



AFRICA NAZARENE  

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UNIVERSITY

**SCHOOL BASED PROGRAMME**

**CENTRE:** RONGAI  
**DEPARTMENT:** EDUCATION (RELIGION)  
**UNIT TITLE:** OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY  
**UNIT CODE:** BIB 105  
**LECTURER:** REV. JOSEPH K. MASIKA  
**TRIMESTER:** 2<sup>ND</sup> TRIMESTER 2015/2016  
**DATE:** 28<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2016  
**TIME:** 2.00PM – 4.00PM

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**Instructions:**

1. Answer all questions in sections A, B, and C
2. Follow specific instructions in each section
3. Total possible marks are 60
4. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided.
5. Time: Two hours.

## Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. The first four of the Ten Commandments deal with
  - a. The obligations of the people to the larger society.
  - b. Israel's obligations to Yahweh.
  - c. The variety of ancient Israelite sacrifices.
  - d. Prohibitions of murder, theft, adultery, and false witness.
2. The Hebrew Bible attests that ancient Israelites, at some places and times, worshiped
  - a. Yahweh.
  - b. Baal.
  - c. Asherah.
  - d. All of the above.
3. The reference to "an eye for an eye" in the Book of the Covenant
  - a. Calls for the punishment to fit the crime.
  - b. Functions as a sanction for personal revenge.
  - c. Is best viewed as an apodictic law.
  - d. Is a vestige of primitive society.
4. In the book of Exodus, the occasion for the second giving of the law is provided by the
  - a. Death of the exodus generation during the forty years of wandering in the wilderness.
  - b. Story of the golden calf in Exodus 32.
  - c. Loss of the two stone tablets.
  - d. Memory of the faithfulness of Abraham.
5. The class of priests subordinate to the descendants of Aaron came from the tribe of
  - a. Judah.
  - b. Ephraim.
  - c. Levi.
  - d. Issachar.

6. According to Leviticus, ritual pollution results from
  - a. Contact with a corpse.
  - b. Bodily emissions.
  - c. Childbirth.
  - d. All of the above.
7. The book of Numbers begins with
  - a. A census of the tribes and clans of Israel.
  - b. The Israelites finally crossing into the promised land.
  - c. The death of Moses in the land of Moab.
  - d. A renewal of the covenant.
8. The book of Deuteronomy has the form of
  - a. A narrative that describes the move of the wandering Israelites from Sinai to Moab.
  - b. A prefiguring of the shape of the tabernacle and the building of the Ark.
  - c. Final speeches of Moses to the people.
  - d. War songs that prepare the people for the conquest of Canaan.
9. One of the distinctive—if not unique—emphases of the book of Deuteronomy is its repeated insistence on
  - a. Avoiding mixed marriages.
  - b. Monotheism.
  - c. The dangers of ritual impurity.
  - d. Only one place for worship.
10. The book of Joshua describes that, at their entry into the Promised Land, the people prepared for the conquest by
  - a. Taking a census of the troops.
  - b. An inventory of the weaponry.
  - c. A series of ritual acts.
  - d. A night of fasting and prayer.

11. The second half of the book of Joshua is dominated by the
  - a. Allotment of territory to the tribes.
  - b. Capture of Jerusalem.
  - c. Destruction of the Canaanite cities of Megiddo and Hazor.
  - d. Establishment of the ranks of priests at Shiloh.
12. The Deuteronomic framework of the book of Judges finds the cause of the Israelites' oppression by their enemies to be the Israelites'
  - a. Worship of Canaanite gods.
  - b. Failure to follow their divinely appointed leaders.
  - c. Ignoring of the Sabbath laws.
  - d. Growing peace movement.
13. In the book of 1 Samuel the rise of the Israelite monarchy is viewed as
  - a. A rejection of the kingship of Yahweh.
  - b. The result of Yahweh's command.
  - c. Both of the above.
  - d. Neither of the above.
14. The religious center of the Israelites, as described in the opening chapters of 1 Samuel, was
  - a. Jerusalem.
  - b. Bethel.
  - c. Shiloh.
  - d. Dan.
15. The second half of 1 Samuel is dominated by the figure of
  - a. Saul.
  - b. Saul's son Jonathan.
  - c. Samuel.
  - d. David.

16. In 1 Samuel, David's relation to Saul is indicated by David
- Marrying Saul's daughter.
  - Attempting on several occasions to kill Saul.
  - Trying to induce Samuel to anoint him as king in place of Saul.
  - Becoming the leader of Saul's army.
17. David's choice of Jerusalem as the capital of his kingdom was a savvy political move, in part because
- It had been associated with the northern tribes.
  - The Jebusites supported David in his struggle with the house of Saul.
  - It had not been associated with any of the twelve tribes.
  - All of the above.
18. David made Jerusalem the religious center of his kingdom by the act of
- Bringing the ark into the city.
  - Establishing a school for the training of priests there.
  - Destroying the former center, Shiloh.
  - Closing all outlying religious shrines.
19. Second Samuel 7 is one of the key passages in the Hebrew Bible because it
- Describes the eventual inauguration of the kingdom of God.
  - Describes the final defeat of all of Israel's foreign enemies.
  - Recounts the dedication of the temple in Jerusalem.
  - Is the charter of the Davidic dynasty and became the basis for messianic hope.
20. The main criterion for evaluating a king in the books of Kings is whether he
- Allowed sacrificial worship outside the Jerusalem temple.
  - Live a moral life.
  - Conducted successful war against the enemies of Israel.
  - Managed to keep the twelve tribes united in one kingdom.

21. In Israelite memory, Solomon became legendary for
- The writing of psalms.
  - Wisdom.
  - Supporting the classic themes of Hebrew prophecy.
  - Success in warfare.
22. "The sin of Jeroboam," according to the editors of 1 Kings, was that he
- Promoted sacrificial worship outside Jerusalem.
  - Worshiped foreign gods.
  - Committed adultery and murdered the woman's husband.
  - Introduced strange laws into the society of the southern kingdom.
23. The narrative about Micaiah ben Imlah in 1 Kings 22 suggests that a common function of the guilds of prophets at the time of the kings was to
- Whip up enthusiasm at the beginning of a military campaign.
  - Apply the ideals of the Holiness Code to the policies of the kings.
  - Denounce idolatry.
  - Preserve the exodus traditions.
24. The prophet Micaiah's vision suggested that King Ahab would
- Reunite the monarchy by conquering the southern kingdom.
  - Die in battle.
  - Marry the Phoenician Jezebel and reintroduce idolatry.
  - Conquer the Moabites and the Ammonites.
25. The central issue in the Elijah stories was the dispute over
- Plans for defense against imminent invasion by Assyria.
  - The proper place to make sacrifices to YHWH.
  - Whether YHWH or Baal controlled the fertility of the land.
  - The succession to power in the northern kingdom.
26. The story of Naboth's vineyard in 1 Kings 21 illustrates the prophets' concern for
- Social justice.
  - Avoiding the worship of foreign gods.
  - The principles of the Holiness Code.
  - All of the above.

27. The English word “prophecy” comes from the Greek *prophts*, which accurately points to the main function of the ancient prophets as
- Predicting the long-range future.
  - Speaking on behalf of God or the gods.
  - Conveying new laws for a changing society.
  - Diviners, those who seek to know God’s will by technical means.
28. Prophecy in the ancient Near East was
- Widespread.
  - Unique to Israel.
  - Confined to Semites.
  - Unknown until the time of Elijah.
29. Amos predicted the
- Inviolability of Jerusalem.
  - Destruction of the northern kingdom.
  - Destruction of the southern kingdom.
  - End of the dynasty of Omri.
30. Hosea accuses Israel as a society of committing adultery because of their
- Frequent intermarriages with non-Israelite neighbors.
  - Worship of Baal, the Canaanite god.
  - Sexual promiscuity.
  - Alliances with Egypt.
31. Hosea’s depiction of God includes the
- Analogy of the love between husband and wife.
  - Ancient concept of the warrior from Sinai.
  - Assertion of absolute power of the universal Deity.
  - Overcoming of evil on the final “day of the Lord.”
32. Isaiah’s call vision, as described in chapter 6, takes place in the
- Jerusalem temple.
  - Mind of the prophet only.
  - Village of Tekoa, south of Bethlehem.
  - Court of King Ahaz.

33. Isaiah's prediction of the birth of Immanuel had the purpose of convincing Ahaz that
- The Messiah would come to restore the fortunes of Israel.
  - The coalition of Israel and Syria would soon collapse.
  - A child would be born who would save his people from their sins.
  - The Assyrian army would not invade Judah.
34. The narratives about Jeremiah are often thought to have been written by
- A group of admirers in exile in Babylon.
  - Members of the king's court in Jerusalem.
  - His assistant, Baruch.
  - His prophet friend, Hananiah.
35. Which of the following is a motif in the "confessions of Jeremiah"?
- "I know my transgression, and my sin is ever before me."
  - "Forgive them, O Lord, for they have neglected your ways."
  - "Let me see your vengeance on them."
  - "For now I shall lie in the earth; you will seek me, but I shall not be."
36. Ezekiel's activity as a prophet began in
- Babylonian exile.
  - Jerusalem during the Assyrian threat.
  - Jerusalem during the threat from Babylon.
  - The very year that the temple was destroyed.
37. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah were active
- During the exile in Babylon.
  - At the time of Cyrus's edict regarding the Jews.
  - At the time Nehemiah was fortifying Jerusalem.
  - During the rebuilding of the Jerusalem temple
38. There is no doubt that Zechariah predicted
- A restoration of the Davidic line.
  - A further invasion of Judah by Egypt.
  - The establishment of a theocracy in which the high priest takes on the functions of a king.
  - The nearness of the end of history as we know it.



39. There is little doubt that the “two sons of oil” in Zechariah 4:14 are
- Haggai and Zechariah.
  - The high priest and the chief Levite.
  - Zerubbabel’s two sons.
  - The high priest Joshua and the governor Zerubbabel.
40. The primary concern of the book of Malachi is the
- Desperate need to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.
  - Attraction of foreign gods.
  - Integrity of Jewish worship.
  - Danger of intermarriage.

**Section B: Brief Essay**

41. Why did ancient peoples offer sacrifices? Describe any four kinds of sacrifice prescribed in the book of Leviticus? **(5 Marks)**
42. Summarize the attitude in the Holiness Code regarding human sexuality. **(5 Marks)**
43. Describe David’s adultery and the family tragedy that occurred as its aftermath. **(5 Marks)**
44. Describe some of Ezekiel’s symbolic actions and visions (apart from his call). **(5 Marks)**

**Section C: Long Essay Questions**

45. Identify and define five different genres of Psalms in the Hebrew Bible. **(10 Marks)**
46. How do the books of Ruth, Jonah, and Esther variously deal with the issue of nationalism versus universalism? **(10 Marks)**

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