliance with Ahab brought the peace between Judah and Israel.*

Jehoram: *Lost the seaport and industries of Ezion-geber possibly the mind of Arabah and Libnah.*

10. Give an achievement of Omri and of Ahab, and tell why their reigns were judged as failures by the biblical writer.

Omri moved the capital of Israel to Tirzah. Ahab completed the construction of Shomeron and built the fame-Ivory house. Both kings failures by the biblical because they did not help people to serve Yahweh.

11. Why spiritual influence did jezebel have on Ahab?

Jezebel was a worshipper of Baal and influenced Ahab to build a temple for Baal in Samaria.

12. Why were Elijah and Ahab in constant conflict?

Because Elijah was royal to Yahweh, Ahab compromised his religion for political expediency.

13. Summarize the myth behind Baal worship.

Baal was in conflict with Mot the god of death and of the dry half of the year. When Baal's time was up, he went into the earth, taking the clouds, the win and the rains with him.

14. List four things Yahweh told Elijah at Mount Horeb.

- 1. To annoy Hazael as a king of Syria.*
- 2. To annoy Jehu as a king of Israel.*
- 3. To annoy Elisha as his successor.*
- 4. That Yahweh had 7,000 faithful worshipper.*

15. List five miracles which Elisha performed.

- 1. Multiplied of the supply of oil.*
- 2. Resuscitating the child.*
- 3. Went through a great drought.*
- 4. Feed a hundred men with twenty loaves.*
- 5. Healed Naaman.*

16. Give Yahweh's commission to Jehu through Elisha, and give the reason for it.

To smite the house of Ahab, to avenge the prophets of Yahweh who had put to death.

17. name four adverse political effects of Jehu's purge.

- 1. No military help from Phoenicia.*
- 2. No support from Judah.*
- 3. Extermination of capable idol worship.*
- 4. Division among citizens in their support of Jehu.*

18. Who was Athaliah, and what did she do?

Athaliah was Ahaziah's mother. She took the throne up on her son's death and ruled for six years. She interrupted the Davidic dynasty, and promoted the worship of Baal.

19. Name three areas of religious reform at the time of Joash.
 1. *The Baal cult was destroyed.*
 2. *The temple was repaired.*
 3. *dishonesty of priest was stopped.*

20. name and give the dates of the kings who restored power and prosperity to Israel and Judah.
Jeroboam II 786-746 B.C., Uzziah 783-742 B.C.

21. What conditions did prosperity bring to Israel and Judah in the mid-eight century?
 1. *Poor farmers were at the mercy of money-lenders.*
 2. *Weights and measures were falsified.*
 3. *Bribery was widespread.*
 4. *Morality was eliminated from religion.*

22. Name the rulers of Israel from 746 B.C. to 722 B.C., give the lengths of their reigns, and tell how the reign of each ended.
 1. *Zechariah 746-745 B.C., was murdered by Shallum.*
 2. *Shallum 745 B.C. was assassinated by Menahem.*
 3. *Menahem 745-738 B.C. died a natural death.*
 4. *Pekahiah 738-737 B.C. was killed by his army captain Pekah.*
 5. *Pekah 737-732 B.C. was murdered by Hoshea.*
 6. *Hoshea 732-724 B.C. was taken as a prisoner by Shalmaneser.*

23. Who were Amos and Hosea?
Amos and Hosea were the great eight-century prophets.

Seminar Discussion

Note: No Seminar Discussion is required, per Dr. Brian McFarlain.

LESSON 11
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Give two reasons why Judah was able to continue as a nation for 135 years longer than Israel.
1. The continuation of one dynasty. 2. The natural protection of isolation in the hill country.
2. List four wrong actions for which Ahaz was condemned.
*1. Ahaz burnt incense in the valley of the son of Hinnom and burnt his son as an offering.
2. Ahaz entered into an alliance with Assyria instead of Yahweh.
3. Ahaz set up the cult of Asshur in the Temple.
4. Ahaz closed the Temple and built altars to the Syrian gods.*
3. Name four evils which existed during the reign of Ahaz.
*1. The poor were dispossessed by land-holders.
2. The poor were cheated by dishonest business transactions.
3. The judges were corrupt.
4. Prophets and priests were controlled by self-interest.*
4. What event has helped scholars to determine when Hezekiah's reign began?
Hezekiah's reign began in 715 B.C., he began ruling fourteen years before Sennacherib's campaign in 701 B.C.
5. What religious reforms did Isaiah and Micah influence Hezekiah to initiate?
Isaiah and Micah influenced Hezekiah to remove the high place, destroy the sacred pillars, cut down the sacred poles of Asherah, reopen the doors of the temple, and re-establish priestly ritual.
6. Why did Isaiah oppose Hezekiah's seeking freedom from Assyrian by revolting with a coalition of neighbouring kingdoms?
Because it was an indication of rebellion against and lack of faith in Yahweh.
7. Briefly describe Hezekiah's tunnel.
Hezekiah's tunnel was 1,800 feet long, 20 inches wide, 6 feet high. The height of the rock was 100 cubits above the quarrymen's heads.
8. Describe Sennacherib's first campaign against Judah.
He conquered forty-six of Judah's fortified cities and imprisoned Hezekiah in Jerusalem "like a bird in a cage."

9. What happened during Sennacherib's second attempted conquest against Jerusalem?
Hezekiah trusted in Yahweh to deliver him, he refused to surrender to Sennacherib. Sennacherib's army was crippled by a plague and withdrew.
10. Why did Manasseh submit so readily as a vassal of Assyria?
Manasseh had no choice as to whether he would be a vassal of Assyrian.
11. Describe Manasseh's religious policies.
He restored "the high place," altars for Baal pole images for Asherah, and altars for "all the host of heaven." He sacrificed his son as a burnt offering, practiced soothsaying and augury, and placed an image of Asherah in the Temple.
12. What happened in the valley of Hinnom (Gehenna) which caused the name eventually to be used to designate hell?
Children were offered as burnt sacrifices to Molech in the Valley of Hinnom.
13. What evidence is there that the people at the time of Amon supported the idolatrous practices of the king?
The religious practices of Amon were supported and approved by the people because they ut to death the court servants who murdered Amon.
14. Why did Psammetichos of Egypt become an ally of Assyria after 620 B.C.?
Because he hoped weakened Assyria would serve as a buffer for Egypt against the Medo-Babylonian.
15. Name five reforms of Josiah.
 - 1. Josiah disposed of the Assyrian gods and purged Judah and Jerusalem of idolatry.*
 - 2. He repaired the Temple.*
 - 3. Hilkiyah found the Book of the law, and Josiah determined to enforce the Book of the law.*
 - 4. Josiah destroyed other shrines outside of Jerusalem and established centralized worship in Jerusalem.*
 - 5. Josiah treated idolatry as a capital crime.*
16. What did Josiah do to correct an over-emphasis on the promises to David?
After the Davidic Empire was established, more emphasis was placed on the promises to David. Josiah sought to emphasize the promises to Sinai Covenant. Josiah enforced the ceremonial and moral laws.
17. Name three prophecies which spoke of Assyria's fall.
Isaiah, Nahum and Zephaniah.
18. Why did Josiah attack Neco at Megiddo?
To prevent their helping Assyria, perhaps Neco wanted to control Samaria and other parts of Israel.
19. List the four successors of Josiah, giving the dates of their reigns, how they were related, and their attitudes towards Babylonia or Egypt.
 - 1. Jehoahaz, the fourth son of Josiah (609 B.C.) He was anti-Egyptian.*
 - 2. Jehoiakim, the second son of Josiah (609-589 B.C.) He served a vassal of Neco. Then*

he changed his allegiance from Egypt to Babylonia. Later he rebelled against Babylonia.

3. Jehoiachin, the son of Jehoiakim (597 B.C.). He was taken captive and deported to Babylonia.

4. Zedekiah, the third son of Josiah (597-587 B.C.). He was made ruler by Babylonia and still rebelled against Babylonia.

20. Why were Ezekiel and Jeremiah opposed to Zedekiah's revolt against Babylonia?

Ezekiel opposed Zedekiah's breaking his oath of alliance with Babylonia. Jeremiah believed the captivity was Yahweh's will and rebellion would bring death, famine and pestilence.

21. What caused Zedekiah to rebel in 588 B.C., and what happened to him?

Egypt promised support for Judah in 588 B.C. caused Zedekiah rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar, and he was captured at Jericho, blinded after seeing his son killed, taken captive to Babylonia.

Seminar Discussion

Note: No Seminar Discussion is required, per Dr. Brian McFarlain.

LESSON 12
(Home Study Exercise)

Basic Activity (Level 1,2 and 3). After reading the study guide text, answer the following questions.

1. Give the dates for the Exile.

The Exile began with the second deportation in 587 B.C. The Exile ended with the Edict of Cyrus in 538 B.C.

2. List the three deportations of Jews to Babylonia.

The first deportation of Jews to Babylonia was in 597 B.C., the second deportation was in 587 B.C., and the third deportation was in 582 B.C.

3. What happened to Jeremiah?

Gedaliah's friends fled to Egypt taking Jeremiah with them.

4. Give four conditions or circumstances of the Jewish exiles in Babylonia.

1. In exile, the Jews had a degree of liberty to carry on normal activities.

2. They may have been involved in forced labour.

3. Ceremonial worship was not possible, and emphasis was placed on prayer, fasting, and study of the Law in synagogues.

4. The Jews in exile enjoyed many of the privileges of citizens and were permitted to have their own homes and communities.

5. Why did Nebuchadnezzar honour Marduk?

Because he considered Marduk to be the divine creator and the deliverer who had promoted Nebuchadnezzar to be emperor.

6. Why was Cyrus described as ruler of the Medo-Persian Empire?

Because he was a Persian vassal king who defeated the Median king and ruled the Median Empire.

7. How did Cyrus' view of victory differ from the interpretation of Isaiah 45?

Isaiah 45 attributed Cyrus' success to Yahweh who used Cyrus to defeat the Babylonians and restore the Jews to Jerusalem.

8. According to Jeremiah and the writer of Kings, how many Jews were taken into exile?

Jeremiah 52:28-30 indicates 4,600 were taken captive, and in 2 King 24:14-16, the number of 10,000 is given.

9. List three responses of the Jews to their exile.

1. Some turned to other religions since it appeared that Marduk had prevailed over

Yahweh.

2. *Some complained that Yahweh was inferior to other gods.*
 3. *Some were afraid Yahweh had cut off His people and had forsaken them because of their sins.*
10. What twofold purpose did Isaiah see for the Exile?
1. *To purge Israel in order to establish a righteous remnant.*
 2. *To demonstrate the greatness of Yahweh's glory and power when He delivered an oppressed and helpless people.*
11. When restoration came, what three emphases indicated the people's loyalty to the one God?
1. *Observance of the obedience as the day for honouring Yahweh.*
 2. *Circumcision as a sign of the covenant.*
 3. *Distinction between clean and unclean foods.*
12. Give three ways in which the Restoration as the New Exodus would resemble the Exodus from Egypt.
1. *Yahweh would prepare a highway through the desert and would provide flowing water.*
 2. *Isaiah predicted the Covenant would be renewed. Jeremiah said a new Covenant would be established to include the Gentiles since God's rule is universal.*
 3. *Yahweh's ability to deliver the Jews would cause Gentiles to worship and serve Him as the only God.*
13. Why did Cyrus permit the Israelites to return, and why did most of them not return?
- Because it was his policy to give conquered people as much freedom as possible and to allow them to perpetuate their cultural values. Most Jew did not return to Jerusalem for these three reasons: 1. the destruction in Palestine, 2. the great distance back, 3. their business interests in Babylonia.*
14. Who were the initial leaders of the Restoration?
- They are Sheshbazzar and Zerubbabel.*
15. Name two groups which opposed the rebuilding of Jerusalem, and tell why.
- Samaritans and Settle Jews. Samaritans had become accustomed to free access to the land of Judah. Settled Jews regarded the land as theirs.*
16. Give two arguments Haggai used to encourage the rebuilding of the Temple.
1. *The people had suffered punishment because they had neglected the worship of Yahweh and the use of the Temple.*
 2. *Yahweh could accomplish His work (the rebuilding of the Temple) because the Silver and Gold belonged to Him.*
17. Name the three temples and the duration of each.
1. *Solomon's Temple 400 years,*
 2. *Zerubbabel's Temple 500 years,*
 3. *Herod's Temple 90 years.*
18. Who would be the leaders and people of the new Israel?
- Joshua the high priest, and Zerubbabel the Davidic prince.*

19. List four violations of the law of Moses which Ezra discovered.
1. Married with non-Jews, 2. Failed to keep feast days, 3. Buying and selling on Sabbath day, 4. Neglected of the ceremonial law of the Temple.
20. When did Nehemiah arrive in Jerusalem, and what did he do?
Nehemiah arrived in Jerusalem in 446/45 B.C. He came to Jerusalem to rebuild the walls and ruined portions of the city.
21. List four important Jewish settlements outside of Judah, and give one event associated with each.
- 1. Many Jews left Judah and settled in Alexandria, they were ruled by their own ethnarch and had full religious liberty.*
 - 2. Archaeological finds have revealed that a Jewish settlement occupied Elephantine Island in the middle of the Nile during the fifth century B.C. What happened to the Elephantine Jews is uncertain, it is possible that they fell victims to renewed Egyptian nationalism in the early part of the fourth century.*
 - 3. Another Jewish settlement developed in Halah where they were taken as captives, these Jews were assimilated into their cultures and lost historical continuity with their Israelites origin.*
 - 4. Other Jews were deported to Babylonia and they established a settlement there. They perpetuated the traditions of Judaism and produced the Babylonian Talmud which was an interpretation of Jewish law.*

Seminar Discussion

Note: No Seminar Discussion is required, per Dr. Brian McFarlain.